

# Lord Nelson



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Yes, that's Admiral Horatio Nelson, Duke of Bronte, hero of Trafalgar etc.

Though you are likely to remember him more like this, his painting at [warfarehistorynetwork.com](http://warfarehistorynetwork.com):



The usual gentification we have seen many times, perhaps most famously with George Washington and Isaac Newton. With most of the work done on the nose of course.

But the truth is that even the first one has been gentified, since, as I have told you many times, we

may assume the worst one is the closest to the truth:



That wasn't faked by AI to slander Nelson, or drawn by a detractor, it is an old engraving of a painting by S. De Koster, which, for obvious reasons, is not featured on the internet.

So we already have signs of the usual thing here.

Wiki tells us Nelson was from a “moderately prosperous” Norfolk family, except that they then admit his uncle was Captain Maurice Suckling, Comptroller of the Navy (all British Naval Spending). On Suckling's page we find his grandfather was Sir Charles Turner, 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet, and Suckling's great-uncle was Sir Robert Walpole, the Prime Minister. Which means those were Nelson's great-grandfather and great-grand uncle, respectively, though Wiki hides that on Nelson's page, only telling us Sir Robert's son Horatio Walpole, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Orford, was Nelson godfather. Hiding the very close relationship to the Walpoles, since a godfather is not necessarily a relative. So Nelson was born not moderately prosperous, but *wildly* prosperous, connected, and—as we will see—promoted.

The Sucklings were quite high up in the peerage even without that connection to the Walpoles, also being of the Wodehouse baronets, and linking Nelson forward to author P. G. Wodehouse, who we saw in my last paper. This also links us to the Careys, Barons Hunsdon; the Morgans, Whitneys, Baskervilles, and Boleyns. Yes, our Nelsons come directly from Lady Mary Boleyn, sister of Anne, both of them “associated with” Henry VIII. If you remember your Tudor history, she was married to a Cary when Henry allegedly took an interest in her (though I have shown you that never happened), and they became the Careys, who later became Nelsons in this line. So Nelson doesn't descend from Henry, but he does descend from Mary Boleyn and therefore the Howards. Mary's mother was a Howard, daughter of the Duke of Norfolk. So although Nelson is not a direct descendant of Henry VIII, he is a direct descendant of Henry III Plantagenet. Also descends from Louis VI of France, the Kings of Savoy, the Dukes of Saxony, and Yaroslav the Wise, Grand Prince of Kiev. Do you remember who else we recently found descending from Yaroslav? [Brad Pitt](#).

Nelson allegedly went to sea at age 12 under his uncle, and by 17 he was an acting lieutenant on East India Company vessels. Like Napoleon (and Alexander the Great), Nelson has been sold as swashbuckling, dashing, handsome, and a lady killer, but like them he was none of those things. He

and his father were both very sickly, and Nelson always suffered from seasickness. You have to laugh. In his teens he had many bouts of malaria and yellow fever, which weakened him further. One of the famous stories is that he chased a polar bear across the ice when he was 15, a ridiculous fiction, one they admit didn't begin being told until twenty years later, likely circulated by Nelson himself. Like everyone else we have studied, he liked to manufacture stories about himself, but in his case he had the connections to get them believed.

Nelson became a real lieutenant at 19 and was immediately given command of *Little Lucy*, though this was mainly just a practice command. He took the ship on a bird hunt in the Caicos. Nelson did very little worth reporting over the next decade, other than marry an infertile girl with a fake dowry. They never explain why he would do that, since as we have seen he was very rich and connected. We are only told at Wiki it is because breaking an engagement was very bad form at the time, which is a dodge. It would be quite normal to break an engagement if you found out your fiancée was infertile or that her father was lying scoundrel with no money, so the only thing I can figure is that they are hiding the usual thing: Nelson was gay and he needed a beard. She was probably a cousin. Though he lived to 47 and was the most famous man in England, he only had one child, a bastard girl named Horatia. His legacy and titles had to pass through his older brother.

When it later became generally known his wife was barren, they created a better beard for him, Amy Lyon. Known later as Emma Hamilton.



She is another big mystery, since although they claim her father was a blacksmith, he is a ghost. And I remind you the Windsors were later Lyons. The queen-mother was a Bowes-Lyon, of the Earls of Strathmore. When Nelson met Amy Lyon, she was the wife of Sir William Hamilton, ambassador to Naples. He was 61 and she gave him no children, so she was acting as a beard for him as well. They admit she had been the consort of other very rich men before marrying Hamilton, but we may assume that is also false, since why would this rich old man marry a whore? Plus, Hamiltons do not marry the daughters of blacksmiths under any circumstances. More likely she was the Taylor Swift of her time, acting the beard to a line of gay peers. In other words, she was not the mistress of any of these fellows,

she was only an escort. I would assume she was a Lyon of the peerage, but a lesser daughter, beautiful but uninterested in men, and this is what was available for such a person at the time. Yes, there were successful lesbians in those ranks, but it took a certain swagger most women simply don't have. The quieter ones became beards like this. It is still a common default. This is also indicated by her being the famous artist Romney's favorite model, as you see above. He would be very unlikely to be working with a blacksmith's daughter, nor would a blacksmith's daughter be likely to look like that. Blacksmith's daughters don't become models and dancers at age 16, or at least not models and dancers living with super-rich gay noblemen.

