

# The Duke of Wellington



*by Miles Mathis*

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I recently did Nelson, so now it is time to hit Wellington, whose bio is another grand fib and abomination to history. To start with, he was born neither a Wellington nor a Wellesley, so why the name change? He was born Arthur Wesley, like the founder of Methodism John Wesley (also painted by George Romney, who, you will remember from my last paper, painted Nelson and his tart Emma Lyons).



Note the nose and the fact he has no cross around his neck. John Wesley was also peerage, his mother being an [Annesley](#) and himself coming out of Oxford. The Annesleys were Earls and Barons, also related to Beresfords, Hamiltons, Towers, and Balfours, so this Wesley was a close cousin. Which is, I assume, one reason Wellington's family changed their names in that generation: John Wesley's project was the generation before. [John Wesley is listed in the peerage](#), but completely scrubbed, with no relatives listed. The fact that he was peerage is scrubbed from his Wiki page.

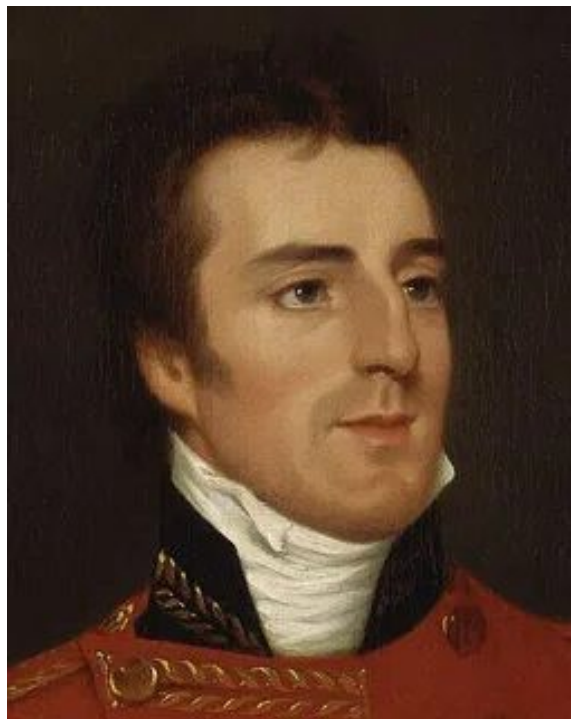
With Arthur Wesley, later Duke of Wellington, we must assume several middle names are being suppressed. These people never have just two names. His father was Garret Wesley, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Mornington, supposedly raised to Earl for his musical compositions. Absurd. Arthur's mother was the Countess of Mornington, formerly Anne [Hill-Trevor](#), daughter of the 1<sup>st</sup> Viscount Dungannon. Anne's mother was Anne [Stafford](#), close friend of the famous [lesbian Ladies of Llangollen](#), Eleanor Butler and Sarah Ponsonby, all of them also wealthy peers. The Staffords were also [Leslies and Stewarts](#).

And guess what, the name Wesley is also a fudge, since it was changed at the time of his grandfather from Colley. The Colleys were knights who married the Cusacks, then Palmers, then Usshers, so their money was from banking and coal. They were also Wesleys, so they didn't pull the name out of the phonebook, but Colley did begin taking his wife's name, for reasons I wasn't able to discover. The Usshers were also Molyneux and Newcomens. We also link to the D'Arcys, [Fitzgeralds and de Rochefortes](#). Through the Trevors, Wellington comes from the [Mostyns](#) (think actor Donny Most) who take us back to the [Tudors](#) of Wales.

Wellington's older brother was Richard Wellesley, 1<sup>st</sup> Marquess Wellesley of Norragh, who married Hyacinthe [Roland](#), the Jewish/French heiress. He was Lord of the Treasury from 1786 to 1797. He became Privy Counsellor in 1793 and Governor-General of Bengal in 1797, where he oversaw the complete destruction of Mysore, a great city in India. You may be interested to know the Wikipedia page on Mysore forgets to mention its destruction. He later became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland twice and Lord Chamberlain. You may think his advancement was due to his more famous younger brother, but the reverse is true. Wellington actually piggybacked heavily on his older brother.

Wellington's older sister married a Fitzroy, great-grandson of the Duke of Grafton, direct line of Charles II. So that also propelled him. Another older brother of Wellington, William, became Earl and married a Forbes, linking him to the Capells, Earls of Essex; the Hydes, Earls of Clarendon; the Leveson-Gowers; the Boyles, Earls of Cook; the Bentincks, Earls of Portland; the Villiers; the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk; plus the Percys, Cecils, and of course the Stuarts. This links us to several more Kings, including Edward I. William became Secretary of the Admiralty in 1807. He was later Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland.

Wellington's younger brother Henry married the daughter of the Earl Cadogan, whose mother was a Churchill, linking him to the Walpoles, Drakes, Goulds, and other Jews and crypto-Jews. And yes, these are THE Churchills, since they link us back to the first Winston Churchill of 1620. Henry also became a Privy Counsellor and Knight of the Bath.



That is your next clue. They like to lead with the famous painting under title by Thomas Lawrence, which is straight on, for obvious reasons. The side view is a dead give-away to the usual thing. Also this one:



which tells us the one above is also not right, since in it his droopy septum was fixed. Also this one:



There is a lot of misdirection about when and where Wellington was born. Very unlikely, given his pedigree. It is all very suspicious, and you will say it doesn't really matter. Then why all the hedging? I will tell you: it is to hide any documentation, either of the birth or christening, probably to hide the fact *he wasn't christened*, since he wasn't a Christian. Also to hide all those middle names, which might include things like Jagiellon, Gould, Goldsmith, Radziwill, Casimir, Wenselaus, Cohen, etc, which would be even more revealing than **Leveson-Gower**. Which they pronounce Lewson-Gore, by

the way, to hide that.

