

# Thomas Alva Edison

**isn't who we have been told**



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But who is? We have seen in our digging that the bios of all famous people have been poorly invented by . . . who knows. Phoenician Navy scribes toiling away in dark dungeons somewhere far away from normal people, so they don't know how to lie convincingly. History has only held together this long because normal people don't know any of these things. They weren't taught it in school and don't have time or inclination to read Wikipedia, the Encyclopedia Britannica, or other mainstream sources with a finetooth comb like I do. So they accept the soundbite Dick-and-Jane history we are brought up on in this perpetual kindergarten we call an education as easier than giving a damn. The only reason anyone now knows anything about Edison or any other historical figure is to parrot it in a pub quiz or at Sporcle. The idea of questioning any of it for basic sense apparently never occurred to anyone before I arrived.

That said, a quick search on this question shows I am not the first to get here, at least on the question of Edison's patent claims. Google, Bing and the rest admit that Edison's reputation “has taken a beating” in the past 40 years or so. Tesla's rising popularity is mostly to credit for that, and I personally remember discovering this question [in a 1980 film](#) about Tesla narrated by Orson Welles and directed by the Yugoslavian director Krsto Papic. I don't think it ever made it to theaters, and I saw it on cable TV sometime in the early 90s, I believe, before I killed my television. That got the ball rolling, and with the rise of the internet many others took it up, making this paper a bit easier to swallow for normies than most of those I post. For that reason, many with excessive curiosity may already know that Edison bought or stole patents, didn't invent many of the things they say he did, and ran down-and-dirty campaigns against his competitors. Let's face it: the usual Phoenician success story.

What no one else has done, it appears, is destroy his Horatio Alger, rags-to-riches early bio, which is mainly why I am here today. I read his Wikipedia page expecting it to be the usual paper-thin sob story of a poor Protestant minister's son delivering papers and collecting bottles to put himself through grade school and vacation Bible school until he is suddenly and miraculously discovered by a rich philanthropist and set up in his own expensive laboratory, becoming a millionaire overnight. And guess what, that is pretty much it, skootching a few things here and there. But Edison's bio is even more paper-thin than usual, not even being single-ply toilet tissue. There's absolutely nothing there until his first patent at age 22, and that literally comes out of nowhere.

Follow along with me at Wiki if you like. That photo above is our first clue, since it is fake. Why would they lead his bio with a fake photo? You are about to find out. But you can guess just from the form. He's dressed like a happy street urchin, isn't he, with a newsboy hat and a hand-knit scarf (from his blind mother, I guess), and a carnation in his button hole. He just needs some ratty fingerless gloves to complete the ensemble. One problem: each of those accoutrements is pasted in, and then the whole thing is pasted into a fake background. They did this, obviously, to make him look poor. But he wasn't poor. His entire early bio, such as it is, is fake.

They even lie about his name, telling it was originally Edeson. No, it was originally Edson/Edsen, rich East Coast Jews who came from Salem. We saw them in [my paper on Folk music](#), since Pete Seeger's mother was one of these Edsons. To scrub that, all the genealogies have to end Edison's line after a couple of generations, but [Tim Dowling admits he is a cousin of Edison at Geneanet](#). Dowling is proud to be a first cousin of the [Stuart kings](#).

This name fudging is very common and we have seen them do it many times, perhaps [most memorably with Ben Franklin](#), where they tell us he was a Frankline, but he was actually a Frankland. The Franklines quickly die out but the Franklands take us back to British noble families—coincidentally the *same* noble families Franklin was known to be living with in his decades in England.

We know Edison was from these wealthy lines from the other names: his middle name Alva and his father's middle name [Ogden](#). Like the Edsons, the Alvas also link us to the Stuarts. [See Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet](#), whose father was an Earl and whose mother was Lady Mary Stuart, daughter of the Duke of Lennox. So you can see we are right at the top already. These people were also Erskines and Stirlings, linking us forward to tennis creep Andy Murray. How do I know these are the right Alvas? Because they also link us forward to [Alva Erskine Smith](#), who married William Vanderbilt in 1875.



She looks like a real sweetheart, right? How old is she there? Let me guess, 35?