Plus, her early bio otherwise makes no sense and looks finessed, as usual. We are told her father died when she was two months old and her mother left her with a grandmother. So that hides her Lyon and Kidd lines, though the Kidds (her mother was a Kidd) are also peerage. And guess [who the Kidds in the peerage are related to? The Blands](#). Nelson's grandmother was [Mary Bland](#). **So Lyon was a cousin of Nelson.** They have been hiding that for 220 years and I am the first to uncover it.

Lyon was allegedly a nursemaid at age 12 for Honoratus Leigh Thomas, whose mother was a Boydell. He later became a famous surgeon. I shouldn't have to tell you that the poor daughters of dead blacksmiths do not become nursemaids at age 12 in such houses. Nor do they move to London by themselves at age 14. By 15 she was allegedly hooked up with Sir Harry [Fetherstonehaugh](#), which is another great coincidence, since [the Kidds of the peerage are also Fetherstonehaughs](#). Also curious that old Harry was a baronet and he died without issue, his baronetcy going extinct. Indicating he was gay, and that he was therefore not sleeping with his pretty young cousin Amy Lyon, now going by the name Emma Hart. We also find this on his page:

**He made the [Grand Tour](#) in 1775-76 but passed most of it in sexual and hunting adventures.**

That proves my point, since the Grand Tour through Italy and Greece was a gay romp. That is common knowledge. Amy Lyon allegedly became pregnant with Harry's child in 1781, but since she would have been just 15, that is very unlikely. The age of puberty was then 17. We are told there was a child, Emma Carew, whom Lyon dumped on her grandmother and who later got lost on the continent. But [that is as misty and unlikely](#) as the rest of this. If she existed at all she was probably a child of Romney, not Fetherstonehaugh.

At that link you will see the same story we get at Wiki: Lyon now begged the Honourable Charles Greville to take her in, though we are not told how she knew him or why he would taking in the pregnant whore of Fetherstonehaugh. He was the second son of the Earl of Warwick, and his mother just happened to be a Hamilton, so we are back to that. This was just a way for the scriptwriters to get her to Hamilton. Greville never married and had no children, and was never linked to anyone except Lyon. But he was very well placed, since his sister married John Stewart, the Earl of Galloway. This linked him to the Keiths, Drummonds, Manners, Dashwoods, Murrays, Cochranes, and everyone else. So again, there was no reason for him to be taking in this girl. If she were who we were told, she would have been discarded by these fine gentleman and left to fend for herself on the streets.

If you still don't believe me, let us skip forward a few years. In 1800, at the age of 35, this daughter of a ghost blacksmith was made a Knight of Malta, or

**Hospitaller Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta**

by Paul I, Emperor of Russia, himself, Grand Master of the Order, “in recognition of her defense of Malta against the French.” Except that she never did anything in the defense of Malta. Moreover,

she was formally granted her own coat of arms by the English College of Arms in 1806, *Per pale Or and Argent, three Lions rampant Gules, on a chief Sable, a Cross of eight points of the second.*[39] The lions evidently refer to her maiden surname of Lyon, and the addition of the Maltese Cross, which has puzzled heraldic scholars unaware of her connection to the Order.[40]

All that for the nobody daughter of a blacksmith, and escort of Nelson? As the previously common widow of Hamilton, she wasn't entitled to any of that. As I say, so much we are not being told here.

It was Greville who sent her to model for Romney, so Romney never knew she was the daughter of a blacksmith. By that time Greville had done a My-Fair-Lady on her, transforming her from whore to lady at age 16. She lived with Greville for five years, somehow never getting pregnant though still fertile, until he pawned her off on his uncle Hamilton, privy counsellor. We are told they fell in love, but that is absurd, as I have already said. She was now of-age, and needed to be a married beard rather than an unmarried one. We are told the old Hamilton was smitten with her beauty, but somehow she continued to manage to avoid getting pregnant, by him or anyone else, for another four years. Miracle, really.



More proof she was born peerage is that when she lived as Lady Hamilton in Naples, she was immediately accepted by the nobility there, becoming close friends with the Queen of Naples, Maria Carolina, sister of Marie Antoinette. They were Habsburgs, the snootiest of the royals, and very unlikely to hobnob with the unlettered child of a blacksmith, no matter how pretty or charming she was. You would have expected Hamilton to have hidden his fake wife away in Naples, in some out-of-

the-way castle, but instead Amy became the center of life at court. Somewhere along the way she had become an accomplished singer, and she added that to her talents of modeling in drapes and no drapes. No one found this odd in a lady, alleged wife of a Privy Counsellor, because Amy was a lady when she wished and a commoner when she wished. She obeyed no rules, indicating she was a Stuart or Stanley in some way, and as I just showed you, she was. Being a cousin of Nelson means she was related to everyone he was related to, even before she met him.

She is said to have met him in Naples in 1793, as he passed through, but they did not become an item until 1798, when she was 33. He was by then 40 but looked 60, with one arm and one eye and no teeth and a permanent cough. He would live only seven more years. But we are supposed to believe she had to have him:

**Emma nursed Nelson under her husband's roof and arranged a party with 1,800 guests to celebrate his 40th birthday on 29 September. After the party, Emma became Nelson's secretary, translator and political facilitator. They soon fell in love and began an affair. Hamilton showed admiration and respect for Nelson, and vice versa; the affair was tolerated. By November, gossip from Naples about their affair reached the English newspapers. Emma Hamilton and Horatio Nelson were famous.[4]**

That sure made the English newspapers fast, didn't it, almost as if Nelson planned it. He needed a pretty escort for his triumphal return to London, and there she was, right on cue.



