

[return to updates](#)

# LEVESON-GOWER



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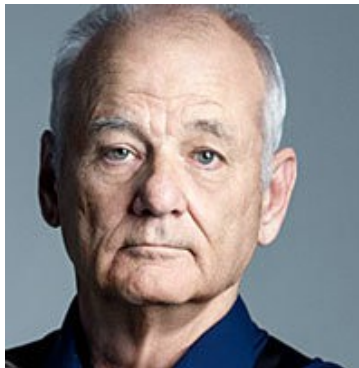
I learned some things about the Leveson-Gowers today and thought I would share them with you. We have seen this prominent family from the peerage many times over the years, connected to all the other families we have been following. They were the Dukes of Sutherland, the Earls of Sutherland, the Earls of Granville, the Viscounts of Trentham, the Marquesses of Stafford, and the Baronets Gower. Although they were closely tied to the Murrays and Gordons early on, more recently we have seen them most closely linked to the Egerton-Warburtons.

The first thing I learned today is that the name is pronounced Lewson-Gore. Which of course links us to the Gores like Al Gore. But I suspect the pronunciation was slurred to prevent the link I have previously made to Levinson. They don't want you realizing these people are the sons of Levi, and they think that mispronouncing the name is enough to throw you off. They don't think much of your intelligence, you know. However, in the admitted histories of the Leveson-Gowers, we find much other evidence I am right. We are told the name Leveson is a patronymic of Louis or Lewis, which is true but which is also misdirection in a way. It is put that way to again throw you off the Levinson scent, since most people don't realize that Louis and Lewis are *also* variants of Levis or Levi. One clue in that direction is the Earldom of Sutherland, which goes back to **William of Moravia** in 1230. He was also known as William Sutherland. He was the grandson of Freskin, a Flemish (from Flanders, present day Belgium) nobleman who moved to Scotland under the rule of King **David I** in the 1100s. Note the name of the Scottish King there, which is also a clue in the same direction. Also note that Scotland is being invaded by nobles coming in from the east.

We are told that Moravia means “from Moray” or “from Murray”, which is also true in a way but which is again mostly misdirection. Moravia does not come from Moray, rather Moray comes from Moravia, and they both come **from Moravia in central Europe**. It is now eastern Czechia, but it has existed since 800AD and before. They don't wish for you to make this connection, though it is pretty obvious. And why do they bury this obvious connection to Moravia? The easiest way to see it is to

remember Bohemia, which is the neighbor of Moravia to the west. We have seen Bohemia as a crypto-Jewish stronghold going back before the Crusades, tying us to the very old Komnenes (Kohens) and after that to the Jagiellons, Vasas, and Radziwills. Well, Moravia was the same thing. It had close ties from the beginning to the Carolingians (like Charlemagne), with the first rulers of Moravia being vassals of Louis the German. Also see **Judith** of Bavaria, wife of Louis the Pious. Her name is a giveaway like the rest: Judith basically meaning “Jewish lady” and Louis being “Levi”.

What this means is that the name Murray comes originally from Moravia. And what does it mean? Well, they admit Moravia means “of the sea”, linked to words like mare and meer, so these are our Sea Peoples again. In other words, our Phoenicians. The Jewish shipbuilders and bankers who began taking over the world three millennia before Christ. Which of course ties us to the book *When Scotland was Jewish*, written by Jewish authors. But I don't think they mentioned this about Murray. Maybe I missed that part.



Anyway, it may help you understand where Bill Murray came from. Yes, he is a funny guy, and I am not suggesting he isn't. But there are a lot of funny guys who didn't get cast on SNL at age 24. We might ask why no one *except* Murrays and Chases and their cousins got cast on SNL over the years. Has anyone *not* in these central Jewish families been allowed to be famous in any field in the past century? No, really, I am serious. Have they?

Murray's mother is a **Collins**, so Bill may be related to Joan Collins. They never admit these relationships, but we have seen all famous actors are closely related. Remember, Joan Collins' father was an agent for the Beatles, *or just an agent*. As in Intel agent. They admit he was a Jew from South Africa. Her mother was a Bessant, no doubt linking her to **Annie Bessant**, Intel agent involved in the Theosophy project. Bessant was a Wood, otherwise scrubbed. Her parents aren't mentioned at Wiki, which is strange. However, the Bessants are in the peerage, related to the Gwynne-Evans Baronets, and the Lewises (Levis), mill owners in Breconshire, Wales. Breconshire is the locus of Strawberry Fields, which of course brings us in a tight circle back to the Beatles. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Baronet Gwynne-Evans married a **Collins**, MP, Privy Counsellor, Knight Commander. The 4<sup>th</sup> Baronet married a **fforde-Tipping**.



