

The King of Polar Light and His Secret

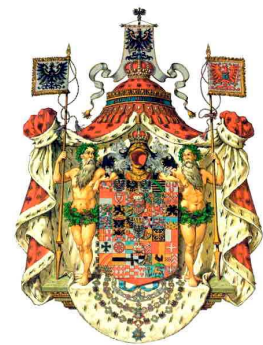
by Josef Kemény, 11/12/2016

Gustaf III was called the King of Polar Light and Masquerade. Who was he, this mysterious king who alone ran the Kingdom of Sweden with an iron fist. He ruled in Sweden towards the end of the 18th century and he mastered the art of not giving the show away for more than 200 years. Except for the Vatican, even today we do not know who Gustaf III was. Now it is time to illuminate the King of Polar Light who passed away on March 29, 1792, at the Castle of Stockholm. This mysterious case, too, displays traces, clues, signs and symbols. But first, let us have a look at Gustaf III's origin and childhood.

Note that I, as always, use available materiel and I interpret it after my knowledge. I compiled this theme from a religious point of view, since religion influences and runs politics.



King Adolf Fredrik, 1751-1771
Motto: "The Welfare of the State, my Welfare".
Son of Duke Kristian August of Holstein-Gottorp



Queen Lovisa Ulrika of Prussia, 1720-1782
Daughter of King Fredrik Wilhelm I of Prussia

Lovisa Ulrika





Gustav III, 1771-1792
Motto: The Fatherland



**Karl XIII, March 13 1809–
February 5, 1818**
Motto: The Welfare of My People My
Highest Law



**Prince Fredrik Adolf,
1750-1803, Duke of
Östergötland**



**Princess Sofia Albertina of
Sweden,
Abbess of Quedlinburg
1753- 1829**

What do they have in common, these four siblings, besides the fact that they resemble each other? All four of them were childless, they were infertile.



King Adolf Fredrik's sons, Gustaf III, Fredrik Adolf and Charles XIII. All his sons looked like him and each other.



Ten-year-old Gustaf III.



Twelve-year-old Gustaf III.

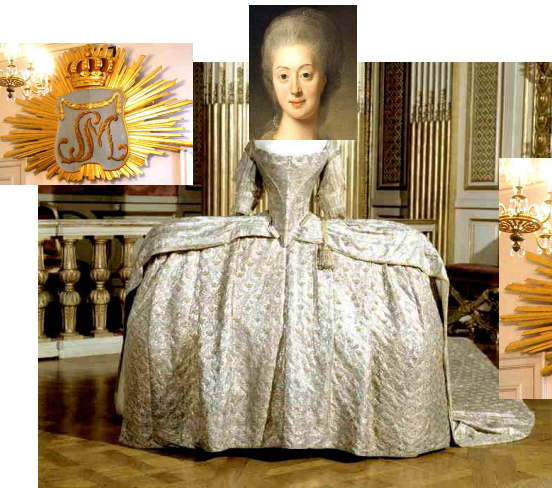
When Gustaf was a child, he was fluent in German and French. At home and at court they spoke French, his Swedish was weaker. Swedish was for him and his family not an important language. He was a curious child.

Gustaf III, Adolf Fredrik's and Lovisa Ulrika's eldest son was born at Riddarholmen in Stockholm on January 24, 1746. People around him, primarily his mother but also governors, attendance and teachers introduced him to the French Enlightenment philosophy early in his life. His development was affected in a negative way by the schism between his parents and teachers and Parliament's involvement in his upbringing. The new conditions given to him by the estates in 1756 (Carl Fredrik Scheffer became his governor) caused the parents to, even when in the presence of their son, express their dissatisfaction and the young prince heard harsh words about the estates in power. We can note that he had two birthdays: January 13 and 24. His main interests as a young man were parties, social contacts and travels. He showed no interest in women.

Gustaf felt forced by the estates to marry Sofia Magdalena of Denmark (1766) but that increased the tension between mother and son. Lovisa Ulrika did not like the Danish princess. As a crown prince he took part in the management of the Royal Court Party, despite his mother's envy, and gradually grew as the future hope of the nationalistic Swedes. He was very active in negotiations between the united Royal Court Party, the Hats and the French ambassador which preceded the 1769 session of Parliament and he contributed extensively in persuading **Adolf Fredrik to abdicate** in December 1768 in order to enforce an extraordinary session of the Parliament and an improvement of the constitution.



Christianborg's Palace Chapel in Copenhagen, 1766



Sofia Magdalena as a bride



Sofia Magdalena's wedding emblem



Gustav III's wedding emblem



Crown Prince Gustaf, bridegroom

In 1766 Crown Prince Gustaf and the Danish Princess Sofia Magdalena (1746-1813) married. The ceremony took place in the Christiansborg Palace Chapel in Copenhagen in the bridegroom's absence. A few days later, on her way to Stockholm, Sofia Magdalena was met by the crown prince in Helsingborg to travel with him to Stockholm. It had been a royal wedding without precedent in the history of monarchy, no crown prince and no bridegroom. But, as a matter of precaution, Crown Prince Gustaf's wedding emblem was present. Gustaf was not particularly interested in the Danish princess Sofia Magdalena and found it acceptable to proceed with the arrangements without him. What was important was that his mother, Queen Lovisa Ulrika, was there.



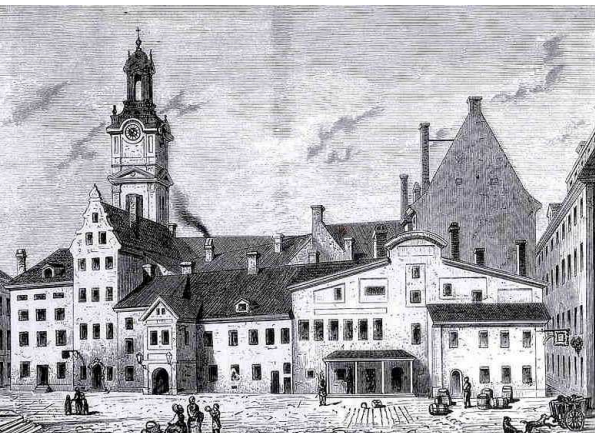
If we analyse the wedding emblem we see a protracted "M" above G. Gustaf M means hybrid/virgin in this context. This was the first sign Gustaf III left behind. Let us move on.

When his father died on **February 12, 1771**, Gustaf was at the Opera in Paris in Countess d'Egmont's box. Eventually he proclaimed himself King of Sweden, **Gustaf III**.



Gustaf III's coronation on May 29, 1772, at Storkyrkan in Stockholm. The new king resides on Queen Christina's silver throne, or Moon throne, to be crowned.

Motto: Fatherland



Storkyrkan in Gustaf III's days

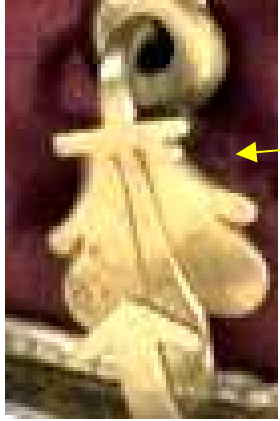


Throne



The letter "M" and figure 3

Cross



Masquerade glasses



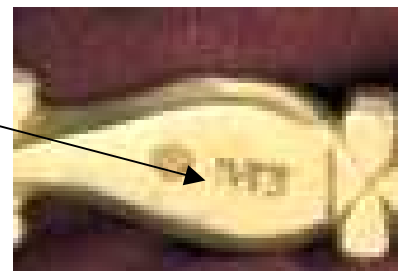
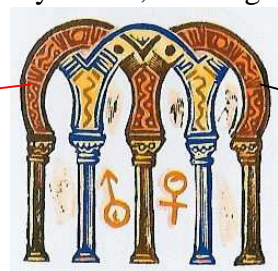
Gustaf III's coronation boot. We can see symbols as decorations on his coronation boot The golden decoration has its starting point in a cross which passes the throne and continues as an "M" and the figure 3. The decoration is finished by double masquerade glasses. A coronation boot is also a symbol of autocracy, an iron fist.



Coronation boot with secret signs for posterity. A symbolic, trading tool



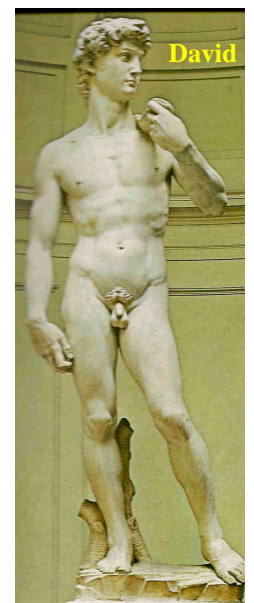
The letter "M" = hybrid, virgin, Hybrid, virgin, is the Lamb, the figure 3 belongs to Gustaf. What does this mean? The figure 3 is part of Trinity.



Combination "M3" = hybrid, virgin



Trinity was founded by the Council of Nicaea in 325 under the leadership of Constantine the Great, the Bull God. The figure 3 (three) coincides with 18, which is also a symbol of the Bull. We get to know this: Gustaf III was the Bull God who copied the Lamb "M", i.e. Gustaf III was the Bull God, Lord Baal, **Lord Jesus Beelsebub**. He himself left the symbols behind when he was between 20 and 25 years old, a young Bull. As far as I understand, he was, because of this, called "The King of Polar Light", since he threw light upon himself. He also called himself the Sun according to the wedding emblem. More info at *Foundation Stone*, page 36, and *The Sun at a Disadvantage*, page 131.



The Drottningholm Palace Theatre was one of Gustaf III's favourites. He enjoyed the location and spent part of his leisure time there. In front of the theatre is an Apollo statue (later the Apollo lunar program). The statue is completely nude which indicates a Greek and Roman origin. He compared himself to David, the Lion of Judah (also a Sun symbol), who was crucified in Jerusalem, named Joseph Jr. More info at *Man, God and Science*, pp 31-37. (Gustaf III played the Apollo part during his life).

On the coronation boot we see a royal throne which consists of two large horns. A horn is a symbol of for example power, knowledge, bull, and message.



King Gustaf III was not content with the power he had inherited from his father. Via a well-planned coup he assumed power over the whole Kingdom of Sweden in 1772.



Jacob Magnus Sprengtporten
1727-1786, lieutenant general
Order of the Seraphim, 1772



Johan Christopher Toll
1743-1817, field marshal
Order of the Seraphim, 1800



Carl Fredrik Scheffer
1715-1786, ambassador, councillor
Order of the Seraphim, 1752



Ulrik Scheffer
1716- 1799, lieutenant general
Order of the Seraphim, 1770



Johan Liljencrantz
1730-1815, count, politician
Order of the Seraphim, 1809
Order of the Polar Star, 1790



Carl Sparre
1723-1791, major general
Order of the Seraphim, 1782
Order of the Sword



Henrik af Trolle
1730-1784, admiral general
Order of the Sword



Fredrik Sparre
1731-1803, councillor
Order of the Seraphim, 1782

Some of the king's loyal friends took part in the coup and then helped the king, who was a dictator, to rule the Kingdom of Sweden with an iron fist. Capital punishment was limited, torture during interrogation was prohibited and the torture chamber in Stockholm was officially closed. Influenced by Voltaire and Swedish religious leaders he also allowed a new kind of freedom of religion. Catholics and Jews were allowed to live in the kingdom but with restricted civil rights.

The Age of Enlightenment



Louis XVI of France, 1774-1792
1754-1793

Louis

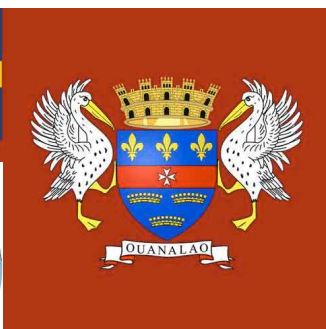


Gustaf III of Sweden, 1772-1792
1746-1792

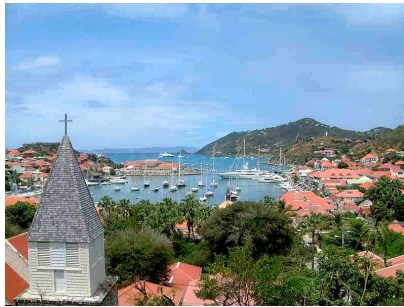
Motto: Fatherland

Gustaf

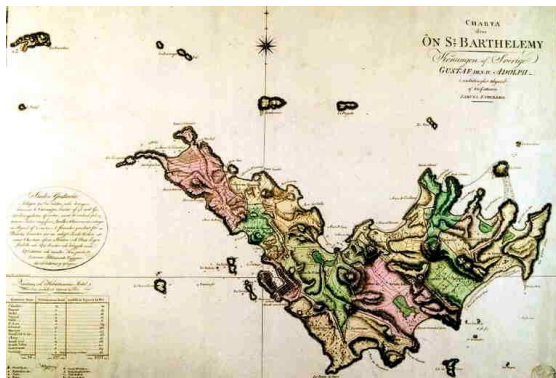
During the Age of Enlightenment the kings Gustaf III and Louis XVI became close friends. Gustaf visited the French king and his wife and among other gifts he received the island of **Saint Barthélemy**, which became a Swedish colony and generated extra generous income for Gustaf III's kingdom. Louis XVI gave away the island in 1784 and in return the French received rights of trade in Gothenburg. Sweden became involved in the slave trade on this island. The Swedish slave trade was part of the so-called Triangular trade and Sweden thereby was an active participant like Portugal, Brazil, Great Britain, France, Spain, Uruguay, the Netherlands, the US and Denmark. Sweden was important and was one of the main exporters of the shackles and chains which were used to fetter the slaves during transports.



The island's capital **Gustavia**



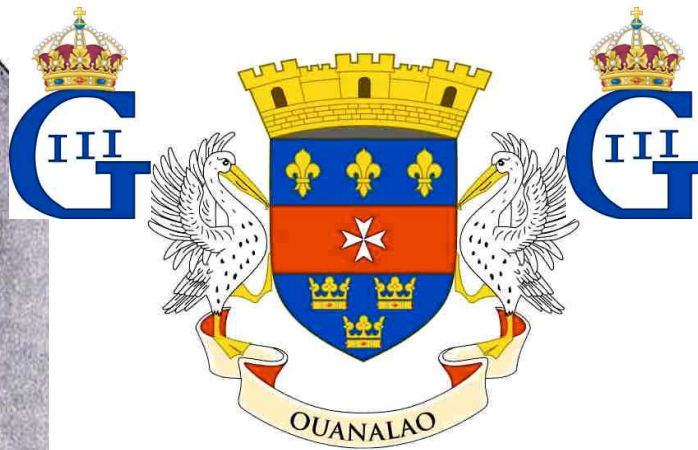
Gustaf III's Evangelical – Catholic Church. He had full control of Christian religion in Sweden, despite the freedom of religion.



Governor of Swedish Saint Barthélemy



Salomon von Rajalin, 1785–1787
governor of Saint Barthélemy,
(1757-1825), Admiral



The first Swedish governor of
Saint Barthélemy
1785-1787



Salomon von Rajalin, 1785–1787
governor of Saint Barthélemy,
(1757-1825), Admiral



Pehr Herman Rosén von Rosenstein,
né Aurivillius
1787 – 1790
governor of Saint Barthélemy,
(1783- 1799), sergent

The second Swedish governor of
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Pehr Herman Rosén von Rosenstein,
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Carl Fredrik Bagge af Söderby
1790-1795
governor of Saint Barthélemy,
(1750-1828) captain

The third Swedish governor of
Saint Barthélemy
1790 -1795

Carl Fredrik Bagge af Söderby
1790-1795
governor of Saint Barthélemy,
(1750-1828) captain

Saint-Barthélemy (*Saint Barts, Saint Barths, Saint Barth*) is a French island in the Caribbean. It forms part of the group of islands named the Lesser Antilles. The island was a Swedish colony between 1784-1878, when it was sold back to France. The Swedish inheritance on the island consists mainly of various place and street names: The island's coat of arms displays the three crowns.

In Europe we already had the Age of Enlightenment with knowledge and humanity for all. In the Caribbean they experienced an inhuman slave trade which also kept Gustaf III active. He liked the barbaric oppression and, above all, the income it generated by the dark activities. More info at *Prince of Ponte Corvo, or...* pages 33-34.

Gustaf III and the US 1776

In 1777 he was the first head of state in the world to recognize the US as a new state. He said this about the American revolution as early as in October, 1776:

"It is such spectacle to see a state that creates itself that I, if I was not the individual I am, would go to America and follow closely all phases in the advent of this new republic. – Maybe this is America's century. The new republic, which does not have a better composite of people than Rome had at the beginning, may one day exploit Europe in the same way Europe during two centuries has exploited America. Anyway, I cannot help but admire their courage and like their boldness."

Gustaf III revealed here that the US is the great, real nation of his dreams, the promised land.



George Washington,
1789-1797
USA's first president



Gustaf III of Sweden,
1772-1792
Motto: Fatherland

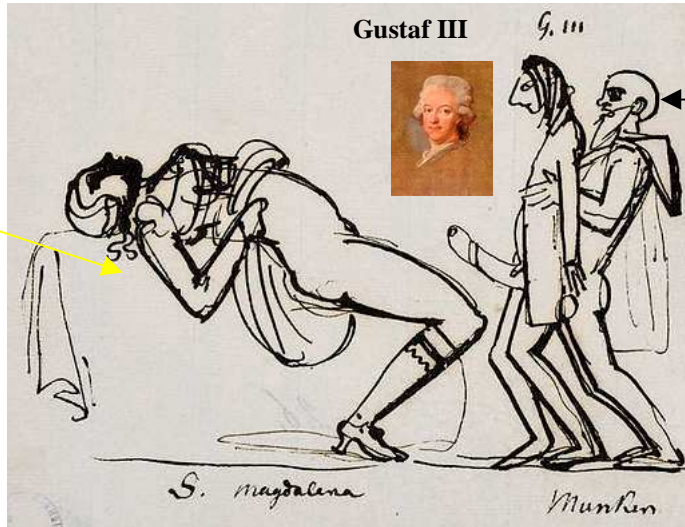
Gustaf III's family life

Gustaf's family life was hapless, he said himself that "it has fallen upon him to have sorrows from which the simplest of his subjects were exempt". In 1776 he contracted a marriage of convenience with Princess Sofia Magdalena of Denmark (1746.1813), but the never came close to her. See page 3.

For a long time he treated his spouse coldly, but in 1777 the Master of the Horse, Adolf Fredrik Munch, managed to bring the two together and in 1778 a successor to the throne was born. The tension between the king and his mother which had been going on since 1766 (with a short break in 1772) became worse, when she spread a rumour that Munch was the father of the coming child, Gustaf Adolf IV. In 1782 the royal couple had another son, who passed away in 1783.



Sofia Magdalena
Wife



A caricature of Sofia Magdalena's story and Adolf Fredrik Munch's notations from 1775
Caricature by Karl August Ehrensvärd



Adolf Fredrik Munch
The assistant

When Gustaf III was to have intercourse with his wife for the first time in 1775, he seems to have had obvious problems. In a detailed report by Munch (an event certified by halberdiers) he tells us how the king ordered him into the bedroom and asked for his help "to find the hole" and physical assistance during the act which has entered Swedish history. As a reward, Munch received a personal, magnificent gift from the queen, a watch with brilliants and her portrait.

The king turned to Munch and said: "I will never be able to handle this, my dear Munch, unless you sort it for me. I am not accustomed to these matters." Munch answered: "Nature is your best teacher. Live freely and casually together. Be with her all nights. But refrain from boys' habits which weaken and divert the natural instincts."

But there were losers – Duke and Duchess Karl and Hedvig Elisabeth Charlotta. Whispers became clamour. It would be dwelt on for decades. In memoirs, caricatures, lyrics, letters. How did it happen? Who was Gustaf Adolf's actual father?



Adolf Fredrik Munch

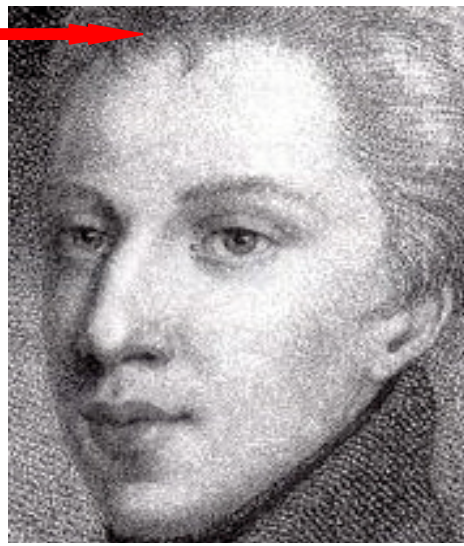
Gustaf IV Adolf

Gustaf III

Fatherhood? Yes – either Gustaf III or Adolf Fredrik Munch. It seems as if Munch is a better suggestion as the father of Gustaf IV Adolf



Adolf Fredrik Munck

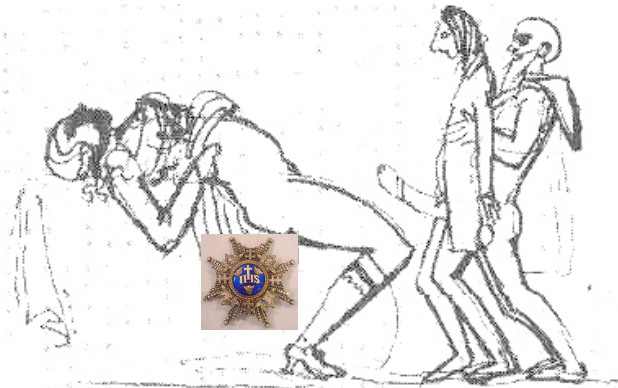


Gustaf IV Adolf



Gustaf III

In this comparison, too, it seems as if Munck was Gustaf IV Adolf's biological father. Hedvig Elisabeth Charlotta was actually right when she compared the pictures of the individuals above. Gustaf III was more attracted by men than by women.



On November 22, 1790, Adolf Fredrik Munch received the Royal Order of the Seraphim from the hands of Gustaf III. Adolf Fredrik Munck of Fulkila, Finland, 1749-1831, Master of the Horse in 1772, thereafter major, baron, governor at the castle of Drottningholm, lieutenant colonel. It was also important that Munck, in his relations to the king, was highly decorated within the secret orders of that time. – There was a rumour that also Gustaf III's good friend Louis XVI had similar problems with his wife, he found it difficult to "find the hole" and needed help. He was also more attracted by men than by women.

After the murder of Gustaf III, Duke Karl (Karl XIII) chose to expatriate Munck in connection with a forgery issue of which the king initially was not aware. On April 26, 1792, he and armed guards were sent from Stockholm to Italy. Eventually he ended up in the Italian town of Massa, near Pisa. His finances gradually deteriorated and when he, after almost 30 years of exile, died, he was buried at a cemetery for the destitute. But Duke Karl (later on King Karl XIII) then thought he was one of God's good children. One thing is obvious, he could not cope with the heir without an assistant.



In July-September 1768, Gustaf had his one and only love affair. The woman was Charlotte du Rietz (born De Geer), but the affair ended when Gustaf realised that she cheated on him. The letters between them are kept at the Uppsala University Library (the affair has been called in question by certain historians).

The stories surrounding him show that Gustaf III was better at ease with men than with women, who he did not appreciate.

Gustaf IV Adolf did not inherit his father's characteristics. He liked women, especially his wife.



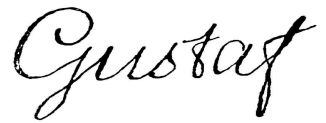
According to history, the French king Louis XIV who introduced autocracy in France and ruled for more than 70 years, was Gustaf III's great idol. As was Pharaoh Ramesses II of Egypt (more than 60 years).



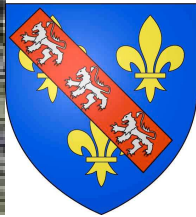
Louis XIV of France
1643-1715



Gustaf III of Sweden,
1772-1792
Motto: Fatherland



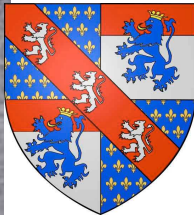
But let us first have a look at the origin of this mysterious “Sun King”. He ruled France for more than 70 years.



François of Bourbon - Vendôme,
Count 1470-1495
Son of John VIII Bourbon
Vendôme,



Charles of Bourbon - Vendôme
Duke of Vendôme, 1489 – 1537
Son of François of Bourbon



Charles IV av Bourbon - Vendôme
Duke of Vendôme, 1495 – 1537
Son of Charles III of Bourbon



Anton of Bourbon,
King of Navarre 1548-1562
Son of Charles of Bourbon,
(1518- 1562)



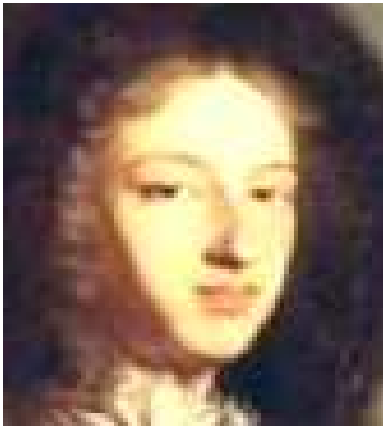
Henry IV of France, 1589-1610
King of Navarre, 1572-1610
Son of Anton of Bourbon
(1553-1610)

The Sun King



Louis XIII of France
1610-1643
King of Navarre, 1610-1620
Son of Henry IV of France
(1601-1643)

Louis XIV of France, Navarre
1643-1715
Son of Louis XIII of France
(1638-1715)



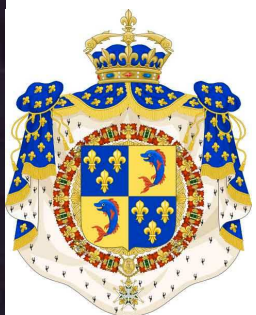
Louis of France (1661-1711)
Crown prince
Son of Louis XIV



Louis of France (1682-1712)
Crown prince
Son of Louis of France (1661-1711)

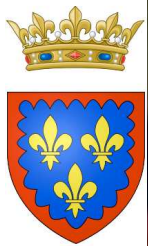


Louis XV of France, 1715-1774
King of Navarre
Son of Louis of France (1682-1712)



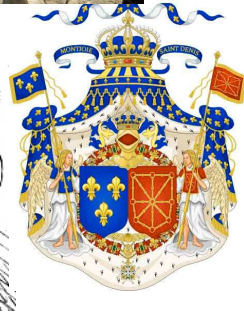
Louis of France (1729-1765)
Crown prince
Son of Louis XIV





Louis XVI of France, 1774-1792
(1754-1793)
Son of Louis of France, (1729-1765)

Louis



Louis XVII of France, 1793-1795
(1785-1795)

Son of Louis XVI?
I will come back to him
A reincarnation of, among others, Louis XIV



Louis XVIII of France, 1814-1815
(1755- 1824)
Son of Crown prince Louis of France

Louis



Charles X of France, 1824-1830
(1757-1836)
Son of Crown prince Louis of France



Louis XIX of France, 1830-1830
(1775-1844)
Son of Charles X

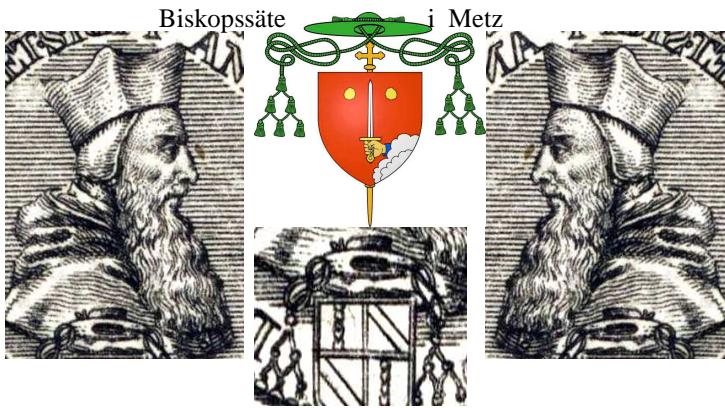


Henry V of France, 1830
(1820-1883)
Son of Charles X

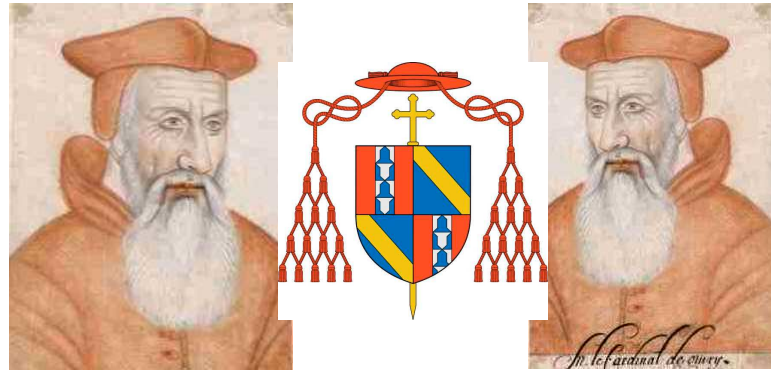


Louis Philip of France, 1830-1848
(1773-1850)
Son of Duke Louis Philip of Orléans

If the Bull God Gustaf III referred to the French Sun King Louis XIV as his great idol, then we should have a closer look at this mysterious king. He ruled in France for more than 70 years. I derived Louis XIV's origin to Count François of Bourbon-Vendôme, 1470-1495.



