

Olivers Army

Karen Blackshaw.

Well I am delighted to tell you that because of your generosity this site continues to live another month... Thank you one and all.

So, to kick us off what follows is an article written by Karen Blackshaw exclusively for this website.

Course you may know Karen better by her commentor-name, *Curious Girl*. Moreover, Karen tells me that she has been made to suffer by TPTB as a direct consequence of her affiliation to this website, although it isn't my place to tell you exactly how and why.

Nevertheless, what she has written is a stunning bit of research and a blinding bit of dot connecting...

Olivers Army

Karen Bradshaw



PHOTO: Oliver Cromwell

I expect you were as excited as I was by this summer's royal wedding. What did grab my attention, though, were some comments about the venue, [St George's Chapel](#) at Windsor

Castle.

People on this website suggested that the chapel had been chosen because another red-haired Harry (Henry VIII) was interred there. The date, May 19, could also be significant, with more links to Bluff King Hal.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/May_19_1499 – Catherine of Aragon is married by proxy to Arthur, Prince of Wales. Catherine is 13 and Arthur is 12. 1536 – Anne Boleyn, the second wife of Henry VIII of England, is beheaded for adultery, treason, and incest.

I'll come back to that.

You may not be aware, because it received so little media attention (joke), but earlier this year, on 4 March, the Russkies (so we are told) poisoned a double agent, Sergei Skripal and his daughter Yulia in Salisbury with a Novichok nerve agent.

I am not so much interested in that hoax, apart from being delighted that even conspiracy-skeptics are questioning it.

What did grab my attention was the second novichock 'poisoning', six weeks or so after Harry's nuptials. These hoaxes seem to be planned to work at a number of levels, one being to send out some sort of cryptic message. It has been suggested that THEY have to tell us what they are going to do to us and because we don't react (because the messages have basically gone over our heads, as intended), they can say that we have consented to it. They also seem to like to commemorate events which are important to them.

Anyway, it was not long before it dawned on me (apologies for the dreadful pun) that this time they had decided to make the initial clue to the message quite obvious, it being in the name of one of the victims: Charlie Rowley.

I was a voracious reader when I was a kid and my mum, for reasons known only to herself, thought it was a good idea to introduce me to the books of Dennis Wheatley (he of 'The Devil Rides Out' fame). I don't remember much about them, but I do remember for ages being terrified of going to sleep without being surrounded by all my teddy bears in bed, a tiny cross on a chain around my neck, and a knife under my pillow.)

[see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dennis_Wheatley and links to some of his dodgy friends – Tom Driberg and Aleister Crowley]

CLASSIC BLACK MAGIC FROM

DENNIS WHEATLEY



⊛ **THE DEVIL RIDES OUT** ⊛

TO THE DEVIL A DAUGHTER ⊛ **GATEWAY TO HELL**

FOREWORD BY DOMINIC WHEATLEY

However, I do recall that one of the books was 'Old Rowley: A Private Life Of Charles II'.

King Charles II was popularly known as 'Rowley', or 'Old Rowley', apparently after his racehorse which sired innumerable little horses.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2018_Amesbury_poisonings

On 30 June 2018, in Amesbury, Charlie Rowley and Dawn Sturgess were admitted to Salisbury District Hospital. Police determined that they were poisoned by a Novichok nerve agent of the same kind used in the poisoning of Sergei and Yulia Skripal in Salisbury, 8 miles (13 km) away, almost four months prior. Sturgess died on 8 July, and Rowley regained consciousness two days after.

According to the subsequent press report released by the Metropolitan Police, at 10:15 on Saturday 30 June 2018, the South Western Ambulance Service was called to a residential address in Amesbury after Dawn Sturgess had collapsed. She was subsequently taken to hospital and admitted. That same day, at 15:30, the South Western Ambulance Service was called back to that same address, after Charlie Rowley had fallen ill.

On 20 July, Rowley was discharged from the hospital. Over the weekend of 18/19 August 2018, Rowley was re-admitted to hospital with sight problems. On 4 September 2018 he was reported to be ill with meningitis but was expected to leave hospital "within a month".

The event is full of the usual numerology – 4, 7, 8, 13. The timings are also not randomly chosen: 10.15am = 7 and 15.30 = 3.30pm =33.

Charles I met an untimely end when his head was forcibly removed from his body, and his son hid in an oak tree. The Cavaliers (with their long, curly hair) and Oliver Cromwell's Roundheads battled it out for the future of our green and

pleasant land. Charles II indulged in numerous affairs once he was permitted to take up the throne after the English Civil War. The latter also managed to survive both the Great Plague and the Great Fire of London. Christopher Wren was a disgusting vivisector.