Annie's brother-in-law Sir Walter Besant is listed in the peerage. Since he didn't marry a peer, we don't understand why he is there or why his brother—Annie's husband—is not listed. Although you are about to see why. His other brother was a famous mathematician, but he is also not listed. We do know the Besants were wealthy merchants. Sir Walter was early on the Secretary of the **Palestine** Exploration Fund, dedicated to exploring the **Levant**. He was also a founder of the first Masonic Research Lodge, so he was also a spook like Annie. Annie Besant's Geni page is managed by a Rhodes, and her grandfather was a Morris. Her father is listed as a William Page Wood, which is curious because there is a William Page Wood in the peerage, of the right age to be her father. He was the 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Hatherley, son of the 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet. **He became Lord Chancellor from 1868 to 1872**. So it appears they don't want you to know that Annie Besant's father was Lord Chancellor of England. Thepeerage.com tells us this Baron Wood died without issue, but I suggest that is a fudge. Also interesting is that the [ffordes and Pages in the peerage are closely related](#), meaning Annie Besant married her cousin.

The Bessants are also in the peerage, marrying with the Croft Baronets and the Grahams, Dukes of Montrose.

But back to Bill Murray. Little else can be discovered on his maternal side, though a great-aunt married a McCormick. His paternal side is also very slender at Geni, though we find he was a Hughes and a **Kane**. Although the mainstream sites sell Murray as Irish, Bill himself admits that the Irish have never claimed him. As late as 2009 he was quoted as saying, *"But no one has ever claimed me in Ireland. No one!"* I wonder why that is, Bill. Has anyone in Moravia claimed you? How about Israel?

Strangely, Geneanet has nothing on Bill Murray, but they do have a page for Della Murray which is quite informative. She was from **Kane** County, Illinois, likely linking her to Bill Murray both through that name and location. Bill is a Kane and his Murrays were from that part of Illinois. Do you remember who Della Murray is? She was the grandmother of Hillary Rodham Clinton. She married a Max Rosenberg from Russia. Strangely, Della's Murrays are scrubbed at Geneanet just as fast as Bill's are scrubbed at Geni. We know they come from Scotland but nothing else. How likely is it that famous Murrays from Scotland couldn't be traced back before 1850?

So it looks like one reason Bill's genealogy is so slight is to prevent you from linking him to Hillary Clinton.

Anyway, back to the Leveson-Gowers. One of the first Baronets created by James I was the Baronet Gower, whose son married a Leveson. These Levesons were Wolverhampton **wool merchants** back to the 1400s, again confirming my guesses. Also see Walter Leveson of this line, who was involved in shipping in the 1500s, especially piracy. He was appointed by the Earl Dudley as Vice-Admiral of the Coast for North Wales, including of course. . . **Anglesey**. Apparently this Leveson somehow crossed the Kings of Denmark and Norway—other crypto-Jews—and his assets were targeted. His family hid assets fairly well, as you would expect, and survived this drama relatively unscathed.

These Levesons are extremely well scrubbed at thepeerage.com, as we see from the page of Frances Sondes, daughter of the Baron Brooke. She first married Sir John Leveson, but we are told nothing about him. She next married the 1<sup>st</sup> Earl Savile. So despite not having any titles at this point, the Levesons are clearly far more prominent than is admitted. Another Leveson daughter at this time married the 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Newport, who was also a **Bromley** (linking him to the Smith Baronets we just saw in my Titanic paper). Their son would become an Earl and marry a Russell, of the Dukes of Bedford. Again, the only hints we get are wool merchants and Anglesey, which would likely link the Levesons somehow to the Stanleys.

Still don't think these people are Jewish? Here is the picture of Ian Russell, current Duke of Bedford, now posted at Wiki:



Decide for yourself. Also study the painting of the Duke of Sutherland, George Leveson-Gower, under title. Although the artist has fixed his nose somewhat, you see the resemblance. Long face, long nose, and a curve on the bridge.

With more digging, we find the Levesons greatly benefitted from the dissolution of the monasteries, probably linking them to the Riches and Cromwells (who broke up the monasteries for Henry). The Levesons bought or were given several abbeys and priories, including the very wealthy Lilleshall

Abbey in Shropshire. [See Wikipedia for the vast lands](#) and buildings it owned. In my opinion, this is just more proof the dissolution of the monasteries and the entire split from Rome in the time of Henry VIII was a Jewish plot to steal all the assets of the Church. We saw a similar plot behind the fake French Revolution, which was managed to hide its main goal: the destruction of the First Estate and the co-option of all Church wealth by bankers and other merchants.

