

# CRep112

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00:00

I'm coming to you, from the city of the we're exploring topics from the esoteric and unexplored, two dimensions are known. Shining a light of truth on the darkest corners of our reality. Welcome to the curious realm



00:42

Well, hello, everybody and welcome to this pre recorded edition of the curious realm. I am currently on location in Las Vegas at the Palazzo one of my favorite places in the entire world, as is Venice, Italy, oddly enough, and Italy will be getting into Italy tonight. With our first guest, our guest in the first segment is Katherine children. She is the author of Shakespeare suppress the reason why I say Italy is, of course, the Italy is featured prominently in the works of William Shakespeare, specifically, Romeo and Juliet. And we'll get into some of Verona and a very specific orchard of trees there that you'd have had to travel to Italy to actively know it existed. And did the bard actually go there. So welcome back to the show. Katherine, Katherine children, how are you doing?



01:43

Wonderful to be here again? Yes, I'm doing great.



01:47

I always be with you. Same here. I always love our cat conversations, Catherine, mainly because typically, within two weeks of the release of an episode, I hear from two or three college friends that I haven't talked to in quite a while. Who are all theater majors that are like, Dude, what are you doing? Are you serious right now? And I'm like, yeah, like dead serious. Feel free to listen to the episode again and start actually looking into your hero. Because once you once you really start peeling back the onion skin, that's there that covers up the facade that is William Shakespeare. It's it's pretty phenomenal. How did you first come into this realm of research, Katherine?



02:35

Well, um, the Shakespeare authorship question, that's what that what we're talking about. And it came to my attention when I was in 10th grade, my English teacher mentioned that some people think that Shakespeare was Marlowe. So, you know, that was kind of curious. And it's stuck in my brain. And then a few years later, after I graduated, I came across a debate on television, with a prominent Oxfordian scholar, meaning he supports the Earl of Oxford as a true author of Shakespeare. And he was debating a traditional Shakespeare professor from a well known University, and I knew nothing about this topic. Okay, other than that one comment. And all I saw was Charlton Ogburn, who wrote the mysterious William Shakespeare, great, wonderful book, he just made point after point against the Stratford man, and so many remarkable quote unquote, coincidences for the Earl of Oxford, and the works. And the the other man, the the Shakespeare professor, and, you know, you're expecting him to be the expert. And, you know, really, you're thinking he's gonna be able to, you know, knock him down with evidence. He had nothing to say really, other than he thought it was an interesting conspiracy theory. And I mean, that's about it. Wow. And I saw this great gap of evidence. And at that time, I had just graduated UCLA, so as a history major, so you know, I wanted to know, more information. So of course, I got augments book. And, and also, you know, he was born into this because his parents were greatly into this. And they wrote another fantastic book called The star of England, much of biography really of the Earl of Oxford. And anyway, it's just point after point, it just screams the Earl of Oxford and he's the image that I have on the cover of my book. It's a painting that I found I discovered that I believe is the role of Oxford. After I got this picture, I don't know if you can tell but he's wearing a hat and it has a little pearl. Fill in gold, like buttons or spangles, and I found thereafter, in an archive that the Queen gave Oxford a hat with pearl and gold on it. So it at the time that the portrait was dated, it was dated 15 ad, and the gift was in 1581. So it everything's like matches perfectly Wow.



05:33

Granted, once again, this is, as the internet would refer to it, Catherine a, quote fringe theory, which is hilarious to me, because most of the time when you're talking fringe theories, you're talking about things with zero basis, you know, things like, for example, the fringe theory would be they, they demolished the Twin Towers and used holograms to project planes looking like that's a fringe theory. Yeah, okay. Yeah. The fact that the, the Earl of Oxford or somebody else even was William Shakespeare is much more than a fringe theory, once again, there have been great thinkers for a long, long time, all the way down to Mark Twain, that have considered this fact, especially once you start really looking at, once again, evidence, and I've got my air quotes up when I say evidence here for all the listeners, because on our show, the the qualification for evidence for me, Catherine, having been through the judicial system in America, is would you defend your life with it? Would you go into court and say, This is the evidence that's not going to send me to prison today? You know, and this is this is one of those cases where the evidence just stacks up that the man we know is William Shakespeare, the great Bard, is not who history claims it is. Right?



07:18

And what let's just jump in and say, Please, who does the history say he is? Yeah, well, they say that he was a person from humble beginnings, who was born in Stratford on Avon, which is a village about 90 miles from London, that was a small village, and that he was educated at the

local Grammar School. And until about age 13, or so. And then he worked for his father, who was a Glover and, and thereafter, he got married. And then somehow he ended up in the theater writing. And, in fact, scholars call this area the the last years, and we're talking about when he was in his 20s. That doesn't, you know, that little picture? It's fine for a man of humble beginning, but there's absolutely no connection to education and writing. And if you look at the evidence, word, right now, we're talking about lifetime evidence, right? There is no lifetime evidence that connects them to writing or education. And if you look at the works of Shakespeare, they are full of learning. You have read or you have English literature, English history, French language, French history and culture, Italian literature, Italian language, it goes on and on his his knowledge base. So those type of things that I just mentioned, were not taught at the local grammar school, right? Yeah. And Shakespeare also knew the law, and you had to go, they call them law societies. You had to go to a law society and look to learn law, right. You just can't pick it up at the mermaid tavern, which seems to be the what what the answer that uh, you know, intelligent people will tell you, Oh, he just went to a tavern and picked up that legal language. You know, that



09:41

that's a lot of legalese. You know, especially for an for an average person. I'm trying to remember just offhand what what was his lifetime? What was born



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in 1564? Yeah. And he died in 1660. For the strap Birdman.



10:01

So yeah, you are you're talking an average point in time where many things were still in ecclesiastic Latin. Reading, Writing was still the realm of the elite. And many of the elite were still fully illiterate, other than knowing how to sign their, like, make their mark on a legal document, ya know, they had some people that wrote forum, you



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know, about 30% of the people at the time were literate.



10:34

Well, and once again, literacy is is different than being able to sit down and scribbling what, what William Shakespeare did, and then the style in which he did it. Yes.



10:49

And the Stratford man, he was born to illiterate parents. And not only that his children were

illiterate. And, no, he never claimed to be an author, his daughters, they never claim he who survived him, they never claimed he was an author, his granddaughter, his last surviving descendant, she didn't claim either. The town itself was unaware that the great Shakespeare was was, you know, from there for about over 100 years. So this is all unfortunately, it's a construct. If there were two William Shakespeare's that's what it boils down to. There was this who were involved in the theater, there was this Stratford man, who the records show he was basically a money lender, and a theater shareholder. Okay, well loved in the theater. But his name was only similar to the great authors pending, which is, William Shakespeare and shaken spear is a noun and verb spear shaking. And back then spear shaking was another term for jousting. So it kind of gives away the idea that the great author was adjuster, or liked jousting. And that was actually it was more of an elite sport. And, you know, they just didn't have, you know, local jousting tournaments. It was, it was a very a fair, where you have costumes where you have devices, you know, and it was meant to be performed before the Queen these these events. Yeah. And she would give you a prize if you want. So, you know, you had to be very wealthy to actually even participate in Justin.