Wiki publishes that to illustrate this point in the narrative, it being Hamilton looking a museum pieces, with Nelson as Marc Antony and Amy as a topless blonde Cleopatra in the paintings on the wall. But I reprint it here for another reason. What else do you notice?

How about Apis the bull right between Hamilton and Amy? Not really what you would expect to see in an antique shop, is it? Apis was a major god of Phoenicia and Egypt, being the same as Ba'al, who welcomed visitors to Tyre.



That's why famous people still make the horn sign. They aren't all graduates of the University of Texas, hook 'em horns. They are the children of El.

Nelson and Amy arrived back in London **November 8, 1800**. Aces and eights, of course. By January 1 he was gone back to sea, so that is also strange. The world's most famous couple was seen only once or twice during the holiday season, and then it was over. Amy allegedly gave birth to Horatia on January 29, but of course Nelson had no interest in that since he was gay and the child probably wasn't even his. Three days later Amy had given the child to nurses and was already back on the party scene, no doubt drinking heavily. They admit she was an obese drunk by her mid-thirties.

**By the autumn of the same year, upon Emma's advice, Nelson bought [Merton Place](#), a small ramshackle house at Merton, near Wimbledon, for £9,000, borrowing money from his friend Davison. He gave her free rein with spending to improve the property, and her vision was to transform the house into a celebration of his genius. There they lived together openly, with Sir William and Emma's mother, in a [ménage à trois](#) that fascinated the public.<sup>[19]</sup> Around this time, Emma finally told Nelson about her daughter Emma Carew, now known as Emma Hartley, and found that she had had nothing to worry about; he invited her to stay at Merton and soon grew fond of "Emma's relative". An unpublished letter shows that Nelson assumed responsibility for upkeep of young Emma at this time.**

An unpublished letter, eh? As I often say, the things they expect us to believe! Nelson was very rich, so why would he be borrowing money from anyone, but especially for a ramshackle house? And the idea Sir William Hamilton, worth millions, would be living there with them, including her mother and other bastard child? Oivay caramba. You can be sure none of this fascinated any public, since it was made up later by the Jewish historians, chuckling to themselves.

But let's return to Nelson. That aces and eights reminds us of the Battle of Nile, August 1, 1798. You will remember I already hit this period [briefly in my paper on Napoleon](#), showing you what a crock that whole history was, but I didn't spend much time on the Battle of the Nile. The French fleet had carried the French army of 36,000 (impossible) to Egypt, which immediately disembarked and, meeting 50,000 Mamluks, killed 10,000 of them in a few hours, losing about 200 Frenchmen. Amazing, hunh? Napoleon then took over Cairo. But despite having both an army and a navy there, and losing almost no men, Napoleon somehow got routed just ten days later by Nelson. The French lost 5,000 men, had 3,000 captured, and 13 of their 17 ships were captured or destroyed. The English lost only 218, had 677 wounded, and lost none of their 14 ships of the line. How is that possible?

**Brueys had not organized reconnaissance when he learned of the proximity of the British fleet, because the crews from scout ships were forced to work on shore to find provisions, so Nelson's attack came as a surprise to the French. Brueys also noted the poor condition of his crews and rigging.**

That's from Wiki, with no footnote. They really think you are stupid. The English had been tailing the French for months, and the French were well aware of it. How could they not be? But even if that were not so, the French fleet was in hostile territory far from home, and other forces were prowling than the English, think the Turks. So there is no way the French would empty their ships, leaving them unguarded. This reminds us of the famous naval battle of Aegospotami, where the Greeks allegedly left their fleet on the shore to hunt for food and the Spartans sailed in and captured all the ships with no fighting. Plus, this claim makes no sense from the start, since the French had just captured the entire area, including Cairo, so **they weren't short of provisions**. And I encourage you to read even more closely, since the first sentence contradicts itself. It says that Brueys learned of the proximity of the British fleet, but still did not organize reconnaissance. So it *wasn't* a surprise, since Brueys knew the British were coming. Besides, reconnaissance and scout ships would be standard procedure regardless, to protect the fleet. You don't just park a fleet in a harbor and go have a beer. And Brueys could not have learned of the proximity of the British fleet without reconnaissance, and you can't do reconnaissance without scout ships. So this one sentence is a logical disaster in about ten different ways. You could use it to teach children to read.

And then there is the second sentence, a desperate tack-on: if you don't buy all that other garbage, Brueys is there to tell you his crews and rigging were bad. Oh, and there were dogs on shore threatening to bite people, I guess.

As usual, this looks like it was written by highschool kids on weed.

**Nelson's ships advanced on the French line and split into two divisions as they approached. One cut across the head of the line and passed between the anchored French and the shore, while the other engaged the seaward side of the French fleet. Trapped in a crossfire, the leading French warships were battered into surrender during a fierce three-hour battle, although the centre of the line held out for a while until more British ships were able to join the attack.**

The only way that would be possible is if the French ships were empty and they never raised sails. You can't surround a fleet like that unless the fleet is stationary, since the very first thing Brueys would do when he saw the British approaching is form a line against them. Maybe we are supposed to believe all the French anchors got caught in underwater treeroots growing in the Delta silt.