So, were these Levesons related to the Livingstons of Scotland? Probably, since the Livingstons were originally **Levings** of Levingstoun. Geni takes them back to about 1050 in Scotland, and before that they were from Saxony, Germany. Before that we find a Levingus from Hungary listed as the first of this line. Saxony is even a clue, since it is in far Eastern Germany, near . . . Moravia. Saxony is on the border with Bohemia. So, like their kin the Murrays (from Moravia), the Levesons/Livingstons were from the same area of central Europe, ruled since the 800s by old Phoenician lines.

And, since I recently showed you the Rockefellers are actually Livingstons, this is where they come from as well. They are closely tied to the Livingstons as well as the Leveson-Gowers, which also ties them very closely to the Egerton-Warburtons, the Russells, the Spencer-Churchills, the Stanleys, the Stewarts/Stuarts, and on and on. It is one big extended family, and we see that they all got much of their wealth not only from shipping and banking, but from stealing the assets of the Church. It now looks like most of the baronetcy's of 1611-1625, created by James I, were outcomes of this pillage of the monasteries and other clerical properties in the 1500s. We are told that Henry VIII used this wealth to fight his wars, but the clerical wealth involved was orders of magnitude greater than that, being greater than all other wealth in England. . . combined. It was enough to fund and found the more than 200 baronetcy's of the following century, allowing these invaders from Anglesey to infiltrate the highest levels of the peerage, and to coopt them. Meaning, to buy them, via hundreds of arranged marriages.

Of course all the wealth of the English Church had also been stolen over many centuries, by taxing the workers for things that they didn't need and that most of them didn't want. Just like now. So we see one set of thieves stealing from another set of thieves. We have seen that most of history is spy versus spy and thief versus thief, in all countries. And it still is. The richest people are generally the best thieves. So when it comes time to take sides, as in Rome versus Jerusalem or DC versus Tehran or New York versus Moscow or Islamabad versus Delhi or Republican versus Democrat, it would be best to go with none of the above. You don't need to be taxed to support any of their manufactured disagreements, much less to support one thief over another.

That's pretty much it for this one, but I want to tack on a section about Orson Welles. I was looking at pictures of the Dukes of Sutherland, and I realized that Orson Welles looks very much like them.



That's Welles and the 5<sup>th</sup> Duke. We don't need face chops from POM or ear biometrics from Chiarini to see the match there, do we? No, we only need eyes. It is pretty amazing. Since the Duke had no children, we have to search for the connection elsewhere. He married the daughter of Charles **Butler**, Earl of Lanesborough, whose mother was a Clarke. Hang on to that name Butler, since we are about to see it again. Butler's wife was a Tombs and a Stirling. [His second wife was a Brand, which leads us to Russell Brand.] Butler's other children also failed to have offspring, so that is another dead-end.

So let's try this from Welles' end. Tim Dowling at Geneanet scrubs Welles mother Beatrice Lucy **Ives**, which is strange. Welles does have an Eliza Doolittle on his paternal side, which is amusing (see *My Fair Lady*). We also find an Elizabeth **Stewart**, immediately scrubbed, which is suggestive. We also find Whitney, Tomlin, Roberts, **Page**, Benjamin, Smith, Rice, Brooks, Morse, Abbott, Thatcher, Child, Chadwick, Livermore, and Dagworthy Aydelott. Except for that name Page, which we saw above, we aren't really getting anywhere, so let us go back to the peerage and see if we can link the Ives back to the Sutherlands. In fact, we can. We find an [Alice Ives](#) who married Capt. John Russell in 1928. He was the grandson of the 1<sup>st</sup> Earl Russell, and we have already seen that the Russells take us right to the Leveson-Gowers. The 1<sup>st</sup> Earl married a Murray, which also links us to the Duke pictured above. His grandmother was a Murray-MacKenzie. So we now see why Orson Welles' mother Beatrice Ives is scrubbed. She takes us very quickly to the Russells, the Murrays, and the Dukes of Sutherland. I wouldn't be surprised if Beatrice Ives and Alice Ives were sisters.

We see confirmation Welles was nobility just by looking at his Wiki page. It has 237 footnotes. The article has 25 sections and is nearly endless. This despite the fact he only directed 13 films in his career.

Also strange that we can link Welles, Bill Murray, and Hillary Clinton in this one paper, by accident. How? Through the name Kane. Murray was a Kane on the paternal side. Clinton's grandmother Murray was born in Kane, IL. Welles directed *Citizen Kane*. Coincidence? No. As is known, *Citizen Kane* is about W. R. Hearst. The Kanes were related to the Hearsts, and so were Welles, Murray, and Clinton.