I am ashamed to admit that was the extent of my knowledge of the 1600s until I started investigating these links. However, if we turn to good old Wiki (a case of 'Do as I say, not as I do', as I tell my students they must NOT use it as a credible source), the dates of the novichock farce mostly tally with significant dates in the seventeenth century.

30 June 1688 – The Immortal Seven issue the Invitation to William, which would culminate in the Glorious Revolution.

8 July 1663 – Charles II of England grants John Clarke a Royal charter to Rhode Island.

On 10 July 1645, the Battle of Langport was fought here, in which the last effective Royalist field army was destroyed and the Parliamentary victory in the Civil War became all but inevitable.

4 September 1666 – In London, England, the most destructive damage from the Great Fire occurs

The links don't end there.

On 6 October the King, Julia Coningsby and Henry Peters, Colonel Wyndham's servant, left Trent for the home of Mrs Amhillis Hyde at Heale House between SALISBURY and AMESBURY. [Charles II evading the 'Roundheads' or Parliamentarians.]

During the Great Plague of London, Charles II held court in Salisbury's Cathedral Close.

The couple fell ill at Rowley's flat on Muggleton Road.

Lodowicke Muggleton (1609–1698) was an English religious

thinker, who gave his name to Muggletonianism, a Protestant sect which was always small, but survived until the death of its last follower in 1979.

If you feel the urge to read up on Muggletonianism, you can do so here. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lodowicke_Muggleton .

I have read it, and I'm afraid I'm none the wiser but then, I'm only a Muggle.

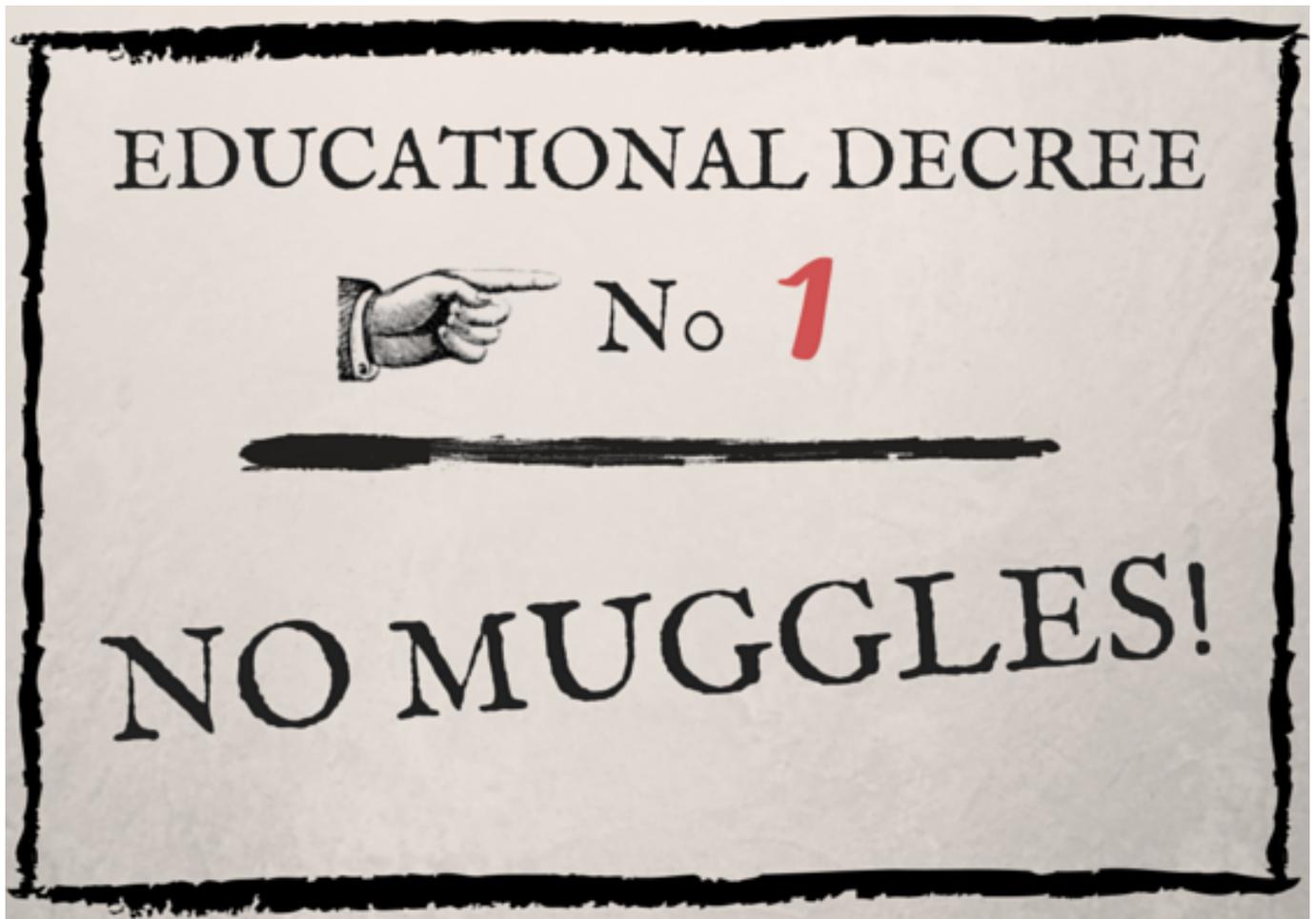
I'm happy to say that I have never read any of the Harry Potter books nor seen any of the films, but Wiki tells us that:

A Muggle or No-Maj is a person who lacks any sort of magical ability and was not born in a magical family. Muggles can also be described as people who do not have any magical blood inside them.

Non-magical people are often portrayed as foolish, sometimes befuddled characters, who are completely ignorant of the Wizarding world that exists in their midst. If, by unfortunate means, non-magical people do happen to observe the working of magic, the Ministry of Magic sends Obliviators to cast Memory Charms upon them causing them to forget the event.

J K Rowling has stated she created the word 'Muggle' from 'mug', an English term for someone who is easily fooled. She added the "-gle" to make it sound less demeaning and more "cuddly".

[\[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muggle\]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muggle)



THEY do like to have a laugh at our expense, bless 'em!

<http://mileswmthis.com/potter.pdf> *The Great Harry Potter Hoax updated 1.1.18*

I am not endorsing Miles Mathis, but he does have some interesting things to say. In this article, he sets out his reasons for believing that JK Rowling is only a front, and that the Potter franchise is written by a committee of spooks.

I did know that Oxford University's Christ Church College had links to Harry Potter as I had to take a group of very young Chinese students to visit it a few years ago.

The "Great Hall", Christ Church College

Your first stop will undoubtedly be the 'real' Great Hall, or where the film producers got their inspiration for recreating the Great Hall in their studio, which is located inside Christ

Church College.

Whilst inside the college, it is good to know that the stairway you walk up to get to the Great Hall is also used to film some scenes, as well as a small archway where Harry first arrives at Hogwarts (you'll find that immediately to the left as you walk in the entrance).

<http://www.worldofwanderlust.com/harry-potter-locations-to-visit-in-oxford/>

What I didn't know about Christ Church College was that:

King Charles I made the Deanery his palace and held his Parliament in the Great Hall during the English Civil War. In the evening of 29 May 1645, during the second siege of Oxford, a "bullet of IX lb. weight" shot from the Parliamentarians warning-piece at Marston fell against the wall of the north side of the Hall.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christ_Church,_Oxford

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxford_Parliament_\(1644\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxford_Parliament_(1644))

A-ha, this is one of the reasons for Charlie Rowley being said to live on Muggleton Road. This is a recurring theme in their signalling:

They emphasized the Millennium and the Second Coming of Christ

<http://religion.wikia.com/wiki/Muggletonianism>

As with all these hoaxes, we get a drip, drip, drip of information. The victims' names were first introduced to us by their friend, Sam Hobson.

The couple who are fighting for their lives after falling ill in a major incident in Wiltshire have been named as Charlie Rowley and Dawn Sturgess by a friend.

Sam Hobson, 29, told journalists he witnessed Ms Sturgess

being carried into an ambulance on a stretcher on Saturday morning after she fell unconscious.

<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/wiltshire-salisbury-amesbury-major-incident-victims-dawn-sturgess-charlie-rowley-latest-a8431376.html>

A Hobson's choice is a free choice in which only one thing is offered. Because a person may refuse to accept what is offered, the two options are taking it or taking nothing. In other words, one may "take it or leave it".

The phrase is said to have originated with Thomas Hobson (1544–1631), a livery stable owner. According to a plaque underneath a painting of him donated to Cambridge Guildhall, Hobson had an extensive stable of some 40 horses.

This gave the appearance to his customers that, upon entry, they would have their choice of mounts, when in fact there was only one: Hobson required his customers to choose the horse in the stall closest to the door.

*This was to prevent the best horses from always being chosen, which would have caused those horses to become overused. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the first known written usage of this phrase is in *The rustick's alarm to the Rabbies*, written by Samuel Fisher in 1660.*

*It also appears in Joseph Addison's paper *The Spectator* (No. 509 of 14 October 1712); and in Thomas Ward's 1688 poem "England's Reformation", not published until after Ward's death.*

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hobson's_choice

The English Reformation was a series of events in 16th-century England by which the Church of England broke away from the authority of the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church. ... The violent aspect of these disputes, manifested in the English

Civil Wars, ended when the last Roman Catholic monarch, James II, was deposed, and Parliament asked William III and Mary II to rule jointly in conjunction with the English Bill of Rights in 1688 (in the "Glorious Revolution") ...