Anne d'Escars de Givry, 1546-1612
 Bishop of Lisieux 1584
 Bishop of Metz 1608



Anne d'Escars de Givry, 1546-1612
 Cardinal of Paris 1596-1608

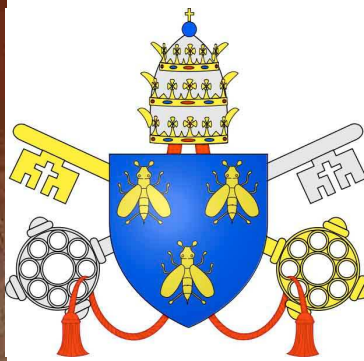


The French priest of the Order of Saint Benedict became a bishop and then a great cardinal in France. he was also a very successful diplomat and was close to King Henry IV, but Anne d'Escars de Givry could never exert any influence on him. As we all know there was then a religious war between Catholics and Protestants. The French court faltered, one moment Catholic, the next moment they were Protestants, power and finances ruled. Cardinal Anne d'Escars de Givry worked in that environment during the pontificates of **Sixus V** 1585-1590, **Urban VII** 1590-1590, **Gregory XIV** 1590-1591, **Innocent IX** 1591-1591, **Clement VIII** 1592-1605, **Leo XI** 1605-1605 and **Paul V** 1605- 1621.



Queen Kristina of Sweden

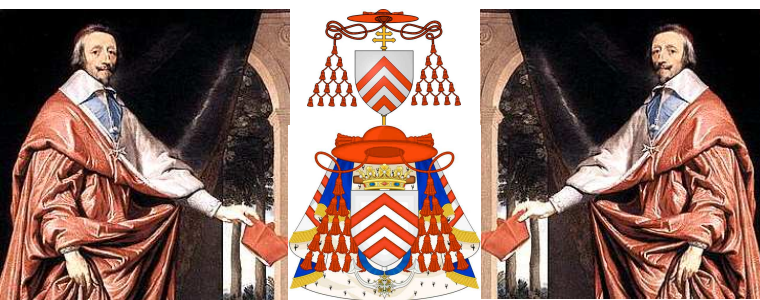
Queen Kristina lived and worked during his pontificate.



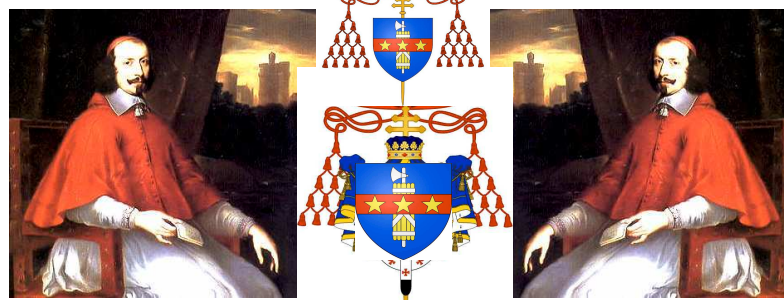
Urban VIII, (1623-1644), Maffeo Barberini
 237,81 Lily and Rose



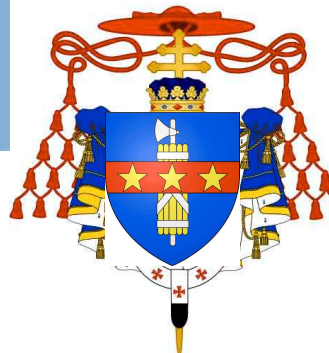
King Louis XIV of France

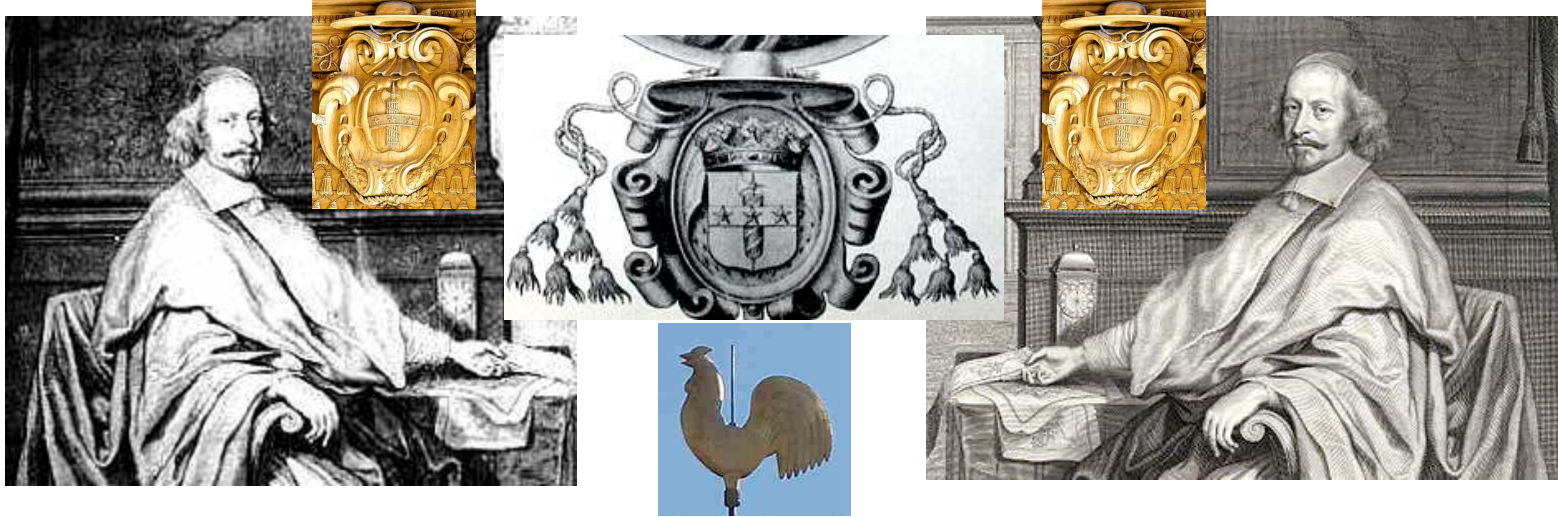


Armand Jean du Plessis de **Richelieu**, 1585-1642
 Cardinal and statesman 1622-1642
"The Red Eminence"

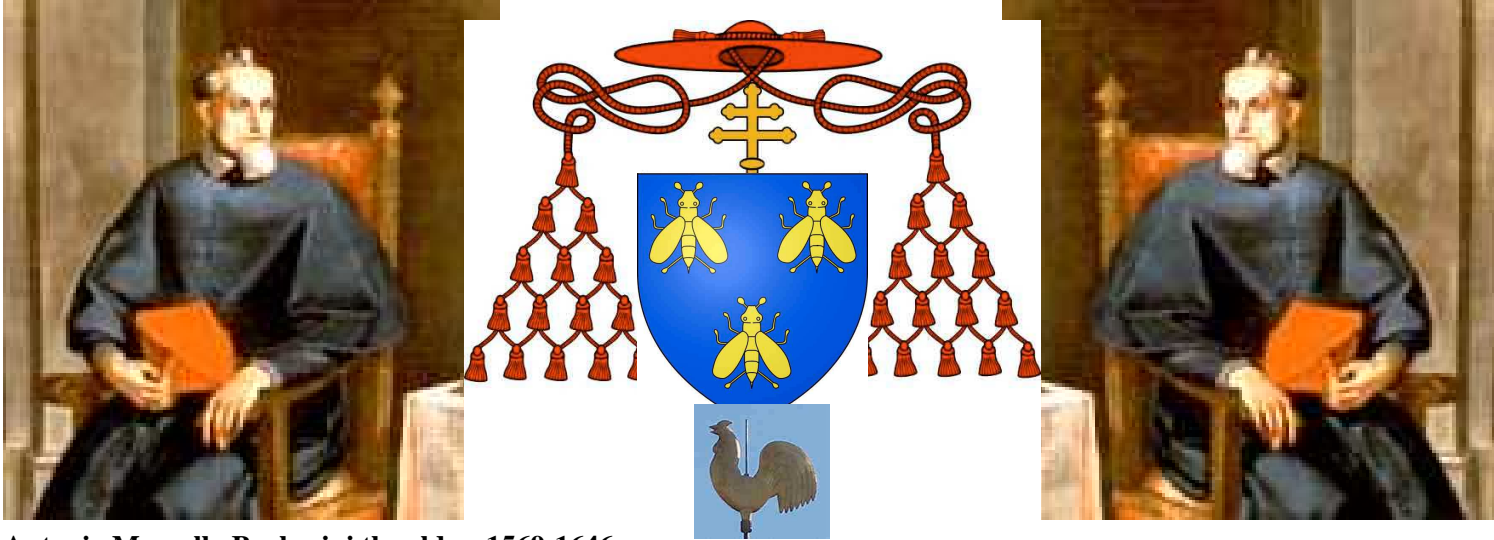


Jules Mazarin, 1602-1661
 Papal legate in Paris 1634-36
 Appointed cardinal by Richelieu 1642, statesman

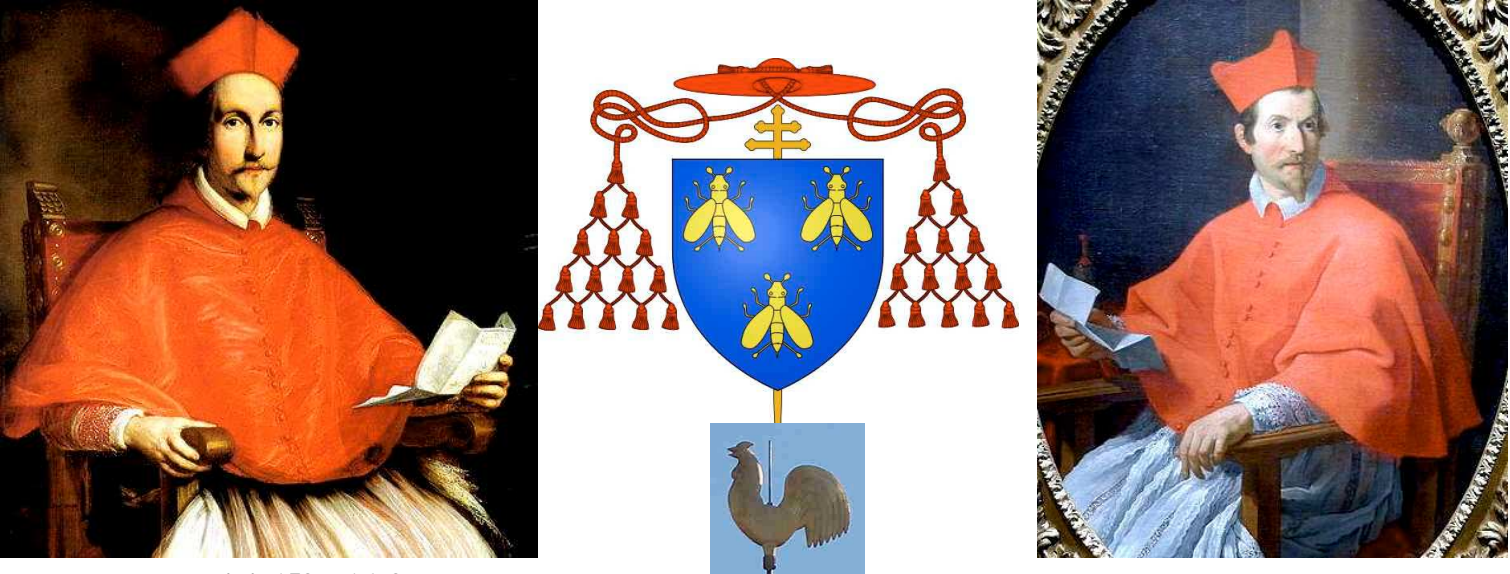




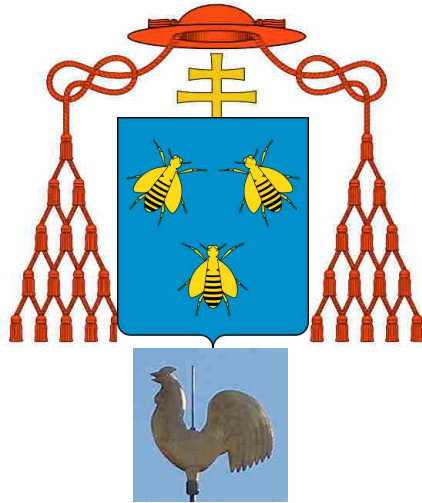
The cardinal and statesman **Mazarin**. In those days France may have been the wealthiest kingdom in Europe. The clergy and the church were very influential in politics and religion as well as at the French royal court during the reigns of Louis XIII and Louis XIV. Mazarin was the true regent of France during Louis XIV's adolescence. Thereafter, during the reign of Louis XVI, the relations between the Holy See and the French royal court almost broke down, the Church lost its influence.



Antonio Marcello Barberini the elder, 1569-1646
 E.g. bishop of Senigallia 1625-1628, was appointed cardinal in 1628 by Pope Urban VIII. Member of Order of Friars Minor Capucin.
 Also member of Camerlengo of the Sacred College of Cardinals 1632, 1636-37, grand inquisitor in the Roman Inquisition (1629-1633). belonged to the elite surrounding Pope Urban VIII, possibly with secret assignments.
 Pope Innocent X expatriated him to Paris in 1644, where he served with Cardinal Mazarin. Died in Rome, 1646.

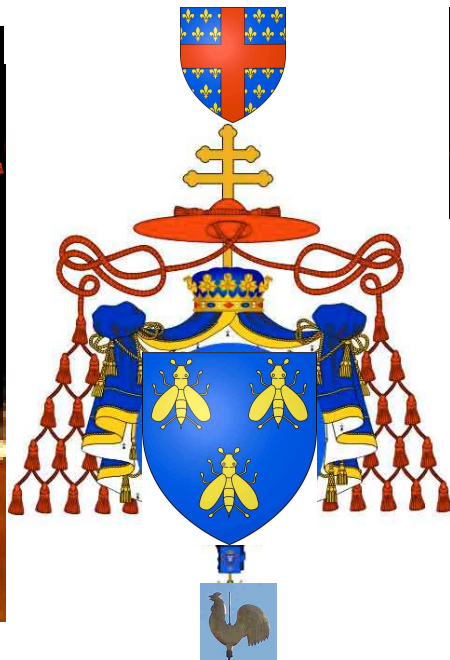


Francesco Barberini, 1597-1679.
 Bishop of Sabina, cardinal 1623. In 1624 he was dispatched to Paris where he served under Cardinal Richelieu. Papal legate in Avignon in 1633. Was sent to Paris by Pope Innocent X 1644-1655 and served under Cardinal Mazarin, in exile. During Pope Urban VIII's pontificate he had many pursuits, but the new Pope did not like him or his brothers. Died in Rome in 1679.



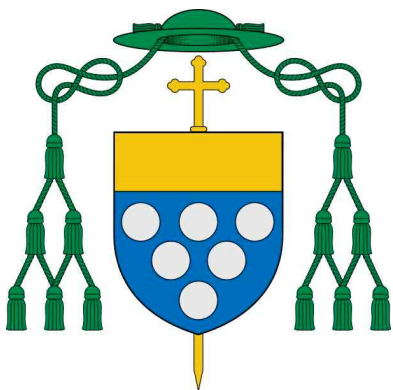
Taddeo Barberini, 1603-1647

Pope Urban VIII's younger brother, as were Antonio Marcello the elder and Francesco. He also had a lot on his plate (e.g. finances) during the pope's pontificate. Military leader. In 1644 he, too, was sent to Paris, to the religious and political environment surrounding Cardinal Mazarin and three years later he died in Paris. He never saw Rome again.

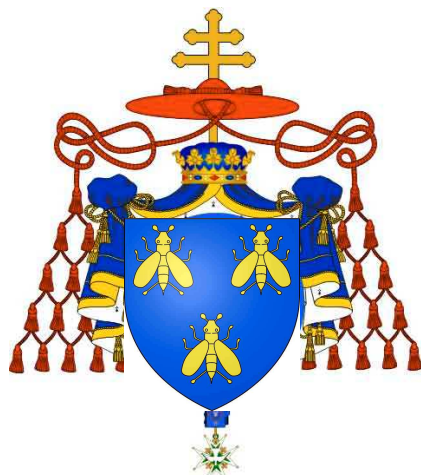


Antonio Barberini, 1607-1671

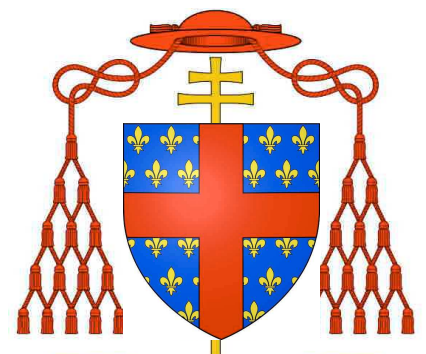
He was Pope Urban VIII's nephew and bishop of Frascati 1655-1661, cardinal 1628, duke of Urbino. During the reign of Louis XIII he was bishop of Poitiers in 1653 and arch bishop of Reims 1657-1671. He also served with Cardinal Mazarin in France from 1644. He accepted the office of Crown Cardinal Protector of the Kingdom of France. After his reconciliation with the pope he returned to Italy to become arch bishop of Palestrina. He was noticed as a promoter of the sciences and wrote poetry in Latin and Italian.



Louis XIII's bishop's coat of arms, Poitiers.

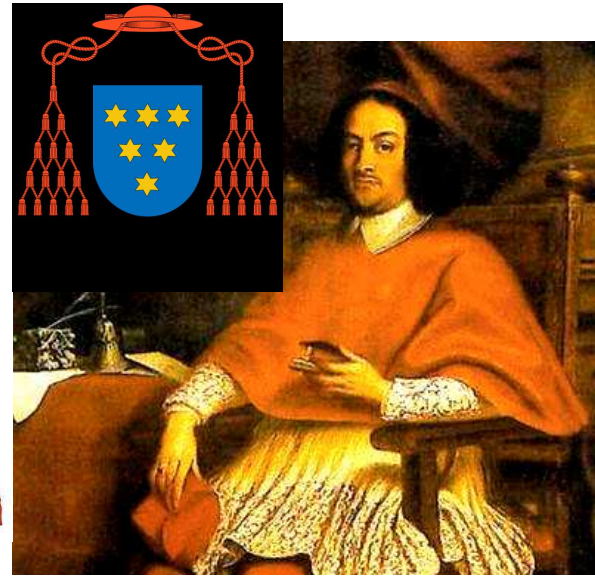
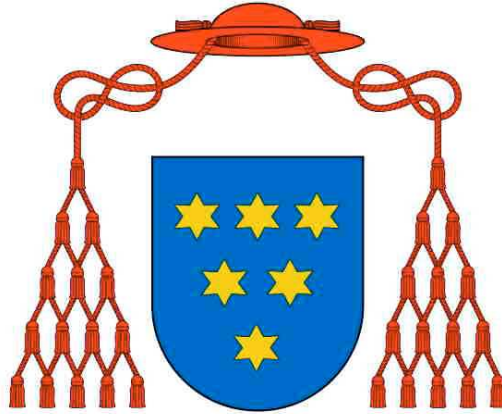


Antonio Barberini's cardinal's coat of arms,



Reims' arch bishop's coat of arms

Pope Urban VIII's pontificate affected the kingdoms of Sweden and France, but the births of Kristina in Stockholm and Louis XIV in Saint Germain-en Laye near Paris, also turned out to be important. Why did the pope focus on Sweden and France? Stockholm saw the birth of virgin Kristina, a reincarnation of the Serpent/Lamb and Paris could welcome a Lion. Who was this Lion? The Holy See in those days did not only affect the kingdom of France, it also ruled the country via the so-called élite cardinals, see above.



Decio Azzolino the Younger, 1623-1689

Cardinal. Between 1667 and 1669 he was the Vatican's Cardinal Secretary of State. He had a doctorate of philosophy and law from the university of Fermo and in 1654 he was appointed Cardinal Deacon of Sant'Adriano. He was of the same age as Queen Kristina and became her confidant during her stay in Rome. He also introduced her to representatives of the Church and the nobility. His influence on her was extensive and she made him her sole heir. This meant that her archives ended up with the Azzolino family. They were handed over to the Swedish National Archives in 1925. Note that his cardinal's coat of arms has no cross, because of Kristina? The pope knew exactly who Queen Kristina and Louis XIV were. Now we will try to find out who this king was and his true origin.

Sun King – Sun God



Louis XIV of France, Navarre, 1643-1715, Son of Louis XIII of Frankrike (1638-1715)

We read about the first Sun King as early as in Sumerian history, **Marduk the Lion**, who was a **Sun God** and in the history of ancient Egypt, Dynasty 4, where Pharaoh Khufu was called the **Sun King** or the **Sun God**. Khufu's animal origin was a lion which was symbolized by the Sun. The next pharaoh who had a lion and a sun as symbols was Tutankhamun, also called **The Young Lion**. Jacob's fourth son received the name **Judah** who, among other symbols, was a Lion. Tutankhamun was reincarnated in that Judah tribe. He was later on called "David", became the first king of the kingdom of Israel and ruled for more than 40 years. He was eventually crucified in Jerusalem carrying the name Joseph Jr, the Lion of Judah. During the 5th century the Lion appeared again using the name Attila, king of the Huns, also called the **Sun King**. In the 17th century the Lion unexpectedly appeared again at the birth of Louis XIV. The common denominators for David, Attila and Louis XIV are popular, liberal policies, many women and many children. Israel, the Hunnic Empire and France were rich nations during their reign. They were not religious. One example is Louis XIV who said no to contemporary popes who wished to exercise power and practise religion in France. In a way they were autocrats, but they also listened to other people's opinion. Louis XIV's reign with the young monarch the Lion started on May 14, 1643. What happened on May 14, 1948, after 305 years? The nation Israel was founded and David was the first king of ancient Israel. We understand why the Holy See was so eager about Sweden and France, because in one of the countries the Israel God the Serpent was reincarnated, in the other the first king of ancient Israel, David. We know that Queen Kristina moved to Rome and died there, while King Louis XIV stayed and died in France. More info at *Obscure Magyar* and *The Fourth Pyramid which Disappeared*.

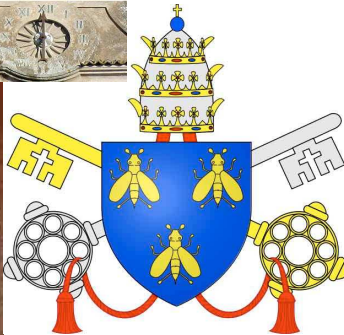
The popes influenced Europe extensively in those days, from Paul V and onwards.



Paul V, (1605–1621), Camillo Borghese
235,79 Corrupted Nation



Gregory XV, (1621–1623), Alessandro Ludovisi
236,80 In the Trouble of Peace

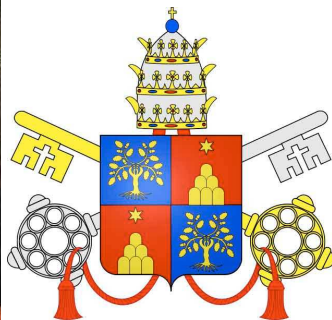


Urban VIII, (1623–1644), Maffeo Barberini
237,81 Lily and Rose

Queen Kristina was born in 1626 och King Louis XIV in 1638

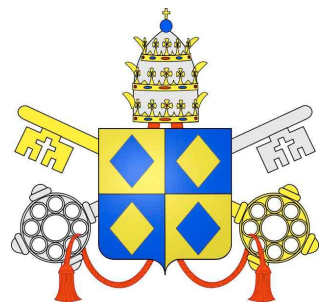


Innocent X, (1644–1655), Giovanni Battista Pamphili
238,82 Delight of the Cross

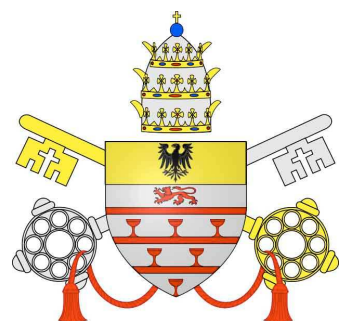
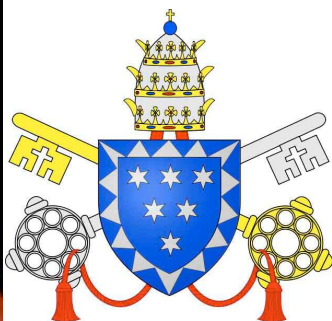


Alexander VII, (1655–1667), Fabio Chigi
239,83 Guard of the Mountains

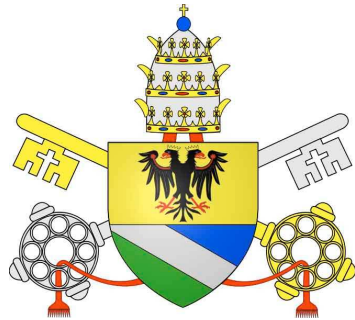
The pope received Kristina in Rome 1655.