They admit Wellington was a terrible student at Eton, and Wiki implies he didn't even graduate, the family moving to Brussels for some reason. Speaking of Eton, one of his famous quotes was that "The Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton." Except that they now admit he never said that. He hated Eton and Eton didn't even have playing fields at the time. So why manufacture quotes about Waterloo? Wellington had a mouth and must have said some things, so why not quote what he actually said instead of making stuff up?

His mother then enrolled him in an equitation (horse) school in Angers, France, where he learned horsemanship and French. We are told that after he left there, the family was "still short of money" so he went into the military. Right, short of money, but going to equitation school in France. That's free, I guess. He was immediately promoted to lieutenant for nothing, his duties being going to balls. By age 20 he was a Member of Parliament in Ireland, again with no qualifications. He soon purchased several ranks in the army, first that of major and then Lt. colonel. Because he was short of money, I guess. He was a lieutenant colonel by age 24, having done absolutely nothing to merit it.



There he is as lieutenant colonel, of the 33<sup>rd</sup> regiment, of course. Boy, they really fixed his nose in that one! Also made him blond!

In that year he joined the army in Flanders, which was about to invade France. But fortunately he arrived too late, just as the army was pulling back. They decided not to invade, I guess. Foreshadowing of Waterloo. Instead he went back to Parliament in Ireland. At age 25 he hoped to be made Secretary of War for Ireland (what?), but was only made Surveyor-General of Ordnance. We aren't told what he knew about surveying or ordnance. He declined that sinecure to go to the West Indies. That trip also failed, so they made him a full colonel at age 27 and sent him to India, where his older brother was. He was of course immediately promoted above most of the officers present who outranked him, and everyone hated him. At the Battle of Seringapatam, Wellington claimed the usual heroics, but Wikipedia admits historians don't buy it, saying dispatches prove Wellington botched the attack, losing many men and almost being captured himself. After that his 33<sup>rd</sup> was put in the back of the column.

After Mysore was destroyed, Wellington's brother made him Governor. He allegedly attacked remaining Indian forces numbering 50,000 with a force of just 8,000. He supposedly destroyed their forts one by one "with trifling loss". Sure he did.

Next he was sent to Egypt to battle the French, being second in command to Baird. But he got sick and didn't go, which was fortunate since the boat sank. For that great success, he was promoted to brigadier-general at age 32. A year later, after doing nothing, he was promoted to major-general, at age 33.

Back in Mysore,

**When he determined that a long defensive war would ruin his army, Wellesley decided to act boldly to defeat the numerically larger force of the Maratha Empire.[83] With the logistic assembly of his army complete (24,000 men in total) he gave the order to break camp and attack the nearest Maratha fort on 8 August 1803.[84] The fort surrendered on 12 August after an infantry attack had exploited an artillery-made breach in the wall. With the fort now in British control Wellesley was able to extend control southwards to the Godavari River.[85]**

So nice that was on August 8, aces and eights, and that it only took four days. They also forget to tell you that the Marathras were allies of the British, having helped them defeat Mysore. They had been granted independence for that. Also, the Marathras weren't some Indian tribe, they were a confederation of 116 million people in the year 1800. You may be interested to know that on the Wikipedia page for the Marathra Empire, they forget to mention the Battle of Assaye. They have a painting of it, but no mention in the text, only this:

**The Second Anglo-Maratha War represents the military high-water mark of the Marathas who posed the last serious opposition to the formation of the British Raj. The real contest for India was never a single decisive battle for the subcontinent, rather, it turned on a complex social and political struggle for the control of the South Asian military economy. The victory in 1803 hinged as much on finance, diplomacy, politics and intelligence as it did on battlefield manoeuvring and war itself.[111]**

That last sentence contradicts what we were told about the heroics of Wellington on his own page, doesn't it?

**With some 6,000 Marathas killed or wounded, the enemy was routed, though Wellesley's force was in no condition to pursue. British casualties were heavy: the British losses amounted to 428 killed, 1,138 wounded and 18 missing (the British casualty figures were taken from Wellesley's own despatch).[91] Wellesley was troubled by the loss of men and remarked that he hoped "I should not like to see again such loss as I sustained on 23 September, even if attended by such gain". [86] Years later, however, he remarked that Assaye and not Waterloo was the best battle he ever fought.[86]**

Always the funny numbers, and four to one lethality. The British allegedly killed or wounded 6,000 in a one-day battle? This was 1803, so this was allegedly done with flintlocks against natives that would have fought guerrilla style and been able to flee easily. Percussion caps were not invented until 1807. So it is the usual BS we have come to know and hate. Plus, as I said, the Marathras numbered about 116 million at the time, so you don't route them by killing or wounding 6,000.

We may assume the Wellesleys spent most of their time in India looting, not fighting. Any fighting

they did was against relatively defenseless natives, who either fled and were shot in the back or were murdered in their beds. They returned to England even filthier rich than they had been before.