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_Reformation

On 17 September 1656 Fisher attended the meeting of Parliament, and when Oliver Cromwell stated that to his knowledge no man in England had suffered imprisonment unjustly attempted a reply. He was prevented from completing his speech, which he afterwards published.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Fisher_\(Quaker\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Fisher_(Quaker))

Since I became aware of the links, I have realised that THEY have continued with their signalling relating to the events of the 1600s. I probably missed loads, but here are some of the links I did notice.

The Trumps graced our shores in the summer, and on 13 July, Melania, wife of Donald, and Philip, husband of Theresa (I use the terms 'wife' and 'husband' loosely) played bowls with the Chelsea pensioners.

<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2018/jul/13/melania-trump-day-in-london-bowls-chelsea-pensioners-philip-may>

King Charles II founded the Royal Hospital Chelsea in 1682 as a retreat for veterans

13 July 1643 – English Civil War: Battle of Roundway Down: In England, Henry Wilmot, 1st Earl of Rochester, commanding the Royalist forces, heavily defeats the Parliamentary forces led by Sir William Waller.

[\[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/July_13\]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/July_13)

The story of today's Royal Hospital Chelsea begins over 300 years ago during the reign of King Charles II, whose vision

for a home for veteran soldiers was brought to life by Sir Christopher Wren.

Until the 17th Century, the state made no specific provision for old and injured soldiers. Care for the poor and sick was provided by the religious foundations. Most of this provision ended following the dissolution of the monasteries during the reign of King Henry VIII.

In 1681, responding to the need to look after these soldiers, King Charles II issued a Royal Warrant authorising the building of the Royal Hospital Chelsea to care for those 'broken by age or war'.

[\[https://www.chelsea-pensioners.co.uk/historyheritage\]](https://www.chelsea-pensioners.co.uk/historyheritage)

We heard about two hospital scandals.

Gosport War Memorial Hospital

On 20 June 2018 the Gosport Independent Panel, led by Bishop James Jones, after an enquiry which took four years and cost £14 million, published a report which found that 456 deaths in the 1990's had "followed inappropriate administration of opioid drugs"

[\[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gosport_War_Memorial_Hospital\]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gosport_War_Memorial_Hospital)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gosport>

Until the last quarter of the 20th century, Gosport was a major naval town associated with the defence and supply infrastructure of Her Majesty's Naval Base (HMNB) Portsmouth. The first fortifications were in 1678 during the reign of Charles II. They consisted of two forts, Fort James and Fort Charles, and a series of bastions and double ditches to encircle the town and known as the Gosport Lines.

Gosport is also home to Little Woodham, aka "The 1642 Living History Village". The village exists to educate both children

and adults about 17th century life at the outbreak of the English Civil War and is open for the public to meet the villagers at certain times throughout the year.

Princess Royal Hospital

Shropshire baby and mother maternity deaths review widened

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-shropshire-45366648>

Devan and Gavin Cadwallade's daughter died at the Princess Royal Hospital last December

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Princess_Royal

The title Princess Royal came into existence when Queen Henrietta Maria (1609–1669), daughter of Henry IV, King of France, and wife of King Charles I (1600–1649), wanted to imitate the way the eldest daughter of the King of France was styled “Madame Royale”. Thus Princess Mary (born 1631), the daughter of Henrietta Maria and Charles, became the first Princess Royal in 1642.

So, I was aware of all this signalling but I still didn't understand its significance.

By chance, it has all been revealed in the last few days (cue the drum roll).

Firstly, John Hamer happened to post 'The English Revolution' on his website on the 18th of October.

[The English Revolution](#)

Then I happened to look at a 2015 article on Miles Mathis's website (updated 23.6.18) <http://milesmathis.com/occult.pdf>

And then I happened to spot 'A History of the Jews' by Paul Johnson on the shelves in a small charity shop near me.

From that book:

P208 *There had been few if any Jews in Anglo-Saxon England. They came, along with many other Flemish immigrants, in the wake of William the Conqueror's invasion. ...Their chief activity was moneylending on the security of lands and rents. They were also pawnbrokers. Some English Jews were doctors.*

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Jews_in_England

The Jewish settlement continued until King Edward I's Edict of Expulsion in 1290. After the expulsion, there was no Jewish community, apart from individuals who practised Judaism secretly, until the rule of Oliver Cromwell.

A History of the Jews P275

But 1648, with its slaughter and distress [of Jews in Eastern Europe], was also – thanks to a series of coincidences which some might call providential – the first in a remarkable chain of events which led to the creation of an independent Jewish state.

The agent in this new development was a distinguished Jewish scholar from Amsterdam, Manasseh ben Israel When the first refugees from the 1648 massacres began to reach western Europe, Manasseh and other Amsterdam Jews feared the consequences for the community of a large influx of distressed Ashkenazis. ... Manasseh therefore proposed a radical solution: why should not England be opened up as a country of refuge for Jewish immigrants?