Who do you think was bankrolling Edison from the very beginning? **The Vanderbilts**. The mainstream admits it, and we find it at Wikipedia. Alva was born six years after Edison. Her father was **Murray Forbes Smith**, a rich merchant. And yes, these were the Forbes of Dumfries, Virginia. I'm guessing these Smiths are the bankers of Nottingham. Anyone want that bet? Alva's sister married the billionaire banker and Cuban sugar magnate Fernando Iznaga, whose sister had just married **George Montagu**, the Duke of Manchester. George Washington was a Montagu, remember. Alva's daughter Consuelo married **Charles Spencer-Churchill**, Duke of Marlborough, first cousin of Winston.

So that's where the name Alva is pointing. The name Ogden is pointing in the same direction, since they were a fabulously influential family at that time, being the governors of Jew Nersey and mayor of Chicago. These Ogdens are also listed in the peerage, being related to the Hammonds. In 1821 Sarah Ogden of this New York family married Louis Philippe **de Luze** of Switzerland, whose mother was a von Bethmann of German nobility in Frankfurt. See **Theobald von Bethmann** Hollweg, who became Chancellor of the German Empire in 1909. Another cousin of Edison. The von Bethmanns were big bankers, known as the financiers of the Prussian state. They were also the private bankers of the Pope, the Tsar of Russia, and Goethe. So as you are seeing, it wasn't just the Vanderbilts behind the Edison project, it was the entire Phoenician Navy.

As for de Luze, he was Swiss consul to the US in 1842, of the de Luze knights founded by Frederick the Great of Prussia. They were also bankers and Jews, since—as you will remember—Luz means almond tree in Hebrew.

Although they tell us Edison was out of school and selling veggies on the street by age 12, there is no chance that is true, since he was a close cousin of the Vanderbilts. At age 15 he was allegedly given a job as a telegraph operator by a **MacKenzie**. Another cousin, no doubt, but since Edison had left school at 12, he wasn't really qualified to operate a telegraph, which required full literacy. But he didn't last long in that fake job, either, because we are then told:

**Edison obtained the exclusive right to sell newspapers on the road, and, with the aid of four assistants, he set in type and printed the *Grand Trunk Herald*, which he sold with his other papers.**

**[26] This began Edison's long streak of entrepreneurial ventures, as he discovered his talents as a businessman.**

Whoa! They don't tell us the year, but we assume he was about 17 here. So we are supposed to believe this poor boy with no education obtained exclusive rights to selling newspapers “on the road” (which road?) and printed his own newspaper with four assistants? Who bankrolled that? We aren't told. This story reminds us of [Mark Twain' ridiculous early bio](#), and it may have been written by the same fast talker. We know that Horatio Alger actually did write many of these bios of famous people when he wasn't writing boys' novels, so he may be to blame for this mess.

That paper must have folded pretty fast, because at age 19 Edison was in Kentucky working the AP newswire for Western Union. We are supposed to believe he requested the night shift so that he could do his experiments during the day. Yeah. Because that's believable. I remind you that the Vanderbilts owned Western Union, so Edison was working for his cousins from his teens.

Suddenly, his life changed direction completely. He was fired at age 20 for spilling acid on a gerbil or something, and we skip ahead two years to his first patent. I guess he lived for two years on green stamp books his invalid mother had been saving for him. No one wanted his electric vote recorder, so he moved to New York City. You know, to save money. **Franklin Pope**, seven years older, was there waiting for him. That's so convenient, right? Also convenient that Franklin Pope had two big peerage names, one of which we have already seen in this paper, but that doesn't mean anything. Pope, at age 29, had already worked on the Russian American Telegraph system and also with Wall Street, and for some reason not given he decided to form the company Pope Edison with this poor 22-year-old telegraph operator Edison who had done nothing but invent something no one wanted. Edison was supposedly living in Pope's basement in New Jersey, since he couldn't afford a flat. So why didn't Pope hire him as an assistant? Why make him a partner? This company didn't last long, but it indicates Edison had money and that the story we are told is false.

At the same time Edison was hanging with his rich cousin Pope, he was also working with **Samuel Laws**, head of the NY **Gold Exchange**. You know what that means. We are supposed to believe he just waltzed into New York unannounced and Laws hired him to work at the Gold Indicator Company. Laws, Pope and Edison somehow invented an early ticker tape machine, though the details are all extremely misty. They now tell us Laws invented the thing, so I don't know why Edison and Pope needed to be pulled into this fiction, but there it is. I suppose to give Edison's early fake bio some ballast.