When he got back, Wellington returned to old losing ways, it being (a bit) harder to fake victories here. He led an invasion of Hanover that his page passes over as “abortive”. Despite having the Swedes and Russians as allies, including the Count Tolstoy (yes, from that family), the French and Prussians drove them off without a fight. So Wellington returned to Parliament, this time as a Tory representative of East Sussex. What? That makes no sense, being that Wellington was allegedly from Ireland, with no links to East Sussex. A year later he was elected for the Isle of Wight, and then was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland under the Duke of Richmond, Charles Lennox—who himself had been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland off the cricket field. His only qualifications in life were as a batsman. While Lennox was keeping the wicket, Wellington was basically the Governor of Ireland, though his whole life up to that time had been a loss or a mirage or a genocide.

While there he married Kitty Pakenham for her money, though he couldn't stand her and they lived apart.



She looks nice enough to me. He married her not only for her money, but because her brothers were generals, one aide-de-camp to King William, and another was Earl of Longford. But it gets worse, because it turns out that was an old drawing of her. By 1806, she was 33 and very sickly. Wellington called her “ugly” right before marrying her anyway. 33 was considered very old at the time, so why would a man like Wellington, who could have anyone he wanted, marry this woman? You will say for her money, but he was already filthy from Indian loot, and besides there were many much younger ladies in the peerage with as much money or more. Well, I assume the answer is the same here as it was for Nelson. Wellington was 37 by that time and had never been connected to any woman. He had been in the army the whole time, *with men*. So Kitty was just a beard. He assumed she wouldn't complain, since she was already an old maid. This would at least save her from that ignominy.

Wellesley was in Ireland in May 1807 when he heard of the British expedition to [Denmark–Norway](#). He decided to go, **while maintaining his political appointments**, and was appointed to command an infantry brigade in the [Second Battle of Copenhagen](#), which took place in August. He fought at [Køge](#), during which the men under his command took 1,500 prisoners, with Wellesley later present during the surrender.<sup>[103]</sup>

By 30 September he had returned to England and was raised to the rank of [lieutenant general](#) on 25 April 1808.<sup>[103]</sup> In June 1808 he accepted the command of an expedition of 9,000 men. Preparing to sail for an attack on the Spanish colonies in [South America](#) (to assist the Latin American patriot [Francisco de Miranda](#)) his force was instead ordered to sail for the [Kingdom of Portugal](#), to take part in the Peninsular Campaign and rendezvous with 5,000 troops from [Gibraltar](#).<sup>[108][111]</sup>

Not sure how you can remain Governor of Ireland while fighting as an active general in Denmark and Spain for months at a time. I guess they needed to get something else on Wellington's resume so they could promote him to lieutenant general. Also note the footnote numbers there. Nothing is an accident.

The most amazing thing about all this is how little effort the historians expend trying to hide this or spin it positive. But I guess what can you do for a guy who was made major general at 33 for nothing, who marries an ugly girl he doesn't like, and who destroys an ancient Indian city for his jollies? Anyone who actually reads this history can see what I see: it takes no x-ray vision. It reminds me of Lestrade actually reading the history of the Campaign in the Pacific, which utterly collapsed on a first touch. It is the same with everything we look at.

I'm already sick of this, but we will look at one more battle before we get to Waterloo. That is the Battle of Rolicá, where the British fought the French in Portugal as allies of Spain and Portugal. The Spanish had already defeated the French army at least seven times before Wellington arrived, and they admit that, so I am not sure what he had left to do. Pose for paintings, I guess.

**The most spectacular victory was in southern Spain on 23 July 1808, when [General Castaños](#) surrounded and forced 18,000 French under [General Dupont](#) to surrender at [Bailén](#). On 30 July 1808, the French division of [General Louis Henri Loison](#) massacred the population, men, women, and children, of [Évora](#).**

In another place, they admit that after capturing these troops, they just let them go back to France. Though we aren't told how they could ensure they actually did that, or how that makes any sense in a war. As for the Massacre of Evora, my assumption would be that was staged to justify the continuation of the war, which was very profitable for both sides, just like now. They needed an excuse to continue making rifles, bullets, and cannon, as well as ships and all the rest, so these fake battles couldn't not happen.

**On the same day (as the massacre), Wellesley received a letter from [Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh](#), the [Secretary of State for War](#), that informed him that [General Jean-Andoche Junot](#)'s forces numbered more than 25,000. Castlereagh forwarded his plans to augment the British Army in Portugal by another 15,000 men. General Sir [John Moore](#) was to arrive with an army from Sweden, and another force would be forwarded from Gibraltar.**

Strange, since we are about to be told the French had less than 5,000 for the battle, not 25,000. Plus, we are told Wellesley disembarked 22,000 in early August, and 4,000 more arrived a week later. So how did the British get 26,000 men there without marching through France?

**The disembarking of Wellesley's original 16,000 troops and supplies with the 6,000 they met off**

## Portugal lasted from 1 to 8 August.

You will say the Navy ferried them over, but that would require about 50 big ships, without their complement of experienced sailors. Ships with infantry on them would not be the same as ships with sailors on them, right? They would be sitting ducks to attack. So where was the French Navy? In Casablanca playing roulette, I guess.

The next problem is that we are told the British outnumbered the French 4 to 1, so here's a question for you: if your army had just been beaten over and over for months, would you stand to fight a battle like that? No, it doesn't happen in real wars. If you are outnumbered 4 to 1 you retreat, since there is no chance you are going to win. You either back up to reinforcements or you march back to France, which isn't far away.

### Casualties and losses

French	British/Portugese
600–700 killed, wounded or captured[1] [3]	70 killed 335 wounded
3 guns lost	81 missing[4]

The British lost only 70, with the funny numbers, as usual.