I also remind you again that after this fake battle, the remaining French soldiers, army and navy, were allegedly taken back to France by the British fleet. By Nelson. So this whole story was manufactured by both sides for some reason. The English pretended to have a great victory and the French pretended to lose several ships and a lot of men. You can see why the English would agree to that, but why would the French agree to that, telling a similar story? Well, they needed to explain the looting of Cairo and Palestine one more time, which I guess was a joint French/English project, as it was later with Lawrence of Arabia. The French apparently led the expedition, but didn't want to take all the blame, so they manufactured this battle with England as cover, sharing proceeds, and pretended to be beaten, going back home. The loss of ships just gave them the excuse to build more, or to at least bill the peasants for more, just like now. Napoleon used it as an excuse to levy more taxes. That would also explain why he suffered no demotion or other set-back when he returned: everyone in government knew the whole thing was a fraud. Napoleon deserted his troops and should have been court-martialed, but instead he returned to a hero's welcome.

We just saw that Nelson's actions also make no sense. You would have expected him to return immediately to London for a victory march and a big promotion, but instead he went to Naples and dallied in the surf for a couple of years.

**The First Lord of the Admiralty, George Spencer, fainted upon hearing the news. [154] Celebrations erupted across the country; balls and victory feasts were held and church bells were rung. The City of London awarded Nelson and his captains swords, while the King ordered they be presented with special medals. Emperor Paul I of Russia sent Nelson a gift, and Sultan Selim III of the Ottoman Empire awarded Nelson the Order of the Turkish Crescent, as well as the diamond *chelengk* from his own turban, [155] for Nelson's role in restoring Ottoman rule to Egypt.[citation needed]**

And Nelson didn't even show up for it. Couldn't be bothered.

**Samuel Hood, after a conversation with the prime minister, told Nelson's wife Fanny her husband would likely be given a viscountcy, similarly to Jervis' earldom after Cape St Vincent, and Adam Duncan's viscountcy after Camperdown.[156] However, Lord Spencer demurred, arguing such an award would create an unwelcome precedent as Nelson was only detached in command of a squadron, rather than being commander in chief of the fleet. Instead, Nelson received the title of Baron Nelson of the Nile.[157][158]**

Hmmm. That isn't what we told on the page for Battle of the Nile:

**A British fleet, led by Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, decisively defeated a French fleet under Vice-Admiral François-Paul Brueys d'Aigalliers, which had escorted Napoleon's army to Egypt.**

So who was the Commander-in-Chief of the British fleet in 1798? Sir John Jervis, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of St. Vincent, was Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet. Rear-admiral Sir John Orde was also senior to Nelson, being third in command to Jervis, and he complained when Nelson was given a “special squadron” for the trip to Egypt. This was covered up at the time, with neither Orde nor Jervis being court-martialed despite asking for a judgment and even allegedly challenging each other to a duel, but it proves that Nelson was a special case. Second in command after Jervis was Sir William Parker, 1<sup>st</sup> baronet, later Admiral of the Fleet, and he also complained to the Admiralty Board about Nelson's

promotion over him. We are conspicuously NOT told where Jervis, Parker, and Orde were in the Battle of the Nile, which is highly suspicious. My guess is they were nowhere, since it never happened. How could the biggest naval battle of the 1790s happen in the Mediterranean with the top three active British commanders sitting in an office in Gibraltar somewhere, smoking pipes? It reminds us of many famous trials in the US where the district attorney was mysteriously AWOL, the prosecution being run by some deputy DA with zero qualifications and history. [See the OJ case](#) and Marcia Clark for the most obvious example.

And this wasn't the first time Nelson was involved in major fraud. His biggest claim to fame prior to the Nile was the Battle of Cape St. Vincent, where the British fleet engaged the Spanish fleet off southern Portugal. Nelson allegedly disobeyed orders, breaking off and attacking alone. One ship joined him and the two attacked three much larger ships in the Spanish vanguard, including the huge 130-gun *Santisima Trinidad*. Nelson's ship *Captain* was only 74-gun, so this makes no sense. The *Trinidad* was almost 5,000 tons, the largest ship in any navy at the time, while *Captain* was a third-rate ship of the line of about 1,600 tons. The *Trinidad* was flanked by the 114-gun *San Josef*, so this would have been suicide.

**After an hour of exchanging broadsides left *Captain* and *Culloden* badly damaged, Nelson found himself alongside *San Nicolas*. He led a boarding party across, crying "Westminster Abbey or glorious victory!" and forced her to surrender.<sup>[108]</sup> *San Josef* attempted to come to *San Nicolas*' aid, but became entangled with her compatriot and was left immobile. Nelson led his party from the deck of *San Nicolas* onto *San Josef* and captured her as well. It was the first time in 300 years when a British flag officer led a boarding party.<sup>[110][111]</sup>**

How do huge ships become entangled and immobile? Were they dragging driftnets when Nelson attacked? This is absurd and historians pretty much admit it:

**Nelson was victorious, but had disobeyed direct orders. Jervis liked Nelson and so did not officially reprimand him,<sup>[109]</sup> but did not mention Nelson's actions in his official report of the battle.<sup>[112]</sup> Nelson's account was later challenged by (his superior) Rear Admiral [William Parker](#), who was aboard [HMS \*Prince George\*](#). Parker claimed Nelson was supported by several more ships than he had acknowledged, and *San Josef* had already [struck her colours](#) by the time Nelson boarded her.<sup>[113]</sup> Nelson's account of his role prevailed and the victory was well received in Britain; Jervis was made [Earl St Vincent](#) and on 17 May,<sup>[114]</sup> Nelson was made a [Knight of the Bath](#).<sup>[115][116]</sup>**

So, Nelson made it up. This was *not* the first time in 300 years a flag officer led a boarding party, since the ship had already surrendered. That is not considered a boarding. It also shows again that normal rules didn't apply to Nelson. Rather than being reprimanded, he was knighted, indicating he was on a secret mission from the Admiralty, that mission being to fake all or part of these battles for the newspapers.

We see that Jervis was in on the fraud, but who else was in on it? It had to come down from the top. Well, the First Lord of the Admiralty was at the time George Spencer, 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl Spencer, later Home Secretary (head spook) in 1806-7. His son was also a huge spook, renaming himself Father Ignatius of St. Paul. You have to laugh. I would assume he ties into the project I wrote about in my last paper. This younger Spencer hired a Jew to teach him Hebrew, which gets us started. Before that he had gone on the Grand Tour, and I have already told you what that is about many times. Gay. Spencer was

converted by Ambrose Phillipps de Lisle, a huge red flag due to the name Phillipps. We are told he was a rich commoner March who changed his name to Phillipps, but that sounds like cover, since his father went to Eton and was an MP. The Phillipps are Jewish bankers closely related to the Crown.

Anyway, the Spencers were among the wealthiest people in the country, and George's godfather was King George II. His sister Georgiana married a Cavendish, the Duke of Devonshire, and became the Duchess of Devonshire, the famous socialite:



Although Spencer was never in the navy, he was Lord of the Admiralty by age 36. He was at the same time Lord Privy Seal, head of the Privy Council, which advised Prime Minister William Pitt. And what qualifications did he have for that? His birth. That's all it took. Wikipedia is very secretive about Spencer, telling us almost nothing about him. You would think he did nothing but collect books and antiques. This is most curious concerning his time as Home Secretary. You would think they might tell us one thing he did, but nope. So we have to guess. He gave orders to Admiral Jervis, so the Nelson project was his, or so we may assume. We are seeing that project was mostly fakery, which explains why Spencer moved from Admiralty to Home Office. He was 40 at the time of the Battle of the Nile and 48 when he became Home Secretary, so he learned the ropes of feeding stories to the press in the Admiralty.

One of these was the manufactured Despard plot of 1802, involving an officer well-known to Nelson, Colonel Edward Despard, who allegedly planned to kill the King and seize the Bank of England with a handful of men. I will pause to pull it apart, since it confirms all this other fraud, and since it is always mentioned in the bios of Nelson. You would think Despard was a moron or insane to try something like this, but he was neither. He was from a rich Huguenot family and he grew up in the household of

Lord Hertford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, allegedly working there as a page. So he was astonishingly well connected, to say the least. Hertford was Francis Seymour-Conway, 1<sup>st</sup> Marquess of Hertford, a Marquess being just under a Duke. In fact, his first cousin was the Duke of Somerset. His father-in-law was the Duke of Grafton, Charles Fitzroy, grandson of Charles II. One of Despard's brothers John Despard became a full general. In 1802 John was a major-general and military commander of Cape Breton. Francis' stepmother was Elizabeth Philipps, daughter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Baronet. See the Philipps above. His daughter married a Stewart, Marquess of Londonderry, whose mother was Cowan.

Edward Despard was already a colonel by 1782, at age 30, working for the Home Office in Belize. I remind you the Home Office was an arm of British Intelligence even back then. While there he married Catherine Gordon, part black but I assume from the peerage Gordons. Her bios hide her ancestry completely, tending to prove that guess. They pretend nothing was known of her, though a cloaked peerage colonel would not have married a nobody. He would have married a peerage Gordon, though. We are told her mother was a freed black, but they admit she actually owned many slaves in Jamaica, willing them to her daughter. Despard was recalled to London in 1790, and allegedly immediately began joining revolutionary societies . . . despite still working for the Home Office. I guess you see how this is going already. One group he joined was the London Corresponding Society, which was pushing for universal suffrage (for men) and annual Parliaments. It was connected to the United Irishmen, who desired a representative government like the one that had allegedly been recently installed in the USA. If the United Irishmen was ever real, it was soon infiltrated by the British, of course, who ruled Ireland with an iron fist. And I remind you: Despard came out of the very house of The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the head of the British government there. So this couldn't look any more suspicious from the start.