..... Manasseh perceived that the defeat of the English royalists and the execution of the king in 1649 offered a unique opportunity for the Jews to gain entry to England. Many believed that the Second Coming was imminent. But both Deuteronomy 28:64 and Daniel 12:7 suggested this could not happen until the scattering of the Jews was complete, 'from the one end of the earth even unto the other'. Hence, until Jews were scattered in England too, the millennium would be

delayed.

From John Hamer's: The Falsification of History:

However, the real objective of the revolution was realised around half a century later with the formation of the Bank of England in 1694 and the instigating of the National Debt. The charter that provided for this, handed-over to an anonymous committee, the previously Royal prerogative of minting money and enabled the international banksters to secure their loans on the taxes of the country rather than simply upon a monarch's personal undertaking thus enslaving the people of Britain forever.

<http://mileswmthis.com/occult.pdf> P3

I don't have to provide a lot of footnotes for these assertions, since the outcomes by themselves are proof enough of the schemes and schemers. We don't need notarized documents when we have the incontestable facts that the ban on Jews in England did end with Cromwell in 1657.

More than that, we have the fact that interest banking in England began its rise at the very same time. It can be no coincidence that all this began after King Charles I confiscated the gold in the Royal Mint a few years earlier. He also confiscated stocks at the East India Company.

We are usually told by historians that the Civil War was caused by religious strife or other causes, but in my opinion it was these moves by the King in 1640 against the Mint (which was the bank of time-holding much capital of the merchants and goldsmiths) and against major companies that doomed him.

Certainly this is what caused the Jewish bankers in Amsterdam to move against him, bankrolling Cromwell and running other less obvious schemes. Since Charles had just stolen their money in broad daylight, we can understand why they were a little upset.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salisbury>

Salisbury was the site chosen to assemble James II's forces to resist the Glorious Revolution. He arrived to lead his approximately 19 000 men on 19 November 1688. His troops were not keen to fight Mary or her husband William, and the loyalty of many of James's commanders was in doubt.

If you want to read more, see [HERE](#) for 'The Formation of the Bank of England: A response to Changing Political and Economic Climate, 1694'

Armed with all this new knowledge (well, new to me, at least), let's re-visit the Royal Wedding of 19 May 2018 in St George's Chapel.

Following his execution in 1649, Charles I was buried in a small vault in the centre of the choir at St George's Chapel which also contained the coffins of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour.

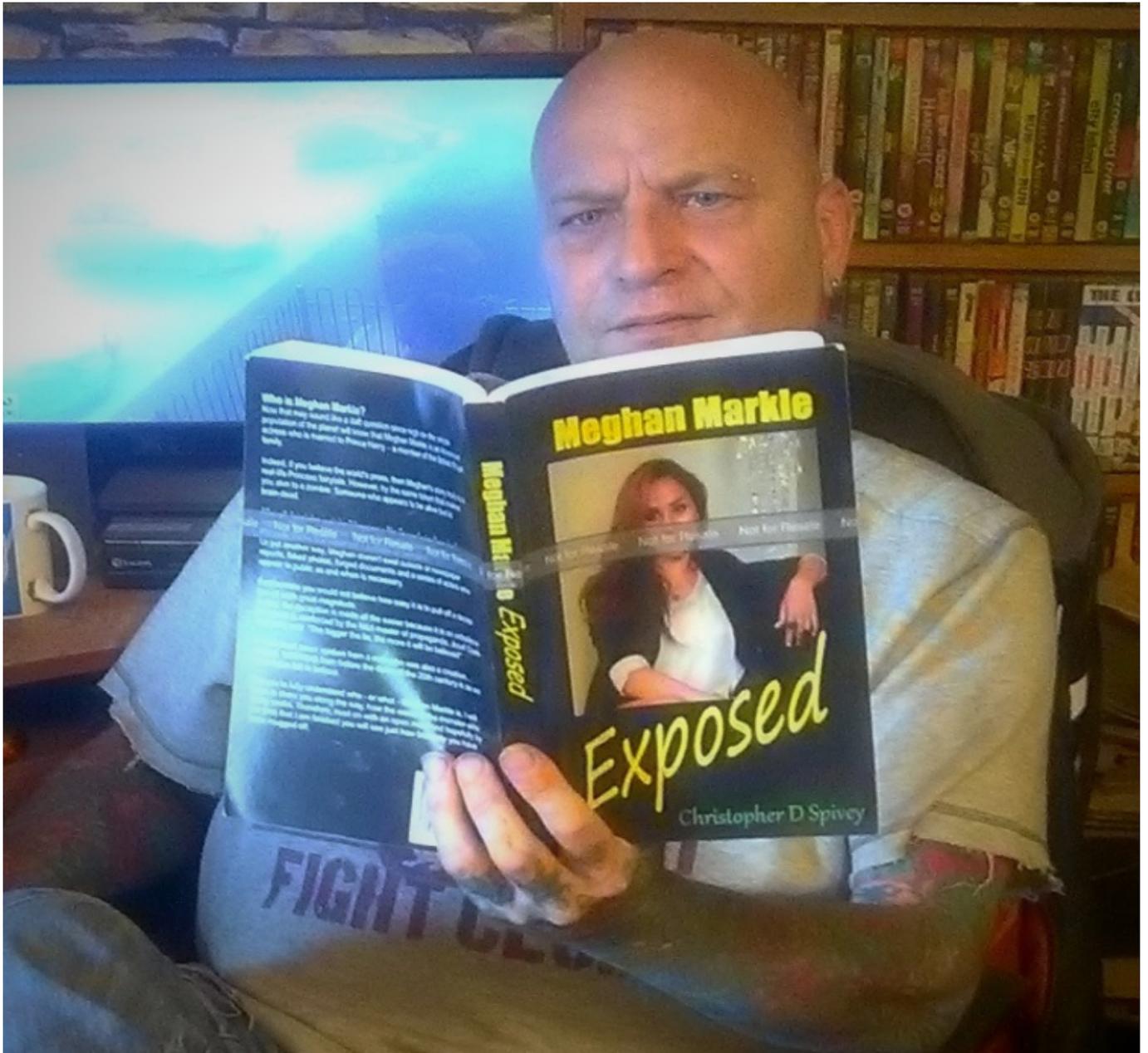
[\[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_George's_Chapel,_Windsor_Castle\]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_George's_Chapel,_Windsor_Castle)