Most people don't know that Welles was from great wealth. He grew up playing with the children of

Aga Khan, whose great-grandfather was the Shah of Iran. For more “coincidences”, see the Treaty of Gulistan, 1813, which this Shah signed to end his war in Georgia against Russia. Although England wasn't a party in the war according to the mainstream stories, this treaty was written by British diplomat Sir **Gore** Ouseley. Remember, Gore=Gower. And Ouseley just happened to be a head of the East India Company. His daughter married the son of the Currie Baronet, and they were related to the **Freemans**, the **Shakespears**, and the **Mitfords**. The Shakespears link us to Ezra Pound. The Mitfords link us to Hitler. A later Currie Baronet married a Johnstone. Ouseley's niece married a FitzMaurice, of the Earls of Orkney. The 5<sup>th</sup> Earl married an Irby in 1826, of the Barons of Boston, and her mother was. . . Rachel Elizabeth **Ives**. That name Ives links us in a tight circle back to Orson Welles.

The 6<sup>th</sup> Earl of Orkney married Amelia Samuel, daughter of Moses Samuel and Esther Cohen. She was the daughter of Levi Barent Cohen, which leads us forward to Sacha Baron Cohen. The Ouseleys were also related to the Kennedys, and through them to the Hamiltons, **Hughes**, **Brookes**, and Lowes. Orson Welles was also a Brooks and a Hughes.

Though Sir Gore Ouseley was ambassador to Persia and was supposed to have been supporting the Shah, immediately after the treaty was signed he went to St. Petersburg, where he was awarded the Grand Cordon of the Russian Order of St. Alexander Nevsky. This is odd because the award was not normally awarded to foreigners or to persons below the rank of Lt. General. So there is nothing suspicious about that, right? It is doubly odd because he had previously (1812) been awarded the Order of the Lion and the Sun by the Shah. Ouseley's superior the Marquess Wellesley had been awarded the first Order the previous year.

Which leads a thinking person to ask, “Is Welles a variant of Wellesley?” At first glance, it appears not in the case of this Marquess. Wellesley's father was **Garret** Wesley, and his father was a Colley. His brother was of course the Duke of Wellington, who supposedly defeated Napoleon. We are not told why the Wesleys became the Wellesleys. However, there were some Irish Wellesleys in the 1500s, related to the FitzGerald and Cusacks. Since many of them were named **Garret** Wellesley, we may assume a link.

Which leads us to check the Welles in the peerage, where we find. . . George Orson Welles. I will be told he is there because Aga Khan is there. Remember, Welles married Rita Hayworth, who divorced him to marry Aga Khan. But I don't think Welles is there due to Khan, and you are about to see why. We also find Dr. Charles J. **Stuart** Welles, b. about 1850. We are told he was a descendant of Thomas Welles, 2<sup>nd</sup> Governor of Connecticut in 1655. We are told Thomas' parents came over from Warwickshire in the 1500s, which is about the same time the old Welles nobility of England crashed. See the Barons and Viscounts de Welles, related to all the top families in the 1400s, including the Montagues, the Willoughbys, the Darcys, the Strangeways, the Beauchamps, the Greystokes, the Mowbrays, the Butlers, the FitzAlans, and, most importantly for this research, the **FitzGerald**s. See the [4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Ormonde \(Butler\)](#), who married the daughter of the Earl of Kildare (FitzGerald) in 1432. His mother was Anne de Welles, daughter of the 4<sup>th</sup> Lord Welles. Of course this links us to the Irish Wellesleys, indicating the Welles and Wellesleys were the same. Which means Orson Welles was probably related to the Duke of Wellington, Arthur Wellesley.

I also beg you to notice that the name Butler links us back to the Duke of Sutherland, pictured above next to Orson Welles. He married a Butler, remember? Which means he was descended from the de Welles, who became the Wellesleys of Ireland, who became the Welles of Connecticut. Also notice the name Stuart, bolded above in the name of Charles Stuart Welles. And remember that we found at Geneanet that Orson Welles was a Stewart. Same name. Stewart=Stuart. So we have indeed linked

Orson Welles and the Duke Sutherland-Leveson-Gower. They don't look so much alike by accident.

In closing, I would like to point out that although I didn't write this paper as a continuation of my *Titanic* paper of a week ago, many of the same families are involved. I wrote this because I was trying to figure out more about the Rockefellers and their ties to the Livingstons, but strangely we find a match on many surnames here and in the *Titanic* paper. Including Butler, Murray, Hughes, Clarke, Stirling, Stuart/Stewart, Bromley, Smith, Russell, Lloyd, Dunbar, Egerton-Warburton, Gore, Curzon, Evans, and Khan. For the record, I now think Khan is a variant of Kahn/Kohn/Kohen/Cohen/Cohn. They just take the darker members of the Family and assign them the Eastern parts in the play.