The previous Prime Minister Pitt had already outlawed the United Irishmen and faked two plots against the King allegedly organized by them. So the Despard plot was just part of that continuing fake. This was a major ongoing project of the Home Office, and clearly Colonel Despard was recalled from the Caribbean to play the main actor here. We can tell this is what was going on just by the form of his bio, which tries to hide that he was still employed by the Home Office in these years, while allegedly becoming a known radical. He was allegedly arrested and jailed several times without charges, which was just as illegal then as it is now. See the Magna Carta. The second time in 1798 we are told this is explained by a wartime suspension of *habeas corpus*. Ridiculous, since that war was against France, and it had nothing to do with the United Irishmen. As we saw after January 6, when they faked prison sentences for many protestors, the British government pretended to jail their agent Despard to scare everyone from joining the Irish cause. His wife the actress then gave impassioned pleas in the newspapers, claiming

**her husband was being held "in a dark cell, not seven feet square, without fire, or candle, chair, table, knife, fork, a glazed window, or even a book".**

For the birds. They are still doing that, as we saw recently with the Jan. 6 prisoners allegedly in solitary confinement for many months in tiny cells (which turned out to be broom closets).

**In reply, the attorney general Sir John Scott suggested that Catherine was being used as a mouthpiece by political subversives: "it was a well-written letter, and the fair sex would pardon him, if he said it was a little beyond their style in general".[21]**

He is giving you a clue there, and laughing under his breath, since by saying it was beyond her style, he meant that it appeared someone else wrote it . . . which was in fact the case, it being written by the

cubicle boys in the Home Office.

Interestingly, they admit this was all a fraud, since Despard's family later admitted Gordon wasn't even his wife, just some agent he was paired with by the Home Office, being of dark skin to damage the Republican cause. They called her his housekeeper rather than a fellow agent and didn't link this to the Republicans, but the result is the same. More proof of this comes from what happened to Gordon after Despard was fake-executed: she was taken in by Lady Nelson and given a pension by Sir Frances Burdett, 5<sup>th</sup> Baronet, supposedly because Burdett was supportive of the cause. This seems very unlikely, a much better reading being that, as an agent, Gordon was due payment and protection by the government, Burdett just standing as a conduit. We have seen it many times, think what I have shown you about the Forbes in my papers on the [Cultural Cold Wars](#). Barons, baronets and other rich people are not supportive of revolution, just the opposite.

Gordon soon moved to Ireland, living in the home of Valentine Lawless, Baron Cloncurry, proving that once more. Again, we are supposed to believe Lawless was another supporter of the cause, but since he was a member of the Ascendancy, that takes a lot of believing. A far cleaner reader is that Lawless was a fellow agent of Gordon, housing her at the request of the Home Office in preparation for some further project. Being dark skinned she would be very useful to them. She allegedly died in 1815, but that too is very unlikely, since she had that pension for life and was only about 50.

But let us back up. We can tell Despard was an agent and that the London Corresponding Society had already been infiltrated by the time he arrived, by this

**Despard joined the [London Corresponding Society \(LCS\)](#), and was quickly taken on to its central committee.**

As an upperclass colonel out of the Home Office, he should have been viewed with high suspicion, but for some reason they immediately installed him on the central committee. Makes no sense in the common story, but makes perfect sense in my interpretation. We can also tell from this:

**In London, Coigly met with the leading Irish members of the LCS. In addition to Despard, these included Society President Alexander Galloway, and the brothers Benjamin and [John Binns](#). Meetings were held at Furnival's Inn, [Holborn](#), where, convening as the "United Britons", delegates from London, Scotland and the regions committed themselves "to overthrow the present Government, and to join the French as soon as they made a landing in England"[\[29\]](#)**

If you are a serious protestor or progressive, the last thing you are going to do is talk about joining the French. That would be sure to destroy any support you might have from the majority. That talking point was obviously inserted from the Home Office, specifically to tank the revolution. But you can be sure the Home Office tapped Despard for this due to his French name. He fit right into that part of the project.

Despard allegedly got out of Coldbath Prison in 1802, after serving three years without charges, and was arrested for treason a few months later in a pub in Lambeth. Because guys planning to kill the King always make their plans at a public house, in full view. And how did they know they were planning to kill the King? Did they have cameras or tape recorders? Of course not, they just had the claim of someone there, probably a spy. Actually, we don't know anything about it, since the records were sealed and still are. Nobody knows anything that went on or ever did.

Despard was prosecuted by [Spencer Perceval](#), later Prime Minister, but at the time the Attorney General. He just happened to be the younger son of the Earl of Egmont, an Irish Earl, making him a close comrade and cousin of the Marquess of Hertford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in whose house Despard had grown up. Just a coincidence, I'm sure. Perceval's father was First Lord of the Admiralty, so we have that link as well. You can see why Nelson and his wife got involved here. We have no record of the trial, as I say, but it was reported that Nelson gave positive character witness for Despard, having known him years earlier from their fighting together in the West Indies.

Perceval was also a Pitt through his mother, Catherine Compton, the Baroness Arden. His first son married a [MacLeod](#), linking us forward to . . . Donald Trump. His third son married his second cousin, Catherine Drummond who was also a Murray. He was allegedly assassinated at age 49, still Prime Minister, and they report he had only £100 to his name at the time. You have to laugh. Of course Parliament used it as an excuse to rob the treasury, giving his family £50,000 plus an annuity for his wife and first son. Sounds like another faked death to me, boss. He was allegedly shot in the lobby of the House of Commons by a man known to have threatened him previously, so we are supposed to believe the Prime Minister and Parliament had zero security and allowed guns to be carried in.