12:42

Oh, absolutely. Absolutely. I mean, you, you had to be able to afford armor. You had to be able to afford somebody to help you on and off your horse and help you with your armaments. And even right here, I've got a part of the Wikipedia up from Edward de Vere, and it talks about how he was appraised playwright, though none of the plays known dude known to survive, right, um, which is, which is very interesting, you know, to to have him as a, quote, revered playwright. And once again, champion gesture. It makes a lot a lot of sense when you're coming up with a nom de plume. Yes, as as an author, you know, something and the one thing I get into regularly with people, not just not just the idea of the, the the extreme education, the extreme education that whoever William Shakespeare was, had whoever wrote these works, had a fantastic education, but also had an intimate knowledge of not just the English royal court. But the French royal court, the Italian royal court, the the royal court of Scotland. They



14:10

detected these courts convincingly. And his knowledge was, as you mentioned, he's just incredible. So how is it that someone with such amazing intelligence and knowledge of aristocracy and their sports and their language, how is it no one claimed to have met him during his lifetime? Even Queen Elizabeth, you know, this is that's the lady, the Queen at the time. She, according to title pages published during that period, she sought to Shakespeare plays, she loved plays, she was constantly entertained. How does she didn't met meet this man. She was very educated woman herself. Of course, she'd want to meet somebody like that. Who's constantly entertaining More like that. So how can it be possible that he was this big zero? Well,



15:06

and in the same token, another really important thing to think about with the queen being entertained, is it, it would have to be somebody within the reach of the royal court. If it were a commoner, or just some actor slash hired playwright at the theater. If they were poking fun at

the queen, king, calling them crazy. Things like



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that, like, showing them as murderers, you lost



15:39

your head, man. Like until until they came over to America and said, Okay, you can lampoon the king, you, you know, like, that was a killable offense. And there isn't just one play like that there. Like there are strings of plays like that, where where you know, there's buffoonery amongst the royal court, things like that, where, you know, there's there's active murder amongst the royal court and plox to murder people and things like that. And it's like, it was just a commoner, like, whose daddy grew cabbage out in Stratford upon Avon that was writing this. I think there'd be a different story, and a totally different story at the grave. You know, about how he was killed by the, by the establishment.



16:31

I mean, you're totally right. We have examples of other writers being imprisoned, like Ben Johnson and George Chapman. They were in prison for writing a play. And they were it was, I think, at least a month they were in prison and a couple of high up aristocrats were able to get them out. But yeah, you risk your life if anything hinted at, like rebellion, or even talking about the succession. You know, the Queen never spoke about who was going to you know, she was unmarried. She never spoke about who was going to succeed her. And you know, you could be imprisoned if you even discuss it. Yeah. So yeah, this is not an an open society. Great example is the Essex rebellion in 1601, the Earl of Essex tried to take over the throne. And in essence, and his supporters the night before this rebellion, his supporters put on a play Richard the second. And that play shows the deposition of a monarch, right? Well, the rebellion failed. And interestingly, they, they questioned this acting troupe, and they said, you know, what, what's going on? Who, why did you put on display like that? And they were dismissed, everything was okay. But they never question the author who was William Shakespeare. Why didn't they bring him in and say, Hey, you wrote this play? Why did you allow it to be put on the day before the rebellion to maybe to warm up Londoners to join you join Essex in his rebellion? No, no, never happened?



18:24

Yeah, yeah. And, you know, once again, there's there's just a plethora of, again, there is more evidence to show that the man that we know is William Shakespeare, more than likely never pinned word on page that was spoken on stage one, like never happened. Especially once you start looking at details inside of plays, specifically the one that I that I mentioned. And in the beginning of the show, my wife and I recently, which is which is what actually rang up in my head that man, I haven't had Katherine children on long time, my wife and I watched the 1990s adaptation, the Leonardo DiCaprio vehicle of Romeo and Juliet hugely stylized to like an amazing introduction to Shakespeare in his form to a whole new generation of people. It was it

was phenomenal take but it was during that, that they started going through the scene of the grove of trees in in Verona Italy. And and that is when I started talking to my wife about things and was like, you know, this right here is one of the prime examples of there's no way Shakespeare was a commoner. There is a very specific grove of trees that still exists in Verona Italy that is referenced heavily. Yeah, and it is where the trysts happened between Romeo and Juliet where they were, they scurried off to meet things like that. And this this grove of trees that exists, like you would have had to have traveled there to know the trees. So if they if he was a commoner, what was he doing just casually traveling to Italy like that? Is that's an expense nowadays, much less than the 15, you know, early 1600s.



20:36

And you needed actually, you needed permission to leave the country. Yeah. So, so the way we there's no such permission for will a William Shakespeare, or the Stratford man. And but when you're talking about that, that example of sycamore trees, and that was crowned Richard Row, in his book, *The Shakespeare guide to Italy*, which I really recommend, it's a very readable book. And Richard Row, I met him, he spent about two decades going through the plays and trying to find the sort of locations in Italy that seem to correspond with what's mentioned. And, and not like the famous places like the Vatican, or what are the, you know, the the river in Rome, you know, it's not not like obvious things, but the, you know, like, there's a chapel at the edge of this fountain near, you know, St. Peter's something like that, you know, and so he went, and he found these things, and he documented them. And one of them, I think it's the first example he gave was, in *Romeo and Juliet*, the first act, someone is asking, Where's Romeo? And so I think somebody said, Oh, I saw him last near the western gate near the near sycamore trees, or something like that. I don't have that exact quote in front of me. Oh, yeah, that's Susan, another writer about that. So that shows you that this is a nondescript place. It's not a famous place. It's just one that you happen to, to pass by, and that he made a note of it and he put it in the works, maybe to help him to remember his journey. These little these little notices. Another fascinating thing is his knowledge of a Titian painting of *Venus and Adonis*. I don't know if we got into this in our last show. I don't think so. Yeah, there is a Titian was a very famous Venetian artist, and he made five different versions of the myth of *Venus and Adonis*, you know, the goddess of love, and the handsome young man and Adonis, and he, in his first four versions, Adonis does not have any headwear. But in the fifth and final version, he had a bonnet, a hat on like a hunting cap. And Shakespeare in his poem, *Venus and Adonis*, he describes this painting very much so and Venus in it. And she, he describes him with Adonis having a bonnet on his head. So this painting was unknown to the general public. In fact, Titian was able to was not able to sell it, it was in his studio at the time. So it kind of tells us that Shakespeare maybe visited Titian interesting. I mean, it's it was not even if it was an engraving. It wasn't the exact one that Shakespeare saw it was the one with Adonis with this hat on. Wow. I mean, that's one example. There's other examples where he describes paintings famous Italian paintings. So you know, it really says the great author went to Italy for sure. Well, and, you know, for there's no accounting for the Stratford man,



24:30

and even, even once again, the intimate knowledge of Scotland, Scottish royal families, things like that. Shows that whoever the author is they are well traveled, well traveled, which would not be the case for a commoner in those I mean, it's not even the case for for a quote

commoner nowadays. Yes,

 24:54

yeah. And the Earl of Oxford in 1575. If he took a grand tour of Europe, he started in France and then he went into Germany. And And finally and he landed in Venice, and used Venice as his base. And he went and he visited many of the other Italian cities. So, as you mentioned the beginning there two plays set in Venice, Merchant of Venice and oh fellow, and he knows intimate knowledge of even the streets of Venice. Yeah. One Street is called what's called the Sagittarii and, and but it wasn't it was called something else in Italian, but in English, the English version would be the Sagittarius that's where they made arrows. And this is what Italian scholars have come up with it Shakespeare knew that street.

 25:54

Yeah. And even even you know, the, the operations of the doshas, how the doge system work? Things like that. So,

 26:04

law Yeah. In law, in fact, Italian law was first performed on in a Shakespeare play into England, English viewers.

 26:16

Now, I mean, as far as evidence, hard evidence. I mean, there's gotta be there's gotta be handwriting. Right? I mean, he wasn't typing things on a Smith Corona are on a, you know, Tandy word processor. He was scribbling things with with Quill and ink. So you know, somewhere there's, there's vellum with with iron ink on it in in Shakespeare's handwriting, there are original texts of these plays. Right?

 26:52

You would you would think so but unfortunately, there is zero we have absolutely no manuscripts that have survived. No letters. No, you know, play manuscripts poems, you know, portions nothing. For the Stratford man, absolutely not at all. The Earl of Oxford, we have some surviving business letters in his handwriting, I actually held one library, which is exciting.

 27:23

Well, in you know, that would that would be the I mean, anytime that you're doing research like that, like my, my wife recently was, her her grandfather was one of the head homicide detectives of the Boston Police Department during during the time of the Boston Strangler, things like that. And she, she wanted to start looking into things she's like, I don't even know

how to start that. And I'm like, Well, you know, you start with birth records. You know, you start there you go with, you know, where were they registered for school? Where did where did where did their parents own property? You know, there, there are numerous places that you can go to, because, yeah, that I mean, England's been keeping property records since the 1300s. You know, since since they've had scratch. So yeah, you you would think that there would there would be some sort of certificate out there even a paystub signed by William Shakespeare, the person that we know as the poet.