May 19 1649 – An Act of Parliament declaring England a Commonwealth is passed by the Long Parliament. [With the monarchy overthrown] England would be a republic for the next eleven years.

[\[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/May_19\]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/May_19)

The only member of Markle's 'family' permitted to attend the wedding was her mother, Doria.

I bought Chris's book, Meghan Markle Exposed as a birthday present to myself in October. Please buy it if you can possibly afford it. It is a great read, a real eye-opener (even if you think your eyes are already 'open') – and Chris needs the money to continue with his desperately needed work!



You can buy the book [HERE](#)

On page 200:

'I mean if Meghan isn't a real person and neither are her dad, brothers and Nephews then it follows that Doria – daft name – isn't real either.'

He then goes on to demonstrate that at least two actresses have played her.

It was that 'daft name' that got me thinking and, when I saw John Hamer's article a few days later, I wondered if there

could possibly be a connection.

Isaac Dorislaus ... was a Dutch Calvinist historian and lawyer who was an important official in Oliver Cromwell's period of rule. He came to England as a historian. His lectures were seen as political rhetoric, with references to kings with unjustified power aimed at portraying reigning monarch, Charles I of England, as a tyrant. Little was done about his propagandizing however. Dorislaus became advocate general of the army in the first civil war, and for all his previous theorizing about ancient liberties, quickly showed authoritarian tendencies by his attempted introduction of martial law to help him root out Royalists.

He assisted in preparing the charge of high treason against Charles I, but was not prominent in the proceedings themselves.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Dorislaus

Hmm – let's see!

Doria Loyce Ragland (born September 1956) is an American social worker in the mental health sector... She is the mother of Meghan, Duchess of Sussex, from her former marriage to Thomas Markle.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doria_Ragland

As you know, we were blessed with not one, but two Royal weddings this year. The wedding of Princess Eugenie and Jack Brooksbank took place on 12 October 2018, also at St George's Chapel.



Much scorn was poured on the choice of the second reading at the wedding: an excerpt from F Scott Fitzgerald's, *The Great Gatsby*, read by the bride's sister and referencing the smile of Jay Gatsby.

... many said it was odd that Princess Eugenie would want her now-husband compared to Jay Gatsby, a con man who changed his name, made millions bootlegging, and then used that wealth to throw lavish parties with the exclusive hope that Daisy Buchanan, the object of his affection, would attend one of these parties and fall for him.

<https://www.thisisinsider.com/princess-eugenie-wedding-the-great-gatsby-internet-reactions-2018-10>

It was questioned why Princess Eugenie had failed to anticipate that likening her new husband to Gatsby, a scheming social climber, would be a source of merriment to us plebs.

However, such criticisms were wide of the mark. These bastards always seem to put a great deal of thought into such things and, we can see below, that Jack Brooksbank is not exactly a 'commoner'.

I think that the reading had something to do with Trimalchio. We are told that Fitzgerald had had difficulty choosing a title for his novel and had considered several titles for his book including 'Trimalchio' and 'Trimalchio in West Egg'.