Anyway, back to Despard. They admit that Perceval presented absolutely no evidence in the case, and that the jury found Despard guilty only of illegal oaths, recommending clemency. Nelson also allegedly recommended clemency, though, again, since we have no record of the trial, this is all just hearsay. Despard was not found guilty of treason or conspiring to kill the King. Nonetheless we are told that somehow they decided to execute him anyway, not only hanging him, but also beheading him and drawing and quartering him. Sort of redundant, right, but it was all about trying to scare other protestors straight. All the usual bluff. Maybe they hanged a corpse from the morgue, or maybe they hanged a dummy, keeping the public at a distance with many rows of troops. We have seen it many times.

It is never explained why Nelson would argue for clemency for someone he hadn't seen for twenty years, in a case he knew nothing about, or why his wife would house the executed man's wife. Seems very strange, since of course Nelson wasn't progressive in the least, just the opposite. He couldn't have any sympathy for the cause, so it is just another joke to see him here on the same page as the republican sympathizers Lawless and Burdett.

One last proof of the fake:

**Catherine Despard's final service to her husband was to insist on his hereditary right to be buried in [St Faith's](#) in the [City of London](#), an old graveyard that had been subsumed within the walls of [St Paul's Cathedral](#), a campaign she won despite protests to the government from the [Lord Mayor of London](#).**

So this black woman's wishes prevailed over the Mayor of London? Right. Wikipedia says Despard was drawn to his execution, meaning he was dragged there, as part of his punishment for treason. This after admitting he was not convicted of treason and that the jury found for clemency. But if he had been executed as claimed, he would not have been eligible for burial in St. Faith's, since traitors did not qualify. St. Faith's was part of St. Paul's, so it was a Christian gravesite with all their rules. Also curious is that they admit Despard had a hereditary right to be buried in St. Paul's, confirming his rank in the peerage. His bio says his family was Irish gentry with recent Huguenot roots, and they would not qualify for St. Paul's, which has very limited space of course, and did even then.

Alright, let's return to Nelson. I only want to hit two other things, since this is getting pretty long: Trafalgar, and his death.

We will start the Trafalgar story with this:

**Wellington later recalled, "[Nelson] entered at once into conversation with me, if I can call it conversation, for it was almost all on his side and all about himself and, in reality, a style so vain and so silly as to surprise and almost disgust me".[220]**

So even Wellington is confirming my research. Good to know.

Here's our next clue:

**The combined French and Spanish fleet under Villeneuve's command numbered 33 ships of the line.**

You could win bets going in. Nelson had only 27 ships, but he said beforehand he expected to capture at least 20 of the enemy. Nelson was 47, another favorite number of these people, of course. The British ended up capturing or destroying 18 enemy ships, while losing none. The French/Spanish fleet lost 4,400 men, the British 458, about ten to one. So the usual numbers manufactured by the Admiralty.

We were told Nelson planned to attack not in a line, as usual, but in smaller groups, to split the combined forces of the French and Spanish fleets. But instead, on the day of the battle he chose to lead the charge at the biggest enemy ships, getting out in front with his 104-gun *Victory*. Amazingly, despite allegedly being cut to pieces during Nelson's suicide mission, the *Victory* survived and is still in commission.



Also interesting is that the *Victory* had first been used in 1778, 27 years before Trafalgar. She was Jervis' flagship in the 1790s, but in 1797 he traded her in, saying,

**“the step of a man from the poop ladder to the quarterdeck made her whole stern frame shake”, and adding that, “...every line-of-battle ship in the fleet will be found sound, except *Victory*”.**<sup>[83]</sup>

Being very large, she was offered to Nelson, but he refused her as the hunk of junk she was. She was then turned into a hospital ship for several years before being reconstructed in 1800. She was then allegedly given to Nelson again in 1803. Before Trafalgar, Nelson had only sailed on the *Victory* once, in 1803, sailing to Brest, but even then he dumped her to transfer to the much smaller *Amphion*. So, again, it is very strange to see him sailing this reconstructed hospital ship *Victory* to Trafalgar.

At the time of his retirement, head of the fleet Jervis' ship had been the even larger *Ville de Paris*, so that should have passed to Nelson as the flagship of the fleet, not the old hospital ship *Victory*.

This is also bizarre:

**Villeneuve was captured along with his flagship *Bucentaure*. He later attended Nelson's state funeral while a captive on parole in Britain.**

Villeneuve was the Commander-in-Chief of the French fleet, so why would he be given parole to attend an admiral's funeral? He had also been at the Battle of the Nile, so that's tidy. He was in command of the French rear division there, but his was only one of two ships to avoid capture. This is because “he didn't engage the British”. Meaning he fled. So Napoleon must have come down on him hard, right? Nope.