 28:28

Well, we do have six signatures in the Stratford man handwriting. Three of them were on his will. And the other three were on legal documents, but that's it signatures. In fact, even the signatures have been called into question whether they were not actually written by clerks at the time. But outside of that we have no records of any education for the Stratford man and or that he wrote one letter, or that he received a letter. It's a big blank. And of course, with the great Shakespeare, we don't have any play manuscripts, unfortunately. So I mean, if we could find one page of a Shakespeare play, man, yes, we would, we would know who it was based on the handwriting. Yeah, we have the URL box for his handwriting. But unfortunately, you

 29:15

match in any way shape or form between Earl of Oxford and the signatures that we do have have. Now the man from Stratford found out

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there, these signatures and anyone can Google them, they're very badly formed even, you know, even for a writer. So, yeah, there is no correspondence. But we do have letters that have survived to the Earl of Oxford.

 29:42

And you know that that that is really interesting to know that they're zero correspondence. There's there's zero letters, zero personal letters, zero things coming out.

 29:58

No one flame testing Don't Shakespeare when he was alive, and really when and when he died in 1616, meaning the Stratford man, nobody said a word. And yet the Shakespeare plays were very famous back then. And we mentioned Venus and Adonis, his poem that was extremely famous, it went through many editions during the Stratford man's lifetime. And then his subsequent poem, rape of blue crease, you look at the Stratford man's will, there's no books in it, there's no musical instruments. There's, there's no anything theater shares that would say, Hey, this guy was a theater man or an actor, nothing is just very banal. We, what we do have our is epic quest to two actors. One, a Hemmings and the other Kondal. And the, the Stratford



man, he was actually a member of an acting company in 1603, when the New King James came to the throne after Queen Elizabeth died, okay, formed an acting company and, and William Shakespeare is listed in that. No, we don't have any evidence that he actually acted. We don't have any roles or anything like that. Well,

 31:18

well, I mean, what about what about direction? What about your kids? I mean, I know numerous people that write plays that write film scripts, things like that, they're they're normally on set, whether they're the director or not, they normally like to at least be there during the during the first night of run, they normally at least like to be there during some of the initial rehearsals so that people can be like, okay, like, what was the motivation of the character at this point? You know, any any evidence of him being there at quote, muster? You know, like, Hey, here's the sign in sheet everybody so that we know how many sandwiches to buy today? You know, no, nothing like

 32:06

now. Yeah, no. One was definitely involved with the theater, this rapper, man. That's why he really became the perfect person to confuse the authorship with and I and of course, I believe that the great author who was the Earl of Oxford, he died in 1604. And the Stratford man who died in 1616, I think that after both their deaths, someone arranged it for there to be this confusion, this William Shakspere of the theater with the William Shakespeare suit on them. And and that they, those at that event converged in the first folio of 1623. And that's where you have the first reference that the association of the great author with Stratford, and with Avon, and of course, there were many towns with the word Stratford in it and Avon in it. But you know, if you make these two little hints, people are going to put it together and say, Yeah, this is that town outside of, of England. Stratford on Avon. And so that's it from thereafter, no one has looked back, nobody has questioned it.

 33:29

Any even there in in the Shakespeare Oxford fellowship about William De Vere, his father sponsored his own company of actors who toured through the region. The

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Earl of Oxford himself had he sponsored acting company and called the Earl of Oxford's men. And he also held the lease on a theater.

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Well, and he also during his lifetime traveled to most of the locations that these plays took place in because of his uncle. Who took him in. Yeah.

 34:06

Well, his uncle, you mean Arthur golden? Yes. Yes, his uncle was a top Latin scholar. And he probably lived with him at William Cecil house. He was the Lord treasurer of England, and he was probably used as his Latin tutor. And that, you know that that accounts for a lot of his Latin. But he was born into a literary family. They're all of Oxford. His uncle was the Earl of Surrey, and he was a well known author. As we mentioned, he had an acting troupe he he staged entertainments before Queen Elizabeth. We have that on record. He patronized dramatists like Anthony Monday and John Lilly, these were well known playwrights of a period he was definitely involved in that. The theater realm, wow of the Spirit. And he was known to have written anonymously. And back then there was a Social Code among the nobility, that if you are involved in the theatre or writing to a very serious degree, you wanted it quiet. You didn't want the world to think of you in that way, because that type of activity was considered frivolous.

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Yeah, yeah. You're just you're just prattling on in life. What are you doing to carry on the fortune of the family and carry on the good name of the family in the court? Yeah, exactly.

 35:41

You know, you were expected if you are someone of his high nobility, he was a 17th. Earl. Most of their roles back then were like the first or second or third when so he was horrible, very old family. He had a great reputation to protect. Yeah. And so he didn't want it to be known in his lifetime that he was doing this people, people proud

 36:02

or people of courts, pressured in things like painting, stuff like that, but they weren't painters, they they commissioned painters, they were patrons of the arts, they may they may pull out a liar at a party and, you know, throw down or something, but they weren't sitting around all day plucking a liar.

 36:24

Yes. And they Earl of Oxford actually was the patron of the of the arts. Also, we have over 25 books were dedicated to him. Books on history and translations and fiction, medicine, many books. So I mean, he was 100% involved in the literary world, and the intellectual world

 36:50

well, and once again, even coming from a family of published authors at the time. Knowing where to get something published specifically at that time, totally different. Like you had to know where bookbinders were and things like that. It's not like you could go on to Amazon give

know where bookbinders were and things like that. It's not like you could go on to Amazon, give them a script and some artwork and say, publish. Yes,

 37:16

in fact, if you wanted to buy a book, and he would go into a bookstore, and if they were loose, they were they were loose, and then it was up to you to bind it to have it bound. So

 37:30

yeah. And, you know, even even looking at the differences between the person that we say there, the man from Stratford, and Edward de Vere, just vast, vast differences. We have a few more minutes with you here, Catherine. Let's, let's start talking about why. I mean, there's once again a plethora, there's more evidence to show that William De Vere is more connected to the works of William Shakespeare than the man that we know, as William Shakespeare, the Stratford man, as you call him to make that distinction. But why, why, why are we escaped this? Why continue in obvious location? If this is the case? You know, what's, what's the purpose? What's the quid pro quo for that? Yes.

 38:33

Well, as I mentioned, during his lifetime, he didn't want the world to know what he was doing. Okay. However, it would have been perfectly acceptable for him to get credit after his death. And his works could be published with his name on it his place, it would have been no problem. But that courtesy was not extended to the role of Oxford. And that is really the great question. Why? Well, I didn't need like a great example is Philip Sydney. He was, of course, your poet. And during his lifetime, he did not publish works of fiction under his name. He had a couple pamphlets that he published, but not literature. But after he died, he died in war. His sister about five years after his death, published his work called the Arcadia and she was a countess. So and she you know, and he was a courtier poet. She felt no problem with putting his full name and her name to on this Arcadia by Philip Sidney very, like a very long, really more of a novel with with some verse in it, too. So why wasn't that same courtesy done for the role of Oxford? And, you know, as we mentioned, that's a great question. And there's a lot of theories out there. I think an important one is that a lot of these works were had some satire in them. And I'm not saying deeply, deeply, you know, mean type of Satir, maybe more on the gentle side stuff. You're talking

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about a couple of like, there's one where a woman goes crazy. Because of the things she did blood blood, I can't get it off my hands. Like there's there's, there's some deep satire in some of those as far as what happened to the royal families that did people wrong and things like that. So