Next, we skip ahead another seven years, to 1876, when Edison was 29. Suddenly he has his own industrial research lab, the famous Menlo Park. Yep, he already had that before age 30, based on one invention, the duplex telegraph. We are told he invented the quadruplex telegraph, allowing two messages in each direction, but he didn't. Stearns invented the two-direction telegraph and Edison just added the duplex in each direction. Or did he? We now know he bought out Stearns for half the quad, so possibly he bought out someone else for the other half. Regardless, he sold the quadruplex to Jay Gould, which is curious in that Gould was the main competitor of the Vanderbilts. Since Edison was a Vanderbilt cousin financed by them, why would he sell to Gould? Hard to say, but the Vanderbilts got the thing anyway, buying it from Gould. So probably another fake story to hide some shenanigans—probably the rape of investors somehow. It looks to me like a way to drive the price up, like we have seen with art. The Vanderbilts had to pay five million for something they could have got for half a million, and then they pass the mark-up on to cities installing the new tech. And they probably didn't pay anything for it, since Edison was just their man from the start. He was little more than a front.

That's how it looks to me. . . and I just got here.

You know what tends to confirm that already? Stearns. You have to ask, “Why didn't Stearns sell to the Vanderbilts directly?” He had the patent and the product, so why work through this middleman Edison? It makes no sense to sell to Edison, who then sells to Gould, who then sells to the Vanderbilts. It's obviously some sort of scam, manufactured to drive the price way up.

Wiki contradicts itself on this, because the next sentence on Edison's page says:

**After his demonstration of the telegraph, Edison was not sure that his original plan to sell it for \$4,000 to \$5,000 was right, so he asked Western Union to make a bid. He was surprised to hear them offer \$10,000 (\$258,647 in 2022), which he gratefully accepted.[32]**

That is footnoted 2013 to Vernon Trollinger at *Bounce Energy*. But if we click on the link to “quadruplex telegraph”, we go to Wiki's page on that, where it says Edison sold to Jay Gould for \$30,000 (\$776,000 now). Gould sold to Western Union for \$5 million (\$129 million now). That's a huge continuity error in this lie, one the editors at Wiki should have caught in their sleep. But they are too busy censoring non-approved edits to check their fake mainstream stories for continuity.



Next we find this:

**Menlo Park became the first institution set up with the specific purpose of producing constant technological innovation and improvement. Edison was legally credited with most of the inventions produced there, though many employees carried out research and development under his direction.**

That is again very suspicious, making Edison look like just a front for some big consortium. He was “legally credited.” In the same way, I guess, that Lennon/McCartney were legally credited with writing most of the Beatles songs. It now looks to me like Edison's name was on all this to keep the Vanderbilt's name off it. And other even bigger fish. As we saw recently with Oppenheimer, Edison was just the guy in a suit heading the public project. He was there to get his picture taken. Same with Musk and Gates and Zuckerberg and Bezos now, and just about everyone else you could think of. All there to read from scripts and take fire from the press, so that other people could remain in the shadows.

Now let's look at some of Edison's most famous inventions, starting with the light bulb. They admit Edison didn't really invent it, he just updated the filament a bit, and he may not even have done that. We should have extensive lab notes and don't, so something is being hidden here. Here is the kind of hamhanded misdirection we get to this day:

**The lamp was a small component in his system of electric lighting, and no more critical to its effective functioning than the Edison Jumbo generator, the Edison main and feeder, and the parallel-distribution system. Other inventors with generators and incandescent lamps, and with comparable ingenuity and excellence, have long been forgotten because their creators did not preside over their introduction in a system of lighting.**

That is according to Thomas Hughes. All misdirection, because it doesn't answer our question: who really invented the light bulb? They would prefer not to tell you that, leaving Edison as the inventor in all schoolrooms and game show questions. But is the inventor of the light bulb justly forgotten in favor of Edison? I don't think so. Even if Edison did all this as Hughes is claiming, the original inventors are important, especially when we are talking about special genius or inventiveness. The first to pass an electrical current through a filament for the purpose of lighting was Humphry Davy, and he did it almost 80 years before Edison. Davy also invented the arc lamp at about the same time—which is nice to see him given credit for. I assume this is because arc lamps aren't used anymore and most people don't even know what they are. So he doesn't get in the way of Edison promotion.



That's an amazingly good portrait of Davy by Thomas Phillips, who is also famous for his portraits of

William Blake, Byron, and Michael Faraday.

