

Eighteen Reasons Why Oxford is the Son of Queen Elizabeth I

1. Princess Elizabeth Tudor had a romantic affair with her stepfather, Thomas Seymour, husband of her stepmother Queen Katherine Parr (last wife of Henry VII). This is an acknowledged historical fact. This romance was the subject of the 1939 movie *Young Bess*, starring Jeanne Simpson.
2. Princess Elizabeth Tudor was found in the arms of Thomas Seymour by Queen Katherine Parr.
3. Princess Elizabeth Tudor was sent to an abbey at Cheshunt in May 1548 and she remained there in seclusion until late September 1548.
4. Historians state that she was there because of illness, but no doctor is recorded as having visited her until October of the year.
5. A midwife reports that she was taken to a household blindfolded and there she attended a young fair-haired woman, who gave birth by candlelight. The son was born July 21, 1548.
6. John de Vere, 16th Earl of Oxford had banns of marriage announced. However, on August 1, 1548, he went to Belchamp and married a woman he never met before, Margery Golding. She is the sister of Arthur Golding who is employed by William Cecil.
7. The child is placed in the home of John de Vere, 16th Earl of Oxford, and raised as Edward de Vere.
8. Princess Elizabeth writes a note to William Cecil calling him her “dear friend.” William Cecil is a confidant of Queen Katherine Parr.
9. Princess Elizabeth does not visit her step-mother, who gave birth on August 3, 1548 and subsequently died from complications on September 15, 1548. This was despite the fact that Princess Elizabeth was exceedingly close to Queen Katherine, referring to her as “mother.”
10. Kat Ashley and Thomas Parry gave depositions that Thomas Seymour did act toward Elizabeth with unseemly familiarity, including slapping her on the buttocks.
11. Princess Elizabeth writes in a letter that there are rumors in the countryside that she is pregnant and in the Tower. In fact, she is neither. However, she does not say that she was never pregnant.
12. The Privy Council authorized a baptismal cup as a gift to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, April 7, 1550. This acknowledges the existence of the child. This is false evidence planted by William Cecil.
13. When Elizabeth becomes Queen she visits Edward de Vere at Hedingham Castle, home of John De Vere. Later, she attends his graduation ceremonies at Cambridge and Oxford Universities when Oxford receives degrees.
14. John de Vere signed a new will on July 28, 1562, and by the end of August 1562, he was dead. Edward de Vere becomes the seventh Earl of Oxford upon the death of his purported father. Edward moves to London at lives in the household of William Cecil.
15. In 1571, Parliament passes an Act of Treason and heirs to throne from Elizabeth are redefined from “laufully begotten” to “the naturall yssue of her Ma’j body.” There is no need to have such an act passed, unless Elizabeth had children.
16. William Cecil is raised to Lord Burghley by the Queen. Oxford marries his daughter on December 19, 1571 in Westminster Abbey. The Queen attends the marriage. William Cecil has a daughter who is in line to become Queen.
17. The author known as “William Shakespeare” portrays himself autobiographically as a prince or a king, never as a grain merchant, or earl of the realm: Prince Hal, Prince Bertram, King Lear, Prospero and Hamlet.
18. *Hamlet* is autobiography: the Queen is the Queen, Claudius is Robert Dudley, Ophelia is Anne Cecil and Polonius is William Cecil and Hamlet is Edward de Vere.

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