 40:36

Well, a good example would be William Cecil Lord Burley, I mentioned before because he was the Earl of Oxford's Guardian when Oxford was 12, his father, the 16th, there, died. And back then if you were a nobleman, we know with some wealth, and there were many estates that the Oldham of Oxford held. You had to be you were like in charge by the by royalty. The Queen really becomes your, your guardian, but she she didn't raise him herself. She appointed a guardian for him. And that was William Cecil, Lord burly, who was her top man, her top Counselor, The Lord treasurer of England, he was really the most powerful man in England, and his motto was one heart one way. Now if you look at Hamlet, the character Kurt Rambis means to two hearts. So we have seen a little indication that this character who was after the second printing of Hamlet was called Polonius. And that's probably how most people will know the name. But in the first edition of Hamlet, his name was Carambis. So that is telling us we have a little satire going on the most important man in England at the time, and also his son, Robert Cecil, who succeeded him in power. Many people during this period associated Sir Robert Cecil with Richard the Third, you know, the hunchback? Yeah. This, Sir Robert Cecil did have curvature of the spine. So and he was up a bit ruthless. So. So people saw parallels with this guy. And, you know, again, that's another to, you know, demerits against Shakespeare. He's criticizing powerful people in the plates. So the point being is that if the world associated the great author with this humble man born in Stratford on Avon with no connection to the court, no education was nothing. If they associate him as a great author, then they're not going to see these connections that I just mentioned, they're not going to know. So it's a way of decontextualized in the works. And there were other little like, Sir Christopher Hatton. He was satirized in 12th night, a comedy. But there's little things like that. The queen was actually a character in some of the characters, but of course, always positive. Like Sylvia and two Gentlemen of Verona. So I believe that actually, they're a little Boxford wrote these plays initially for her entertainment. And there are some early plays at court in the 1570s and 80s, that were probably actually Shakespeare plays under different titles. There's a great one called the history of error. And that was in the 1570s.



43:56

And it was to the comedy of errors.



43:59

Right? Right. But if you ask the Shakespeare Professor comedy, where it was, it was written in 1595, many years, you know, 20 years later, so it can't be the same one. Right. So that's what they're constantly doing. Yeah, their timing is totally off. So they cannot see these early play productions at the court. As Shakespeare plays.



44:22

Now, it just kind of sounds like Hollywood is following Shakespeare's footsteps with the remakes. But in you know, all joking aside, it is it is one of those it's phenomenal to think about and remarkable to, to see the attachment. Because because it's, it's not like this is gravity. Catherine, it's not like it's not like this is equals MC squared, and we figured out that the C for

the constant is totally Different and it changes the universe as we know it. It's it's some books right the written by somebody else. It's no different than if in 100 200 years from now, we find out or forget that Richard Bachman is Stephen King



45:25

I didn't know that.



45:28

Richard Bachman is the pen name for Stephen King. Oh man's got 20 Something books. I mean, Running Man is one of them. Running Man is attributed to Richard Bachman. So what if in 100 years, it's just forgotten that that was a nom de plume for Stephen King. That's right. That's right. You know? The reason why I found it authors who were very sucks, I mean, geez, man, Stephen King ruled the 80s, I challenge you to go look at the IMDB for Stephen King. Between 1982 and 1985. That man had three four movies a year coming out based on his work. Yes, he had a stellar career, he had no reason to write under a pen name. The reason he did was, it was things that he was like I you know, maybe this is a little added genre. You know, maybe my hardcore fans might not groove on this one, you know, stuff like that. So I'm just still writing, still going to get it out. So you put it out under a pen name that if it fails, if it tanks, it doesn't matter what the critics say on page eight, it's not going to affect Stephen King's career. You know, these are common things that are done nowadays, even even whenever we look. Prime example would be the Bible. Book, you know, Gospel of Luke was not written by Luke. That was the Gospel according to Luke, written by a follower of a follower of Luke, after Luke's death, you know, so these are things that are very much the same way in classical classical philosophy. Most



47:32

were actually very prevalent during the Elizabethan era. And thereafter, in



47:36

the end, the attribution of works to your mentor instead of yourself. Could mean yes, you know, that that was also a very common thing, especially whenever you're talking philosophy, theology, things like that, it was very common to do things like that. So the idea that, once again, it just it blows my mind that more scholars are not more scholarly about this, you know,



48:06

well, it's, it's primarily English professors. They're the ones who are stopped staunch against any sort of change in thinking, for the for Shakespeare, they are just, you know, keeping it closed. But meanwhile, you have Professor history, you have professors of linguistics, doctors, lawyers, I mean, you have many, many subjects outside of English literature, of people who have looked at this issue and think it's a terrible problem, and we need to, you know, start

solving it. So for the betterment of humanity to know, you know, who was this incredible man? If not, if not nothing, just to give him his due, his proper due? I mean, if you wrote Romeo and Juliet, wouldn't she want to get the credit? Eventually, someday,

 49:01

someday, that'd be great. And you know, like this, this is something that happens regularly in music, that kind of stuff, where it's like, oh, that melody is based on my song, like, they go back and amend writing credits and give give people in now people's families royalties, in lieu and in the background. You know,

 49:22

one of the reasons why I got into this is because there's so many people who really love Shakespeare, and they're missing out.

 49:31

On I love Shakespeare, but it's one of those like, I, I love chemistry, too, but I'm not going to, I'm not going to dismiss or poopoo a new hypotheses in the world of chemistry that may shake the foundations of chemistry, you know, because, like how well like at some point we needed Magellan to go, you know what, see that little thin line. I'm just gonna go past it and see what's there. You're gonna fall off A flat Earth, maybe let's find out who's with me. You know, and and you have to be willing to do that otherwise the bounds of discovery are gone. And when when you're willing to just continue something, be it be it even something as simple as the controversy of the authorship of William Shakespeare when you are continuously unwilling to look at or investigate a trail of evidence that stacks up thicker than the evidence for who Shakespeare is. You are now the person in unscholarly pursuit.

 50:39

Yes. And in fact, this year was published a great book called Shakespeare was a woman and other heresies by a journalist, Elizabeth Winkler. And she was able to track down some Shakespeare professors, you know, well known ones and get their take on what's going on, you know, with the authorship question. And, you know, some of them, allowed her loud her to ask questions, and others would not. And she, but she took it from the point of view of a journalist she didn't, she does, doesn't have any author in my favorite author in mind who Shakespeare could be. But it's a wonderful read. And I encourage you, and of course, I want people to buy my book, too. But her book is excellent is a great introduction to why there is such a taboo against discussing this topic. They've she on a recent interview, she said they, the professor's have turned this into a moral issue.

 51:40

Yeah, yeah. No, not at



51:43

issue. It's a moral issue. Yeah,



51:46

no, like we're treating it like if the book has a soul. You know, like, it's horrifying. It's horrifying. And when you see that, when you see the the literal want of confirmation, so bad that you are willing to dismiss evidence that you were willing to let cognitive dissonance, just take over that. And for those of you out there who may not know the concept of cognitive cognitive dissonance, it's basically the idea that when you're presented with evidence against what you believe, you are willing to just dismiss that offhand. Because it goes against what you believe. No matter how much it stacks up against what you believe exactly



52:33

what what's going on. Unfortunately, it's a man



52:37

and a you know, it's just one of those if it can happen to literature. That's, that's the example here and why why I love having this conversation. Because, yeah, why is it so sacred? It's not a book of nonfiction. It's not like this is you know, like, we're debating Abraham Lincoln's autobiography. We're debating the authorship of works of fiction



53:05

400 years ago, made up works



53:07

to begin with. So What's it matter if the dude that you said made them up? Ain't the dude who made them up? Like that? That boggles my mind. Kept? Yeah,



53:20

well, what it means for those who are holding out their papers will be in future judged wrong, their biographies will, you know, be laughable, you know, and they'll probably be doing studies about psychological studies of why they, you know, put up a wall against this whole concept. Yeah. And that's the tragedy. And I would think that, you know, I've been into this almost 40

years doing research and writing and things like that. And I can't imagine being a traditional Shakespeare scholar, thinking that all all of my 40 years will be worth nothing. I mean, or if I'm incorrect, if these if he if points are brought up that are wrong, no different

 54:13

than any theoretical physicist who's been chasing a line of theorem for 40 years, and well, I guess that calculation was wrong. Now, you know, like, yeah, I can see where that might hurt. You know, but it doesn't it doesn't discount your work. It doesn't discount your research with the known quantitative that you had the question Is it because I mean, I say it all on the show all the time. I am a believers believer, Katherine I on numerous topics. However, I'm also skeptical, and my job is a capitalist skeptic is to be looking for the evidence. It makes me go. Well, I'll be darned. There it is. I've been looking for that. Mine changed. Yes, that's my job as a skeptic, not to not to destroy people's paradigms not to come in and try and disprove things. But to look at things from a common sense point of view, and be looking precisely for the piece of evidence that is, so welling, that makes me go, Hmm. Well, that changes the way I think about things.