Clemens IX, (1667–1669), Giulio Rospigliosi
240,84 Star of the Swans



Clement X, (1670–1676), Emilio Altieri
241,85 From a Great River

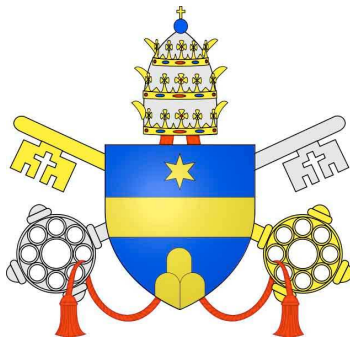


Alexander VIII. (1689–1691), Pietro Vito Ottoboni
243,87 Glorious Penitence

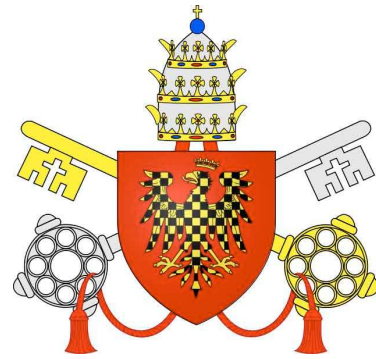
Innocent XI, (1676–1689), Benedetto Odescalchi
242,86 Insatiable Beast
Kristina died and was buried in the Vatican



Innocent XII, (1691–1700), Antonio Pignatelli
244,88 Rake in the Door



Clement XI, (1700–1721), Giovanni Francesco Albani
245,89 Surrounded by Flowers
Louis XIV died and was buried in Paris



Innocent XIII, (1721–1724), Michelangelo Conti
246 90 From a Good Religion



Benedict XIII, (1724–1730), Pietro Francesco Orsini
247,91 Soldier in War



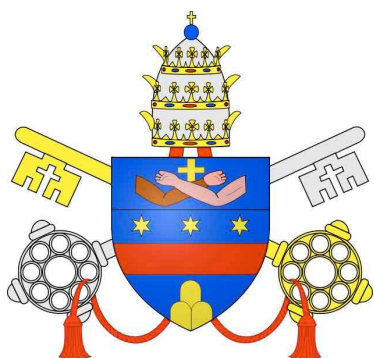
Clement XII, (1730–1740), Lorenzo Corsini
248,92 Lofty Column



Benedict XIV, (1740–1758), Prospero Lorenzo Lambertini
249,93 Country Animal

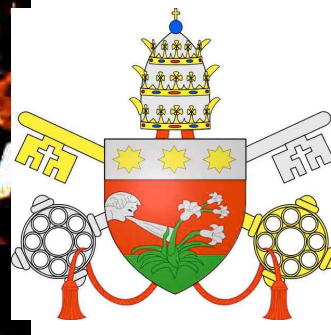
The Royal Order of the Seraphim to the Swedish royal court, to
King Fredrik I.

Almost a copy of the Order of the Society of Jesus



Clement XIV, (1769–1774), Gian Vincenzo Antonio Ganganelli
251,95 Swift Bear
Napoleon, the Lion of Corsica, was born.

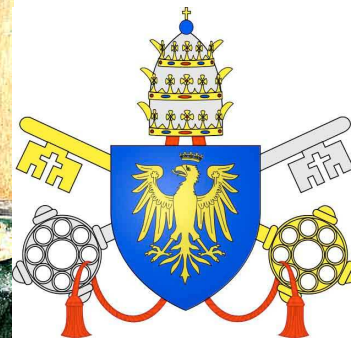
Clement XIII, (1758–1769), (Carlo della Torre di Rezzonico)
250,94 Rose of Umbria



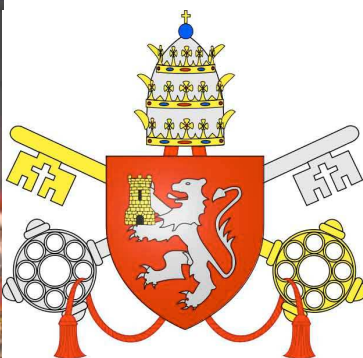
Pius VI, (1775–1799), Giovanni Angelo Braschi
252,96 Apostolic Pilgrim
Louis XVII, the Lion of Paris, was born and murdered



Pius VII, (1800–1823), Barnaba Chiaramonti
253,97 Rapacious Eagle
Napoleon, the Lion of Corsica, was murdered



Leo XII, (1823–1829), Annibale Sermattei Della Genga
254,98 Dog and Adder



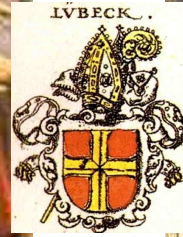
Pius VIII, (1829–1830), Francesco Saverio Castiglioni
255, 99 Religious Man



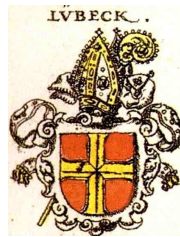
Gregory XVI, (1831–1846), Bartolomeo Mauro Alberto Cappellari
256,100 From the Baths of Tuscany
The French monarchy was abolished

We can learn from history that the Holy See was always at the centre of events with secret knowledge. That made it possible for the Vatican to try to run and influence Europe, especially France and Sweden.

Pope Pius VI and King Gustaf III – 1784, Rome

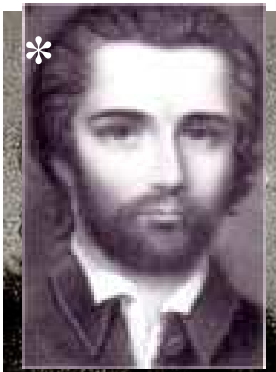


In December, 1784, Gustaf III as King of Sweden officially visited Pope Pius VI in Rome. The discussion focused on, among other issues, the contemporary political and religious situation in Europe. The pope wanted Gustaf III to convert to Catholicism, but the king of Sweden refused. Gustaf wanted total control of the whole kingdom of Sweden, he did not want to hand over that power to the Holy See. The pope was not satisfied with the results of the visit. More info at *Prince of Ponte Corvo, or...* pp 33-34.



The Murder of Gustaf III at the **Masquerade** on March 16, 1792

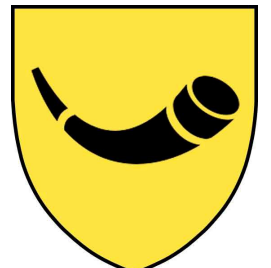
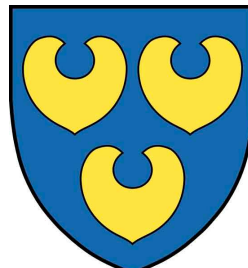
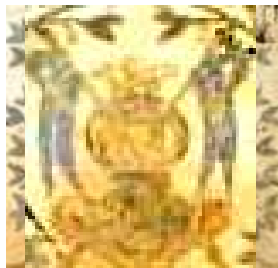
In the winter of 1791–1792 a conspiracy among the nobility was formed. Its aim was to kill the king and reform the constitution. At the head of the conspiracy were:



Jacob Johan Anckerström, 1762-1792
(Löwenström)
Estate owner, captain och royal assassin.

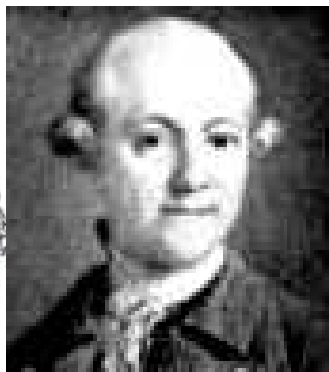
Adolph L Ribbing, 1765-1843
Member of Parliament, army officer, perpetrator.

Clas Fredric Horn, 1763-1823
Army officer, fortification officer, conspirator





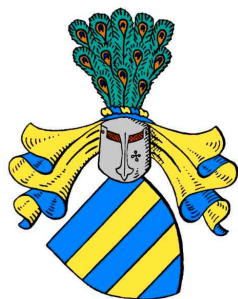
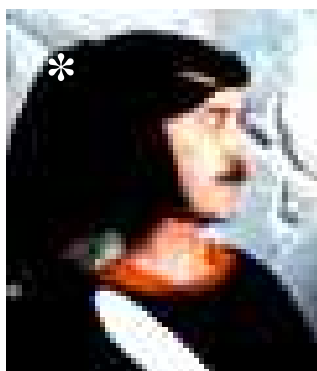
Jacob von Engeström, 1735-1802
 Politician, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, ambassador to Dresden, Warsaw, Constantinople;
 Conspirator
 Son of the bishop of Lund, Johan Engeström



Johan von Engeström, 1743-1807
 Official at Svea Court of Appeal, assistant clerk at the War Office, secretary of the minutes. At the parliament session 1778/79 he proposed a new, more human legislation concerning servants.
 Conspirator
 Son of the **bishop** of Lund,



Carl Pontus Lilliehorn, 1758-1820
 Lieutenant colonel, perpetrator, wrote and sent letters where he described and warned about the assassination plans.



Johan Ture Bielke, 1742-1792
 (**Ture Stensson**)
 Chair of the National Dept Office, baron and perpetrator



Anders Nordell, 1750-1829
 Son of a priest from Östergötland, District judge and perpetrator



Carl Fredrik Pechlin, 1720-1796
 Sergeant, second lieutenant, lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel, baron and perpetrator.



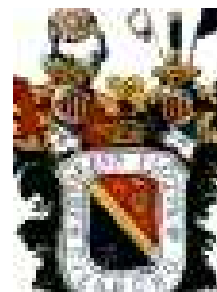
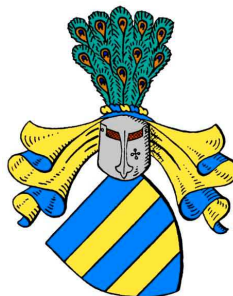
Carl Fredrik Ehrensward (Ehrensward-Gyllembourg)
 1787-1815
 Lieutenant, perpetrator



Carl August Ehrensward, 1745-1800
 Soldier in the navy/drawer



Kristoffer Ægidius von Hartmansdorff
 1742-1818
 Major, perpetrator



M3

Gustaf III's own identity, symbolic



Gustaf III's own identity, symbolic

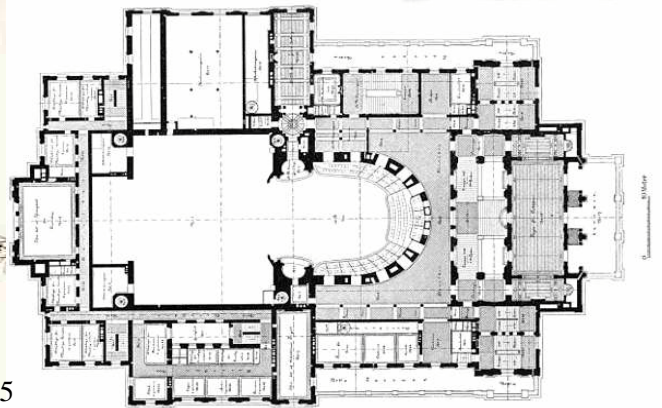
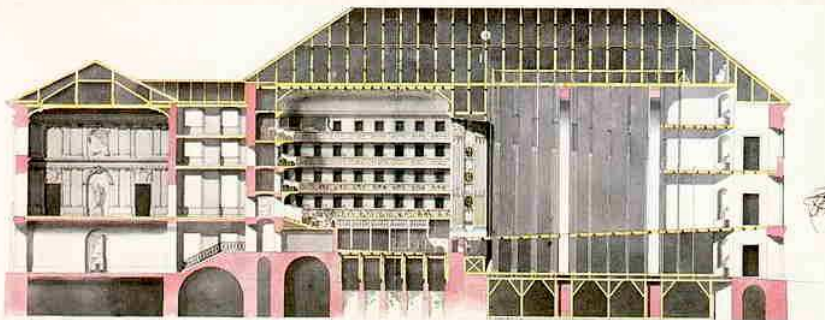
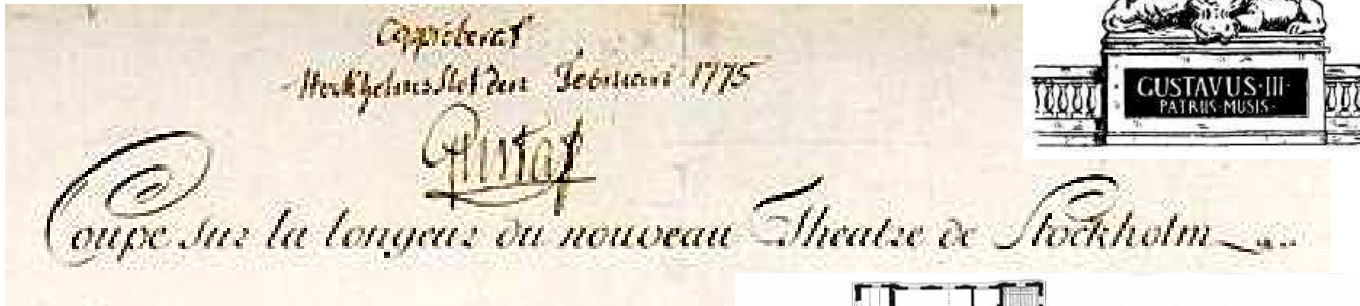
Prior to the masquerade, one of the perpetrators wrote an anonymous letter to the king. **Carl Pontus Lilliehorn's letter of warning to Gustaf III**
 by Carl Pontus Lilliehorn (*modern summary*)



I hope Your Majesty will allow an anonymous person's sense of responsibility and a clean conscious to inform You, sincerely, that there are persons in the provinces as well in this city who breathe nothing but hatred and revenge against You, and in the end want to shorten your life using any methods. They are very irritated that it went wrong during the last masquerade but also very happy that a new one is announced today. The bandits do not like lanterns. There is nothing better for assassinations than night and disguise. I therefore dare suggest to you, upon everything that is holy in the world, to postpone this wretched ball to times which are better for You and for the enthusiastic individuals from whose hands our good Lord some day will snatch the dagger. Watched by God's eyes and with clean purpose I send you this letter and I am only a Courtisan who does not need anything and is far from accepting all the false steps You have made, both when it comes to war, politics and especially Morals. When I sincerely and with a pure heart make this confession it may seem to you less suspicious when I assure You that I, during the Parliamentary session in Gefle did not even think about using my sword against Your troops in case they, as we thought for a while, would use their armed strength against us on Your orders. I humbly notice the difference of behaviour between an honest man with steady feelings and a cowardly enthusiast.

One individual works intensively for the public good and does not ask for more than being able to take advantage of the tools that make this possible. Another individual believes that everything is allowed when it comes to personal gain. This makes it hard to avoid all misfortunes that gather around You as long as You do not become reconciled with that part of the Nation whose ideas are sound with a behaviour which is the opposite of what You have demonstrated of late. I feel I owe You and I owe my self-satisfaction to make you aware of this secret which came to my knowledge a few hours ago. Be at least convinced that no needless fear has made me act the way I act now, but unfortunate knowledge of reality. I urge You, also beware of the lower floor at Haga which, they say, is a good place for a surprise attack. You cannot strengthen your vigilance too much. If you ask me you should stay away at least until the high festivals are over, it is important for both You and us. Do not show your courage, it is not worth it, it might get hurt, You must know that You have boldly challenged Your enemies. You can easily and proudly avoid being hurt by an evil-minded person. I will not stop wishing for you happiness but I must ask you to avoid asking about the author of this text, that would be meaningless, especially as I have been alone when writing it and I have said nothing to nobody.

March 16, 1792



The opera/theatre founded by Gustaf III in 1775



The royal box



Essen



The letter was delivered here

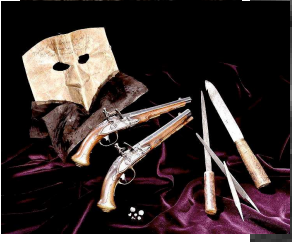
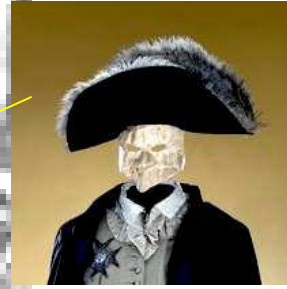
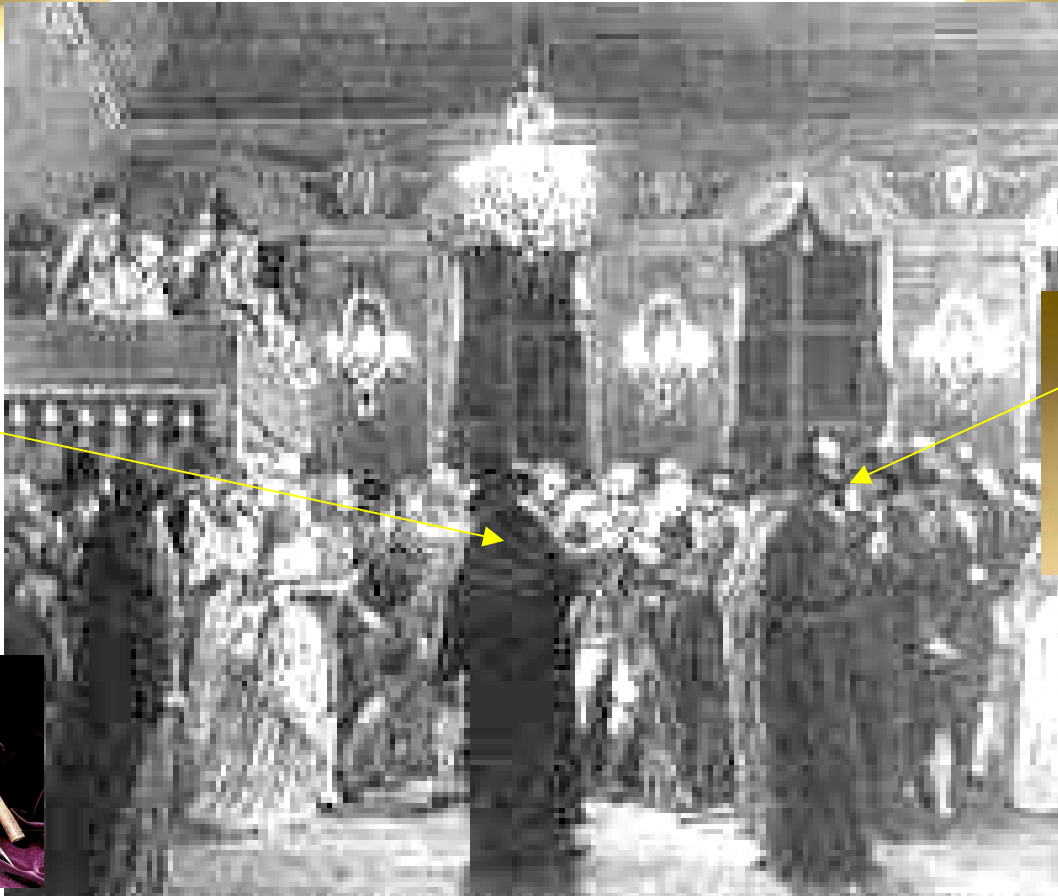


The theatre's interior

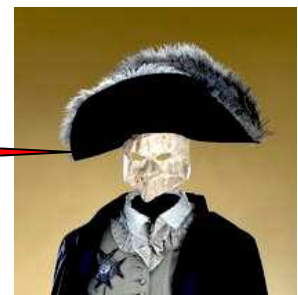
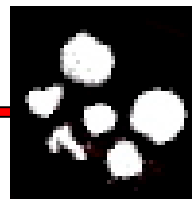
The attack against the king took place at a masked ball at the Stockholm Opera on March 16, 1792. The same evening, during a supper together with his friends in a room above the theatre, the king received a letter of warning from Carl Pontus Lilliehorn. Gustaf read the letter, put it in a pocket and decided to go downstairs anyway. After the supper the king showed the letter to his friend Hans Henric von Essen, who was very upset, asked him to refrain from going down. The king then answered: "Should we let them know I am afraid?" He put on his mask, his triangular hat and his thin Venetian silk coat. On his breast his order stars were visible.



The black masquerade clothes worn by Gustaf III at the Opera masked ball. (Suitable as symbols of death)



The king and von Essen went, arm-in-arm, from the royal box, they passed the stalls and reached the stage. They were soon surrendered by five men dressed in black with white masks. One of them addressed the king in French: "*Bonsoir, beau masque!*" ("Good evening, beautiful mask!"), then Anckarström took out one of his pistols and fired it at point-blank range. The bullet hit the king at the lower part of his back. More info about von Essen at *Prince of Ponte Corvo or..*" pp 16 and 23-24. The king reeled, had to seek support from von Essen and said in French: "*Ah! Je suis blessé, tirez-moi d'ici et arrêtez-le*" (I am wounded, take me out of here and arrest him!) Simultaneously the conspirators started to shout "Fire!" in order to create panic and manage to get away. Baron von Essen, however, had already ordered the doors to be locked and all guests to be searched before they left the scene. As a result several of the guilty individuals could be arrested after a couple of days. Anckarström was arrested the following morning and confessed during the first interrogation. Despite the long list of conspirators it was decided to prosecute only a few of them. The punishments varied, some were imprisoned for life, others were exiled. Anckarström became the scapegoat and was sentenced to be pilloried and then decapitated. He was executed in Stockholm on April 27, 1792.





Johan Ture Bielke, 1742-1792
(Ture Stensson)

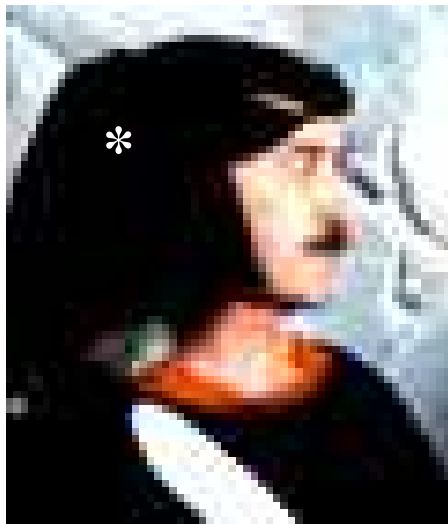
Chair of the National Dept Office, baron and perpetrator.

He used poisoned, from which he died.

In his last moments, Anckarström sent for a priest, the then vicar and later on Bishop Magnus Lehnberg, and admitted to him his participation in the murder and expanded on his motives, why he had done it. When he, despite Lehnberg's efforts, stubbornly refused to name any other conspirators, Lehnberg was weak enough to report this to the police.



Magnus Lehnberg, 1759-1808
Vicar and later on bishop



Johan Ture Bielke, 1742-1792
(Ture Stensson)

Chair of the National Dept Office, baron and perpetrator.

Chief of police Nils Henric Liljensparre immediately hurried to Bielke to make him confess and get a doctor. But despite all efforts Bielke died a few hours after having drunk the poison.

He managed to discover the perpetrator of the murder of Gustaf III and he eagerly tried to trace the secret organisation connected to the evil deed.



Nils Henrik Aschan Liljensparre, 1738-1814
Chief of police in Stockholm. He had many enemies but won Gustaf III's friendship and confidence.



Gustaf Mauritz ARMFELT, 1757-1814
General, chancellor, count
Gustaf III's favourite

But when he noticed that the new board led by Duke Karl (Karl XIII) did not like this, he changed his mind and instead showed animosity towards Gustaf III's confidants, especially Gustaf Mauritz Armfelt, who was then over-governor. Add to this that they had disputes about the reduction of Liljensparre's authority and the net of spies organized by him in Stockholm. By spreading false rumours Liljensparre seems to have cast suspicion on Armfelt. He became an under-governor on July 16, 1792 and after the dismissal of Armfelt he managed the Over-Governor Office during two months the same year.



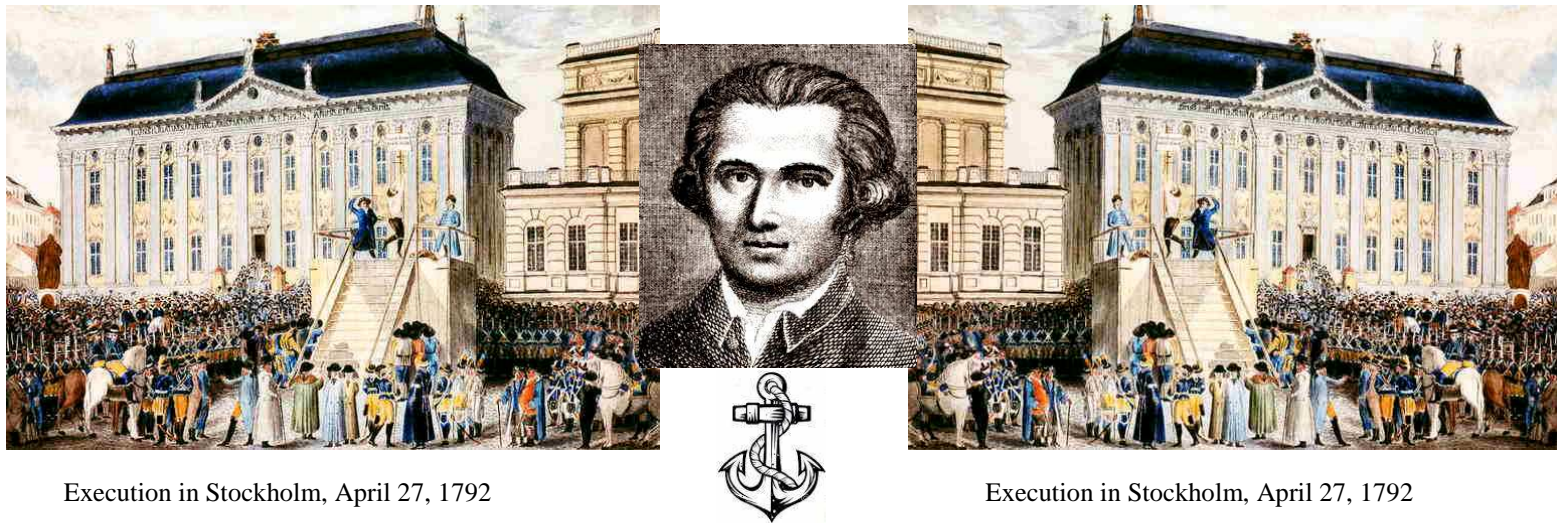
Nils Henrik Aschan Liljensparre, 1738-1814
Chief of police in Stockholm. He had many enemies but won Gustaf III's friendship and confidence.