Using his powerful batteries, Davy was the first to isolate sodium and potassium. Hard as it is to believe, before Davy they didn't even know the difference between the two. This was just over 200 years ago, so that tells you how young science really is. Davy was also the first to isolate and name barium, calcium, strontium, boron, and magnesium. He also proved that chlorine contained no oxygen and was its own element. If Davy hadn't been addicted to getting high on nitrous oxide, claiming he was doing experiments with it, he might have done much more for science. As you will not be surprised to hear after seeing his portrait, Davy was very popular with the ladies, having a huge female audience at his science lectures—something very uncommon at the time. This also did not encourage a nose to the grindstone mentality from him. Davy was also an accomplished artist and poet, especially the latter, being praised by Coleridge. He was careless in handling both gasses and acids, and died young of a stroke at age 50, passing on his notes and know-how to his student Faraday.

What about Edison's advance in the light bulb, using a carbon filament instead of platinum? Joseph Swan beat him to it by almost two decades (1860) and patented it in England. They claim Edison came up with the same basic design in 1878, but that is doubtful since Edison was forced to buy out Swan. These people apparently think that buying out someone allows them to bury them historically, since they do it over and over. Edison is now world famous but no one has ever heard of Swan. Swan is slightly more famous in the UK, or was back then, since he was knighted both in England and France.

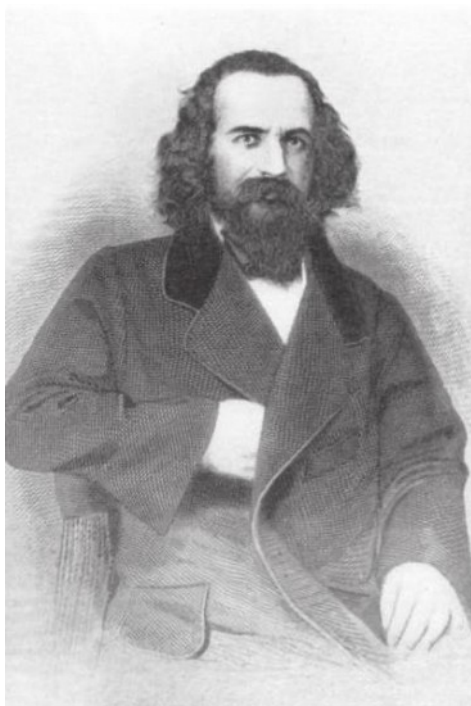
Some photographers know about Swan, or used to, since he was famous for getting photography past glass plates. He invented nitrocellulose plates and bromide paper, the latter of which is still used by top photographers in B&W photography. I have used it when enlarging my own photos in the lab.

What about the phonograph? We are told Edison invented it in late 1877, announcing it November 21. So how strange is it that a French poet named Charles Cros just happened to have published the exact same mechanism on April 30 of that year at the French Academy of Sciences? Although we are supposed to believe the Academy ignored it, not even opening a sealed envelope, an account of this invention was published in the French press in October of that year. The sealed envelope story is so preposterous we can be sure the Academy leaked the invention, which is how Edison's people (the Vanderbilts) heard of it, allowing them to scoop Cros. Given that, it is amazing we know of Cros at all.

Cros was not a nobody, being of a prominent family.



He was a known poet, being in the same group as Mallarme and Verlaine. He was related to Orelie-Antoine de Tounens, famous for claiming to be the King of Araucania and Patagonia:



Note the hand in the vest there, indicating Phoenicians. He was expelled by the Chilean army in 1862 and deported back to France. Cros' brother Antoine-Hippolyte later claimed this same throne, but was also denied. This brother married Leonilda Mendez de [Texeira](#), a Portuguese noble, so we see these people didn't come out of nowhere. Texeira is related to the Stewarts, Earls of Galloway, through the Dalryells. We also link to the Erskines that way, who we already saw above. So we close that circle in



a strange way, indicating Edison is related to these folks as well. I don't know what this Patagonia stuff is about, but it looks like another diversion. I may come back to it. The point is, Cros was also a noble of some sort and they are hiding that.

On Edison's page, we find this:

**Although Edison obtained a patent for the phonograph in 1878,[45] he did little to develop it until Alexander Graham Bell, Chichester Bell, and Charles Tainter produced a phonograph-like device in the 1880s that used wax-coated cardboard cylinders.**

Hmmm. Strange isn't it that despite being a "genius", having the best lab in the country, the patents, many assistants, and the financing of the Vanderbilts, he wasn't able to do anything with his idea until these other guys produced a working model for him. At that point he could swoop in with his patents and claim credit for everything they did as well.