 55:29

Right? Well, that's the right approach, I would say. But unfortunately, it's mostly ignored at the academic level in, in, you know, this particular area. Hopefully, it'll change with the future. Well, I can say, I

 55:47

want to thank you for your time. As always, it's always a riveting conversation talking with you. And I get my fingertips or tingling right now, from how fast my brain is operating. So before we let you go, of course, let everybody know where they can go to get their copy of Shakespeare suppressed, and where they can go to follow your work where they can go to follow the work of the Oxford fellowship, all that kind of good stuff. Well, my

 56:14

website is you have it up Shakespeare suppressed.com. And people can talk contact me there, through through email. I'm not big on social media. I'm sorry to say that. But I do recommend people visit the Shakespeare Oxford fellowship.org website. They have lots of information about this topic. You can get my book, also on Amazon. Yeah, that's another one doubt about will.org You can read the declaration of reasonable doubt about the strap for man as the great author. You can read it and if you agree with it, you can sign it and there's over 5000 other signatories and you can see who they are. And this there you can see the well known signatories are not signatories. But people who have doubted the authorship question like Sigmund Freud and Charlie Chaplin, Orson Welles, he was an Oxfordian Orson Welles. So that's that's basically it. You've you've covered the main websites for me.

 57:22



Awesome. Well, once again, thank you so much for your time. It is always a pleasure to talk with you about this last part of history and how we can recover and course correct like we can always course correct these things we can always think bring things back to a reason it's not like the the world's going to end. If if we change who Willie Shakespeare is, folks. Be willing to look at the evidence be willing to check that stuff out. Katherine, thank you so much for your time today. Hold the Line real quick, quick while we close things out with the audience while you are online. Getting your copy of Shakespeare suppressed from Amazon and checking out all of the amazing work of Katherine children over at Shakespeare suppressed.com Make sure to stop by curious realm curious realm.com is where you can find all of the episodes that is where you can like follow subscribe, share, comment, all that kind of good stuff were listed all over our social media there you can find us on all the platforms and curious roam.com forward slash store is where you can go to get your copy of all of our guest books folks. When we come back from this commercial break we will be joined by Gretchen Cornwall and we will be discussing Henry Sinclair and the possibility of Henry Sinclair coming to America and leading voyages over here independently as well as for the Knights Templar so that when we come back from this commercial break right after this everybody



59:12

Hello everybody and thank you so much for hanging out through that commercial break thank you so much to our sponsors as well especially true him science these guys are amazing true him science.com Is the website curious seven is the code that you want to use we also just picked up one dream. One dream is a fantastic fantastic service closer if you if you have not checked out one dream you need to that is where people like our good guest, Richard B. Spence have his stuff about the occult, all kinds of things they it's basically just tons of lecture series about all kinds of things. I watched, I watched a 12 part lecture series on particle physics from a physicist from MIT. Just amazing stuff, stop on by and check about folks, our guest in this segment speaking of awesome stuff, is the author of secret dossier of a Knights Templar of the sound rial, Gretchen Cornwall. She has for all of you out there who are acorns you are well aware of Gretchen's work. She is a regular appearance person on the curse of Oak Island, because of her work specifically, not only into the Knights Templar, but into our topic for the evening, which is Henry Sinclair and his actual voyages to America. That is something that I think is highly overlooked regularly, whenever people are talking about early American exploration, things like that is number one. Columbus never landed foot on America never never happened. It was like an island, way, way out past Puerto Rico, stuff like that. He followed a map from America Vespucci, and interestingly enough, America, Vespucci knew where the place was from the Vikings and stuff like that. So that is what we will be getting into is that that bridge of gap between the Vikings and America Vespucci and how all of this came to be because we were discovered long before we were told in school folks, welcome back to the show. Gretchen Cornwell How are you doing dear?



1:01:23

Hey, thank you really happy to have this conversation with you, Christopher. And with your loyal podcast followers. It's exciting to be here. It's just always such a great we just ping right off of each other. It's just fun. It is

 1:01:43

always super fun. I love our conversations, they are lively and literally chock full of information. Because your your research goes all over Europe. It goes all over the United States, specifically the East Coast and Western or not Western, but central United States like Upper Minnesota area, things like that. And you've shared some great videos with us you were part of an awesome Templar series. That was that is available on Amazon. I purchased that a while back and just recently, before before we did this recording, I sat down and watched them all again. incredibly, incredibly informative talking about the the Templar buildings all across Europe, and you have assembled a fantastic video about all of that, that that you've shared with us. When did you first start getting into Templar research? How did you first come to this field of study Gretchen?

 1:02:48

Wow, well, that would have been 1995. And I found a book written by Lawrence Gardner who passed in 2010 bloodline of the Holy Grail. And that just opened my mind in a human way. I had read patiently and Lincoln's very journalistic work Holy Blood Holy Grail. But Lawrence Gardner's made the topic of the bloodline that Mary Magdalene had children and was married to Jesus or Yeshua so that was what did it for me and I deeply felt through research that the Templars were not only part of that family grouping but were involved in protecting the spiritual traditions and also those that carried it bodily wow so that's a tall was tall a tall statement but yeah, so but it drives me the you know there Why is beyond I believe, the spiritual remit of the other Ah, here we go. Oh, La Rochelle France. The template is practically around that port. The this is a proximity video I put together a Chateau de la Rocha call recalled. They are fascinating and overlooked important. Bloodline family. Well,

 1:04:41

in you know, this, this video that you've put together really kinda shows as it goes from location to location, the vastness of this Templar network across Europe and their connections

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and it's in Richard Lionheart, his grandmother was a rush for call Well, here's his Chateau on the north side of the Jordan River. It's huge. Its military, it's a fortress, the French would have been on the other side, trying to hold the line against him on France, of course, then did not look like it does today, we're going to don't prison where Templars were held in 1307, for about seven years afterwards as well. But they carved, they carved symbols into into the stone towers there when they were being held there. And yeah, so So this,

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their, their network was vast, it was huge. And their, their, specifically their network of symbols that they left behind. And then we regularly have, you know, Kathleen ball on the show talking about the either the fact that there's symbols even go as far as Brazil, you know, and one of the

things that you shared with us to kind of start cracking this nut of the, the tip Lars coming to America. And and if that happened, one of the big things that you shared with us which of course, was there, there was the H O stone, this last year in curse of Oak Island, which which had some alchemical symbols on it, things like that. But you've sent specifically this image of some stonework and some symbols in in Nova Scotia, right, right up the road, not far not far down the road in Nova Scotia itself. And let's start getting into some of these symbols that are on here and exactly what they mean Gretchen, because I think it has a lot to do with the with why the Templars were coming to America to begin with,