The Arrest and Execution of Anckarström

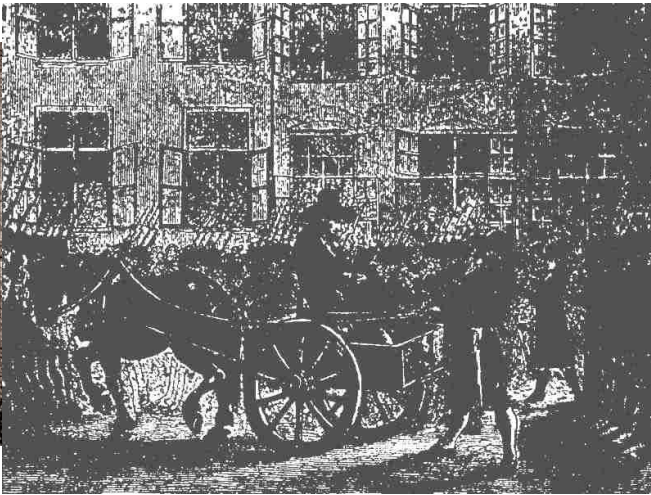
On March 16, 1792, Anckarström shot Gustaf III at a masked ball at the Stockholm Opera. The shot with scrap metal was fired at point-blank range at the king's back. The king's companion at a previous dinner, baron von Essen, immediately ordered the doors to be locked and the chief of police Nils Henric Liljensparre, unmasked everybody and their names were written down.

The day after, Anckarström was arrested. He admitted his guilt at the very first interrogation, but at the beginning stubbornly denied to name any other participants. However, investigations and pressure would later reveal the truth. A coat was connected to Count Claes Horn, and admissions from both Anckarström and Horn that they had socialised before the masked ball and attended it together created suspicions. Via Horn another suspect turned up, Count Adolf Ribbing. Liljensparre had an emotional interrogation where he mentioned that he, during a search and seizure in Anckarström's home, had had the opportunity to meet the latter's children. He promised to do everything possible to lessen the children's misery and, as far as possible, hide the seriousness of their father's crime. Then Anckarström broke down and said: "*Wisst äro Horn och Ribbing med i saken*" (*Horn and Ribbing are also conspirators*). Later he gave a full confession which led to new details. The investigation showed that Anckarström acted on behalf of several other conspirators led by General Carl Fredrik Pechlin. **Duke Karl, Karl XIII, probably also knew about the plans.** Maybe that is why the plans were so successful.



Execution in Stockholm, April 27, 1792

Execution in Stockholm, April 27, 1792



On his way to the execution,
April 27, 1792

Anckarström was sentenced to be pilloried and executed. "and loss of estate and honour. He shall also lose his right hand, be decapitated and quartered after he, during three consecutive days, has been standing in a pranger on the town's marketplace for two hours and been whipped ten times by the hangman."

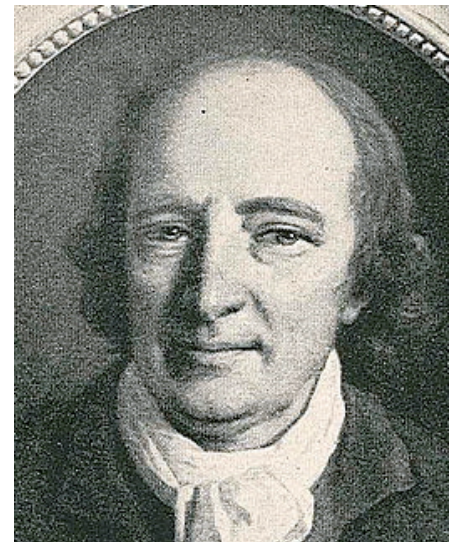
On the day of execution, Anckarström had a good breakfast with bread, milk, and two cutlets. It was obvious he was reconciled with leaving life on Earth and knowing that his children's future was not endangered, he could without any concerns accept this. On his way to the marketplace he had saluted people he knew in the windows above. It was a beautiful day, if a bit windy, and Anckarström's long hair fluttered in the wind as he vigorously jumped out from the carriage at the place for the execution. After having been scourged, i.e. been whipped for three consecutive days on Stockholm (Riddarhustorget, Hötorget and Nytorget), he was decapitated and quartered on April 27, 1792.

Anckarström's relative Carl Christoffer Gjørwell the Elder writes this:



Carl Christoffer Gjørwell the Elder
1731-1811
Publicist, librarian and hymn writer.

"He calmly lay down with his head against the scaffold and his right hand on another scaffold. The enormous crowd was silent when they witnessed the extensive skill of the executioner when he let his broad axe quickly separate the head and the hand from the body which was left lying down for a while and then turned on its back to allow the blood to leave. While waiting, the executioner and his henchmen had bread and alcohol. They then cut the body open, from the neck downwards, removed the heart and intestines and put them, together with the genitals in a bag which was buried below the scaffold. The body was then quartered and put on wheels. A long nail was driven through the head and one of the henchmen climbed a ladder with the head and nailed it to the scaffold. The hand was also nailed there and that ended the spectacle." (The executioner was apparently an inhuman beast)



Carl Christoffer Gjørwell the Elder
1731-1811
Publicist, librarian and hymn writer.

Anckarström's last words:
"Fervent Praise and Honour to You, Lord Jesus"

after, at the scaffold, his spiritual adviser, reverend Adolf Roos had touched his naked throat and said:
"The Crown of Glory is kept for you."



Anckarström's last words
in the name of Jesus



Adolf Roos
Spiritual adviser, reverend

An interesting question: Which Jesus did he mention just before he died? But there were also rumours that Gustaf III was a God or Jesus....



Gustaf Ulrik Silfversparre
1760-1829
Nobility



Gustaf Ulrik Silfversparre
1760-1829
Nobility

Some days after the execution, it was said, Gustaf Ulrik Silfversparre made his servants dig for Anckarström's remains at the gallows hill in order to transport them to Silfversparre's estate Nävekvärn, where they were buried in the garden, a more human funeral. Silfversparre had been one of the conspirators but his participation had not been revealed. There are no more records of Anckarström's funeral and grave, but we usually say "No smoke without a fire." The same year the Anckarström family changed their name to Löwenström with royal permission.

If we analyse the motives behind the murder of Gustaf III, we get three main causes. The first one is personal, the second the king's cruelty and injustice towards rich and poor people and cause number three was the strong influence of the French revolution which took place during Gustaf III's reign. According to records, Duke Karl (later Karl XIII), the king's young brother, was also a member of the group of conspirators against Gustaf III, because of the king's cruelty.

According to records, two groups had been formed, assigned to remove the king. In one group were Anckarström and Clas Fredric Horn (28). The group was formed in December, 1791. Adolf Ludvig Ribbing eventually joined this group. It was decided that Anckarström would shoot the king, Ribbing and Horn took on the responsibility of taking care of Anckarström's family in case he should be arrested. The first plan was to take the king prisoner while he was at the Haga Palace and then carry out a coup d'état. They then attempted to kill the king several times. One night, on New Year's Eve 1792, they manage to creep up to the king's window at Haga. Agitated, Horn thought that the king already looked pale as a corpse. This frightened them and they ran away. On another occasion they followed the king to the parliamentary session in Gefle, but they could not come close enough to shoot. The group was obviously very active.

Simultaneously the second group was formed with Major General Carl Fredrik Pechlin (72), Baron Ture Johan Bielke (1742-1792), Lieutenant Karl Fredrik Ehrensvärd (1767-1815), Lieutenant Colonel Karl Pontus Lilliehörn (1758-1820), Major Kristoffer Ægidius von Hartmansdorff (1742-1818), Undersecretary Jakob von Engeström (1735-1802), his brother Johan and others, among them Gustaf Ulrik Silfversparre Carl Christoffer Gjørwell, see above.

After the Gefle parliamentary session the groups came together and it was decided to carry out the attack at the Opera masked ball on March 16. Present on that day were Anckarström, Horn, Ribbing and Ehrensvärd. Anckarström had two pistols and a dagger. One of the conspirators, **Lilliehörn**, had however warned the king anonymously, but the king had received so many threatening letters in his life that he took no notice. When he appeared on the ball he was almost immediately surrounded by the group. One of the conspirators then touched the king's shoulder and said: *Bon soir bon masque* (good evening, beautiful mask). This was the cue for Anckarström to shoot, which he did. He shot the king in the back and directly afterwards shouted "Fire!" in order to create confusion. He then got rid of his pistols. The king shouted *Ay ay! Je suis blessé!* (ah, I'm wounded), and sat down on a bench. The king remembered the letter of warning, but it was too late.

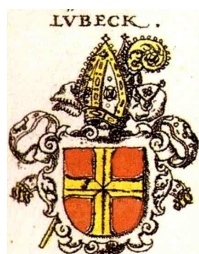
Von Essen was right. (A Swedish king always spoke French).

An armourer later recognised the pistols and Anckarström was arrested in his home as early as at nine o'clock a.m. the day after. He courageously confessed and maintained that he had done it on his own. He did not give away any other names until they had been arrested. Anckarström, Ribbing, Horn, Ehrensvärd and Lilliehörn were sentenced to death. Only Anckarström, however, was executed. The other four individuals received prison sentences.

Six days later, on April 27, 1792 (a fortnight before his 30th birthday) he was put into the prisoner's carriage and was transported to Skanstull. He was escorted to the scaffold by soldiers from his own regiment, Svea Livgarde. On his way there, he was reading from his book of prayers. Once there, four hundred men received him. Opposite the scaffold was a high pole and next to it four breaking wheels. Anckarström and the vicar kneeled and said a last prayer. Then he put on a white cap, tucked his hair into it and then put his head on to one block and his right hand on to another. The vicar said *The Crown of Glory is kept for you* and Anckarström answered *Fervent Praise and Honour to You, Lord Jesus!* Then the executioner decapitated him and cut his hand off. The body was emptied of blood and cut open. The intestines, the heart and the "secret thing" were put into a bag and buried under the scaffold. Then the body was quartered. The head and hand were nailed onto a pole, the rest of the body was put on the breaking wheel. There his remains were left for weeks.

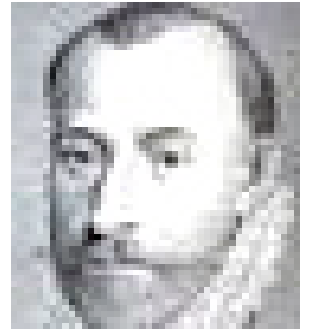
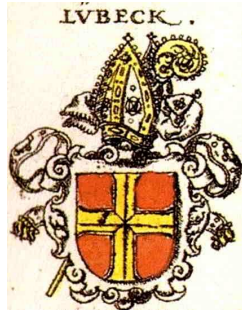
Records state that the majority of the nobility, the rich people in power, the clergy, bishops of Church of Sweden, who knew the king personally, possibly also Duke Karl, the king's younger brother, wanted to quietly get rid of the tyrant Gustaf III for good. The only one who was sentenced was the shooter, all the others who knew about the plans were freed or received short prison sentences. They were all religious Christians and simultaneously, in France, the revolution was going on in the spirit of the Falcon God. This also affected Sweden. Later on Sweden imported a king from France, from the Bernadotte family, who had a falcon as an animal origin. It may also be the case that Gustaf III's inhuman and unfair reign initiated a desire among the Falcon God's adherents, the rich and powerful, to remove him from the monarchy. More info at *Prince of Ponte Corvo, or...*, page 34 and *The Sun at a Disadvantage*, pp 91 and 118-124. In the records we can also see that Gustaf III was sometimes a good person, but his evil characteristics were dominant. In other words: Many people knew about the murder plans, even Gustaf's younger brother, but nobody wanted to stop them.

It will be awarding to have a closer look at Gustaf III's pedigree.



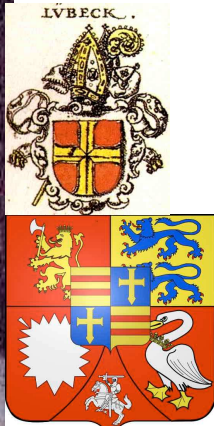
House of Holstein-Gottorp

Prince and bishop of Lutheran Lübeck, 1586–1803



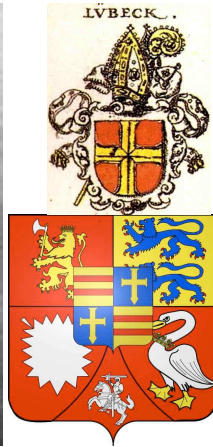
Adolf av Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp
1533-1586 (1526-1586)
Son von Fredrik I of Denmark
Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorf family progenitor

Fredrik II av Holstein-Gottorp
1586-1587 (1568-1587)
Son of Adolf of Holstein-Gottorf



Philip of Holstein-Gottorp
1587-1590 (1570-1590)
Second son of Adolf of
Holstein-Gottorf

More info **Evolution** pp.
107.

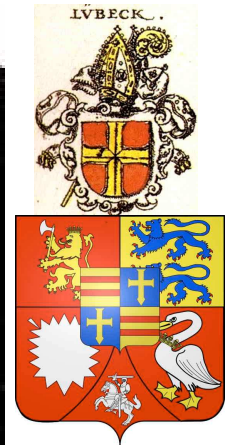


Johann Friedrich von Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp
1607-1634, Duke, bishop of Lübeck
(1579-1634)
Son of Adolf I von Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp

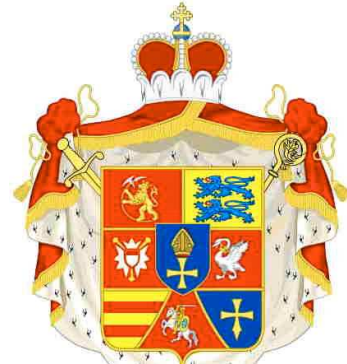
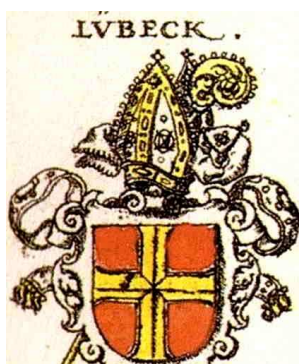
Johann Adolf (Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp)
1586-1607, Duke, bishop of Lübeck
(1575-1616)
Son of Adolf I von Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp

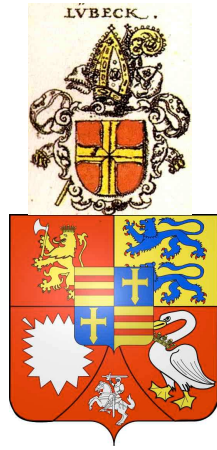


Fredrik III of Holstein-Gottorp
1616-1659, Duke
(1597-1659)
Son of Johan Adolf of Holstein-Gottorp



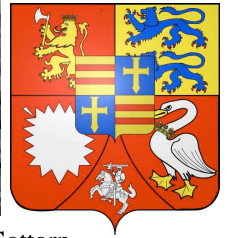
Johann von Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp
1634-1655, Duke, bishop of Lübeck
(1606-1655)
Son of Johann Adolf von Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp





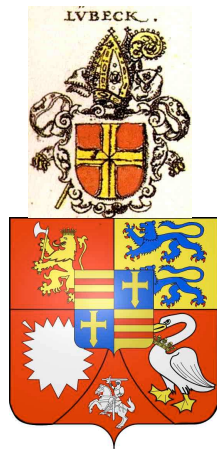
Christian Albrecht (Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp)
1655–1666, Duke, bishop of Lübeck
(1641–1695)

Son of Duke Fredrik III von Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp



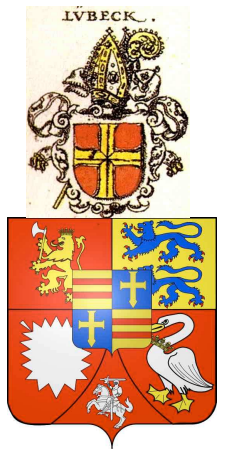
Fredrik IV of Holstein-Gottorp
1695–1702, Duke
(1671–1702)

Son of Duke Kristian Albrekt of Holstein-Gottorp



August Fredrik of Holstein-Gottorp
1666–1705, Duke, bishop of Lübeck
(1646–1705)

Son of Duke Fredrik III von Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp



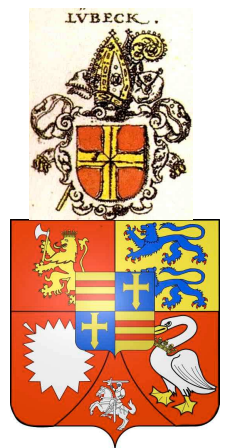
Kristian August of Holstein-Gottorp
1705–1726, Duke, bishop of Lübeck
(1673–1726)

Son of Kristian Albrekt of Holstein-Gottorp



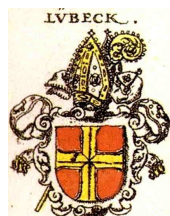
Karl Fredrik of Holstein-Gottorp
1702–1739, Duke
(1700–1739)

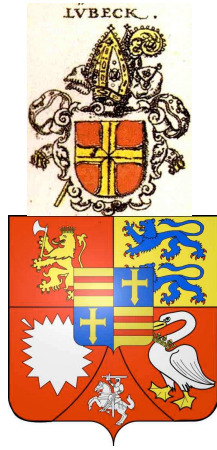
Son of Fredrik IV of Holstein-Gottorp



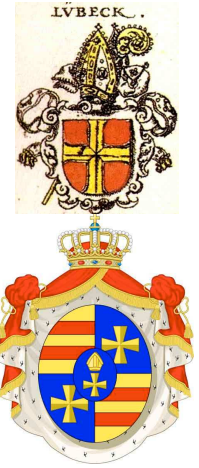
Karl August von Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp
1726–1727, Duke, bishop of Lübeck
(1706–1737)

Son of Hertig Christian August

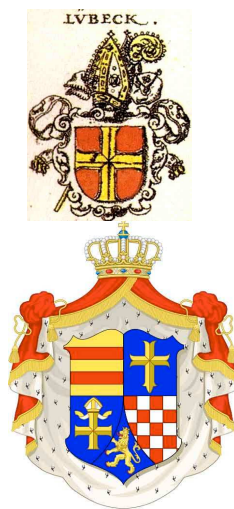




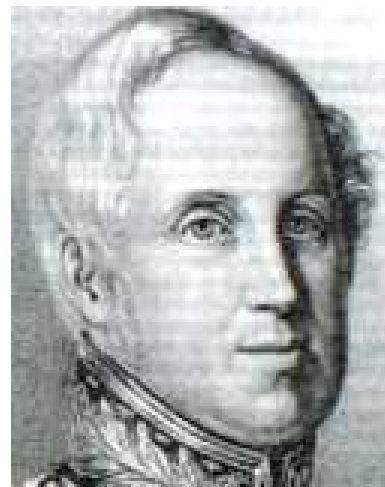
Adolf Fredrik of Holstein-Gottorp
1727–1750, Bishop of Lübeck and king of Sweden, 1751-1771
(1710–1771)
Son of Duke Kristian August of Holstein-Gottorp



Fredrik August of Holstein-Gottorp
1750–1785, Bishop of Lübeck and duke of Oldenburg
Bishop of Lübeck and duke of Oldenburg
(1711–1785)
Son of Kristian August of Holstein-Gottorp



Peter I of Oldenburg
Peter Fredrik Ludvig of Holstein-Gottorp
1765-1803-1829, Bishop of Lübeck and duke of Oldenburg
(1755–1829)
Son of Georg of Holstein-Gottorn



Paul Fredrik August of Oldenburg
Paul Fredrik August of Holstein-Gottorp
Grand Duke of Oldenburg, 1829-1853
(1783-1853)
Son of Peter Fredrik Ludvig of Holstein-Gottorn

The Lübeck Bishopric was terminated in 1829

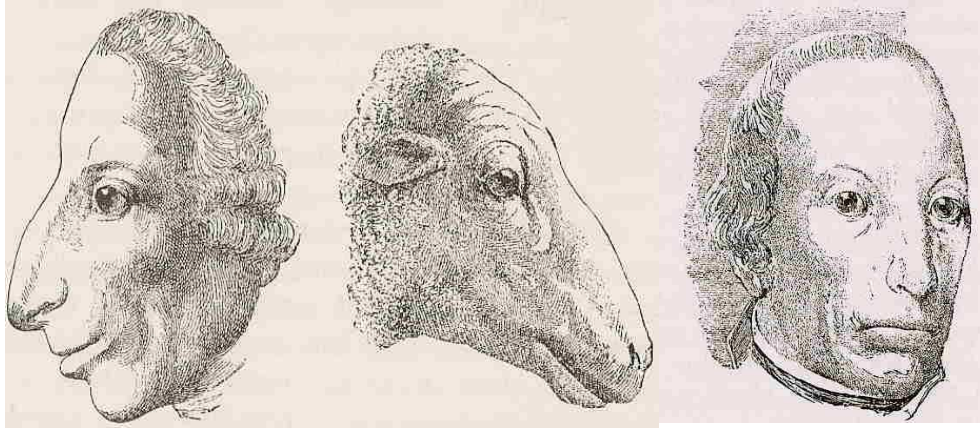


Peter II of Oldenburg
Peter II of Holstein-Gottorn
Grand Duke of Oldenburg, 1853-1900
(1827-1900)
Son of Paul Fredrik August of Holstein-Gottorn



Gustaf III, 1771-1792
Motto: Fatherland
King of Sweden, 1771-1779
(1746-1779)
Son of Adolf Fredrik of Holstein-Gottorp

Biologically, we can also see that Gustaf III was born into and has his origin in the House of Holstein-Gottorp, he does not only carry the family's name. If we analyse the family's animal origin according to the Danish scientist Sophus Schack's physiognomy studies concerning the "sheep" we find it as one half of the animal basis of the body.



Sheep in a human or human-like body



We can fairly clearly see, if we compare the pictures above, the appearance of the typical, physical looks of the sheep, e.g. eye, eyebrow, and the long, bent nose. But we can also see that Gustaf III's nose is not that bent in this picture.



Karl II of Spain



Kristian VI of Denmark



The scientist Sophus Schack noticed in his physiognomy studies that, among others, the Austrian Emperor Franz I, see above, displayed a mixture of sheep and ox. Here we can add the looks of some of the dukes of the house of Holstein-Gottorp, e.g. Johann Friedrich, Fredrik III, Johann von Schleswig, Christian Albrecht, August Fredrik, Peter I, Paul Fredrik August.



Here we can see counterparts to Franz I of Austria among dukes of the house of Holstein-Gottorp. These bodies are a mixture of sheep and bull.



Gustaf III, the Bull



Karl Fredrik was also a Bull

In the house of Holstein-Gottorp, from 1575 to 1792 only two family members had a Bull origin. One was Karl Fredrik, the other one was Gustaf III, see above. The body is a so-called AB-body, a human-like body with blood group **ARh-**, in which the Bull dominates. Furthermore, there is a carnivorous animal, or a bird, which constitutes blood group B in a human-like body, and 5 % human blood.



The Bull God Gustaf III's identification according to the Danish scientist Sophus Schack's studies of physiognomy.
 More info at *Evolution*, page 6 and *The Shroud of Turin*, page 17.
 This character cannot be called Son of Man!

Now it is easier for us to understand why it was so important to kill Gustaf III and remove the house of Holstein-Gottorp from the Swedish monarchy. Some time after him appeared the Falcon God Karl Johan XIV Bernadotte from Pau in France. More info at *Prince of Ponte Corvo or...*, pp 1-49, especially pp 33-34, and *The Sun at a Disadvantage*, pp 118-122-

The Murder of King Louis XVII on June 8, 1795, after Gustaf III, 1792.



Louis XVI of France, 1774-1792
 (1754-1793)
 Son of Louis of France, (1729-1765)



av Frankrike
 1781-1789



Queen Marie Antoinette
 of France, 1755-1793

Marie Antoinette



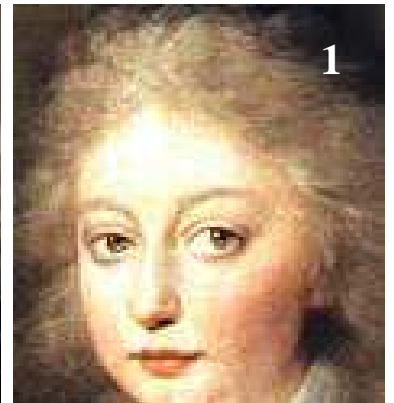
Princess Sophi Hélène
 Béatrice of France
 1786-1787



King Ludvig XVII
 of France, 1793-1795
 (1785-1795)

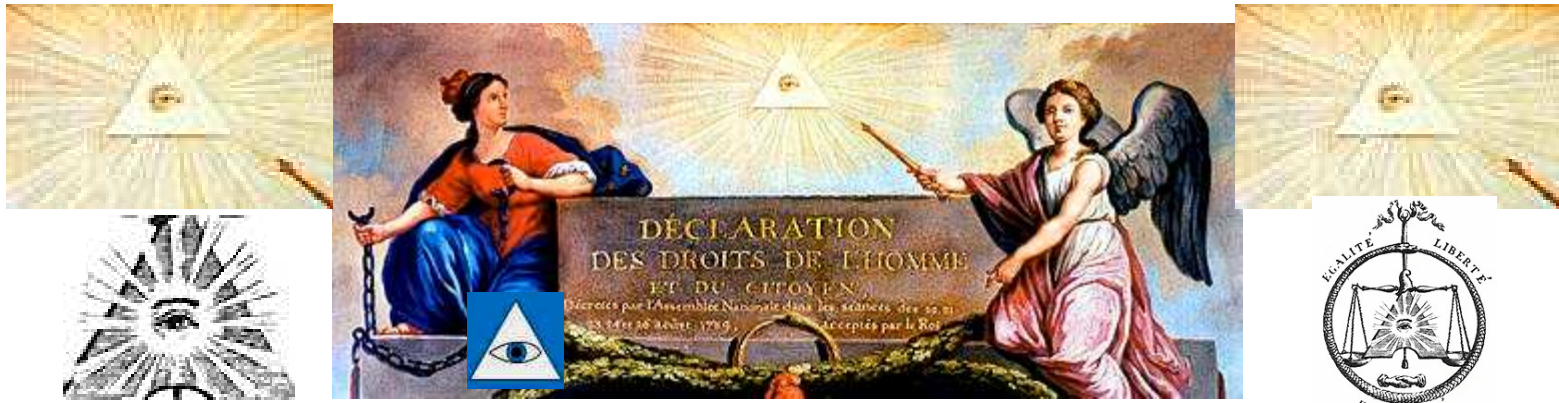


Ludvig Josef crownprins
 of France
 1781-1789



Princess Marie Thérèse
 of France
 1778-1851

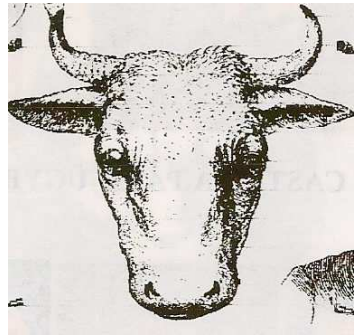
According to human sense, the first step in this context is to have a closer look at the family members, in this case a father, a mother, and four children. These four children, see **pictures 1-4**, were born within the marriage. First we look at the father's and mother's physical appearance, then we compare all four children to that. We can see that the children on **pict. 1** and **pict. 3** resemble the mother, while the children in **pict. 2** and probably **pict. 4** resemble the father. The children in **pict. 1 and 3** were, in other words, born from a female branch and those in **pict. 2 and 4** from a male branch. Child **#2 and 4** are parts of the biological paternity, which means that Louis XVI was not Louis VIII's biological father, we can see that fairly clearly.