Next Wiki claims:

**As in most patents, the inventions he described were improvements over prior art. The phonograph patent, in contrast, was unprecedented in describing the first device to record and reproduce sounds.[35]**

But as you see, that isn't true. Cros described it months earlier.

Even stranger: this same Cros invented color photography as well, but was scooped by Louis Arthur Ducos du Hauron. We get different stories on this from Britannica and Wikipedia. Wiki says:

**The same day, May 7, 1869, Charles Cros and Louis Ducos du Hauron presented their method of creating color photographs to the French Society of Photography. They had not been in communication beforehand and each knew nothing about the other's research. Cros ended up conceding the invention to Ducos Du Hauron, despite having deposited a sealed paper at the French Academy of Sciences on December 2, 1867. Ducos du Hauron had patented his ideas on November 28, 1868, almost a full year later,[7] but claimed to have written an unpublished paper on the subject in 1862.**

According to that account, Cros should be credited as the inventor, and we should assume his 1867 paper was leaked to Ducos de Hauron. But Britannica tells it another way:

**Another French experimenter, Charles Cros, discovered the process independently, publishing his findings just 48 hours after Ducos du Hauron received his patent.**

That appears to be a straight-up lie from the Encyclopedia Britannica. So why did Cros concede anything to Ducos du Hauron? I don't know, but I assume he was bought out. I couldn't find anything on Ducos, but he sounds and looks like a noble, and may have been a Duke of some country.

What about the alkaline battery, one of the other most famous inventions given to Edison on a basic search? Wikipedia again all but admits Edison stole the idea from Waldemar Jungner. Jungner invented the battery in 1899, and Edison "independently" invented it two years later. Really? So Edison and his people didn't read the trade news from Europe I guess, despite being active in England? We know Jungner was the inventor since he had, the year before, also invented the nickel-iron battery, the nickel cadmium battery, and the silver cadmium battery. Obviously an expert on batteries. Despite

that, Edison and his people did everything they could to bury Jungner and steal the patents from him. Since they had the billions of the Vanderbilts behind them, they could easily do that.

What about the carbon microphone, next on Edison's list of top inventions? He stole that from David Edward Hughes of England, and Wiki says that most historians admit that. Unlike Edison, Hughes didn't bother with patents, explicitly gifting his invention to the world. Like these others we have looked at, Hughes was also an artist, being a concert performer on the harp and concertina. Hughes had been at it a long time by the time of the microphone in 1878. He had invented the printing telegraph system way back in 1855, making Western Union possible. It formed two years later.

Hughes also discovered radio waves nine years before Hertz did in 1888.

What about the movie camera, next on Edison's list of top inventions? He didn't invent that, either. The only thing the Edison labs did was add a nice motor to the camera, and even that was invented by his employee William Kennedy Dickson. The celluloid film was invented by George Eastman and the camera was invented by William Friese-Greene. Greene sent details of his invention to Edison in 1890, and by 1891 Edison had stolen credit for the idea.

The next section is on the famous War of the Currents, which is what the Orson Welles film was about, and which they admit Edison lost despite playing extremely dirty, including killing animals in public demonstrations with AC just to make his points. Gruesome, but it tells us a lot about him. What we miss in this section at Wiki is any mention of Tesla. They frame it as a war between Morgan and Westinghouse. They provide a link to a longer page on the War of the Currents, but even there Tesla is mentioned only in passing, and then only in the footnotes. As a final dig, they tell us Tesla died in the New Yorker Hotel, which did not convert to AC until the 1960s.

This page conspicuously downplays the role of Tesla and exaggerates the roles of William Stanley and the Ganz Works team. They make you think AC is all about transformers, which it isn't. Tesla's Wiki page is also a mockery, and from reading it you wouldn't even understand why Tesla is famous. They do their best to make him look like a nobody and a loser, passing over his greatest inventions by saying "Tesla claimed to have conceived of" it, or is "allegedly to have done" this. The short section on wireless is especially pathetic and weaselly, since they don't even bother to tell us he invented it. Instead they just use it as an excuse to list all his failures. Really criminal levels of misdirection and lying. One of the absolute worst pages at Wikipedia, and that is saying A LOT. The page reads like it was written by Edison's grandchildren.