1:07:03

oh, it's all about resources, spirituality can be practical, but not everyone within the order would have had the aptitude for spiritual initiatic capacities. How so? North America had been visited repeatedly by these by the Norse the DNS, and I look forward to talking about that. And there is a crossover into a tie but those symbols that you saw there are practical, and they would have been considered considered alchemy going back and have spiritual principles tied in with but they are very practical. So on the left hand side you have copper. The next one over is saltpeter which is necessary for gunpowder. The next one over is actually a crescent moon it's it's not that carving isn't is curved, but the lighting and the way that that's not the Korean mall whose image this is was graceful enough to let me borrow it. He made it look a little more peaked when it's actually a smooth, smooth, you know, curve. So that's the crescent. Excuse me. So that's silver, but it's also representative of the moon. The last one is really trippy that is a Cistercian symbol, but it's been altered a bit. But the Cistercians are the cousin or cousins of the Knights Templar. For dinar declare foe who was a great leader in the Cistercian order gave the rule book to huge pan to the Templars Long story short, the Templars are Cistercians with swords. So they're the military branch if you will. The Cistercians used a rather Runic looking in inventory numbering system so that they could just guys what they were were doing at market and these symbols were meant to be read upside down. So if you've got an if you've got a bag of of rain, the mug selling at market and they did deal with the public as well as as supporting the efforts in the Holy Land. They were meant to be read, you know upside down and and kept hidden. So here you have that last symbol on the right. It could be representative of the 4444 miles from In this location approximately in Nova Scotia, on the beach to Jerusalem. And in the center of that, you have the symbol for Verdigris which is a copper byproduct used in warfare. And you took verta Gris, and you laid it in to the arrow slot where, where a feather would go lan and that that kept microbes and other little critters from eating the feather. So you could store vast amounts of arrows if you were going on sea to siege, a location, you wanted to get there with your feathers, your arrows intact. So it was an important byproduct. So we're talking very practical and important materials. And, you know, just briefly, the St. Lawrence River Valley was full of resources, bears, deer, fish, lumber and Scandinavia, was getting pretty shy of timber, and the custom tonnage that was taken back to these the, you know, to Europe, and I'm making big huge broad statements here. I'm happy to fill in the blanks but so it's rich and resources for the skilled navigator hardened Seafaring men and those who were strong enough to handle camping out basically, you know, and in a harsh, harsh environment, but it was a land of plenty. And people bye bye. Can't remember the name of that was the first nation Pete First Nations people could summon up 20,000 warriors at the drop of a hat. So we're talking strong people but the Templars and earlier Vikings their their conceptual DNA as well as perhaps even DNA we're dealing with with North American indigenous peoples because they had to they had to mind their their P's and Q's because they could get clobbered otherwise,

yes, the Nikopol flag. You've got the crescent moon, which means that you've been in the Middle East. You've got the the mysterious five pointed star and the Red Cross. These are Templar colors.



1:12:49

Oh, absolutely, absolutely. It's quite literally a Templar flag inverted. It



1:12:54

is.



1:12:55

That's what it is. salutely



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is, and,



1:13:00

interestingly enough to just start down the trail of why they would come here, you know, once again, they spent quite a bit of time in the Middle East they were they were the the Knights of the temple. To begin with. They were stationed at Solomon's temple, the remains of it. That is That is of course, where they gained a lot of their fame for supposedly finding lost treasures of Solomon's temple. All kinds of things. But one of the things that a lot of people do not realize is that that temple, the money that came to build the temple, things like that. Most of that came from copper. The riches of King Solomon were not necessarily gold, silver, things like that. Sure, he had tons of it. But what he had more of than anything, was copper. And he had massive, massive copper mines and to the fact that even even when enemies were passing through stuff like that they had to pay a tax in copper to the king to the temple. Are God demands you give him copper as the king, and uh, yeah, huge, huge connection to the Middle East, when you are talking about the riches of Solomon and things like that. So to know that they went that they studied these esoteric teachings that they found this out because, yes, copper is is hugely prized by Native Americans, hugely prized by specifically the Native Americans in Minnesota, things like that for its healing qualities. That is what they put inside of their medicine bags, things like that as little chunks of copper or that kind of thing. So to know that there were quite literally Uh, this will be our connection to the beginning. Yeah, like how I brought that around for us.



1:15:06

Brilliant. We have we have nothing



1:15:09

but evidence for Bronze Age copper mines in North America that belong to Vikings.



1:15:16

Yes. And the downs, you've got the legends, too. They know that mining ceased for centuries, the Native Americans stopped mining. And all of a sudden, you have evidence of mining again from 1000 to add on up through through 1320. That's perfect for the Viking exploration period. And they've also discovered in Canada further north, a broken stone smelting pot, and the ratio of copper ore matched that used in Norway. Wow, they also found anomalous anomalous architecture that I liked the term anomaly an anomaly anomalous. But no, you're right, you're spot on with everything that you're saying. And there was a period where copper was difficult to to find in Scandinavia, they imported it, they brought it back from from Lake Superior, in the great the Great Lakes, and they were allied to the MC mod the First Nations people. And they followed followed their trading routes, you know, the same the same routes that the Native Americans used, I believe there were a series of relay stations that were eventually built by Templars over over centuries. And the last point that that one might find evidence of, of Viking slash Templar information would be would be the Kensington Runestone I do think it's, it's a real valid object. The you've got to remember the DNA of the first Templars were would have been French and up into North that northern part of part of the world. So when you know when Rolo in 100, whatever married the the princess, so the king of Paris, and he was created to do he was the baddest one of the baddest Viking chieftains around, and the king of Paris knew he couldn't beat this guy. He'd already sacked Paris once and he Rollo was coming in for another round. And that was when the king of Paris said right, marry my daughter, look after the river son prevent your own people from coming in. And we'll we'll realize you so all of his War Craft, who has the capacity to build ships, everything knowledge of North America went right into the French crown, and it stayed there. And then along come the Templars and their brothers without borders. So they're able to take that even further.



1:18:38

Yeah, yeah, precisely. And they were master mariners, Master Builders, they they built their own fleets, built their own castles, all kinds of things. So as opposed to a lot of other conglomerations of knights, things like that. They were they were pretty well self sustained. They weren't fighting unlike other knights and armies. They weren't financed by a king.



1:19:05

No, they each each, each Commandery each property had to be self sufficient. And you had to account for yourself once a year to the ground master. And people have this conception that the Templars were all landlocked and that's not accurate. They they held several properties along the French coastline and of course the last stand in in Israel Aiko or oca. The their, their forts were tres was right next to the Venetian quarter. They were allies to the Venetians, who were masters shipbuilders and traders. And that's not by accident that those two were

neighbors and that's no accident that later on in the late 1300s if you have Earl Henry Sinclair becoming allied to the Zeno brothers and the Andrea di Robbia, Leon Battista Alberti cannot shout his praises any louder. Look for a book on Amazon on Amazon called Irresistible North. Okay. And the Zeno brothers as we say in the English world, they're called the Zen brothers in Italy. Zen. But they wanted to trade in northern climates, they ran into trouble because the weather in ice there you go. I cannot. This is the definitive book on why it was possible for Earl Henry Sinclair to do what he did. And Andrea di Robbia Leon is a professor on he in person puts his heart in hand and says yes, they did this, but in the monkey takes very academic responsible journalistic approach unless you make up your own mind. So but it's very dense, filled with a lot of information that will just bend up your mind, it

 1:21:25

makes logical sense to me when you were on last time, and we were talking about specifically the Templars coming to America to get copper to, to make Verdigris to help cure their arrows. One of the things I brought up was Tim, floor glass, Venice, the home of glassmaking. You want to know you want to know people who are going to tell you how to make really nice glass for your stained glass windows, Venice would be the place that would be the place that you would go to learn. Absolutely. And absolutely the place that you would go to apply the science of copper nanoparticles inside of red glass that make make the color red specifically.

 1:22:14

Well, that radical technology

 1:22:18

Yeah, in order to do it, you need it wrapped on a copper.

 1:22:22

Yeah, and also blue, believe it or not requires copper and everyone makes a big deal rightfully so about this particular color blue, St. Dennis and Sartre. And I believe you know, just to be awkward about this. I believe that if you want to have some fun, what if this is this has been this is written down that the Ark had been covered with blue cloth? What if remnants of blue cloth had been found by the Templars and that was the color that they were emulating in the stained glass windows? Yeah,

 1:23:04

yeah. Fun. Absolutely. And not only that, lapis lazuli was was heavily used especially in the the chest plates of the high priests, things like that. So yeah, lapis lazuli was was one of the many minerals and and semi precious stones that were in the chest plate that you had to wear in order to approach the Ark of the Covenant and commune with God.