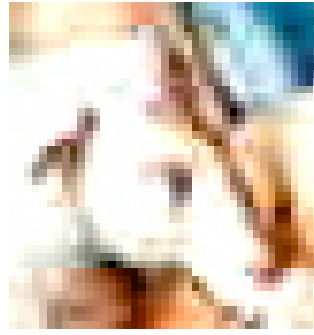
The next step would be circumstances surrounding France in those days. The revolution (with religious undertones) took place in the spirit of the Falcon God Horus, the falcon which resembles a flying eagle. The falcon's emblem is a triangle with an eye against a sun background at its centre. A revolution within Christianity was carried out during the Lamb's popes Pius VI and VII. From one God to another in a chaotic, inhuman order, they started to abolish the monarchy.



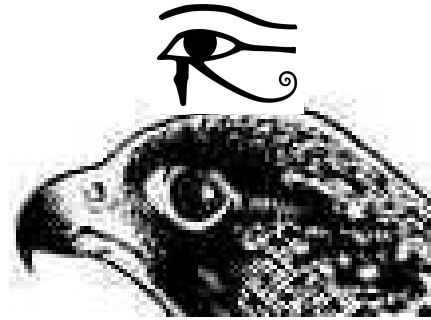
The Lion as a symbol of monarchy, e.g. Marduk and Pharaoh Khufu



The Bull wants to replace the Lion, e.g. Gilgamesh and Pharaoh Ramesses II



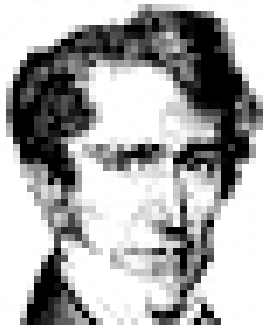
The Lamb/Serpent has the same goal, e.g. Tiamat/Inanna and Pharaoh Akhenaten



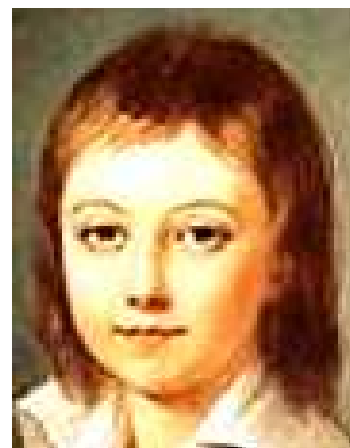
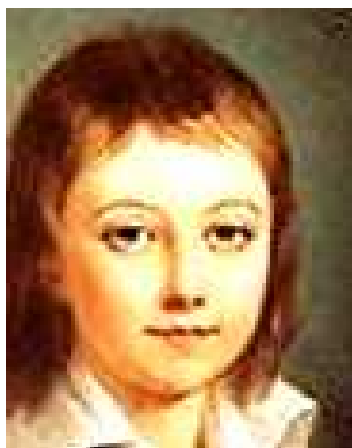
The Falcon which resembles a flying eagle, e.g. Enlil and Horus. He, too, wants to replace the Lion.



Louis XVII, or Louis Karl. After his parents had been executed, he eventually ended up in the Temple Prison in Paris, early 1795. According to records he was subjected to cruel mental and physical torture. He died, or was murdered, on June 8 in the Temple Prison. A doctor, Philippe-Jean Pelletan, surgeon and professor, could come and leave at free will in the prison, and he met the little boy. Shortly after his death, he cut the heart out of the boy's body and kept it. Louis was secretly buried in a mass grave, but his heart was preserved by the doctor.



L¹⁷



L¹⁷



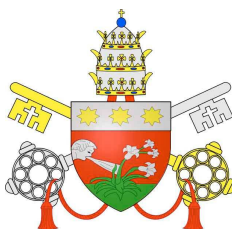
The young boy Louis XVII, Louis Karl, and his heart.

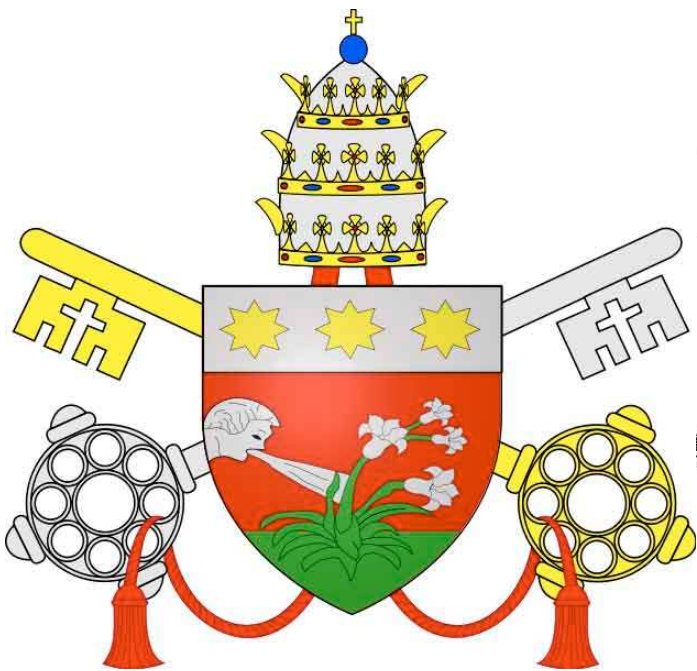


His heart was later on taken to Saint Denis Abbey, where it remains today.

However, in 2000 DNA tests from the boy's heart confirmed that the person who died in prison may be identical with Marie Antoinette's son. Louis XVI's fatherhood has often been questioned but never tested, it was probably too sensitive. We can understand that, if we compare the boy's physical appearance to Louis XVI, the pictures of Louis XVI and XVII above, and if we understand the background of the story, which I will come to now. Why was he murdered and who gave the orders?

We often say that all roads lead to Rome, and who is in residence there? The pope, and in those days it was Pope Pius VI with the St. Malachy appellation [252,96 Apostolic Pilgrim](#). Each pope has his own personal coat of arms which refers to his pontificate or program.

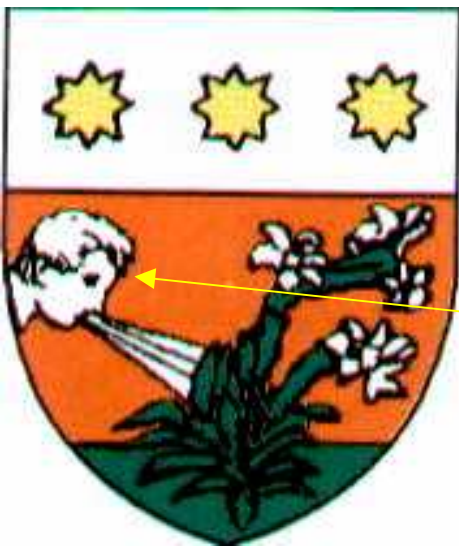




The pope's official coat of arms



The pope's unofficial coat of arms.



This coat of arms displays a youngster who tries to blow away four white lilies shaped as a bush or a tree with roots. Four lilies are symbols of a family and its members.

Above are three sun-coloured eight-pointed stars against a white background.

VILLE D'AJACCIO



The blowing youngster is a symbol of the Lion of Corsica and the Lion of Paris.

More info at *Prince of Ponte Corvo, or...*



This coat of arms shows two twin-headed eagles of the house of Habsburg-Lothringen, Austria, against a yellow background. One is to the left, the other one to the right. There are also two smaller shields with a blue background and a white field at the centre with three sun-coloured six-pointed stars next to each other. There are also white lilies above and below the white fields. At the centre we find the pope's official coat of arms.



The youngster who blows away the lilies inside the figure 8.



Three eight-pointed stars



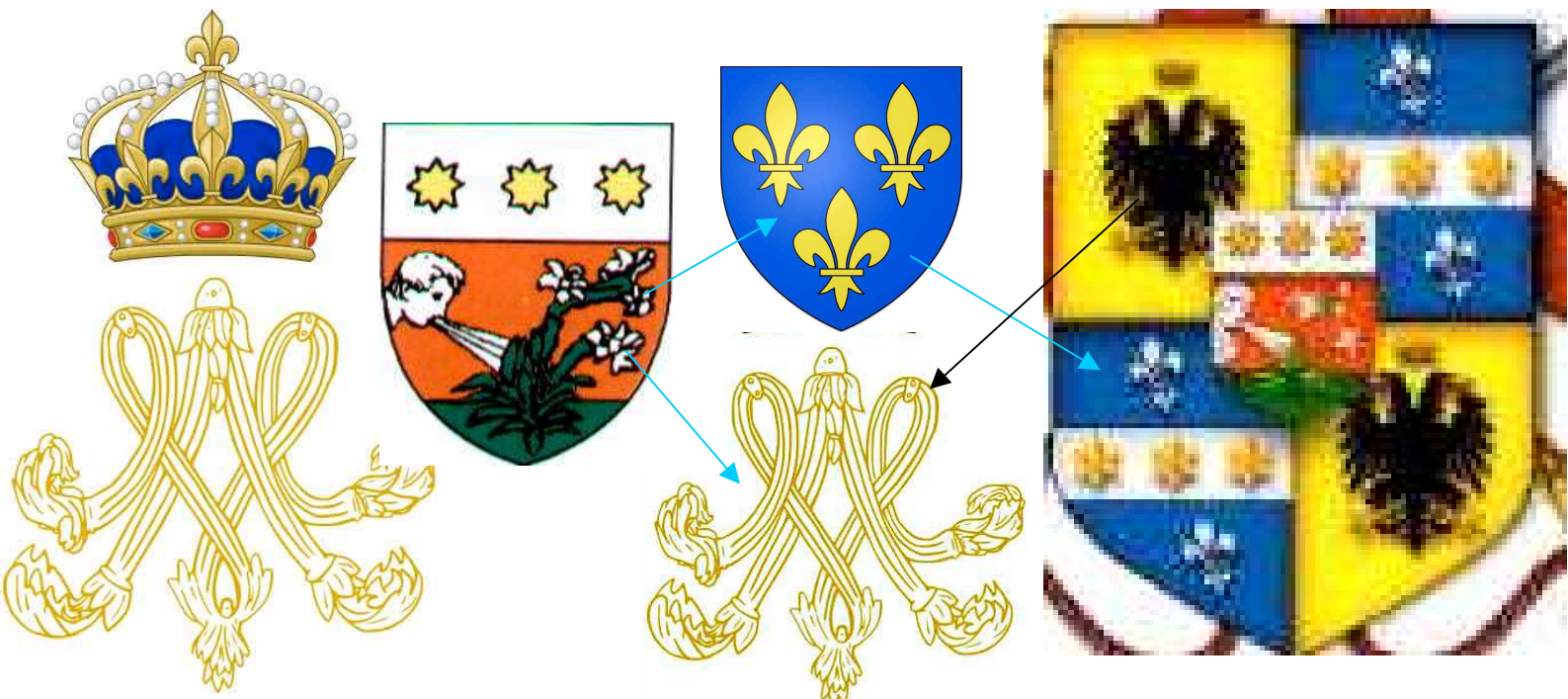
The youngster who blows away the lilies inside the figure 8 in which there are three six-pointed Stars of David...



The eight-pointed star is a symbol of the lamb.



The six-pointed star is a symbol of David; three Stars of David certify that also the Lamb and the Bull have come for the Lion.



We can clearly see that the pope's personal coat of arms coincides with, among other things, the monogram of Marie Antoinette and the French monarchy's coat of arms with the three white lilies. These are fairly strong clues. Who, besides the pope, would come up with idea of killing an innocent little boy, of taking his heart away and then of throwing him into a common mass grave? The answer is: nobody. It is not customary to take out a family member's heart. The child died on June 8.

More info at *Prince of Ponte Corvo, or...*, pp 50-52.

We find a similar story in ancient Egypt, Dynasty 18, where the young, 12-year-old boy Tutankhamun was murdered. Thereafter his heart was removed, as ordered by the last pharaoh, Horemheb. More info at *Foundation Stone*, page 22.

The thorough analysis according to the document above demonstrates that it was Pope Pius VI who ordered the murder of the little boy Louis XVII. There is a very interesting cardinal here. He could have been the pope's right hand in the murder of the boy.

Giovanni Battista Caprara Montecuccoli



Cardinal Caprara was Pope Pius VII's important right hand, his adviser and an excellent diplomat. He died in Paris on June 21, 1810. He was a nuncio attached to the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy. He was appointed cardinal by Pius VI and participated in the conclave of March 13-14, 1800, and in the election of Pope Pius VII. He was an arch bishop of Milan and it was he who transferred Pope Pius VI's remains from Valence to Rome. Caprara's cardinal's coat of arms demonstrates how important he was for Pius VI and Pius VII.

It is very possible that Cardinal Montecuccoli organised the murder of the boy Louis XVII and made sure that the surgeon, Professor Philippe-Jean Pelletan, removed the heart in the prison. You do not remove the heart of a dead child if you do not act on orders from above, for example from the Holy See in Rome.

Now we have a better understanding as to why Napoleon imprisoned Pope Pius VI on February 20, 1797, two years after the murder of the boy, and brought the pope to Valence in France, where the pope died without pardon, in August, 1799 (eye to eye according to Moses).



Charles Wilhelm Naundorff called himself Louis XVII



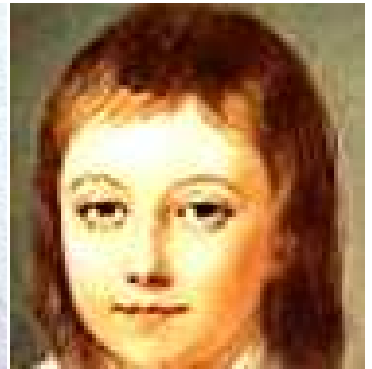
CW Naundorff



Louis Charles



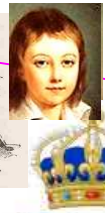
CW Naundorff



Louis Charles

It is evident that they look like each other. But they are not identical.

It is evident that they look like each other. But they are not identical.



L¹⁷

A lion in a human body according to the physiognomy studies by scientist Sophus Schack, 1811-1864, Copenhagen.



Louis Charles



CW Naundorff

It is evident that they look like each other. But they are not identical



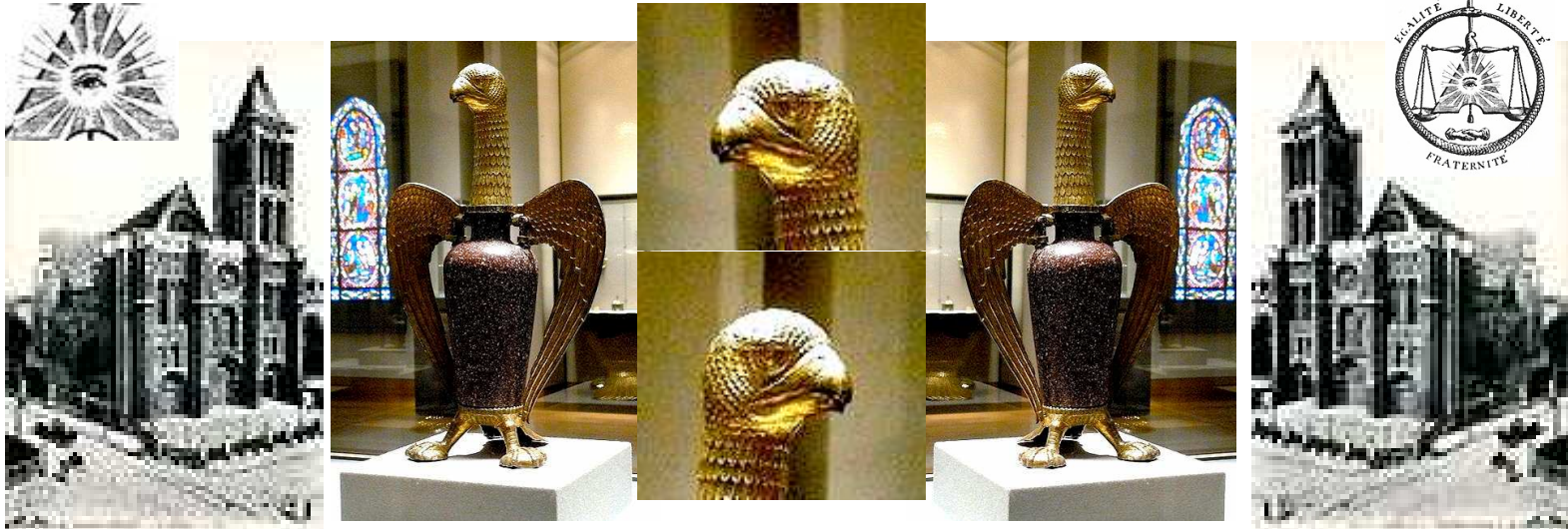
Charles Wilhelm Naundorff, born around 1785, died on August 10, 1845, was a German watchmaker in Spandau. All his adult life he maintained that he was Louis XVII. He physically looked like the Bourbons, as displayed in the pictures above. He called himself Duke of Normandy, fought stridently for his claims and in 1833 he went to Paris only to be expelled in 1836. His relatives kept the legal claims alive as long as to 1926.

One thing is clear. **Charles Wilhelm Naundorff's** family was really part of the house of Bourbon. There are several pictures and documents proving that **Charles Wilhelm Naundorff's** family descend from the Bourbons. There were many branches and illegitimate children in the house of Bourbon. This makes it biologically possible for individuals who have been estranged to claim their Bourbon origin. CW Naundorff was not identical with Louis Charles but he belonged to the house of Bourbon.



This is (Louis XVII's), **Charles Wilhelm Naundorff's**, tombstone. There was a number of persons who resembled Louis Charles and who had similar claims. What does this mean? This story also has a dark side which the world, except for the Holy See, did not consider. As far as I understand there was a plan to secretly kill Louis XVII. Then a few doubles named Louis Charles would appear and start a war and a bloodbath to kill all Jews, Romanis, etc. in Europe in the name of Louis XVII. But Napoleon managed to stop the whole plan by taking Pope Pius VI prisoner in France. All these individuals were born with this final goal and called themselves automatically Louis XVII.

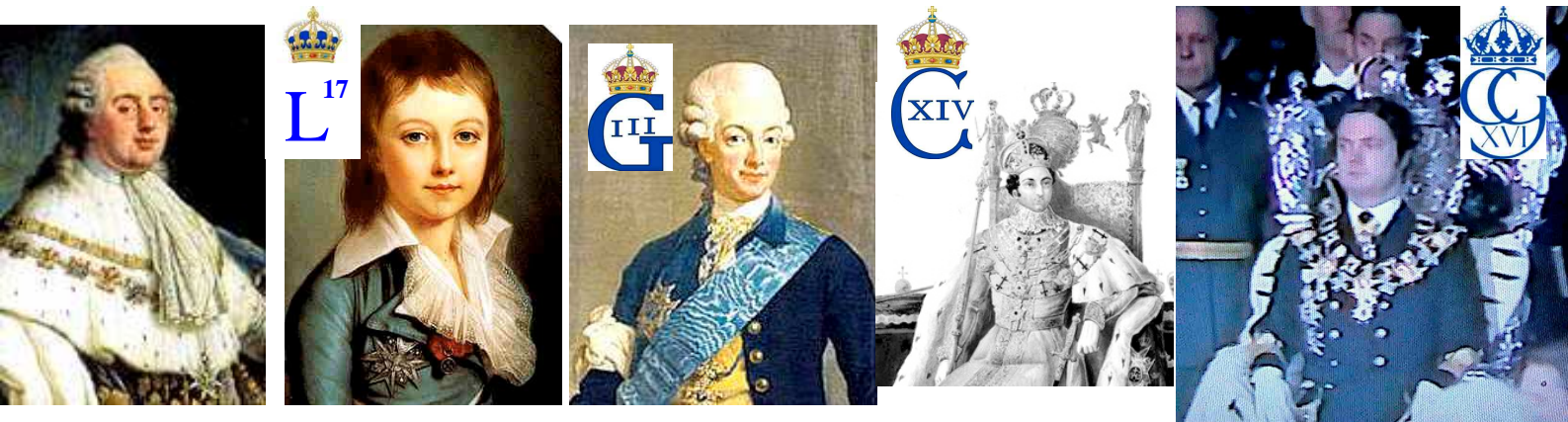
About a hundred years later the same story came back. During Pope Leo XIII's pontificate the three Hitler brothers were born. They were pronounced dead and later on returned as Adolf Hitler's doubles. Adolf was murdered around 1936 and the doubles, led by Gustav, assisted by Otto and Edmund, put the world on fire and in Europe alone around 50 million people were killed in Adolf Hitler's name. The world knows this story and Adolf Hitler is forever stuck in the world's brains despite the fact that he was not alive by then. But the flock of sheep does not care, they only see one person in this story. They also knew it in France in those days, the victim's name then would have been Louis XVII. That name would have settled in people's brains, just as Adolf's did a hundred years later. More info at *The Fourth Pyramid which Disappeared*, pp 22-46.



In Saint-Denis Abbey is a falcon which looks both forwards and backwards in time. We know that that the French revolution was carried out in the spirit of the Falcon God, a spirit supported by the Catholic Church, like the Nazis also supported the Church a hundred years later. In 1818 the Falcon God/Carl Johan XIV ascended the Swedish throne but the road there was bloody and covered in lies and cheating. On the same throne we now find the Ox,"Son of Crimes" who claims he is a Bernadotte, which he is not.



This is what today's Trinity looks like as it appears in my father's paternity issue. If we study this picture carefully, we can see that someone is missing, the Lion, who is #1 and #6. All three in the picture claim to be a Lion with a Sun symbol. We can see that the Lamb's background is the Sun, the Falcon's, God's Eye's background is the Sun as is the background of the Dove. – (Note that the Falcon was reincarnated and according to the main source committed suicide in 2011, caused by depression. But there is also reason to suggest that he was shot in his home during Pope Benedict XVI's pontificate.) Now only the Lamb and the Bull remain of the four individuals. The Lion and the Falcon, which resembles a flying eagle, are gone).



A brief summary may conclude that the French revolution sacrificed the kings Louis XVI, Louis XVII and Gustaf III. The revolution supported the Catholic Church in Rome and via that revolution, the Falcon God Carl Johan XIV landed on Queen Kristina's throne in Stockholm, approved by Napoleon. The murder of Gustaf III at the Stockholm Royal Opera was known beforehand. Even Gustaf III knew about it, he received a letter of warning shortly before he was attacked. He chose to ignore the situation and did not believe in the warning. This situation may reflect the occasion in the 21st century when the Bull God (Christer Philip R) was pulled into my father's paternity issue with forged documents my father knew nothing about. It is possible that he was warned, but again he did not care and was immediately trapped. He completely believed in the actions of the Ox, the Son of Crimes. He was extensively deceived. I am sure he thought that the documents concerning my father's paternity in connection with the Lion Tibor E and the Lamb Christer R were correct and legal, but they were not.



Gustaf III, King of Polar Light, Masquerade, and Theatre Actor also in Life



Apollo di Belvedere.

More info at **The Sun at a Disadvantage**, pp 12, 22-27, 33-49.



Johan Tobias Sergel, 1740-1814
Sculptor, painter, drawer, artist
Son of the German Christoffer Sergell



Gustaf III as Apollo
Skeppsbrokajen



ÅT
KONUNG-GUSTAF III.
LAGSTIFTARE
SEGERVINNARE
FREDENS ÅTERSTALLARE
—
AF
STOCKHOLMS BORGERSKAP
MDCCXC.



In January, 1808, the sculptor Sergel unveiled the statue of Gustaf III at Skeppsbrokajen following Gustaf III's wishes. The statue was in the Apollo tradition. On the occasion, he praised Gustaf III:
(What follows is a summary in modern English)

Gentlemen! Hold him, you hogs! – The Sun has settled in red blood but has risen again to shine in another world. The Devil will take you away if Gustaf III was not the ray of the eternal light. His likeness, which I created, I modelled on him. A piece of shit! But we carry his picture in our hearts, where he will remain until the last drop of blood moves in our veins. I toast the memory of Gustaf III, our father, our benefactor.

In this speech at the ceremony Sergel who personally knew Gustaf III, reveals that he was the Devil, in the Bible called Satan/Baal (The Beast, the Bull, according to the gospels: Jesus Beelzebub)



ÅT
KONUNG-GUSTAF III.
LAGSTIFTARE
SEGERVINNARE
FREDENS ÅTERSTALLARE
—
AF
STOCKHOLMS BORGERSKAP
MDCCXC.



ÅT
KONUNG-GUSTAF III.
LAGSTIFTARE
SEGERVINNARE
FREDENS ÅTERSTALLARE
—
AF
STOCKHOLMS BORGERSKAP
MDCCXC.





King of Polar Light



King of Polar Light



King of Polar Light

King of Polar Light



NOTE that I never planned to write about this topic, *King of Polar Light*. The Lion Tibor E was my father's foster son, the Lamb/Serpent Christer R is my father's cousins' child. The Falcon, which looks like a flying eagle, Carl Johan XIV Bernadotte, entered the picture via the Stockholm royal family, but the Bull Christer Philip R is not even close to us. In June, 2015, I decided to also write about the "Bull" Gustaf III, the masked king, using the title above. I knew who he was, he had left traces behind. He was interested in science, knowledge and culture. He was an actor in the dark who could handle Satan's part, i.e."Baal/the Lord **Jesus Beelzebub**. - It is necessary for Sweden as nation to become a republic, regardless of the Parliament's view of the monarchy.



Symbol of Death
Today, the "Symbol of
Death" is still handed out
by the Son of Crimes.



Pharaoh Ramesses II, Dynasty 19

Head of State and King Gustaf III



Pharaoh Ramesses II, Dynasty 19. Above is Ramesses II's mummy which was found in 1881. On June 1, 1886, the coffin was opened and there lay Pharaoh Ramesses' mummy. It was in very good condition, well preserved for posterity. We can add that the height of the mummy is about 173 centimetres, its age in life around 80-90 years. His nails, fingers and legs were painted red, a symbol of a bloody ruler who ruled Egypt with an iron fist. The pictures above show Ramesses II and Gustaf III. There is a likeness even though 4,200 years keep them apart. We can see that Gustaf III was a reincarnation of, among others the Bull God Osiris/Ramesses II, also called the God of Death, Bull of Death/the Beast. More info at *The Fourth Pyramid which Disappeared*, pp 14-19. – The ancient Egyptian God of Death/Bull of Death appeared in Stockholm as Gustaf III. More info at *Shroud of Turin, the Mystery of All Mysteries*, e.g. page 18.