See [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Great_Gatsby]

Trimalchio is a character in the 1st century AD Roman work of fiction Satyricon by Petronius. He plays a part only in the section titled "Cena Trimalchionis" (The Banquet of Trimalchio, often translated as "Dinner With Trimalchio"). Trimalchio is an arrogant former slave who has become quite wealthy by tactics that most would find distasteful. The name "Trimalchio" is formed from the Greek prefix τρις and the Semitic מלך (melech) in its occidental form Malchio or Malchus. The fundamental meaning of the root is "King", and the name "Trimalchio" would thus mean "Thrice King" or "greatest King". The term "Trimalchio" has become shorthand for the worst excesses of the nouveau riche.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trimalchio>

The incomplete form in which the Satyricon survives has tantalized many readers, and between 1692 and the present several writers have attempted to round the story out. In certain cases, following a well-known conceit of historical fiction, these invented supplements have been claimed to derive from newly discovered manuscripts, a claim that may appear all the more plausible since the real fragments actually came from two different medieval sources and were only brought together by 16th and 17th century editors.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satyricon>

Trimalchio is known for throwing lavish dinner parties, and the wedding of Princess Eugenie and Jack Brooksbank had three meals over two days, so perhaps it was just an in-joke which backfired. Perhaps not. Note the references to the 17th Century.

Let's now look at Jack Brooksbank's ancestry, and see if he is indeed a scheming social climber.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jack_Brooksbank

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brooksbank_baronets

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_II_of_England

Jack Christopher Stamp Brooksbank is the European brand manager for Casamigos Tequila, the company co-founded by George Clooney. Brooksbank is related to the Brooksbank baronets: he is the great-great-grandson of Sir Edward Clitherow Brooksbank, 1st Baronet.

Jack is a third cousin twice removed of Princess Eugenie through Thomas Coke, 2nd Earl of Leicester. His great-grandfather is Sir Jack Coke, Gentleman Usher to King George VI and Extra Gentleman Usher to Queen Elizabeth II

Thomas Coke, 2nd Earl of Leicester, is Princess Eugenie's great-great-great-great-grandfather on the side of her mother, Sarah, Duchess of York; the Earl is also Brooksbank's great-great-grandfather via his second marriage, to The Honourable Georgina Cavendish.

Through the Earls of Leicester, the Brooksbank family is descended from both King Edward III and King James II. The latter is the second surviving son of Charles I, and who ascended the throne upon the death of his brother, Charles II.

So we haven't strayed very far from Charles I and II! Also of interest is:

Stamp Brooksbank (1694–1756), great-great-great-grandfather of the first Baronet, was Governor of the Bank of England from 1741 to 1743 and represented Saltash and Colchester in the House of Commons

The Glorious Revolution, also called the Revolution of 1688, was the overthrow of King James II of England (James VII of

Scotland) by a union of English Parliamentarians with the Dutch stadtholder William III, Prince of Orange, who was James's nephew and son-in-law. William's successful invasion of England with a Dutch fleet and army led to his ascension to the throne as William III of England jointly with his wife, Mary II, James's daughter, after the Declaration of Right, leading to the Bill of Rights 1689.

On 24 October, Chris published an article, Beverly Allitt –
TwentyFive Year On.

<http://chrisspivey.org/beverly-allitt-twenty-five-years-on/>

I made a bet with myself that I would be able to link this third hospital scandal, at Grantham Hospital this time, to the Charleses.

Bingo!

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grantham>

Grantham lies close to an ancient Roman road. It was the scene in 1643 of Oliver Cromwell's first win over Royalists during the English Civil War, at Gonerby Moor.

The Angel and Royal, situated in the High Street, is widely regarded as the oldest surviving English inn. The façade of the main building as it appears today was built about 600 years ago, but the site had already been an inn for 200 years. It was originally built as a hostel for the Knights Templar. King Charles I made use of the King's Room during his visit in 1633 and Oliver Cromwell also stayed at the Angel after his successful battle near Grantham in 1643.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Grantham

Sir Thomas Grantham (bap. 1641 – 1718) was an English tobacco trader and naval officer, commander of the naval fleet of the British East India Company. He was made Admiral and knighted by King Charles II.

From the article by Chris:

Bradley Gibson – who was five when serial killer Beverley Allitt tried to murder him – said his attacker was ‘living the life of Riley’ in Rampton Hospital in Nottinghamshire.

<https://www.phrases.org.uk/meanings/the-life-of-riley.html>

The phrase came into common usage around the time of WWI. The first printed citation of ‘the life of Riley’ (with the easy/carefree meaning of the phrase) that I have found is from the Connecticut newspaper The Hartford Courant, December 1911 – in a piece headed ‘Bullet Ends Life of Famous Wild Cow’:

The famous wild cow of Cromwell is no more. After “living the life of Riley” for over a year, successfully evading the pitchforks and the bullets of the farmers, whose fields she ravaged in all four seasons.