OK, let's fast forward seven years to the Waterloo Campaign. I have shown you in several previous papers that everything to do with Napoleon was a fraud, including all his fake battles in Italy and Egypt, so we may assume the famous battles between Napoleon and Wellington were also staged. That isn't hard to prove, since the story makes no sense from the first word. Napoleon allegedly escaped from the island of Elba and immediately began fighting a coalition of England, Prussia, Austria, Germany, Russia, and the Netherlands. Since England, Prussia, Austria and Russia vowed to put 150,000 men each on the field, that would be 600,000 from those four alone.

**While the Allies were distracted, Napoleon solved his problem in characteristic fashion. On 26 February 1815, when the British and French guard ships were absent, his tiny fleet, consisting of the brig *Inconstant*, four small transports, and two feluccas, slipped away from Portoferraio with some 1,000 men and landed at Golfe-Juan, between Cannes and Antibes, on 1 March 1815.[18]**

They cannot be serious. Why would guard ships be absent, only a few months after exiling him there? Why would the most famous prisoner in the world have his own fleet?

Napoleon had allegedly been in Elba for about nine months, though he was never there, of course.\* But the question is, why would France welcome him back? He hadn't just been exiled by the allies, he had been deposed by the French Senate as a troublemaker. In the meantime they had brought the King back from the dead, renaming him from Louis XVI to Louis XVIII. So what happened to him upon the return of Napoleon? They explain this with one feint: the army of Paris defected to Napoleon, and the King allegedly fled to Ghent for 100 days. Though he was probably hiding out in Versailles the whole time, since everyone knew this was another staged war. That was proved upon his return, since he immediately issued a proclamation pardoning almost everyone who had mutinied against him, including all of Napoleon's troops. Make sense of that if you can.

You may also wonder why the allies, after defeating France once again under Napoleon, didn't occupy

Paris and install their own administrators, so they didn't have to do this again the next year?

**On 29 June, a deputation of five from among the members of the Chamber of Deputies and the Chamber of Peers approached Wellington about putting a foreign prince on the throne of France. Wellington rejected their pleas outright, declaring that "[Louis is] the best way to preserve the integrity of France"[110] and ordered the delegation to espouse King Louis' cause.[111]**

Well, that's convenient then. You have to laugh. Was Wellington king then? How could he order the delegation to do anything in that regard? It would not have been up to Wellington, who was just a field marshal. Field marshals do not make decisions like that. The combined kings and parliaments of the four major countries should have made that determination, not Wellington. But this is how poor the story is. Two hundred years later they still have not bothered to make it believable. They assume you will believe anything you read in a book or on the internet, no matter how stupid it is.

To understand any of this, you have to know about the Congress of Vienna, a series of high level meetings to decide the future of Europe after the fall of Napoleon, including redrawing all borders. These started in September of 1814, so they had been going on for many months. They admit that France was weak during these negotiations, losing much territory, but clearly she was not weak enough to suit the scriptwriters, since we can see they decided to stage another round of battles to further weaken her. The total capitulation of France to the bankers had been the goal since the start of the French Revolution and before, so this was just a continuation of that. It continued up until the end of WWII, as we know, and is still going on—as we see with the banker-puppet Macron continuing to kick the corpse that is France. All of Europe is just something that used to be, a tourist stage surrounded by a Mordor of immigrants. The Phoenicians perpetually punishing us for not loving them from the beginning.

The Congress of Vienna was run by **Klemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar** Metternich, Chancellor of Austria for 27 years, a loathsome person from a line of billionaire bankers and traders pretending to be Princes.



His mother was named **Aloisia**. His first wife was Maria von **Kaunitz-Rietberg**, obviously Jewish. Here is her grandfather:



Her mother was the Princess of **Oettingen-Spielberg**, which may make you think of somebody. Their coat of arms is two ramping lions, which tells you the usual thing: Phoenicians in hiding. They were closely related to the Hohenstaufens, Holy Roman Emperors going back to Frederick Barbarossa. Frederick's mother was **Judith** of Bavaria, which name is of course Jewish. She comes from a long line of Judiths that go directly back to the Carolingians, and Charlemagne, who himself comes from noble Roman lines, who come from actual Phoenician lines. So when I say these people are Phoenicians, I am not just using a euphemism for Jewish: they are actual Phoenicians, in direct line.

Metternich's nephew's wife was a **Brandenburg**, granddaughter of the King of Prussia and great-granddaughter of George I of England. So this proves my point above: the fate of France before and after the battle of Waterloo wasn't up to Wellington, it was up to the Congress of Vienna and people like Metternich, who were the working representatives of their cousins the Kings. It helps immensely to know that the Counts of Metternich-Winneburg had lost their ancestral lands to Napoleon in 1801 in the Treaty of Luneville, just 13 years earlier, affecting our Prince Metternich personally. So his grudge was palpable here. Which is to say, the earlier scripts hadn't benefitted him at all, but his time was now come. Metternich's father had laid the floor here by joining himself to the Wurttembergs, his daughter marrying the son of Friedrich II and linking us a second time to the Kings of Prussia as well as to the Holy Roman Emperor. It was these links that took the Metternichs back to the top.