 1:23:37

I did an interview with ancient aliens on this subject, and it didn't air eventually they they took a small section of my interview out an air did in a Templar oriented show. The the tribe of Levi being responsible as as the priests sound, the color blue cloth covering the Ark may have been replicated in these great cathedrals. The the fascinating thing about about this too, is that you've got to Sigurd the Crusader King of Norway, the first king to come to the aid of Jerusalem. And he took six cells and ships no 5000 ships 6000 Men Now there must have been smaller crafts and then then then, you know, the ships that we think of today, probably probably Caravelle but he would have needed to have taken a lot of warfare. Forgive me a little tongue tied there, but he would have he's my go to guy for requiring copper from Lake Superior. And he went to the aid of the The King in in in Jerusalem and protected the Levant from further further incursion. So you know, he was quite the quite the quite the badass pardon my French Oh, absolutely. You know was he was something. So he was the first royal to respond. And it was called, I believe the Norwegian crusade but it was King Sigurd, who has my vote as to who was potentially mining now, he that first Crusade. I'm going to forget the date on that one. I just had it a moment ago, but well, you know that that Norwegian crusade was, well, it was allowed the 1100s. But but that I still think that he was not the only one. He was following up on what was already happening. So I think that the Norse were Norse for mining. There we go. We're mining in Lake Michigan from 1000 add on up to 1320. Wow. So then that 3020 is interesting, because that's the the within living memory of the Templar Order being shut down.

 1:26:20

Oh, absolutely indefinitely within the time that Henry Sinclair was out gallivanting around the Atlantic, you know, that was within literally 20 to 1390. Right up around there,

 1:26:31

Andrea durably on pins, the voyages from 13 ad to the latter 1390s. And that's much earlier than a lot of people state. So we're talking about repeated visits. And you know, this is tough stuff. Not everybody survived. And of course, you've got the grave slab of Sir gun. In the West in West Ford, yeah. night last night, as having sailed with him purportedly

 1:27:09

perfectly aligned. What looks like Tim floor structure? Right there as well. It's it's pretty, pretty remarkable when you start looking at the Westford tower, stuff like that. Yeah,

 1:27:23

yes. Yeah. So I, I think we'll find more. In the future. This is not a story that's over, there is more coming.



1:27:36

That is even one of the hypotheses that I have floated whenever we have had our good friend and guest denistone from America stone hinge on is perhaps what he has in his backyard is something akin to like a almost like a hunting camp, where you would come and store food and store hunts in the big beehive type structures, you know, the Big Stone made caverns that are there. But these these structures go back too far beyond the local settlers that came there in the 1600s 1500s. And when they came and found them and asked the local people who had been there for a couple of few 100 years, they're like, I don't know, man, that thing was here when we got here.



1:28:28

Exactly.



1:28:30

It's got wild Astro and Astro archaeological alignments that is precisely aligned to things like, you know, the solstice events, all kinds of sacred geometry being found serpent's that's wonderful, all kinds of things really, really remarkable where it's one of those it does not fit anything with the local indigenous culture because the local indigenous culture didn't build structure



1:28:59

No not like once where



1:29:02

where they could tear him down and move they didn't build big stone structure to live in. So it's it's interesting and there are things like that there that show what would be yes again, repeated visits to do something like that generational



1:29:19

with maybe with large gaps but But certainly, you repeatable repeated visits and knowledge of of that it was kept a secret. The reason why the Christopher Columbus story was floated was to keep the secret, which just was never discussed, and you know, the French crown, the English crown. You know, they knew that there were resources there that nobody else could have. You know, the competition for those resources was low. The French killed off all their bears at around 600 ad. Yes. And you need to stay warm, and it's a status symbol to have access to those kinds of, of exotic furs. And that became was an open secret eventually, within the age of exploration, but they were there since the time of the Vikings. And so this was an open secret



that they didn't want to telegraphed. And of course, he eventually did get around to all of the, you know, the Portuguese, the Spanish, the the English, the French, you know, they were all they were all trying to conquer North America. For lumber, copper, animal pelts.



1:30:42

Yeah. And just to just to bring it right back to the beginning, once again. Christopher Columbus didn't discover anything. There were people there when he landed. So he discovered nothing. Pretty sure he was pretty well lost from the map he was provided that showed North America from America Vespucci who had a map that was provided him that showed North America. Yeah, see



1:31:09

information degrades. And I you know, rightfully so we are realigning our dialogue of the indigenous people who were here, and rightfully so we are really realigning our conversation around that. But Christopher Columbus was no dummy. You know, he did get his men across the sea. He managed that and he got home again. So, you know, it did take a master mariner to make those voyages and we don't know how many vessels from secret voyages went down, how many didn't make it back home. And the Native Americans would have their own political problems. There would be wars between tribes. So you know, they weren't always going to have the protection of a homogenous so called friendly political group. If if something happened to shake up the applectart then. Yeah, yeah. That's absolutely, very nice. Yeah, it's so many intelligent intelligent scholars that that held information and passed it down. And with their life in their hands, you know, set sail. Well,



1:32:33

it's it's the fact of the, the uses of the material. And the reason for the uses copper, though, it seems like a trash metal, you know, we have this bad idea of copper, because of a penny. You know, it's, it's a trash coin. It's a coin that you don't think about. It's so much of a trash coin that it's actively made of zinc on the inside now encoded in copper. All right, it didn't even it didn't even a penny's worth a copper anymore. That's how much of a trash coin it is. That's the mentality that people have for copper. But once again, copper and silver are two very important qualities they are antibacterial. They are they are commonly used in all kinds of alchemical formulae. But in addition to that, one of the things that made King Solomon so rich and so powerful specifically from copper was because if you add just just a little bit of tin, a very common material to that copper, you end up with bronze, which is very sharp and a bowl and very hardenable. Bronze is a much better substitute than steel. For arrow points. Yeah, steel is very expensive to produce steel is very time consuming to produce. Bronze is not it's at a much lower melting point. It's much easier to produce in the field, it's much easier to produce 1000 at a time, then trying to produce and sharpen 1000 steel arrowheads.



1:34:08

You know, now you know that you know that you've mentioned this. There. They've recently discovered a within a Cistercian Abbey smelting capacity. Imagine this next to the palace in

discovered a within a Cistercian Abbey smelting capacity. Imagine this next to the palace in Norway, not far. So there was an alliance between the king and the Cistercians. Who were the cousins of the Knights Templar. Wow. And the Cistercians I can't remember the name of the abbey but they were the academic world is hailing this one particular Abbey in France that had eight forges as practically saving Europe's Industrial Revolution. And we're talking in 1100 1200 you know 1300 the concentration of expert metallurgist blacksmiths were at this one Abbey in France, I believe that was kind of Northern s. France began with an F, I apologize, I can't remember. But they were making horseshoes, spikes, anything you could think of and selling them and mass to the general public. They they, so they the the Cistercians. Were your your blacksmiths, your and your metallurgist, and in Norway and in northern France, this

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is a paper that I actively just found, talking about the fact that there there is a huge cadre of smelting areas that are Cistercian in. I'll send this to you to great.

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You know, and you have such a quick mind, capable of holding so much detail. That's fantastic. I would very much appreciate that. Absolutely. So the the alliance between the Cistercians, the Norse kings, is evident. Without a doubt, yeah.

 1:36:18

Yeah. And yeah, you know, especially once you have France is a huge key to all of this. And not a lot of people realize the extent to which France trade happen. So much so that even bog bodies that are discovered in the UK, quite a few of them that were discovered in Ireland, stuff like that, back to the 1300s 1200s 1100s actively show a French residents in their hair. So there was active trade going on between the islands of Ireland and mainland France, going back to the 1100s, stuff like that. seafaring people going down the coastline up and down. So the fact that Norway had connection with them is makes utter sense they would, you know, even the idea of the Cistercians.