Most recently, we had the fireball at the King Power Stadium, Leicester City. A number of Chris’s supporters have already voiced their suspicions.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leicester>

When Simon de Montfort became Lord of Leicester in 1231, he gave the city a grant to expel the Jewish population “in my time or in the time of any of my heirs to the end of the world”.

He justified his action as being “for the good of my soul, and for the souls of my ancestors and successors”. Leicester’s Jews were allowed to move to the eastern suburbs, which were controlled by de Montfort’s great-aunt and rival, Margaret, Countess of Winchester, after she took advice from the scholar and cleric Robert Grosseteste.

There is evidence that Jews remained there until 1253, and perhaps enforcement of the banishment within the city was not rigorously enforced. De Montfort however issued a second edict

for the expulsion of Leicester's Jews in 1253, after Grosseteste's death. De Montfort's many acts of anti-Jewish persecution in Leicester and elsewhere mass murder were part of a wider pattern that led to the expulsion of the Jewry from England in 1290.

Civil War Leicester was a Parliamentarian (colloquially called Roundhead) stronghold during the English Civil War.

In 1645, King Charles I of England and Prince Rupert decided to attack the (then) town to draw the New Model Army away from the Royalist (colloquially called Cavaliers) headquarters of Oxford. Royalist guns were set up on Raw Dykes and, after an unsatisfactory response to a demand for surrender, the assault began at 3pm on 30 May 1645 by a Royalist battery opposite the Newarke.

The city was sacked on 31 May 1645, and hundreds of people were killed by Rupert's cavalry. One witness said, "they fired upon our men out of their windows, from the tops of houses, and threw tiles upon their heads. Finding one house better manned than ordinary, and many shots fired at us out of the windows, I caused my men to attack it, and resolved to make them an example for the rest; which they did.

Breaking open the doors, they killed all they found there without distinction." It was reported that 120 houses had been destroyed and that 140 wagons of plunder were sent to the Royalist stronghold of Newark.

Following the Parliamentarian victory over the Royalists at the Battle of Naseby on 14 June 1645 Leicester was recovered by Parliament on 18 June 1645.

There was another fireball a few years back, which generated a lot of discussion on this website. I think we came to the conclusion that it signified 'lancement' or 'launch'.

Around 2:00 am on 15 October, the King and Lord Wilmot boarded

the Surprise, which sailed at high tide five hours later at 7:00 am. Two hours after the ship had set sail, a troop of cavalry arrived in Shoreham to arrest the King, having been given orders to search for "a tall, black [haired] man, six feet two inches in height".

As mentioned previously, Charles II, the Merry Monarch, rather liked the ladies. He had no live children with his wife, but acknowledged at least twelve illegitimate children by various mistresses.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Descendants_of_Charles_II_of_England

*Lady Diana Spencer (later the Princess of Wales) is a descendant of Charles II, through two of his illegitimate sons. Diana married The Prince of Wales in 1981 and had two sons, Prince William, Duke of Cambridge and Prince Harry, Duke of Sussex. Currently, the Duke is 2nd in the line of Succession, his sons and daughter, Prince George, Princess Charlotte, and Prince Louis are 3rd, 4th, and 5th, while Prince Harry is 6th in line. **If any of them succeed to the British throne**, they will be the first descendants of Charles II of England to accede to the throne. The following list details the line of descent from Charles II of England to Princes William and Harry.*

Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall, through Charles Lennox, 1st Duke of Richmond

Sarah, Duchess of York, through Charles Lennox, 1st Duke of Richmond and James Scott, 1st Duke of Monmouth

Strange wording – ‘If ANY OF THEM succeed to the British throne’ Surely there are enough of them that at least one will? I wonder if the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha-Windsor-Mountbattens are coming to the end of their usefulness???

I am sure that the name Dawn Sturgess has some meaning. Can

anybody help with this?

The only thing I have been able to come up with is a novel and a film, and it is perhaps a little tenuous.

“One Day” is a novel by David Nicholls, published in 2009. Each chapter covers the lives of two protagonists on 15 July, St Swithin’s Day, for 20 years. It was adapted into a 2011 film of the same name, starring Anne Hathaway and Jim Sturgess

[[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/One_Day_\(2011_film\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/One_Day_(2011_film))]

The 2009 novel One Day by David Nicholls begins and ends with the main characters, Emma and Dexter, climbing Arthur’s Seat after their graduation from university. Arthur’s Seat is shown at the end of the 2011 film One Day, which was based on the novel.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur%27s_Seat

15 July was, of course, the 2018 FIFA World Cup Final, and THEY didn’t exactly hold back on the signalling around that event