But back to the Congress of Vienna. On that Wiki page for this, we find:

**Initially, the representatives of the four victorious powers hoped to exclude the French from serious participation in the negotiations, but Talleyrand skillfully managed to insert himself into "her inner councils" in the first weeks of negotiations. He allied himself to a Committee of Eight lesser powers (including Spain, Sweden, and Portugal) to control the negotiations. Once Talleyrand was able to use this committee to make himself a part of the inner negotiations, he then left it, [34] once again abandoning his allies.**

Does that make any sense? Why would these lesser powers allow Talleyrand in, since that would be to their obvious detriment? And why would that alliance allow Talleyrand into the inner circle, and even if it did how could abandoning his allies then benefit him? No answer. But I have already told you in previous papers: [Talleyrand was a spy and traitor](#).

But here's the clincher:



In red: territories left to France in 1814,  
but removed after the [Treaty of Paris in 1815](#)

What a joke! Your first question should be why France wasn't just carved up to start with. Why lose almost nothing except a few distant territories Napoleon had only pretended to conquer in the first place—as in Italy? And your second question should be why Europe would mobilize almost a million men again in 1815, only to gain those tiny counties on the edge of France. You will notice that England didn't even gain Calais or any other territory on France's northern border. Your third question should be: why was the Battle of Waterloo fought in Waterloo? Waterloo is just south of Brussels in Belgium, so they were staging these pretend World Wars in Belgium even then. The battle was between England and France, with the Prussians allegedly there as well, so the battle should have been in France. Having this just south of a major city in a neutral country is the height of idiocy. I suppose they had it in Waterloo to prevent you from asking why England or one of the other countries didn't annex the battle site after winning there. If the battle had been in Normandy, for instance, you would expect England to annex Normandy, but they couldn't have you asking that question. If the battle had been nearer Prussia or Austria, the same thing applies.

So how did Napoleon get cornered in Waterloo? He didn't, just the reverse. The Russians and Austrians declined to show up, and only some of the Germans like Hanover joined Wellington. The Prussians assisted, but the 600,000 promised by the major powers didn't materialize, the allies having only about 118,000. We are supposed to believe that with only 72,000 men, Napoleon decided to attack the allies before they could link up, and before the Austrians and Russians could arrive. He hit them first in Ligny and Quatre Bras (Four Arms), both in Belgium as well, though again, we aren't told why the Prussians and English were trying to link up in Belgium. In Ligny Napoleon had 62,000, which seems like more than half of 72,000, but we will check that in a moment. He is said to have lost about 10,000. In Quatre Bras he came in with 20,000 and lost 4,000. He lost another 2,500 at Wavre the next day, out of 33,000. So adding we see he should have started with 82,000 and lost 16,500,

which gives us 65,500. I guess 6,500 more popped up in the two days between Quatre Bras and Waterloo. So that's a big miss in the math. An even bigger one is that we are told the Battle of Wavre prevented 33,000 French soldiers from reaching Waterloo, which means—working backwards again—Napoleon actually had 105,000 *after* Ligny and Quatre Bras, which means he had 119,000 going in. But we are told in the official lists he had 62,000 and 20,000 going in, so what happened to the other 37,000?  $119-82=37$ . They all magically appeared between Quatre Bras and Wavre? Did they rise out of the ground like the fighting skeletons in the old *Jason and the Argonauts* movie?



But ignoring this math for dummies, even according to the mainstream story these generals should have known how Napoleon was, and they should have waited for Austria to show up before massing on the French border in Belgium. Austria is just south of Germany, of course, so we aren't told why the Prussians arrived before the Austrians. Russia I guess we can understand, although, again, they knew how Napoleon was, allegedly, so the logical thing was to wait until Russia and Austria were ready before you start inserting thousands of troops into Belgium.

In any case, you should find it curious that Napoleon led the far larger part of his split army against the Prussians, saving only 20,000 to send against Wellington. Wellington had 35,000 at Quatre Bras but still got waxed, losing around 5,000 in one day. No wonder he backed up to Waterloo.

Here's your next big contradiction, sitting in plain sight for two centuries:

**The Anglo-allied army held their ground at Quatre Bras but were prevented from reinforcing the Prussians, and on the 17th, the Prussians withdrew from Ligny in [good order](#), while Wellington then withdrew in parallel with the Prussians northward to Waterloo on 17 June. Napoleon sent a third of his forces to pursue the Prussians, which resulted in the separate [Battle of Wavre](#) with the Prussian rear-guard on 18–19 June and prevented that French force from participating at Waterloo.**

**Upon learning that the Prussian Army was able to support him, Wellington decided to offer battle on the [Mont-Saint-Jean](#)<sup>[19]</sup> escarpment across the Brussels Road, near the village of Waterloo.**

What's the problem there, Sherlock? If the French at Wavre were prevented from getting to Waterloo, then the Prussians at Wavre must have been prevented as well, right? So how were those Prussians

holding back the French also able to join Wellington? You will say Blucher's main army of 50,000 went ahead to Waterloo, while Thielmann's 20,000 hung back in Wavre. So we are supposed to believe 20,000 Prussians with 48 guns held back 33,000 of Napoleon's finest with 80 guns, fighting them to a draw, both losing 2,500? The same French that had just kicked Wellington's butt at Quatre Bras with inferior numbers? But wait, the Prussians had already lost 24,000 at Ligny, so they originally had 94,000? That seems like a lot to devote to this, considering the Austrians and Russians didn't even show up. Prussia couldn't just send its entire army to Belgium at the request of Wellington or Metternich, you know: they had to leave the main force at home to protect Prussia.