**Napoleon considered him a "lucky man" and his career was not affected.**<sup>[1]</sup>

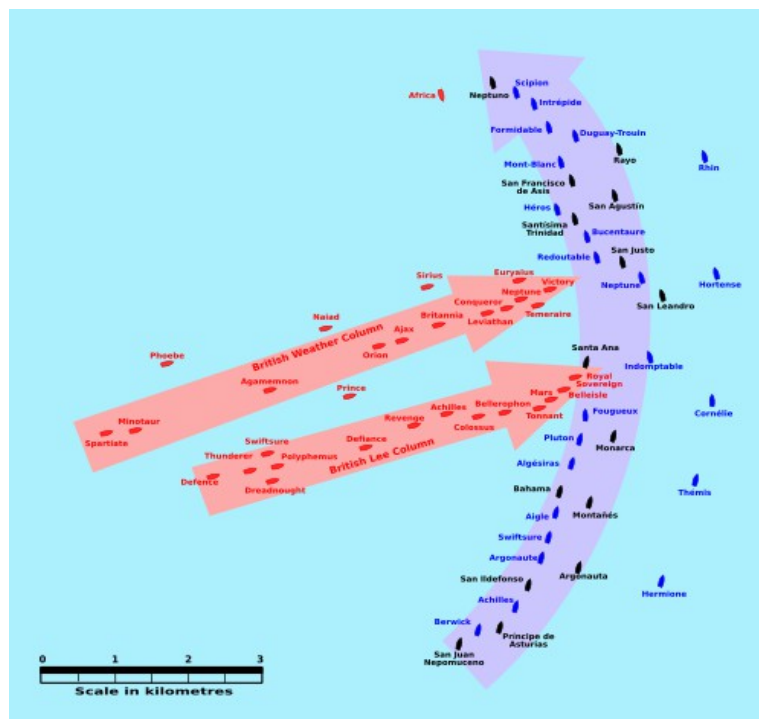
Villeneuve was later captured at the siege of Malta, but soon released. So nice. Such a lucky man. For all these horrible failures, Napoleon made him a Vice-Admiral in 1804. Maybe that's because he was really the Marquis de Villeneuve-Esclapon, a close relative of the Bonapartes. Wiki hides this, you can see why. His cousin Jerome was Mayor of Paris in 1791-2. Like the British peers we just saw, Admiral Villeneuve pretended to sympathize with the Revolution. He somehow avoided the purge, we are told just by dropping the “de” from his name, but I assume by joining Intelligence.

And if we look closer, we find Villeneuve wasn't just paroled from the prison ship for the funeral of Nelson, he was actually paroled to the scenic little town of Bishop's Waltham, near Portsmouth. That also makes no sense.

**He stayed at the Crown Inn public house and his men, who numbered 200, stayed in local houses.**

Why? My guess is he was actually staying with peerage relatives in a castle nearby. At any rate, he was soon released and returned to France, no worse for wear. Like Nelson, he soon faked his death, allegedly dying of suicide by stabbing himself in the heart and lungs five times. It was that or shoot himself in the head twice. Despite that faked ignominy, you can find his name on the Arc de Triomphe.

What do I mean “like Nelson”? **Yes, Nelson also faked his death, completing the quatrain: gay Jewish spook who faked his death.** You can tell just from this graphic of Trafalgar:



by Pinpin

No navy man, down to a midshipman, would buy that, nor any sane person on land. Any fool can see that attacking like that would guarantee the lead ships would be blown to bits. I remind you that the guns are on the sides of the ships, so they cannot fire forwards. Plus, it would be very hard to capture the ships above and below on that schematic, if nobody attacks them. According to this genius plan, the British are only attacking the ships in the middle.

That is confirmed by the report:

**The second ship in the British lee column, *Belleisle*, was engaged by *Aigle*, *Achille*, *Neptune*, and *Fougueux*; she was soon completely dismantled, unable to**

manoeuvre and largely unable to fight, as her sails blinded her batteries, but kept flying her flag for 45 minutes until the following British ships came to her rescue.

Ridiculous. Same for Nelson's *Victory*:

**For 40 minutes, *Victory* was under fire from *Héros*, *Santísima Trinidad*, *Redoubtable*, and *Neptune*.**

Again, *Trinidad* was the largest ship in the world then, so not a great target for the *Victory* to race ahead and take on alone, since the enemy ship far outgunned her. That's exactly why you don't attack a line that way: your lead ships get cut to pieces by getting surrounded by multiple vessels. And that's why you don't put your Commander-in-Chief in the lead ship, either. It is like a general leading a charge. It doesn't happen in real life, supposing there is real life somewhere, or ever was. This endless [page at Wikipedia](#) is all fiction.

**Nelson's body was placed in a cask of brandy mixed with camphor and myrrh, which was then lashed to the *Victory's* mainmast and placed under guard.[238]**

You can't be serious! Brandy? And why would a cask be lashed to the mainmast? They only had to be towed to Gibraltar, which was nearby, so all that was necessary was wrapping him in sheet.

Later:

**The sailors were charged with folding the flag and then placing on Nelson's coffin after it was lowered through the floor of the nave, they instead tore it into fragments, each taking a piece as a memorial.[246][155]**

Really? And no one had a problem with ripping up the flag like that to make keepsakes? The sailors were just allowed to do that? No one considered that desecration? I suggest it is another clue.

**After a four-hour service, he was interred within a crypt in a sarcophagus originally carved for Cardinal Wolsey;[6] the sarcophagus and its base were previously taken over for the tomb of Henry VIII, which was never completed.[245]**

Again, that makes no sense. So Nelson was buried in Wolsey's sarcophagus? Wolsey was buried in a pine box in Leicester Abbey, though he had this magnificent sarcophagus carved for him, while Nelson, a Christian only in name, was buried in St. Paul's like he was the Pope?



All that had just been waiting in the wings for over 200 years for Nelson to die. Repurposed from the tomb of Henry VIII, who was also buried in a pine box unmarked in Cheapside, I guess.