Gustaf III and the House of Vasa



King Knut Långe, 1229-1234
Son of Holmger and related to the Erik dynasty.
Dependent upon Rome/the Vatican



The 13th century was an intensive and interesting period. At the Holy See in Rome plans for the future were in full swing. One example is that Pope Gregory IX during his 1227-41 pontificate, under the sign of the cross, encouraged the Swedes to finish the construction of the church in Linköping, started by Bishop Bengt, 1220-1236. The Lion Tibor E was born in Linköping in 1958. More info at *High Priest Caiaphas' Will*, page 86.



King Erik Eriksson the Lisp and Lame
1234-1250
Son of Erik Knutsson



King Magnus Ladulås, 1275-1290
Son of Birger jarl
Dependent upon Rome/the Vatican



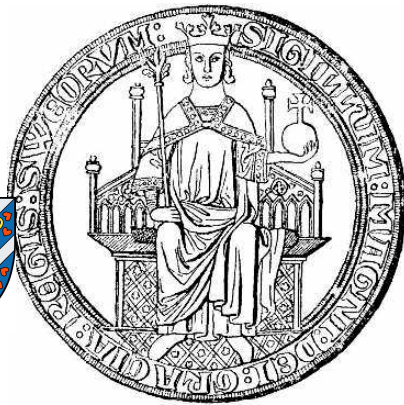
Lion of Judah 1290
Uppsala University Library



Kung Magnus Ladulås, 1275-1790
Son of Birger jarl
Dependent upon Rome/the Vatican



King Birger Magnusson, 1290-1318
Son of Magnus Ladulås,
Dependent upon Rome/the Vatican



A bull's head with five lions
at each horn

The lion hovers above a
white crescent

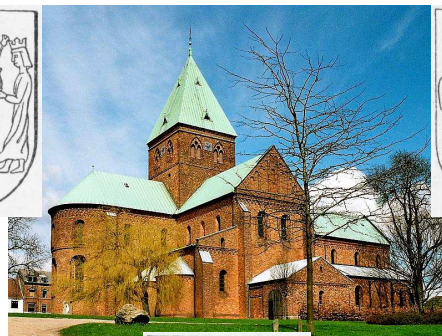


King Birger Magnusson, 1290-1318
Son of Magnus Ladulås
Dependent upon Rome/the Vatican

If we study the painting of King Birger Magnusson, the son King Magnus Ladulås (*Barnlock*) we find symbols referring to the future here in Sweden. In one hand the king holds a bull's head which is surrounded by five lions at each horn. In the other hand he holds a white crescent and above the crescent is a lion. The painting is an illustration of a fight between the lion and the bull. The question is: Who is the lion and who is the bull here?



Contemporary statue in St Nikolai Church in Örebro. It is said to depict King Birger. Here, the Falcon Bernadotte was elected Crown Prince of Sweden in 1810.



Portrait of King Birger in Sankt Bendt's Kirke in Ringsted where he was buried on May 31, 1321

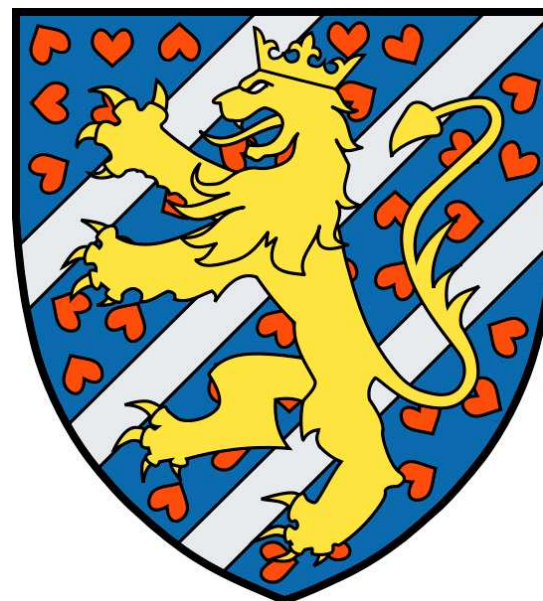
Ringsted's coat of arms



King Birger was elected monarch on December 18, 1290. The number 18 is occupied by the Bull, Jesus Beelzebub and is also a symbol of the Trinity.

The king is buried in Sankt Bendt's Kirke in Ringsted in Denmark. On the murals in the church are portraits of him in black and white as well as in colour. The town of Ringsted is one of Zealand's eldest towns, known from the Stone Age as a place of sacrifice for the entire Zealand. The town's coat of arms depicts the sitting Virgin Mary holding the newborn little boy, Lion of Judah, on her arm. This coincides with the Star of David hanging behind her. A hand from above points at the Jewess, indicating that it is she who will be disturbed in her motherly position. The hand reminds me of the clergy/the Holy See working secretly, in the dark. The Trinity – the king's coat of arms is a symbol of a lion, surrounded by lots of red hearts, symbols of, among other things, the woman.

King Birger Magnusson's coat of arms



All these clues, signs and symbols, take us to the End of Time when the Lion and the Bull will try to eliminate each other. The Lion in this case is David of Judah, while the Lion in the king's coat of arms is a symbol of the womankind. In this case the Bull Beelzebub is the fake lion. The whole world knows that the Lion of Judah will never carry a red heart as his symbol. It has a six-pointed Star of David which is a well-established symbol around the world. The church is also a symbol of the Bull God, Baal Beelzebub. St. Nikolai Church in Örebro states that the Bernadotte royal family is involved in this context.

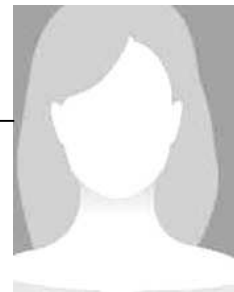
The Vasa Dynasty 1523-1654



King Gustav Vasa on his Vasa throne, founder of the House of Vasa.



Married



Nils Kettilsson, Vasa 1350-1371
District judge in Frötuna. Squire, bailiff at the Tre Kronor castle.

Anonymous parents, rich and powerful family, House of Vasa

Christina Jonsdotter
(Rickeby family)



Cristiern Nilsson, Vasa 1396-1442
Around 1365-1442

Knight, district judge in Seminghundra judicial district, Swedish councillor, national ruler, governor in Viborg

Son of Nils Kettilsson,
House of Vasa, married to
1. Margareta Johansdotter (Moltke)
2. in 1428 Margareta Eriksdotter Krummedige



More: Cristiern Nilsson appears for the first time in 1396 when he was knighted. He was a son of Nils Kettilsson (Vasa) and Christina Jonsdotter (Rickeby family), and is said to have named the German-Baltic knight Henrik Scherembeke his friend or relative. In Sweden, the unusual first name Cristiern appeared in the Scherembeke family and the Vasa coat of arms, difficult to interpret, is very similar to the Scherembeke coat of arms.

Some sources indicate that there is reason to believe that the mother of Mattias, Cristiern and Bernhard was Henrik's daughter.



Henrik Scherembeke

Henrik Scherembeke



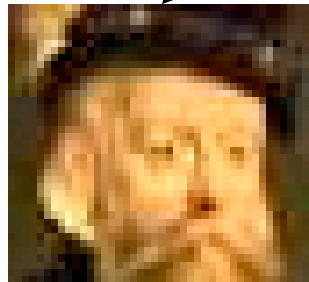
Karl Kristiernsson, Vasa, around 1380-1440
Member of the National Council
First-born son of Cristiern Nilsson, Vasa
Married to Ebba Eriksdotter



Johan Kristiernsson, Vasa, 1457-1477
Ca 1426-1477
Knight, district judge in Vallentuna
Son of Cristiern Nilsson, Vasa
Married to (1) Birgitta Gustavsdotter Sture
(2) Britta Thordsdotter Bonde.



Bishop Kettil Karlsson Vasa, 1459-1465
Around 1433-1465
Bishop of the diocese of Uppsala
Son of Karl Kristiernsson, Vasa,



Cristiern Johansson Vasa, 1466-1487
National councillor
First-born son of
Johan Kristiernsson, Vasa
Married to Dordi Knutsdotter, Banér



Erik Johansson Vasa, 1501-1520
1470-1520. squire, district judge in
Danderyd and Rydbo, Knight.
Charged in 1490 with
manslaughter. Executed by
decapitation. Son of Johan
Kristiernsson, Vasa. married to
Cecilia Månsdotter, Eka.



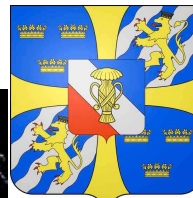
Katarina of Sachsen-Lauenburg, 1513-1535
Queen of Sweden
Daughter of Magnus I of Sachsen-
Lauenburg
Ashkanian Dynasty



Married



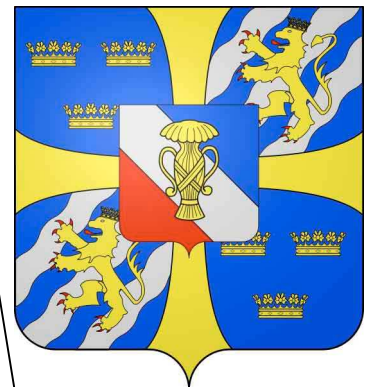
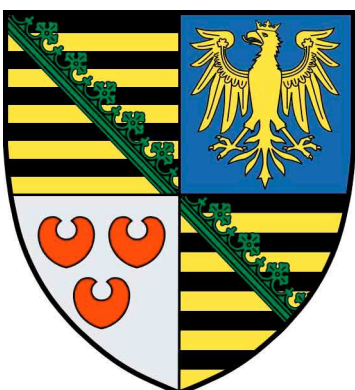
Gustav Vasa, Gustav I, 1523-1560
1495-1560,
King of Sweden, crowned
Third son of Erik Johansson Vasa,
Motto: All power is of God
(Latin: Omnis Potestas a Deo)
If God (is) with us, who (is) then against us?
(Latin: Si Deus pro nobis quis contra nos)
Blessed (is) the man who feareth the Lord,
(latin: Beatus qui timet Dominum)
The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof
(Latin: Domini est terra et plenitudo eius)
Vasa Dynasty



Married



Margareta Eriksdotter Leijonhufvud,
1516-1551
Queen of Sweden
Daughter of Erik Abrahamsson
The Leijonhufvud family





Erik XIV, 1560-1568
1533-1568

King of Sweden, crowned
Son of Gustav Vasa

Motto: God gives to whom He wishes

(Latin: Jehovah (Deus) dat cui vult)
Vasa Dynasty

MARried to Karin Månsdotter

Gifta



Johan III, 1568-1592
1537-1593

King of Sweden, crowned
Son of Gustav Vasa

Motto:

God our Protector

Latin: Deus protector noster
By doing good, we fear nobody
(Latin: Bene faciendo neminem timemus)

Mercy and truth preserve the king,
And by loving kindness he upholds his throne.

(Latin: Misericordia et veritas custodiunt regem et roboratur clementia thronus eius)
Vasa Dynastv



Karl IX, 1604-1611
1550-1611

King of Sweden, crowned
Son of Gustav Vasa

Motto:

God My Comfort

(Latin: Deus solatium meum)
God is my salvation (Latin: Fortitudo mea Jehovah)

Vasa Dynasty

Marrie



Karin Månsdotter, 1550-1612
Queen of Sweden
Daughter of Måns



Gustav Eriksson Vasa, 1568-1607
Prince of Sweden
Son of King Erik XIV
Vasa Dynasty, no children



Katarina Jagellonica, 1526-1583
Queen of Sweden
Daughter of King Sigismund I of Poland
Jagiellonian dynasty

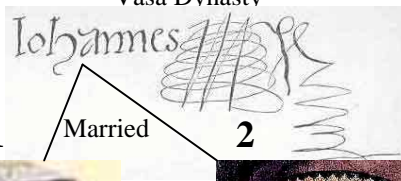


Gunilla Johansdotter (Bielke of Åkerö), 1568-1597
Queen of Sweden
Daughter of Johan Axelsson Bielke

1

Married

2



Maria of Pfalz, 1561-1589
Princess of Sweden
Daughter of Ludvig VI of Pfalz-Simmern,
House of Wittelsbach



Kristina of Holstein-Gottorp, 1573-1625
Queen of Sweden
Daughter of Adolf of Holstein-Gottorp,
House of Holstein-Gottorp



Gustav Adolf II, 1611-1632
(1514-1632)

King of Sweden, crowned
Son of King Karl IX

Motto:

Glory to God the Highest, the refuge of his people
(Latin: Gloria altissimo suorum refugio)

With God and victorious arms
(Latin: Deo et victricibus armis)

God is with Us

(German: Gott mit uns)
Vasa Dynasty



Sigismund, 1587-1632
(1566-1632)
Kung av Poland, Lithuania, Sweden
Son of King Johan III of Sweden
Motto:
For the Justice and the People
(Latin: Pro iure et populo)

King's heart is in the hands of the Lord
(Latin: Cor regis in manu Domini)

From the heavens is the highest given
(Latin: Coelitus sublima dantur)
Vasa Dynasty



Prince Johan of Sverige, 1589-1618

Duke Johan Johansson Östergötland,
Son of King Johan III of Sweden

Vasa Dynasty, no children



Sigismundus Rex

Gustavus Eriksson



Married 1



1

Anna of Austria, 1573–1598
Queen of Sweden and Poland
Daughter of Karl II of Inre Austria
House of Habsburg



Married 2



Konstantia of Steiermark, 1588–1631
Queen of Poland
Daughter of Karl av Steiermark
House of Habsburg

Sigismund, 1587–1632
(1566–1632)
King of Poland, Lithuania, Sweden
Son of King Johan III of Sweden

Sigismundus Rex

Constantia Krolowa.



Vladislav IV Vasa, 1632–1548
1595–1548
King of Poland, Lithuania, Ukraine
Son of King Sigismund of Poland...
Vasa Dynasty, no children

Vladislaus Rex

Relationship



Prince Karl Filip Vasa, 1601–1622
Duke of Södermanland, Närke and Värmland,
Fourth son of King Karl IX,
Kristina of Holstein-Gottorp
see above
Vasa Dynasty, no children



Johan II Kasimir Vasa, 1648–1668
1609–1668
King of Poland
Son of King Sigismund of Poland..
Vasa Dynasty, no children.

Johannes Casimirus Rex

Relationship



Gustav Adolf II



Margareta Slots Cabiljau,
around 1589–1669
Daughter of the Dutch merchant Abraham Cabiljau.



Gustaf Gustafsson af Wasaborg, 1616–1633
Count, councillor,
Illegitimate son of Gustav Adolf II



Gustaf Adolf af Wasaborg, 1653–1732
Count, had sons and daughters

Married



Gustav Adolf II was a reincarnation of, among others Esau



Maria Eleonora of Brandenburg, 1599–1655
Queen of Sweden, crowned
Daughter of Johan Sigismund of Brandenburg,
House of Hohenzollern



Queen Kristina of Sweden, 1626–1689
Abdicated, moved to Rome, the Vatican.
Final individual in the Vasa Dynasty



Maria Eleonora of Brandenburg, the mother.
(Kristina copied her mother)



Gustav Adolf II was a reincarnation of, among others Esau



Norek, anonymous woman.
The King's mistress, probably in Stettin, 1630, Germany.



The son, Norek, surname, around 1631-?
another illegitimate son of Gustaf Adolf II.
Norek, "The northern oak".



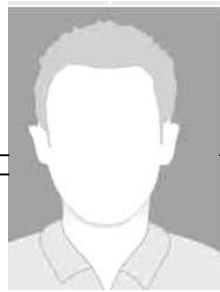
Gustav Adolf II was a reincarnation of, among others Esau



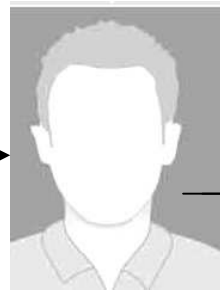
The son Norek in Stettin



Norek left Germany at the end of the 18th century



Norek Ádám Born around 1894 in Hungary The northern Oak



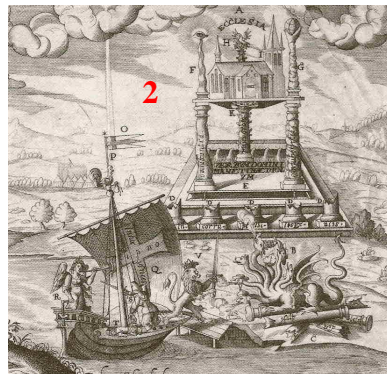
Norek Nándor, around 1917-1986, Hungary Family name was changed to Norek



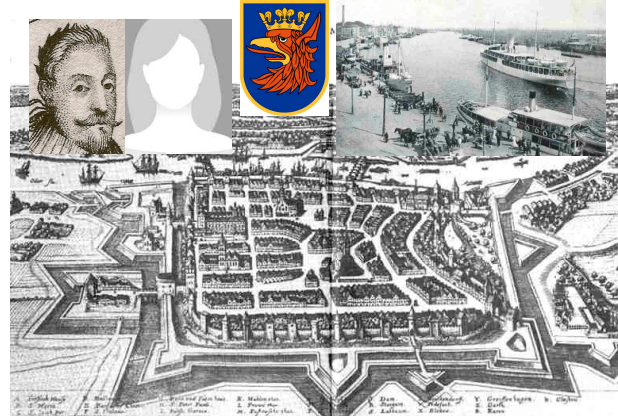
Norek/V.Zs. 1948-



1



2



Pictures 1 and 2 are illustrations of Gustaf Adolf II's troops when they disembark in Germany on June 25, 1630 at the cape of Perd on the island of Rügen. The first campaign focused on the Oder line. At the mouth of the river is Stettin, the then Pomeranian capital, easily invaded by the Swedes on July 10, 1630. The Swedish troops celebrated this at fest-like activities in the presence of women. The king met various women during these festivities, among them a woman named "Norek." There was war and people migrated of various reasons. The king was accompanied of, among others, this woman who got pregnant and the year after she gave birth to the king's son somewhere in Germany. The son received his mother's family name Norek (nor=the north; ek=oak, "the Northern Oak". At the end of the 18th century the Norek family left Germany and moved to Hungary, where the family settled.

Around 1895 Norek Ádám was born. In his youth he met one of my paternal grandfather's and Simon's sisters. Marriage followed. Norek Ádám was a very good swimmer, worked as a trainer and was fluent in German. My paternal grandfather's father Mihály was unhappy about the marriage, as was my grandfather's younger brother Simon. This marriage produced a son called Nándor. In 1930 the family name Norek was changed, today it belongs to history. At home in Hungary, in my family, the name Norek was thought to mean "Northern Oak" in Simon's days. It was probably Simon who used the name Norek as a nickname. The main problem occurred when the cousins, Simon's daughter Ilona and Nándor, wanted to marry. An application to Pope Pius XII was organized by the Church in the 1940's. Simon did not know about it and could not approve. Then Simon became furious and severed all contacts with the Hungarian Church and his daughter. He also got a more pregnant view of the name's origin. This knowledge caused the death of him and his youngest son. – Eventually the child named Christer R was born here in Stockholm. He, without knowing it, took over the identity of the young Jewish boy Tibor E in the 1970's in connection with my father's paternity issue. Christer R's origin via the family name Norek on his father's side can take us all the way back to Gustaf Adolf II. Now it will be interesting to find out who this king really was and the importance of the Vasa Dynasty between 1523 and 1654, exactly 400 years before my father's year of birth, 1923.

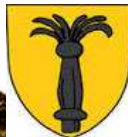
The Vasa Dynasty



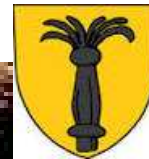
Nils Kettilsson, Vasa 1350-1371



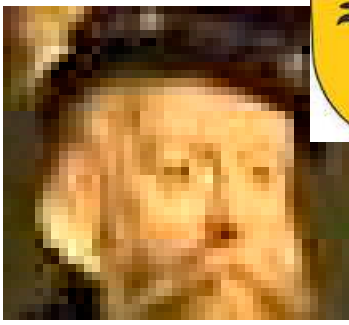
Cristiern Nilsson, Vasa 1396-1442 around 1365-1442



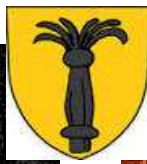
Karl Kristiernsson, Vasa, around 1380-1440



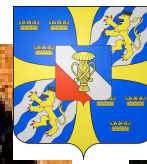
Johan Kristiernsson, Vasa, 1457-1477 around 1426-1477



Cristiern Johansson Vasa,
1466-1487



Erik Johansson Vasa,
1501-1520
1470-1520



Gustav Vasa, Gustav I,
1523-1560
1495-1560



Erik XIV, 1560-1568
1533-1568



Johan III, 1568-1592
1537-1593



Karl IX, 1604-1611
1550-1611



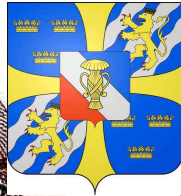
Gustav Eriksson Vasa,
1568-1607



Sigismund, 1587-1632
(1566-1632)



Prince Johan of Sweden
1589-1618



Gustav Adolf II, 1611-1632
(1514-1632)



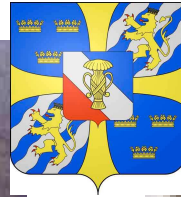
Sigismund, 1587-1632
(1566-1632)



Vladislav IV Vasa, 1632-1548
1595-1548



Johan II Kasimir Vasa,
1648-1668



Gustaf Gustafsson
of Wasaborg, 1616-1633



Gustaf Adolf af Wasaborg,
1653-1732



Queen Kristina of Sweden,
1626-1689
Abdicated in 1654
last individual in the Vasa Dynasty



Among other things, we can see that in Vladislav IV Vasa and King Gustaf Adolf II, the he-goat is dominant.

The physical appearance of the members of the Vasa dynasty is characterised by an oval-like face, a pointed chin with a goatee, a long nose and long hair; a combination of he-goat and lion. The he-goat is dominant in some members, the lion in others. We find a strong lion influence in, for example, Gustav Eriksson, Johan II Kasimir, Gustav Gustavsson and Gustav Adolf of Valborg, while the he-goat is dominant in most members. The he-goat and lion qualities made the Vasa individuals world famous as rulers and leaders in times of war.



House of Pfalz-Zweibrücken



Married



Johan Kasimir
of Pfalz-Zweibrücken
1589-1652



Karl X Gustav, 1654-1660,
(1622-1660),
King of Sweden,

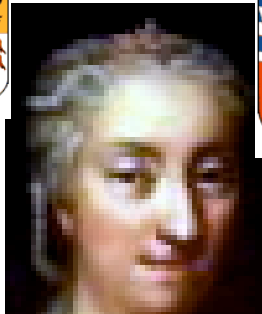
Motto: In God my Destiny – He shall do it
Latin: In Jehovah sors mea, ipse faciet



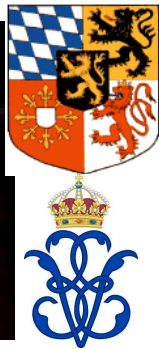
Karl XI, 1660-1697
(1655-1697, King of Sweden
Motto: The Lord is become my protector
(latin: Factus est Dominus protector meus



Karl XII, 1697-1718
(1682-1718)
King of Sweden
Son of Karl XI
Motto:
With God's Help
Latin: Deo Favente



Ulrika Eleonora, 1718-1720
(1688-1741)
Queen of Sweden
Abdicated in 1720
Daughter of King Karl XI
Motto: In God my Hope
(Latin: In Deo spes mea
The last individual of the house of Pfalz-Zweibrücken



Ulrika Eleonora, 1718-1720
(1688-1741)
Queen of Sweden
Abdicated in 1720
Daughter of King Karl XI
Motto: In God my Hope
(Latin: In Deo spes mea
The last individual of the house of Pfalz-Zweibrücken



Hedvig Sofia of Sweden
1681-1708
Princess of Sverige
Daughter of Karl XI
Ulrika Elenora the elder
Sister of Ulrika Eleonora the younger,
Queen of Sweden

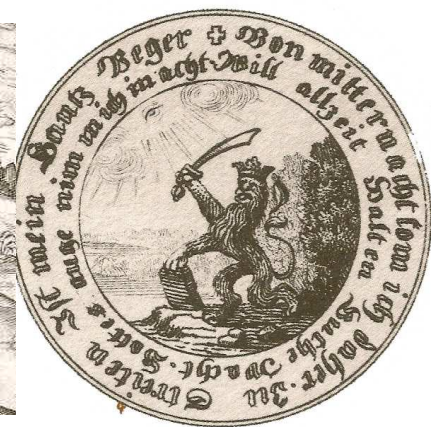
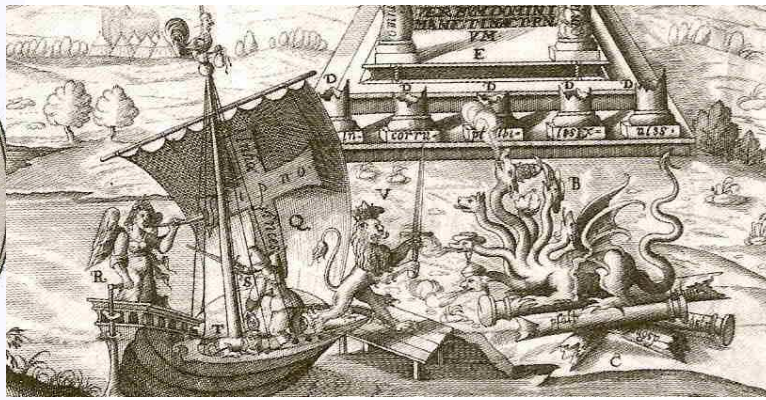
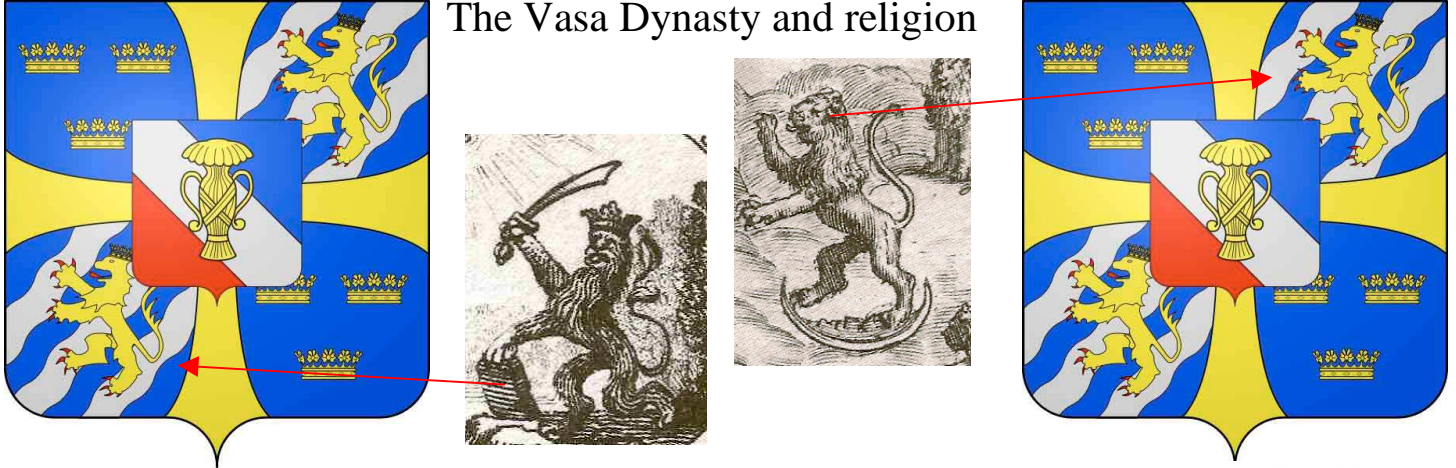
Carolina



Ulrika Eleonora

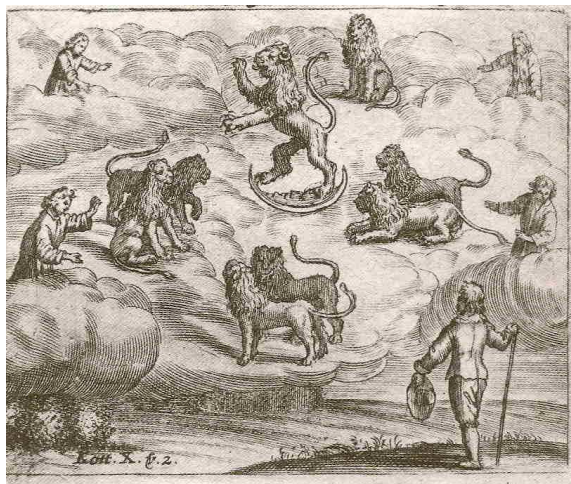
The physical characteristics of the Vasa Dynasty were so pregnant that they were transferred to the house of Pfalz-Zweibrücken via Katarina Karlsdotter Vasa, who was King Karl IX's daughter. Katarina's son Karl X, grandson Karl XI, great grandson Karl XII and the daughter Hedvig Sofia still carried the strong characteristics despite the fact that they had different fathers. I do the analysis and compilation of the Vasa Dynasty according to the Danish scientist Sophus Schack's physiognomy analogies and studies. More info at **Evolution**, e.g. page 3 and 6.