Plus, I remind you we were told the allies only had 118,000 at the start of this campaign, and that includes Prussia. But if Prussia had 94,000, that means Wellington only provided the other 24,000, including troops from the Netherlands and Hanover. So the English only provided less than 20,000? If so, the victory shouldn't have gone to primarily to England and Wellington. And if so, that again doesn't add up, since that doesn't match the number we were given.

Even worse, you should ask where Napoleon got 120,000 troops going in at short notice.

**Upon re-assumption of the throne, Napoleon found that Louis XVIII had left him with few resources. There were 56,000 soldiers, of which 46,000 were ready to campaign.[25] By the end of May the total armed forces available to Napoleon had reached 198,000 with 66,000 more in depots training up but not yet ready for deployment.[26]**

That's from the Wiki page for the Hundred Days. So in two months Napoleon was able to increase France's decimated army from 46,000 to 260,000? Remember, Napoleon allegedly lost 500,000 in Russia just a couple of years earlier and another 600,000 in the Sixth Coalition right after that, so if you think anyone was itching to sign up for another Napoleon campaign, you aren't thinking. None of this makes any sense. It couldn't be more absurd if you stirred it with a crazy spoon.

[As we saw in WWII](#), the male population of France simply couldn't support those numbers. France had about 30 million people in those years, less than half men, and only about five million of fighting age, so it couldn't replenish a million male losses every few years. To maintain these numbers, France would have had to draft or press every single male of fighting age in the country, leaving no one to man the farms or shops. There would also be no one to impregnate the women, and the population would collapse.

You will tell me these men were pressed into service against their wills. No, successful armies can't be built that way, since the soldiers have no fighting spirit. They flee at a moment's notice and do not follow orders. No way a French army of that sort would be shellacking Wellington's larger army or the famous army of Prussia.

**The French army of around 74,500 consisted of 54,014 infantry, 15,830 cavalry, and 8,775 artilleries with 254 guns.[52][53] Napoleon had used conscription to fill the ranks of the French army throughout his rule, but he did not conscript men for the 1815 campaign. His troops were mainly veterans with considerable experience and a fierce devotion to their Emperor.[54]**

That's from the Wiki page on Waterloo. See, once again, 74,000, not 119,000, so the numbers don't add up, not even close. Doesn't match the 264,000 on the Hundred Days page either, as you see above. We are supposed to believe his new army, hatched in just two months, was not conscripted at all, but made up of old devoted veterans. You have to laugh. After Russia and the Sixth Coalition losses of 1.1 million, there *weren't* any veterans. They were all dead. And why would anyone lucky enough to

survive that be devoted to Napoleon? Anyone who survived the period from 1812 to 1814 should have taken a one-way trip to Brazil. Napoleon shouldn't have been able to recruit enough men to fill a bowling league.

And another contradiction:

Teeth of tens of thousands of dead soldiers were removed by surviving troops, locals or even scavengers who had travelled there from Britain, then used for making denture replacements in Britain and elsewhere.[247] The so-called "Waterloo teeth" were in demand because they came from relatively healthy young men.

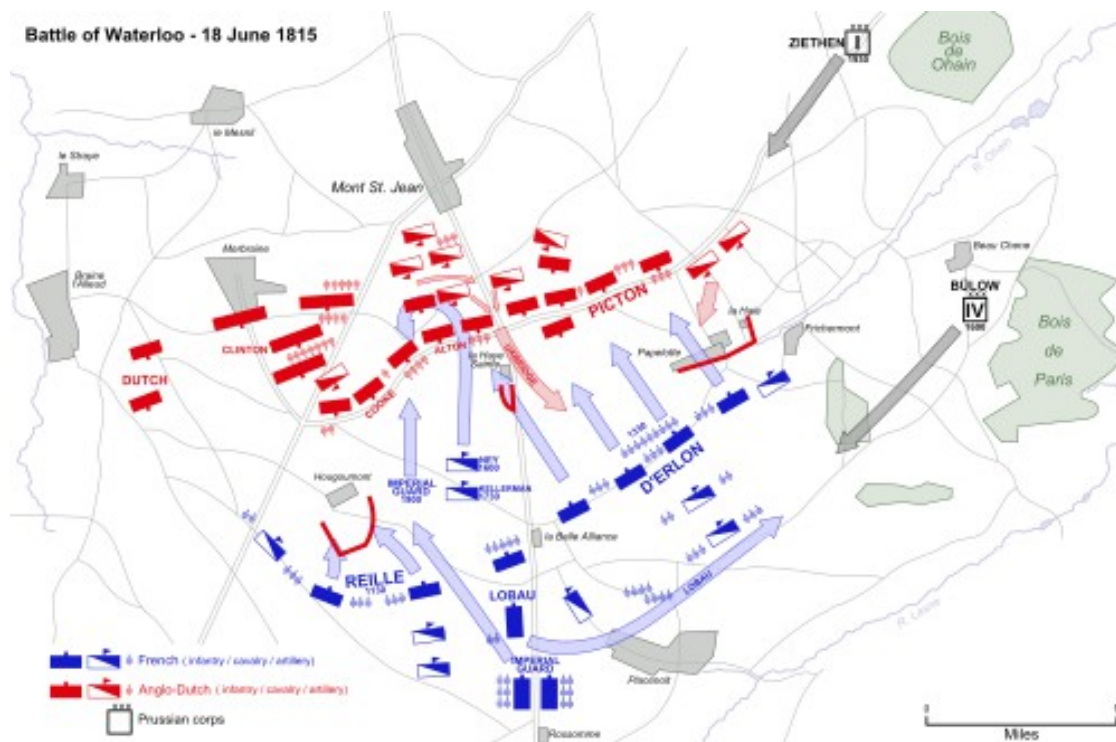
But wait, I thought these French soldiers were "veterans of considerable experience". So I guess the British stole teeth from their own young dead? Charming.