Here's another example of this lying, in the section on Colorado Springs:

**The observations he made of the electronic noise of lightning strikes led him to (incorrectly) conclude<sup>[157]</sup><sup>[158]</sup> that he could use the entire globe of the Earth to conduct electrical energy.**

Except that is not incorrect. He *did* use the Earth to conduct electricity, both local parts of it and the globe as a whole. Most mainstream scientists now admit this happens, not only with lightning but with the very existence of the ionosphere. [As I have shown](#), charge is moving straight up from the surface of the Earth everywhere, seeding the ionosphere, and this potential can be used in any number of ways, only some of which Tesla experimented with. Whoever wrote this page obviously isn't a scientist, but a propagandist paid to build walls and prevent scientific progress. Misinforming the public like this is beneath contempt, though we have come to expect it from the Phoenicians and their stooges.

About the only thing worth reading on the page is this:

Tesla related in his autobiography that he experienced detailed moments of inspiration. During his early life, Tesla was repeatedly stricken with illness. Blinding flashes of light would appear before his eyes, often accompanied by visions.[238] Often, the visions were linked to a word or idea he might have come across; at other times they provided the solution to a particular problem he had encountered. Just by hearing the name of an item, he could envision it in realistic detail.[238] Tesla visualized an invention in his mind with extreme precision, including all dimensions, before moving to the construction stage, a technique sometimes known as picture thinking. He typically did not make drawings by hand but worked from memory. Beginning in his childhood, Tesla had frequent flashbacks to events that had happened previously in his life.[238] He noted in his autobiography that this affliction had developed his powers of observation and enabled him to discover a "truth of great importance", namely that every thought he conceived was suggested by an external impression.[51] Tesla further wrote that "deficient observation was merely a form of ignorance and responsible for the many morbid notions and foolish ideas prevailing."

So they admit that Tesla was very visual. The opposite of people like Mach, Bohr, Heisenberg, and just about every other Modern physicist. Whereas he (like me) relied on picture thinking, they tried to outlaw it. You should never stop keying on that, because it is secret to all success in physics.

But let's return to William Stanley. That surname should look familiar to my readers. Along with the name Cohen, it is one of the biggest red flags there is. As expected, Wiki and Geni scrub him, making sure not to link him to the important Stanleys or any other family. They skip over his early bio. Wikitree gives us a bit more to go on in, and we find Stanley was also a Manning and a Parsons on his mother's side. But even here we have a fudge, since his grandmother is listed as both Washam and Wadhams. His aunts were Sedgwick, Hines, and Dewey. His brothers married Todd and Darlington and he married a Wetmore. The Wetmores are American royalty related to the Peabodys, being East India Company traders. In the Stanley line he was also a Ford and a Scott, and they take us back to Heathfield, Sussex, in 1588. Stanley was from Connecticut, where his family were among the founders of Hartford, coming over in 1634. They were listed as one of the top four families from the beginning.

Stanley's son Harold is the Stanley in Morgan Stanley, since he formed that financial firm with J. P. Morgan's grandson in 1935.

Wiki tells us Stanley built the first practical AC transformer in 1885, but that is again a fudge, since it was taken from Gaulard and Gibbs and made obsolete almost immediately by Tesla's AC inventions of 1888. But like Edison, Stanley used his family connections and patents to claim work and inventions of others. The encyclopedias still use Stanley's name to help bury Tesla, as we are seeing.

This is the only picture I could find of Stanley in later life:



That photo is strange, but not because it is fake. Stanley is the short guy right behind Edison in the middle. We have several other very rich people there, including a McKenzie, an Owens, and the Chevalier van Rappard. The van/von Rappards are Dutch/German/Swiss Jewish nobles and Nazi actors, including Ernst Ridder van Rappard and Fritz-George von Rappard, the latter being a fake Nazi general supposedly executed by the Soviets in their own fake Nuremberg trials in Velikiye Luki. These Rappards are closely related to the noble families of Heimrod, Stockhausen, Redei, and Hessen-Kassel, the last of which links us directly to the Hanovers and Oldenburgs, Kings of England and Denmark. But what is most strange about that photo is the room. All these filthy rich people photographed in a small ugly room with no decorations and a single framed certificate hung cattywumpus. The bookshelf behind them is nearly empty of books, which I would say is bitterly ironic.