The Vasa Dynasty and religion



King Gustaf Adolf II was also called the "Lion from the North". He is depicted as "der Löwe von Mitternacht" on a medal that was distributed in Germany during the Thirty Years' War. It is no secret that king was involved in the war because of religion, it was a war of religions. The picture above illustrates the occasion when the king arrived in Germany to the Perd cape on the island of Rügen on June 25, 1630. Gustaf Adolf II as a huge lion, sword in hand, attacks a multi-head dragon (the symbol of the Catholic Mother Church). The picture comes from the Uppsala University Library. This happened during Pope Urban VIII's pontificate, 1623-1644. More info at **Foundation Stone**, pp 52-53.

It is clear from their mottos, which reflect their belief in God, that the individuals of the Vasa Dynasty were deeply religious. The question is: Who was the God who hovered above these persons?– The Serpent/Virgin/Lamb, the Falcon which resembles a flying eagle, and the Bull/Bull God/Jesus Beelzebub thrived at the Holy See.



We know that the Lion is a symbol of the monarchy, the Lion of Judah. As the religious war expanded and became more and more difficult to take in, prophets appeared and told stories about strange visions, e.g. the Nordic Lion. The picture above illustrates one of the predictions on a white cloud with a lion on a crescent surrounded by other lions, the seven lions. On this planet we know that the Lion of Judah is never symbolized by a crescent. The Moon is today a female symbol and the Lion of Judah was not a woman. – Have a look at this lion on a crescent again – on page 49 above.



The Moon Goddess is the Serpent Goddess/Virgin, see *Visitors to the Moon, final*, pp 76-84. The origin was Inanna of Sumer, reincarnated as Mona-Lisa in Italy and Queen Kristina in Sweden. The Serpent was also called Israel's God. Inanna's and Queen Kristina's symbolic animal was a lion. In that way the Vasa Dynasty belonged to Israel's God and Gustaf Adolf II symbolically represents the Lion in the Moon above. The king was Kristina's father. More info at *High Priest Caiaphas' Will*, page 5.



Here and there reports soon appeared telling stories about how the Lion character had been seen in strangely shaped tree trunks or in old brick walls, as if the very nature around us had raised his voice to announce the coming of our Saviour to the people. **Nürnberg 1631**, see pictures. - Gustaf Adolf II in the battle of Lützen on November 6, 1632.

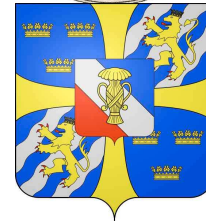


Erik Segersäll, 970-995
Son of Adam of Bremen
Close to the Holy See
Christian, the pope's king

The royal seal=conversion to Christianity



Gustav Vasa, Gustav I,
(1495-1560) 1523-1560
Broke with the Holy See
Luther's king

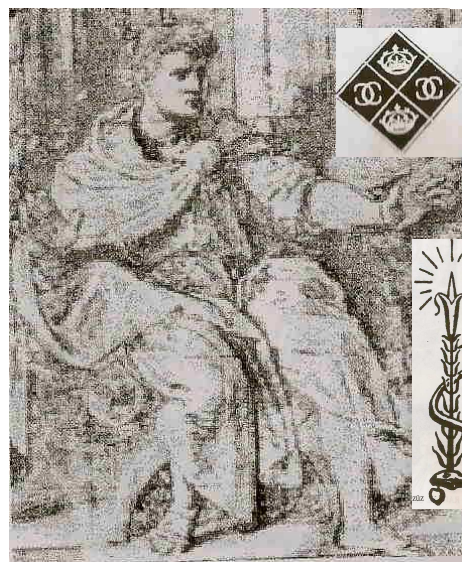


More info at *The Ancient Heathen*
□ *sir Cult*, page 58.



Gustav Vasa, Gustav I, 1523-1560
1495-1560. crowned
King of Sweden, protestant
Motto: All power is of God
(Latin: Omnis Potestas a Deo)

If God (is) with us, who (is) then against us
(Latin: Si Deus pro nobis quis contra nos)
Blessed (is) the man who feareth the Lord,
(latin: Beatus qui timet Dominum)
The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof
(Latin: Domini est terra et plentitudo eius)
On the Vasa throne



Queen Kristina, 1632-1654
on her silver throne, crowned.
Abdicated and moved to Rome
Motto; Wisdom is the realm's support.
Converted to Catholicism

Of all the mottos, only Kristina's deals with knowledge, the others were religious. The Bull God Christer Philip R (connected to my father's paternity issue) is close to Sweden via Gustaf III. According to a portrait of King Birger in St. Bendts Kirke in Ringsted, pp 49-50 above, there will be a fight between the Bull and the Ox, the present king, Son of Crimes.



Gustaf III of Sweden, 1772-1792
1746-1792
King of Sweden, crowned
Motto: Fatherland
on Kristina's silver throne
house of Holstein-Gottorp



Both the Vasa
Dynasty and the
House of Bernadotte
coincide with
Revelation, see below.

More info at *The Fourth Pyramid
which Disappeared*, pp 19-22



Carl Gustaf XVI, 1973,

Motto: For Sweden, with the Times
not crowned, on Kristina's silver throne
A reincarnation of, among others Prince
Pentawer and Ramesses XI, Dynasty 20.

Karl Johan XIV, 1818-1844,
Motto: The love of the people my reward, crowned
More info at *Prince of Ponte Corvo, or...*



Gustav Vasa, Gustav I, 1523-1560
1495-1560

Founder of the Vasa Dynasty, Protestant, on his Vasa throne



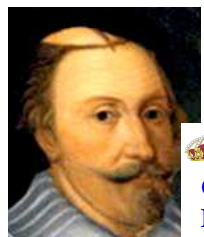
Erik XIV, 1560-1568
1533-1568



Johan III, 1568-1592
1537-1593



Sigismund, 1587-1632
(1566-1632)



Karl IX, 1604-1611
1550-1611



Gustav II Adolf, 1611-1632
(1514-1632)
The Northern Lion
(Gustav Adolf II the Great)



**Queen Kristina of
Sweden, 1626-1689**
Abdicated in 1654
Last individual of the Vasa
Dynasty



Karl Johan XIV, 1818-1844
Motto: The love of the people, my reward, crowned
Founder of the house of Bernadotte
On Queen Kristina's silver throne
More info at *Prince of Ponte Corvo, or...*



Oscar I, 1844-1859
Motto: Right and
Truth, crowned



Karl XV, 1859-1872
Motto: By law the land
shall be built, crowned



Oscar II, 1872-1907
Motto: The welfare of
Sweden, crowned



Gustaf V, 1907-1950
Motto: With the people
for the Fatherland
not crowned

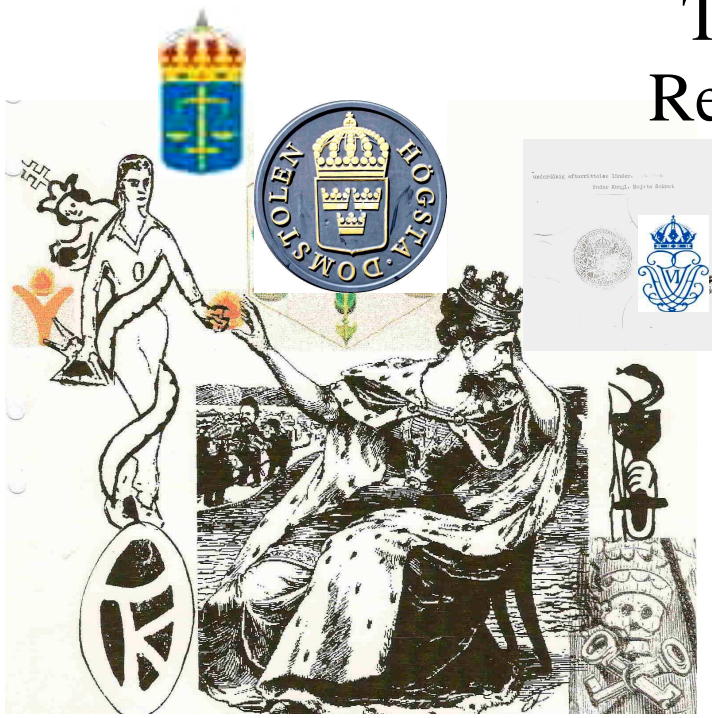


Gustaf Adolf VI, 1950-1973
Motto: Duty above all
not crowned

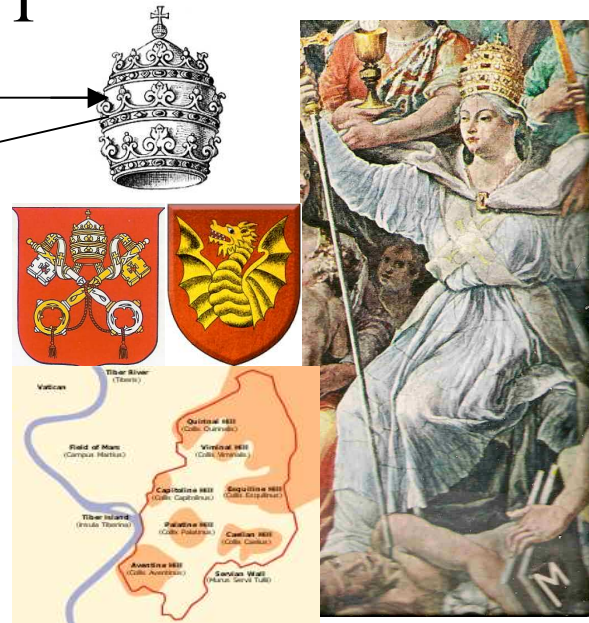


Carl Gustaf XVI, 1973
Valspråk: For Sweden – with
the times
not crowned
The last individual of the house
of Bernadotte

The Beast Rev.17:8-11



The Kingdom of Mother Svea of Sweden, connected to my father TK's paternity issue 1958-1991.



Seven hills, the Dragon and the Virgin, upon which the Roman Catholic Mother Church rests.

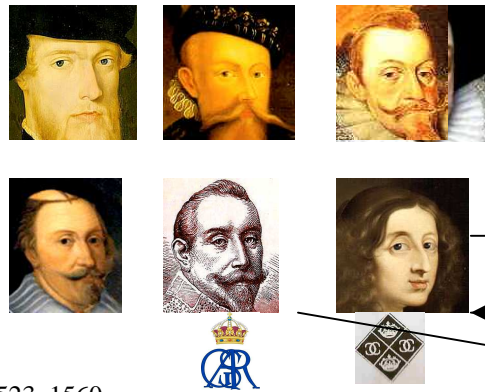
".../ The beast that you saw was, and is not, and will ascend out of the bottomless pit and go to perdition. And those who dwell on the earth will marvel, whose names are not written in the Book of Life from the foundation of the world, when they see the beast that was, and is not, and yet is.

Here is the mind which has wisdom: The seven heads are seven mountains on which the woman sits. There are also seven kings. Five have fallen, one is, and the other has not yet come. And when he comes, he must continue a short time. The beast that was, and is not, is himself also the eighth, and is of the seven, and is going to perdition /.../."

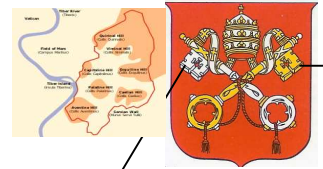


Gustav Vasa, Gustav I, 1523–1560
1495-1560

Founder of the Vasa Dynasty, Protestant, on his Vasa throne



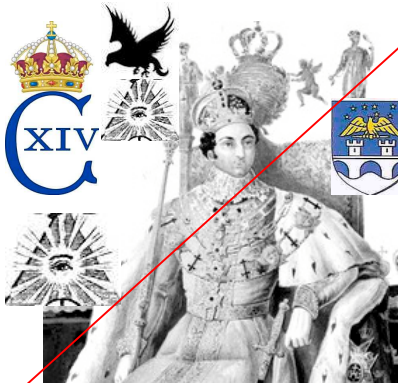
(7) seven crowned kings



Gustaf Adolf II's illegitimate son



Norek



Karl Johan XIV, 1818-1844

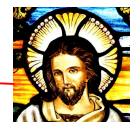
Motto: The love of the people, my reward, crowned

Founder of the house of Bernadotte, on Queen Kristina's silver throne



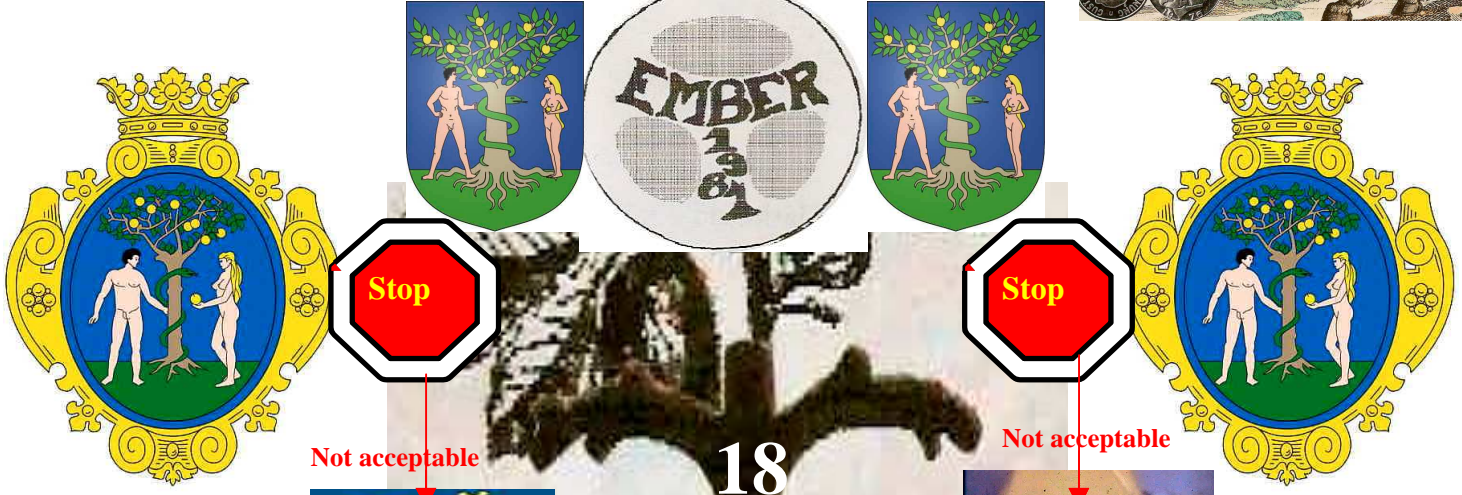
Seven kings, five of them fell, two left.

Christer R
A reincarnation of, among others, Kristina, one of the seven crowned monarchs



The Beast and Jesuit Christer Philip R took over Christer R's identity and is number eight (Gustaf III) (Trinity)

The Beast in Revelation. This text is very clever. The woman who sits on seven mountains is the Mother Church/the Holy See in the Vatican. Seven hills are also symbols of seven kings, but they cannot be found in the Vatican despite of the fact that it is also a monarchy. Seven kings in this context constitute a dynasty in another country, such as the Kingdom of Sweden, "the Vasa Dynasty" and "the House of Bernadotte". "Five have fallen, one is, and the other has not yet come. And when he comes, he must continue a short time." – The first five kings of the house of Bernadotte belong to the Bernadotte family, but they are not in the picture any more. **One is** was King Gustaf Adolf VI who was not a member of the Bernadotte family but who sealed my father's paternity issue in 1966, "Duty above all". During his reign the Lion Tibor E, my father's foster son, was murdered and was replaced by the Lamb Christer R from my family with the assistance of the Holy See. – "and the other has not yet come. And when he comes, he must continue a short time." This person is King Carl Gustav XVI, "For Sweden, with the Times". A short time in this context is around 40 years. During his reign Christer R, son of Norek, was removed. He is one of the seven, but the Beast/Bull Christer Philip R assumed his false identity and instead became number eight. – During and after the court procedures on maintenance, no child was displayed" that was, and is not, and yet is." This is how the legal system in the Kingdom of Sweden works with the head of state, the king, at the top. It has no counterpart on this planet. More info at *Evolution*, pp 102-109. – The next step must be *Republic* in Sweden.



Maybe the world now understands why the Bull God/Beast wants to steal my family tree, something that will never happen. – I am father's only-begotten Son and my father is also the only-begotten Son of his infinite, great Father according to nature's laws and birthright. The Father is also a Man. This is a family matter and has nothing to do with religion and the earthly gods. More info at *Omnipotent Akhenaten*, page 21 and *Evolution*, pp 102-109. Brief look back at the original seven hills and kings below...



Seven hills – Seven kings Rome's original seven kings 753-509 B.C.



Numa Pompilius
715 – 672 B.C.)
Sabine

Tullus Hostilius,
672-640 B.C.

Ancus Marcius,
640-616 B.C.
Sabine



Lucius Tarquinius Priscus, the elder
616-578 B.C.
Etruscan



Servius Tullius,
557-534 B.C.
Etruscan



Lucius Tarquinius Superbus,
533-509 B.C.
Etruscan



King Quirinus,
753-717
Founder



Numa Pompilius 715 – 672
B.C. Sabine



Tullus Hostilius,
672-640 B.C.



Ancus Marcius,
640-616 B.C.
Sabine



Lucius Tarquinius Priscus, the elder
616-578 B.C. Etruscan



Servius Tullius, 557-534 B.C.
Etruscan



Lucius Tarquinius Superbus,
533-509 B.C. Etruscan

Rome's first seven kings 753-509 B.C. The founder of this dynasty was the Serpent God himself, King Quirinus, who ascended the throne on April 21, 753 B.C. The seventh and last king could have been the Bull God himself, a reincarnation in Lucius Tarquinius Superbus. This dynasty with seven kings coincides with Romulus and Remus B.C. Both the Serpent God/Israel's God and the Bull God/Baal/Jupiter were among the seven kings. This dynasty is not a possible choice, since it existed before our computation of time. More info at *High Priest Caiaphas' Will*, pp 34-45.



Chaldean Dynasty, 626-539 B.C.



Nabopolassar 626-605 B.C.
658-605
Anonymous parents
Ruler of the world
Founder of the Chaldean dynasty



Nebuchadnezzar II 605-562 B.C.
630-562
Ruler of the world
Son of Nabopolassar
Chaldean dynasty
The Bull proclaimed himself
God



Amel-Marduk Evil-Merodak 561-560 B.C.
581-560
Ruler of the world
Son of Nebuchadnezzar II
Chaldean dynasty



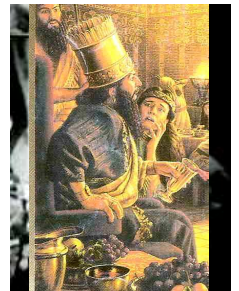
Nerglissar 559-556 B.C.
Around 575-556
Ruler of the world
Son of Nebuchadnezzar II
Chaldean dynasty



Labaši-Marduk 556-f.v.t.
Ruler of the world
Son of Nerglissar
Chaldean dynasty



Nabonidus 556-539 B.C.
Nabu-na'id
609-539
Ruler of the world
Son of Nabu-balatsu-ikbi
Chaldean dynasty



Belshazzar 552-541, 539 B.C. Bel-šar-usur
Ruler of the world
Son of Nabonidus or Nabu-kudurri-usur?
Chaldean dynasty
Last king, murdered in 539 B.C.

Nabopolassar, 626-605

Nebuchadnezzar II, 605-562



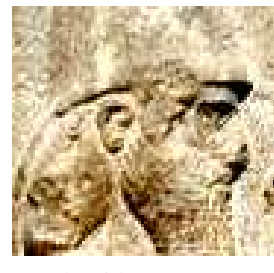
Amel-Marduk, 561-560



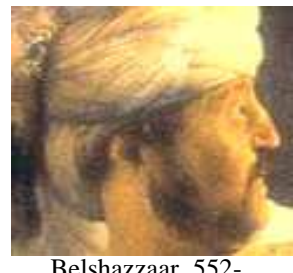
Nerglissar, 559-556



Labaši-Marduk, 556



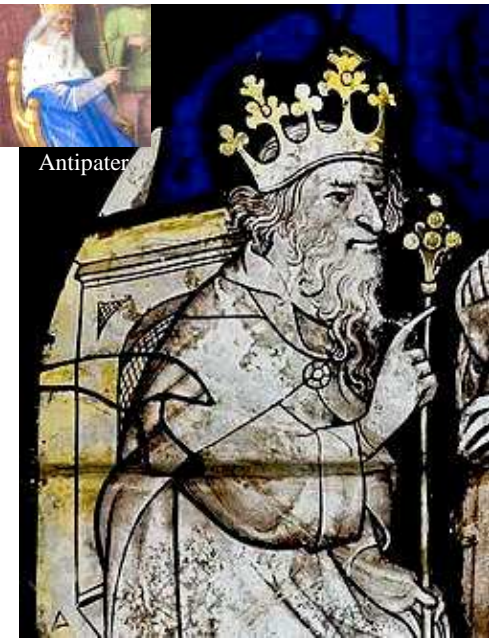
Nabonidus, 556-539



Belshazzar, 552-541, murdered 539

The Chaldean dynasty, 626-539 B.C, may have been history's shortest dynasty, not even 100 years old. The dynasty comprised **seven** kings. It seems as if this dynasty belonged to the realm of the Bull in contemporary Babylonia, despite differences in the family. The Bull God/Baal/Jupiter (Nebuchadnezzar II, 605-562) was part of the dynasty, he was one among the seven kings. But, as the dynasty existed before our computation of time, it is not a possible choice. The Chaldean dynasty coincided with Daniel's times in connection with his father's paternity issue. More info at *Aries, Capricorn and the End of Time*, pp 1-6 and *Hanging Gardens of Babylon*.

Herodian Dynasty, 37 and 93 B.C.



Antipater



Herod Archelaus, 4-6 B.C.
4-16 B.C.
Prince of Samaria, Judea,
Edoma
Son of Herod I
Herodian dynasty



Herod Antipas, 4 B.C. –
39 A.D.
22 B.C.-39 A.D.
Tetrarch of Galilee,
Perea.
Son of Herod I
Herodian dynasty



Herod Philip, 4 B.C.- 34
A.D.
24 B.C.- 34 A.D.
Tetrarch of Bashan
Son of Herod I?
Herodian dynasty

Herod the Great, 37, B.C- 4 A.D
73 B.C.-4 A.D.
King of Judea, Palestine
Son of Antipater,
Greek origin
Founder of the Herodian dynasty
A reincarnation of, among others,
Nebuchadnezzar II, 605-562



Herod II Philip, 4 B.C-
33 A.D.
27 B.C.- 33 A.D.
Tetrarch of Iturea, Trachonitis
Son of Herod I?
Herodian dynasty



Herod Agrippa I, 41- 44
A.D.
10 B.C.- 44 A.D.
King of Judea
Son of Aristobulus IV
Herodian dynasty



Herod Agrippa II, 48 – 93
A.D.
27 - 93 (100) A.D.
King of Judea
Son of Herod Agrippa I
Herodian dynasty
The 7th and last king



Herod the great, 37, B.C.-
4 A.D.
Herod I
(The Bull God Baal, Jupiter)



Herod Archelaus,
4 B.C - 6 A.D.



Herod Antipas,
4 B.C. – 39 A.D.



Herod Philip,
4 B.C.- 34 A.D.



Herod II Philip,
4 B.C.-33 A.D.

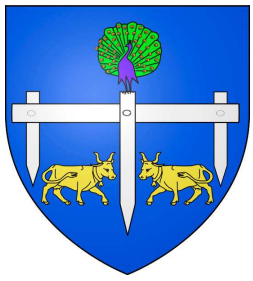


Herod Agrippa I, 41-
44 A.D.

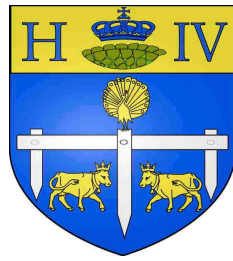


Herod Agrippa II,
48 – 93 A.D.