Then there's this:

Historian Andrew Roberts notes that "It is a curious fact about the Battle of Waterloo that **no one is absolutely certain when it actually began**".[94] Wellington recorded in his dispatches that "about ten o'clock [Napoleon] commenced a furious attack upon our post at Hougoumont".[95] Other sources state that the attack began around 11:30.[j] The house and its immediate environs were defended by four light companies of Guards, and the wood and park by Hanoverian Jäger and the 1/2nd Nassau.[k][96]

Curious isn't the word I would use.

I also love this schematic from Wiki:



French are blue, English are red, Prussians are the gray arrows incoming. So Bulow is attacking the French from the northeast, while Ziethen is attacking the English from the rear? That's helpful.

This is also priceless:

**Our officers of cavalry have acquired a trick of galloping at everything. They never consider the situation, never think of manoeuvring before an enemy, and never keep back or provide a reserve.**

—Wellington.[\[70\]](#)

So we do get a quote from Wellington, and it is a doozy. According to him, they are bunch of idiot berzerkers who don't follow orders. Just what you want as a field marshal, right?

The French allegedly lost 26,000, though its generals including Napoleon out in front miraculously survived. The British/Prussians lost 24,000, so not much of a victory. And again, it makes no sense, since 50,000 dead and wounded in a one-day battle in 1815 is impossible. They had flintlocks and cannon, not ICBMs.

**According to Wellington, the battle was "the nearest-run thing you ever saw in your life".[\[21\]](#)**

What? What does that mean? I read it to mean he is admitting it was staged.

Back to the generals. Not one of France's generals was killed or captured at Waterloo. That includes Ney, Soult, Drouet, Mouton, Reille, Kellerman, Grouchy, and Milhaud. Funny how Kellerman is a German name, right? The Kellermans were from Saxony. Ney was allegedly tried and executed later that year for treason against the King, but we can be sure that was faked. None of these other top generals of Napoleon was executed. To understand this, you need to know that Michel Ney was a Marshal of the Empire, Prince of Moscowa, and Duke of Elchingen. They tell us his father was a cooper, but that is absurd. The Neys and Bonapartes later married, so we can be sure Ney was already related to Napoleon very closely somehow, so he was a hidden peer before Napoleon made him one. Ney married a Genet, and this is her uncle:



That's helps, doesn't it? We know Ney's death was faked because his titles were allegedly quashed on his execution, but they miraculously reappeared a few years later in 1831, so that his children could inherit them. Of course that tells us Ney lived until 1831. Science!

Grouchy was also a Marshal of the Empire, and had been born to a Marquis, so there is no doubt of his nobility. Here is his picture:



Hmmm. Strange that he looks just like Wellington, right? Just a wild coincidence, I'm sure. We are

supposed to believe Grouchy was exiled to the US for a few years after Waterloo, but he was pardoned by Louis XVI/XVIII in 1819, just three years later, and **reinstated as a general**. Reminds us of all the Nazi generals that came back to Berlin a few years after the war and were all reinstated, some of them in Paris! He was later given back his Marshal's baton and and newer titles (he was always a Marquis), which passed on to his sons. So again, no permanent damage, as usual.

Same thing for General Soult, who left Waterloo with no wounds, though all these guys allegedly had five horses shot out from under them or something. As if that explains it. He went into exile in Germany for a couple of years but returned by 1819 to his Marshal of France title. In 1831 he was promoted to Marshal General of France, a rank only three others had reached.

Jean Baptiste Drouet, Marshal of France and Comte d'Erlon, self-exiled in Munich, but was pardoned in 1825 and later restored as a general. He was married to a Rousseau, of that big banking family.



There he is, looking just like you would expect.

Georges Mouton, Comte de Lobau and Marshal of France, was exiled but pardoned in 1818, going into the House of Representatives and being reinstated as a general. His titles were restored, including Marshal of France.

Honore Reille, Marshal of France and son-in-law of the even more famous general Andre Massena, Prince d'Essling and Duc de Rivoli, who was later outed as being of the real name Manasseh, Jewish. Reille was faux-exiled like the rest and then pardoned in 1819, being restored all titles.

Francois von Kellerman, Duc de Valmy and Marshal of France, famous for being on sick leave for the Russian campaign, is the only one said to be wounded at Waterloo, but it must not have been serious since they don't tell us what it was. Like the others, he was exiled until 1820, at which time he returned to all his titles, including a seat in the Chamber of Peers. The Kellermans were nobility of Saxony even before made dukes by Napoleon, being also from the Barons von Dyhern. See for example the famous general George Charles, Baron von Dyhern, war minister of Augustus III, king of Poland.

We find the same for all the Dutch and Prussian military leaders, none of whom were killed, captured

or wounded at Waterloo, the bloodiest battle up to that time. This includes Blucher, Zeiten, Pirch, Bulow, Gneisenau, and the Prince of Orange. Miracle, really.