 1:37:19

Normandy from Normandy mount at the North. Yeah, it's right there. And these individuals, it's, it's appalling how we give them no credit for us being here today. They were intelligent, skilled, they learn knew how to leverage their resources, and they made things happen. Yeah, well,

 1:37:49

yeah. And that's just it, that is that that was their charge, that was what they excelled that was going into an adverse situation and conquering it, going into an adverse situation and protecting people going into an adverse situation, and turning it into what we now know, as a banking system. You know, they, they invented so many things that we still use and utilize

today, from from secret codes and messaging systems to, you know, the stained glass that we have just just started, much like Roman concrete, we have just cracked the shell of that nut gretchin To understand that it was nano flakes of copper. Now we have to figure out how the heck people in the 1380s knew about nanoflakes or copper. That's a trip. That's an anomaly in and of itself. Well, I



1:38:49

came across a fantastic book in a used bookstore, that was a real gift, at least sometimes these things just drop in my lap and this one did. It's in the it's in the off to the side here. But this very well written book lays out why the dark ages weren't dark, that we actually had a great deal more knowledge. Yes, transmission came in from India and through our Arab scientists, and into the West, but we also had our own that stemmed from ancient Greece, which, which is attached to Southern Europe, you know, and that flowed north. We didn't lose anything when Rome fell. A lot. We kept a lot more than people think we did. One of the interesting things to keep in mind is a study has been done recently that basically shows we've lost 90% are secular European medieval documents. So it's very difficult to establish via written word, what happened, but you can make deductions through objects, the movement of people, architecture, traditions, etc. Yeah, for your own knowledge, I probably probably would be rude of me to step off the camera here and look for that book, but I'll send it to you after.



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That's okay. If it's right there off camera, you feel free. It's not



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covered for it,



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but it is. It's even right here going into this metallurgy, you can grab the book real quick while I'm talking about as in many other regions of France, the West that is to say Norman Demaine and Brittany had been a metalworking area for most ancient times. It was on the basis of metallurgical tradition well attested for Celtic, get Gallo Roman, and also medieval times, that is the revolutionary technique of smelting and finding pig iron began to be introduced from the 15th century. So yeah, from from that point, they are talking about these, these metallurgical techniques that the Cistercians brought about. So ah, there you go.



1:41:26

This is a seminal work a very important work. And I don't know if it's slipped or not for you. But this this is an amazing work is to re think what we believe our ancestors knew absolute when they knew it is it's incredible. It's an incredible, very well written book by these these is their

academics, you know, and they did a wonderful job with it. So I highly recommend cathedral Forge and waterwheel.

 1:42:05

We will add that to our bookstore. Gretchen, put it right there next to your stuff because it goes right along with it not always love our conversations because we Yes, we we tend to feed off each other with ideas and concepts and you your knowledge of these things, especially their use of metallurgy, their use of alchemy with metallurgy is so vast and so great. And it is so utterly important and vital to understanding the Templars what they were doing and why they were doing it.

 1:42:41

They weren't on vacation. No, no, in you. They weren't. And you know, if you understand that, in 1021, in Newfoundland is the Viking ship repair station. That is 160 miles north of Oak Island. Wow, that's a doddle. Yeah. Yeah, that's a doddle. And they would have discovered the Lawrence waterways and they would have just gone down the coastline. If you've ever earlier you showed on viewers were Chateau della Roche recalled. It is. It is so far inland Vikings took waterways from the coast all the way up to that location to the nearby city of Anguilla. And it was at that juncture that the that the local local lord said right we need we need a fortress to protect the area and foot so full cold built his Chateau on on a rock Chateau della Rushall called Rocio Coco God's rock. So so there you know those individuals and you've got Laura shell there on the coastline?

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We we've got a couple minutes before we have to let you go. Gretchen what uh, what what can

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I do? Right there it

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is. What can people take away from this specifically? Especially, you know, because whenever I have you on I always I always have to bring up Oak Island. I'm I'm an acorn. I mean, I know you're an acorn. I see you commenting things like that. And you know, there are all kinds of angry people out there. They're like, Oh, ain't gonna find nothing. The to me the treasure is the history to me is the treasure is the things that have changed the attitudes that have changed about the local area, about the abilities of not only Vikings to come to the area but other people to come to the area to hide things to have relations with the local tribes, all kinds of stuff. So I think it is really reset a lot of the clock on early North America, literal North North America. And people like you and your research have really, I think paved the way for a lot of the clearing of that brush. And, and really hard deep research into how they got here and why they came

here. You know, aside from any any mishandled rumors aside from you know, hey, I ain't saying they're a gold at the bottom of a hole. There there's probably tons of gold at the bottom of a hole I don't know. But there's been a great journey along the way of knowledge and discovery. And that's, that's what we're here for is that conversation and I want to thank you for always coming on and having that conversation. Gretchen.

 1:45:51

I'll say thank you know, I really appreciate our conversations as well and exchange of of the mind and and I do want the Laguna brothers their family to discover their treasure that's what this started out as being and Astonishingly, you know, they they have graciously accepted the centuries old story that through science is becoming more and more unarguably their there I mean you can't ignore it anymore and they've accepted that and they're pulling in some very intelligent researchers who have dedicated years to to this topic. Yeah, they've bought AI they've got scientific equipment that can't be beat they're leveraging everything they've got out it and it really is the story about people and Elk Island whether you are can't stand it you're still out there talking about it. That's right. You've gotten together with grumpy people who are no your friends and you're all you get to be angry about it once a week and you get to talk and over on the other side are the people are going Yeah, I understand that piece of evidence I understand what's being said here this piece of wood is significant so you know so it does it brings people together it's a phenomenon yeah in itself and the history is the treasure but I hope they find the real

 1:47:32

I hope they I hope they find bucketload the gold medal helps bucketloads honestly because yeah, it is it has been an ongoing thing that that was one of and I mean even even to the credit of Oak Island not even not even the show just the legend of it like that was one of the first shows I ever heard on Coast to Coast AM was talking about Oak Island and you know how Roosevelt was involved in a search there and you know, where the Illuminati involved with a search there were you know, where that was Bohemian Grove involved with a search there like all kinds of stuff. And it just blew my mind and yeah, it was one of the many sideline topics like this that came across my table from that show. And I've been fascinated by it since and the connections as yes to the Knights Templar are remarkable the connections that the Knights Templar have to North America, northeast America to Central North America. The Midwest stuff like that are deep

 1:48:41

and incredible. The worst they discovered dating to 1200 could freeze no Native American is going to be doing that because they didn't need to Yeah, and it's all about living and research reasons were you know, perfect when you're camping as a way of living you've got to be honest they're not going to do something like that on a whim I mean that those layers on that stone wharf Are you know from anyway, God it's so deep I can't remember the depth but but you know, 610 12 feet deep Yeah, in places that's huge man or hours with a specific heavy duty purpose and there are other other structures the lead cross relating to the mine in guard France sort of Tea Party Yeah, you know, I'm you can't you know, you can say, oh, yeah, no,

that was dropped there. But Gary Drayton is a professional metal Detectorist and he has done work that was aired on the BBC in England. And there was an archaeology dig looking for King John's last. Crown Jewels, you know, It was fleeing. Richard Richard Lionhearts, you know, people younger brother, bad King John was fleeing an angry and angry group. And they had they went made the bad decision to go through the marshes on the east coast line. And they lost. They lost the Carth three cartloads of crown jewels and other valuables along with quite a few people trying to flee for his life. So Gary was involved in in that search. So he is a professional from the youth pay. And he said no, that was not brought and dropped at a later time that was brought and dropped in the medieval era. Yeah. Before before 1340 Perhaps when that mind shot Are they close enough? And you know,



1:50:57

it is all kinds of awesome and so is your research. I love having you on. You're always welcome on whenever you want to come on and talk about all things Knights Templar. Let everybody know where they can go to follow you keep up with things where they can go to subscribe support, all that kind of good stuff. Gretchen Thank



1:51:16

you, I do have a patreon account, and I am giving content to patrons. Now I've just started discussing myself a little bit more openly what drives me and I've had quite a few experiences in my life starting at an early age of paranormal experiences across many different subjects. So if you want to know more about why I am at the core of my being invested in this work, go to patreon.com Gretchen Cornwall, or a donation button on my website. I'm on Facebook, you can buy my books on Amazon. And I'm very proud of my YouTube channel. It's doing well. So I'm out there and as many places I can be but I specifically hard Facebook. But thank you for showing my website. And again, I'm on patreon.com A couple of my patrons actually subscribe monthly on Pay Pal because Patreon does take a substantial percentage. And when she realized that and I realized that she's she's one of my best patrons she she left Patreon and started under friends and family supporting supporting me through PayPal so you know, but I yeah, I'm in as many places as I can handle and thank you for following myself and Chris, thank you for giving me the opportunity to be here with you and your listeners always,



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