The Herodian dynasty coincided with Carpenter Joseph's paternity issue with the Jew Joseph Jr, son of Jewess Mary. Later on also Izates II/Jesus entered the picture, son of Queen Helena. The Herod royal family belonged to the Bull dynasty, as did the Babylonian Chaldean dynasty. This royal family was very active and powerful and murdered, among others, John (the Baptist), formerly Julius Caesar, (Herod Philip) and assisted in the crucifixion of the Jew Joseph Jr, formerly King David (Herod Antipas). There was no biological connection to the Jews in the royal family. Herod II Philip and Herod Agrippa I, among others, were not Bulls. More info at *The Sun at a Disadvantage*, pp 107-108 and *Foundation Stone*, pp 31-33. The Bull God was one of the seven kings, but the dynasty is not valid in this context. What do they have in common, these seven-king dynasties? They all coincided with Cosmic Adam's paternity issue, so the Beast in Revelation 17:8-11 will be referred to a kingdom where a paternity issue will appear. The kingdom is Sweden, where my father's paternity issue took place between 1958 and 1991. Gustaf III was king of Sweden, the dynasty was Holstein-Gottorp.

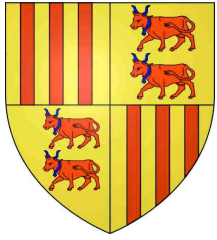


House of Bernadotte



and its origin.

Let us look back to the town of Pau, France

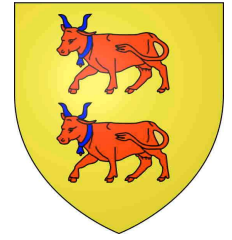


Jean de Latour
Around 1520-1580

Married



Estebéne de Butleret de **Bernadotte**
Around 1565-1629

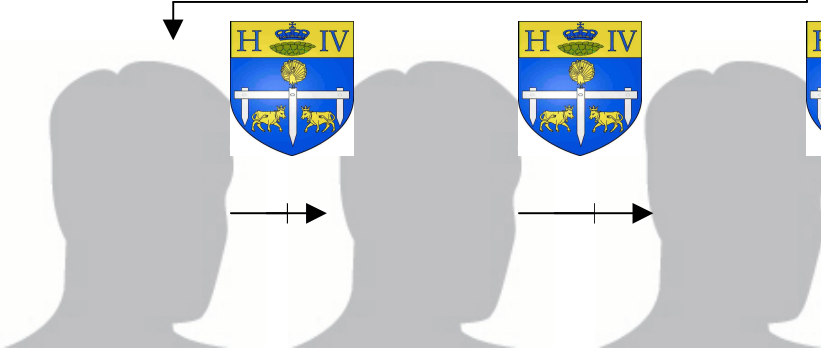


Germaine de **Bernadotte** de Latour
Around 1587-1639

Married



Jeandou de Pouey
Around 1555-1639



Pierre Bernadotte
Pau, 1624-1649

Jean Bernadotte
(Jean de Pouey)
Pau, 1649-1698

Jean Bernadotte
Pau, 1683-1760
Tailor



Jean Henri Bernadotte
Pau, 1711-1780,
Lawyer



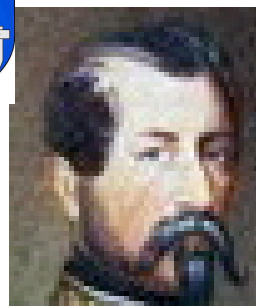
Jean **Evangéliste** Bernadotte
Pau, 1754- 1813,
Baron, lawyer



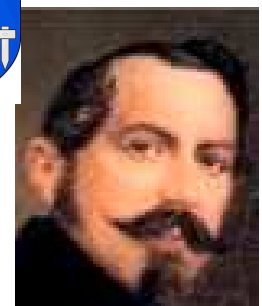
Arnaud Bernadotte
Pau, 1761-1762
Son of Jean Henri
Bernadotte



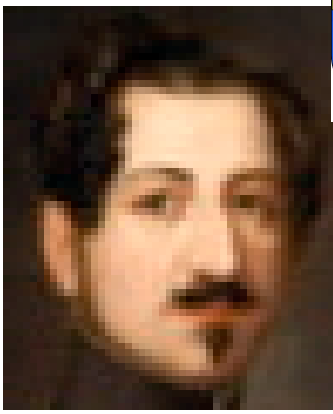
Jean **Baptiste** Julius Bernadotte,
Pau, 1763- 1844,
King of Sweden and Norway, 1818-1844
Son of Jean Henri Bernadotte



Joseph Frans Oscar Bernadotte
Paris, 1799-1859,
Oscar I, 1844-1859
King of Sweden
Son of Jean **Evangéliste** Bernadotte



Gustave Bernadotte,
Pau 1800-1887
Son of Jean **Evangéliste**
Bernadotte



Oscar Bernadotte,
Pau, 1807-1883
Son of Jean **Evangéliste**
Bernadotte



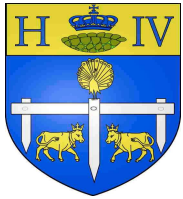
Joseph Frans Oscar Bernadotte
Paris, 1799-1859,
Oscar I, 1844-1859
King of Sweden
Son of Jean **Evangéliste** Bernadotte



Carl XV, Bernadotte
Stockholm, 1859-1872
King of Sweden
Elder son of Oskar I



Oscar II, Bernadotte
Stockholm, 1872-1907
King of Sweden, younger son of Oskar I



Gustaf V, Bernadotte
Stockholm, 1907-1950
King of Sweden, the last king of the
Bernadotte family

de Pouey or Bernadotte

According to records, Jean de Latour married Estebéne de Butleret de **Bernadotte**. The marriage produced a daughter named Germaine de **Bernadotte** de Latour. She later on married Jeandou de Pouey. They had a son, Pierre Bernadotte, actually Pierre de Pouey after his father's surname. But Pierre Bernadotte received his mother's family name Bernadotte shortly after birth and in that way the family name was established during Pope Urban VIII's pontificate. Pierre Bernadotte's son was Jean Bernadotte, who was called Jean de Pouey. Jean Bernadotte's son was also called Jean Bernadotte. He was a tailor and in Pau and the surrounding countryside he was called Tailor de Pouey. His son was Jean Henri Bernadotte, lawyer, and in his days the family name spread and is now well known all over the world.

But, the family name Bernadotte comes from the mother Estebéne de Bernadotte and the daughter Germaine de Bernadotte. Daughters do not carry family names and family trees. For some reason the male family name de Pouey was changed into the female Bernadotte, but Jeandou de Pouey was the progenitor of the Bernadotte family.

The question remains: Why did the mother Germaine de **Bernadotte** change the family name de Pouey to Bernadotte, which eventually became a royal name in Sweden? Anyway – the progenitor really was Jeandou de Pouey, according to the records above.



Jeandou de Pouey
Pau, around 1555-1639

The pro-
genitor of..



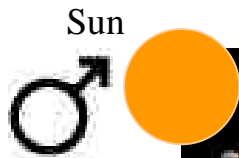
Gustaf V, Bernadotte
Stockholm, 1907-1950
King of Sweden

The last king
of ...

Christianity, Tool of Death

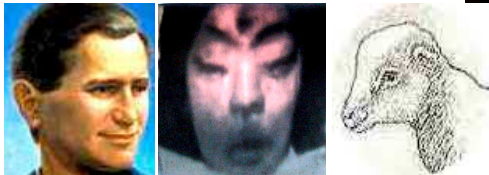
Rev. 1-18.

Moon



The Lamb (Virgin/Serpent), Jesus the Lamb, Izates II, Christer R, son of Helena, my father's cousins' child, born in Hungary in 1948, took over, unaware, the Lion's identity.

The Lion, Joseph Jr, Bethlehem, Nazareth and Tibor E, Linköping, Stockholm, son of Jewess Maria, born exactly at midnight on Christmas Eve 1958 in Linköping. My father Tibor Kemény's foster son. Murdered in Stockholm in 1971.



The Bull, Jesus Belzeebub, ancient Baal/the Lord; John, Mark, Christer Philip R, took over the Lamb's false identity, calls himself a Jew and the Sun, thus an anti-Christ.



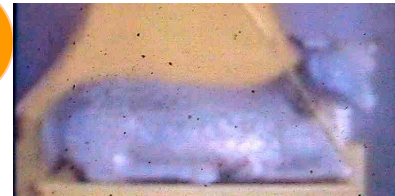
The Vatican's new coat of arms from 2013

See above
The truth is that the Lion never belonged to Christianity. The Lion was and remained a Jew and a heathen.

The intersecting yellow keys mean that one is to be killed, the other will stay alive.



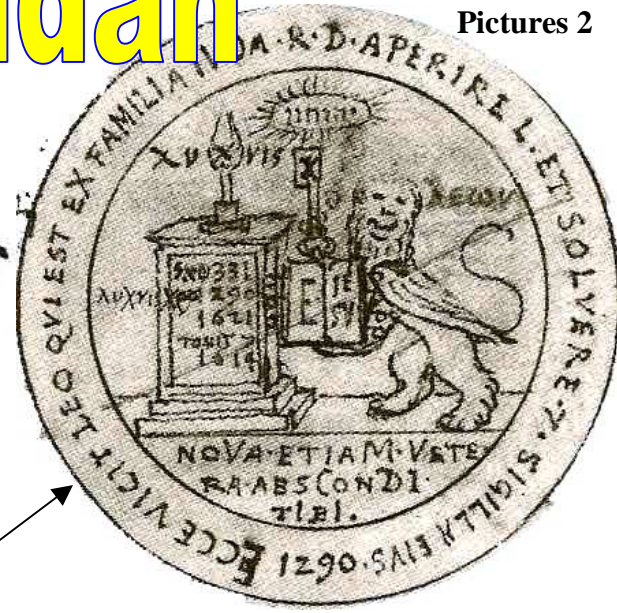
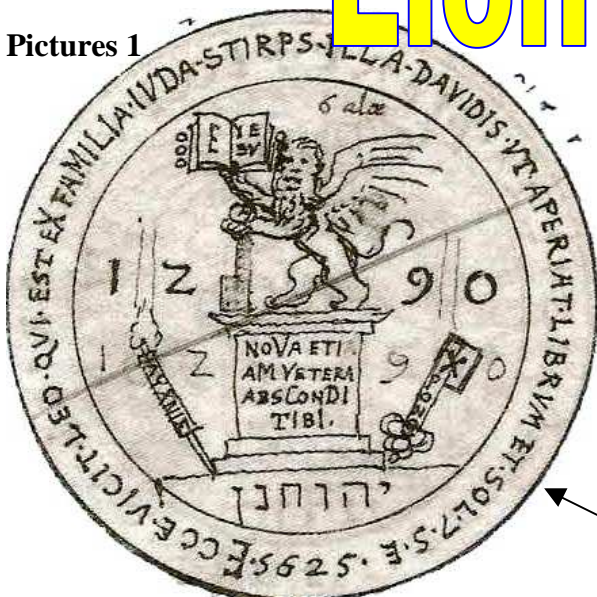
The Lion of Judah



Lion of Judah

Pictures 1

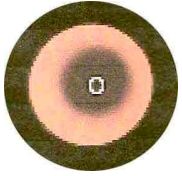
Pictures 2



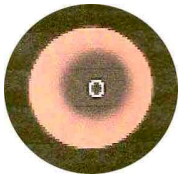
Uppsala University Library

Pictures #1 and #2 depict the Lion, David of Judea, in 1290 (reign of King **Magnus Ladulås**). There is an "E" in both pictures. The key on #1 reminds me of David's key which is described in Revelation. David was reincarnated in Linköping on Christmas Eve 1958 as the Jewish boy **Tibor E, the Lion of Linköping**, son of the Jewess **Maria E**. The key is also a symbol of "God's secrets" which the Ox, the king, has crushed in connection with my father's paternity issue. **Gustaf Adolf II** was also called the **Lion of the North**.

Motto:
Life is Knowledge

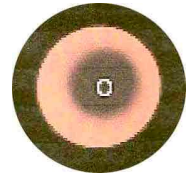


Motto:
Life is Knowledge

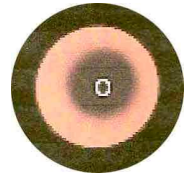


Motto:
Life is Knowledge

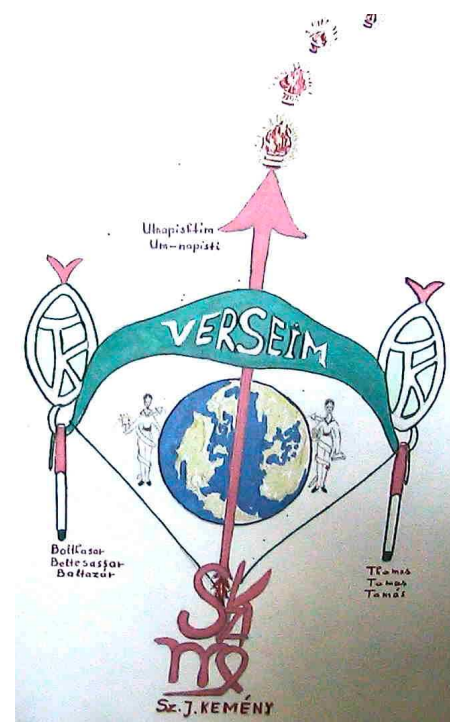
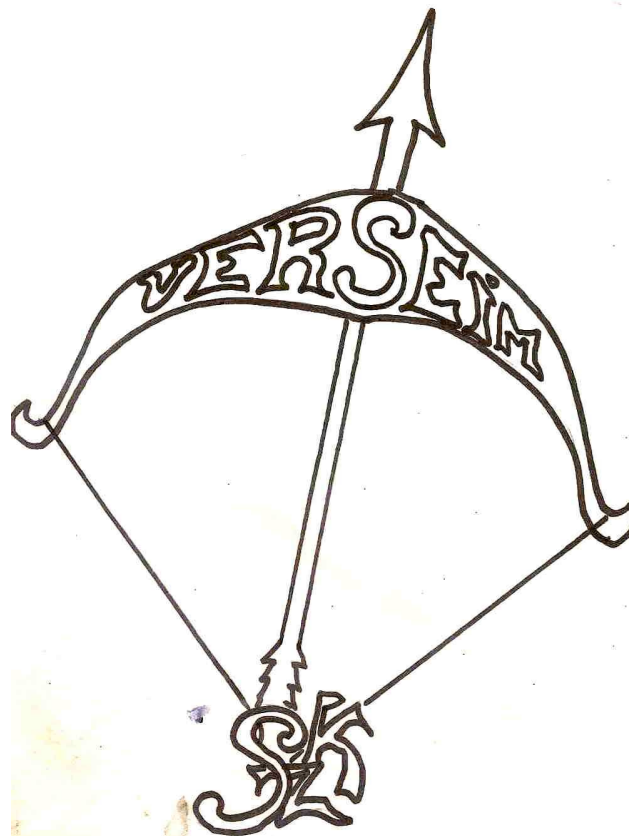
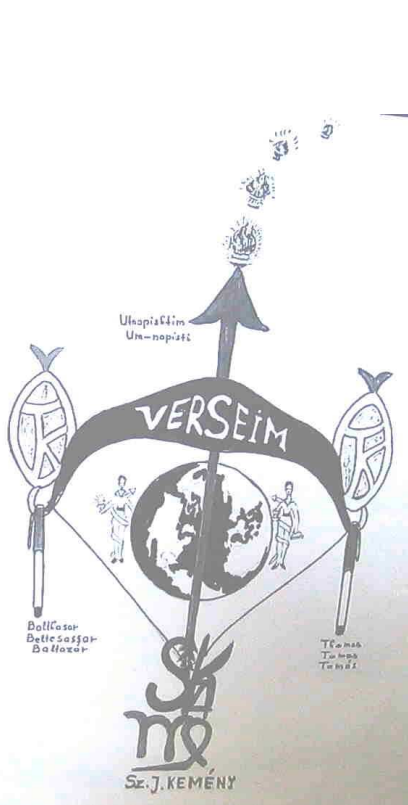
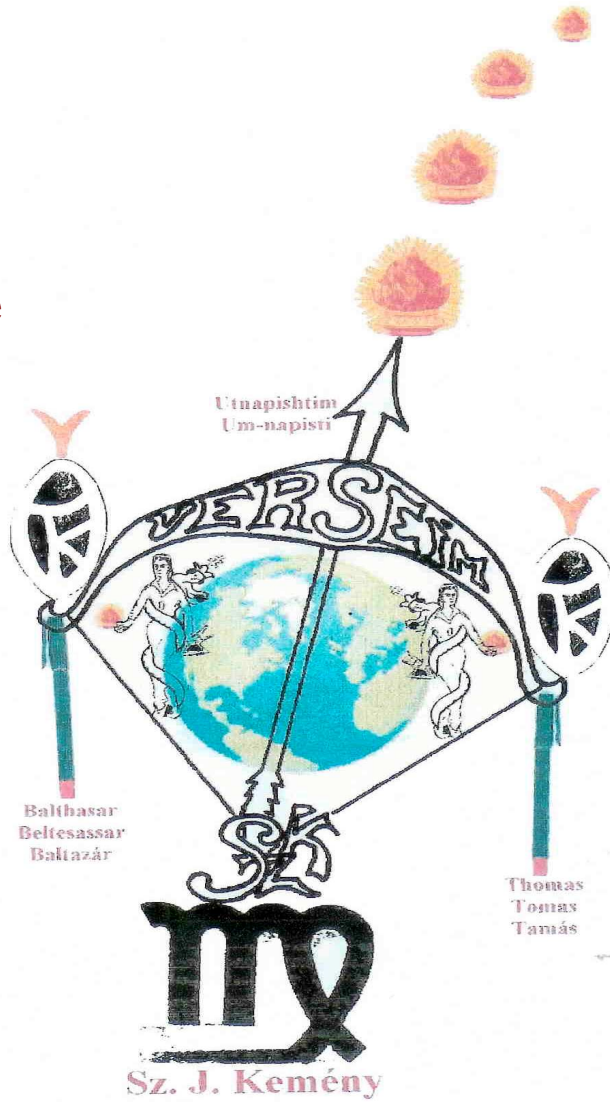
Motto:
Knowledge is Life



Motto:
Knowledge is Life



Motto:
Knowledge is Life



03/09/1981

Drawing by Tibor Kemény

Madách Imre, Tragedy of Man, 1861



Madách Imre



Madách Imre

I want to finish this topic, *The King of Polar Light and His Secret*, where the original Lord is the Father of the Gods, Anu. His son is Earthly Adam (Enki) and his daughter is Eve (Ninhursag). Cosmic Adam, bearer of light, and the Lord/Serpent God are the main players in his life's work. The Serpent God wriggles round Man, and Cosmic Adam and it is important to keep them apart. Lucifer (Latin 'bearer of Light'). The Lord Bull God copies the Serpent and takes over his position. The bearer of Death is in the darkness, not in the light, and is not human.

Introduction

/.../

The Lord/Serpent God to Anu, father of the Gods:

You can have your wishes.
Look at the Earth, among the trees of Eden.
These two slender trees in the middle of Eden
I curse them, then you can have them.

Cosmic Adam/Bringer of Light to the Lord/Serpent and Bull God:

You act with greedy hands, but you are a powerful Lord –
A small piece of land under my foot is for me enough
Where the foot of denial gets stuck,
And your world will be defeated.

/.../

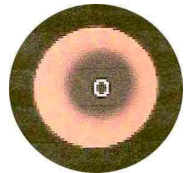
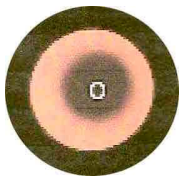
Conclusion

/.../

Eve: I understand this song...

Earthly Adam: I suspect so, and will follow.
Just that end, I could forget just that!

Lord/Serpent God to Earthly Adam:
I have told you, Man: Struggle and have faith in confidence!



God. Lamb/Serpent



The lord, Bull

I can also add that our galaxy continues on its natural way to its final destination without the Earth's science and advice. Nobody cares about what science has come up with here on Earth. Some researchers and scientists will disappear into lies and illusions. Science, unfortunately, will acquire the same status as religion and politics.

The Bull/Beast copies the Lamb and wants to become the new Man without human blood.

End of Time



Dan 12:4 and 12:13

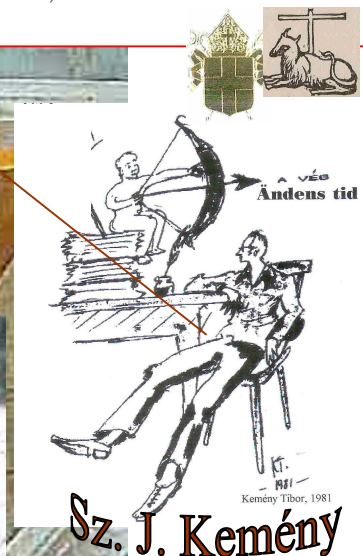
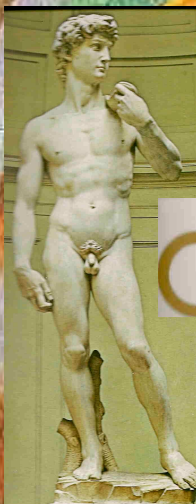
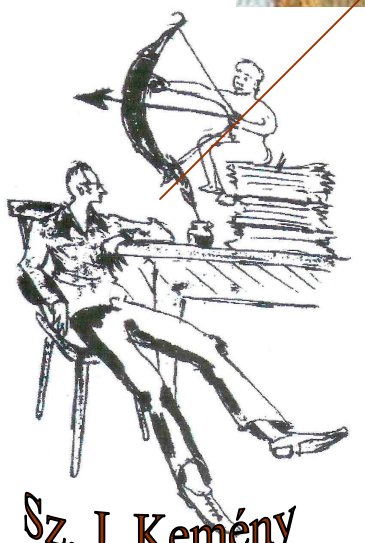
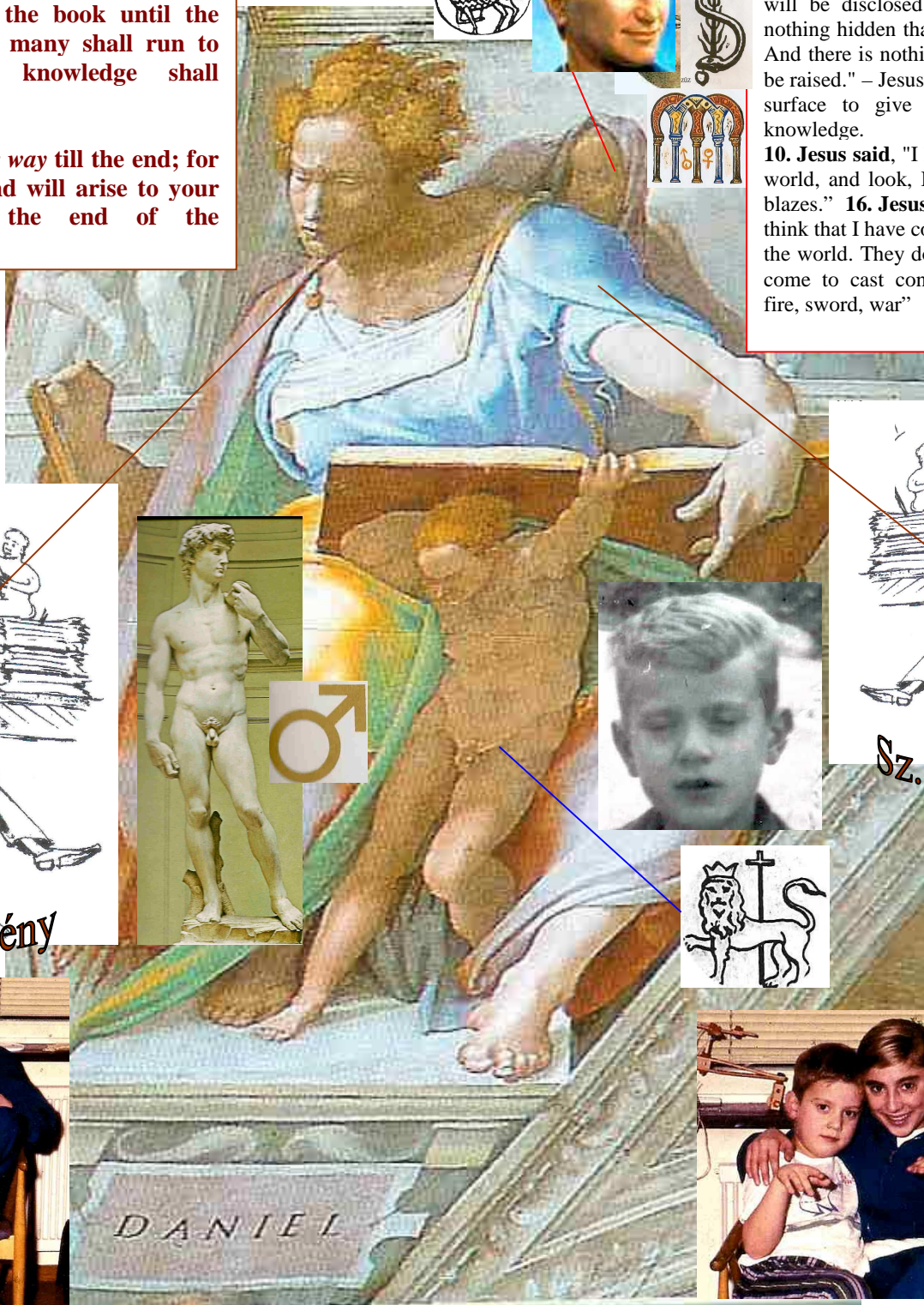
"/.../ But you, Daniel, shut up the words, and seal the book until the time of the end; many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall increase."

"But you, go *your way* till the end; for you shall rest, and will arise to your inheritance at the end of the days./.../"

Finally:

5, Jesus said, "Know what is in front of your face, and what is hidden from you will be disclosed to you. For there is nothing hidden that will not be revealed. And there is nothing buried that will not be raised." – Jesus, too, wanted secrets to surface to give the world access to knowledge.

10. Jesus said, "I have cast fire upon the world, and look, I'm guarding it until it blazes." 16. Jesus said, "Perhaps people think that I have come to cast peace upon the world. They do not know that I have come to cast conflicts upon the earth: fire, sword, war"

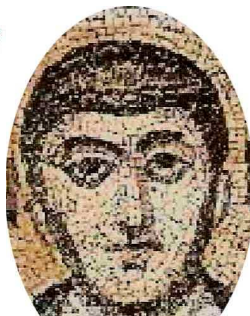
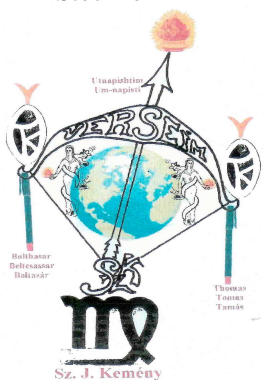


Tibor E and I, Szabolcs Josef
Photo: Tibor Kemény 1964
Stockholm



Tibor E and I, Szabolcs Josef
Photo: Tibor Kemény 1964
Stockholm

Michelangelo, Daniel, Sistine Chapel,
Rome, 1511



Thomas, Tomas, Tamás