Here's another big clue they throw in your face:

**Along with every other senior officer in the army, he was invited to the [Duchess of Richmond's Ball](#) that was held on 15 June.<sup>[29]</sup>**

That was in Brussels, just a few miles north of Waterloo, and it yes it was the night before the Battle of Quatre Bras, where Wellington allegedly got his butt kicked by a smaller French army. It was three days before Waterloo. So this is how the British army was preparing for the biggest and most famous engagements of all time?

The Duchess of Richmond, Charlotte nee [Gordon](#), was the wife of Charles Lennox, who we already saw. He is the cricketer who was also a general, and in 1815 he was in command of reserve forces in Brussels in case Wellington lost. The Lennox family was just the Stuarts by another name, and Charles was a duke in three different demesnes, Duke of Lennox, Duke of Richmond, and Duke of Aubigny. So anyway he and Wellington thought this was a great time to give a big ball and get the officers all roaring drunk the night before the Battle of Quatre Bras.

**[Elizabeth Longford](#) described it as "the most famous ball in history".<sup>[1]</sup> "The ball was certainly a brilliant affair",<sup>[2]</sup> at which "with the exception of three generals, every officer high in [Wellington's army](#) was there to be seen".<sup>[3]</sup>**

I well remember the [Gordon Highlanders](#) dancing reels at the ball. My mother thought it would interest foreigners to see them,<sup>[a]</sup> which it did. I remember hearing that some of the poor men who danced in our house died at Waterloo. There was quite a crowd to look at the Scotch dancers.

—Lady Louisa, daughter of the Duchess<sup>[2]</sup>

**[Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington](#) with his intimate staff arrived some time between 11 pm and midnight.<sup>[c]</sup> Shortly before supper, which started around 1 am,<sup>[7]</sup>**

This tells you how seriously they took Napoleon and this whole war. Supper [started](#) at 1am.

I remind you that the only reason Napoleon allegedly came within a whisker of winning this battle is that he attacked before the British and Prussians could link up. But it is pretty hard to link armies when one army is sitting in a ballroom in Brussels after midnight. Wellington didn't think it was perhaps advisable to go out to meet the Prussians (and for that matter the Austrians)? Why not sit in some gay bathhouse in London and have them meet him there?

Hopefully you can now see that the entire story of the Battle of Waterloo is fiction, so I will end with Wellington's death, so we can see about that quadrifecta we have come to love. Wellington was Prime Minister for one term with Sir Robert Peel (see the cover of *Sgt. Pepper's*) as his henchman in Ireland, and they pretended to promote Catholic emancipation, in part to relieve Ireland, but their intended result was the precise opposite: relieving most of Ireland from the right to vote.

**The property threshold for the county vote was raised five-fold to the British ten-pound standard,**

disenfranchising O'Connell's forty-shilling freeholders, and with them the greater part of the Irish electorate.[\[217\]](#)[\[218\]](#)

What a hero! After the fall of his very unpopular government he continued to sit in Parliament, where as a Tory more conservative than Metternich himself he stalled all reform. Wellington became so unpopular his mansion at Apsley House in London had to be installed with iron shutters to prevent windows from being broken. That is why he was called the Iron Duke. You may have thought it was for other reasons.



And that was just his small townhouse. This was his modest main residence:



That's in Hampshire, northeast of Portsmouth. It was previously owned by the Pitts, as in Brad Pitt.

Wellington didn't even have to buy that, England gave it to him in 1817 for his fake victory at Waterloo, charging taxpayers £600,000 (\$700 million now).

But Wellington's favorite home was Walmer castle on the coast of Kent:



That had been built by Henry VIII.

Wellington's big state funeral was **November 18**, 1852, and they really had to stretch to hit that ace-and-eights date, since he had died two months earlier. At his funeral Queen Victoria delivered the eulogy and said he was the greatest person the country had ever produced. You now know that was not even close to being true. He was buried in St. Paul's, in a tomb fit for a Pope, though he was Jewish/Phoenician. Most people in St. Paul's are.



It was probably the first time he had ever been inside a church. At least he didn't fake his death, so we don't have the quadrifecta. I give him the other three, though.

In the first sentence of his “personality” section, we find this:

**Wellington always rose early; he "couldn't bear to lie awake in bed", even if the army was not on the march.[260] Even when he returned to civilian life after 1815, he slept in a camp**

**bed, reflecting his lack of regard for creature comforts.**

They admit that when he was Prime Minister he didn't want to live at 10 Downing Street because it was cramped. He needed at least a hundred rooms, all of them with 30 foot ceilings.



That's one room in his “townhouse” in London, Apsley, which he also no doubt found too small. Those doors are fifteen feet by themselves, and the ceilings are at least 30. Can you see him sleeping on an army cot there?

On the question of the Jews, you will tell me Wellington couldn't have been a cloaked Jew or Phoenician, since he argued against a bill in their favor in 1833. But Wellington argued against every bill that didn't favor the peers already running the country, so that is proof of nothing. These cloaked Jews had to vote against these bills and be seen arguing against them, because if they didn't and weren't, they wouldn't be cloaked anymore, would they? Besides, these bills wouldn't affect the upperclass Jews, who already had no restrictions in government or anywhere else. They might affect only the lowerclass Jews who had already been thrown out of their various families years ago, and people like Wellington didn't give two hoots for those people, not so much because they were Jewish as because they were poor. Job one of the peers was and still is keeping the poor poor and adding to them, so that the rich can take the rest.

\*You may have thought Napoleon was in some jail or fort on Elba, but he wasn't, even according to the mainstream story. The allies actually made him the King of Elba. Make sense of that, if you can.