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The French Revolution



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As usual, this is my personal opinion, arrived at by private research

Since I have recently published [a long paper on Napoleon](#), we know what to look for here: indication the French Revolution was not a republican revolution, but a coup against the Aristocracy and Church by the financiers, *hiding* behind republican fronts and stories.

You will say that as an investigator, I should enter this research with no preconceptions. But given what we now know about history since the Renaissance, that wouldn't be “objective”, it would just be foolish. In the absence of evidence, you make no assumptions. But with evidence piled up around you in mountains, your assumption should be that any new question that looks like old questions will be answered in the same way.

As usual, I will start at Wikipedia, using it as indication of the latest misdirection. We will then link out from there to other sources.

It doesn't take long to find confirmation of that thesis, since we quickly come upon Loménie de Brienne. To deal with a major financial crisis, King Louis XVI called an Assembly of Notables in 1787. Its head was Brienne, at the time an Archbishop and later a Cardinal. Not only was Brienne head of this Assembly, he soon replaced Calonne as finance minister of France. He dissolved the Assembly just a few months after it was convened, making sure it achieved nothing.



Who was this Loménie de Brienne? Well, the Brienne is the clue, although you aren't ever told that. The “de” tells us he was from Brienne, and there was nothing of importance in Brienne except the Château we studied in my previous paper on Napoleon. Napoleon later went to school there. What we found beyond that was that this Brienne-le- Château was an age-old hide-out of prominent crypto-Jews in France, with ties to the thrones of Sweden and Poland (through the family **Vasa**—remember that, it is about to come up again), the military academies, and everything else. So we may assume this Loménie de Brienne was the same sort of person. In support of that assumption, we find it very difficult to get any information about Loménie de Brienne's early life or genealogy. As with all these Brienne people, they have scrubbed their bios very thoroughly, telling you only what they want you to know.

But regardless, you should ask why Brienne would be appointed *ministre principal* in August of that year. Louis had claimed he would never have a prime minister, but this was pretty much the same thing under a variant title. Why would anyone appoint the Archbishop of Toulouse as either the head of the Assembly or principal minister? According to the history, they needed a financial expert, not an expert on ecclesiastical matters. All this combines to tell us Brienne *was* a financial expert: despite being an Archbishop, he was one of the top *Jewish* financiers in France. Which of course confirms my first guess.

You will say that as an Archbishop or Cardinal, Brienne couldn't have been Jewish. But in my previous paper on Napoleon we found Napoleon's uncle was a Cardinal. I showed that both he and Napoleon were probably Jewish. And in [my paper on the Kabbalah](#), I showed you much evidence the de' Medicis were Jewish. Since they put several Popes in the Vatican, these Popes were also Jewish.

Historian John Hardman confirms this connection of Brienne to some hidden cabal, though in a cloaked and backhanded way. On page 128 of [his book on Louis XVI](#), he says,

What Maurepas and Vergennes had sought indirectly, through the title *Chef du Conseil*, had come to Brienne directly.

Yes, and why is that? How was Brienne able to waltz into such a position? The mainstream history not only never answers that, it never *asks* that. Which lack of a question is a clue itself.

When Castries and Ségur (secretaries of state) resigned soon after, Brienne's brother the Comte [Count]

de Brienne took the position of Ségur as War Secretary.

You will tell me this Comte was later guillotined, but we will leave that question open for now. As a clue in that direction, I will tell you that despite allegedly being guillotined, his home the Hôtel de Brienne became afterwards the home of Napoleon's mother. It is now the home of the French Minister of War, which, remember, was the Comte's title 230 years ago. It is *still* called the Hôtel de Brienne. Given the mainstream story, that doesn't make much sense. But given my history, it makes perfect sense.

You know what else doesn't make sense? We are told that the Comte de Brienne was the younger brother of the Cardinal Loménie de Brienne. OK, so why did the *younger* brother get the title of Comte? These titles normally go to the eldest male in the line, one of the younger brothers going into the clergy. There is something they aren't telling us here.

Also notice that this family is said to have come from Limousin. Who else that we have looked at recently came from Limousin? Oh, that's right, George Orwell. [In my paper on Noam Chomsky](#), we looked at Orwell. His mother's last name was Limouzin, remember? That family was rich timber merchants, with large holdings in Burma. So it is possible Orwell is linked to these Briennes. That will be fodder for future research.

Historian Hardman tells us we are on the right track when, in the sub-chapter on Brienne, he says,

Indeed he [Louis XVI] is obscured from sight in much of this period [1787-9], and one is left wondering at his relationship to the events of his reign.

Really? Well, if that is so, shouldn't we ask why *he* was guillotined and not these financiers running the country?

The next red flag that raises its ugly head at Wikipedia is Freemasonry. It is admitted that almost all the major players in the Revolution were Masons. They make the usual attempt to spin that positive, telling you the Masons were freedom fighters and whatnot, but given what we have discovered over the past few years, that spin doesn't hold very well. We have seen Jewish interests infiltrating and co-opting Masonic organizations back to Francis Bacon in 1600. So it is quite possible that Masonry may be another front for Jewish financiers here. We will keep our eyes open for evidence for and against that idea.

Next is Jacques Necker, who was appointed Comptroller-General in 1777. Curiously, Necker wasn't French. He was a wealthy Swiss banker. We are told his father was German, being from Neumark (then Prussia now Poland). Necker had been a partner in the bank of Isaac Vernet, where he became very wealthy at a young age. I suspect both Vernet and Necker were Jewish. Isaac is a common Jewish name, of course, and [is not a common French name](#). Next Necker joined Peter Thellusson to found Thellusson, Necker and Cie, with banks in Paris and London. [Thellusson's father was also named Isaac, and he was also a prominent banker.] Necker ran the French side of the business while Thellusson ran the English side. Interestingly, Thellusson also became Director of the Bank of England. And he was involved in importing sugar and tobacco from the West Indies. Remember, Napoleon's wife Josephine was also involved in this, and she was also likely Jewish. But it is most important to see Necker involved in a major bank with tentacles on both sides of the Channel. This is exactly what we were looking for when we came in, since it explains how all the countries were controlled at the same time.

I will be told Necker was fired and replaced by Loménie de Brienne. But that just means one arm of the octopus was replaced by another arm. Neither man was a friend of the common man, so there is no way Necker's firing would have been seen as a *casus belli*. We are told that Necker was seen as “a representative of the people”, but does he sound like a representative of the people to you? When was a billionaire banker ever a representative of the people?

In fact, Necker argued that borrowing more money was the answer to the financial crisis. That should throw up a red flag, since Wikipedia admits Necker made his egg by “making loans to the treasury”. That means the same thing it means now. It means these bankers were happy to create financial crises, and then exploit them to loan more money, which had to be paid back to them at interest. How was it paid back? Just like now: by soaking the middle classes.

Next, we have to look at the *parlements*, which were not legislative bodies but high courts run by nobles. The historians tell us the *parlements* were the chief obstacle to any reform before the Revolution, but we will find that isn't so. We are also told they were the main enemy of the crown, but that is also not true. As a clue, we find that it wasn't the King who dissolved the *parlements*.

To understand this more fully it helps to go back to Maupeou, Chancellor of France from 1768 to 1790. Not only had he been President of the Parlement of Paris from 1763 to 1768, his father had been President before him, 1743 to 1757. And yet we are told Maupeou “is best known for his efforts to destroy the *parlements*”. Something doesn't add up there, does it? It also doesn't add up that Brienne was involved in abolishing the *parlements*. We are taught that he and Maupeou were the main forces against the *parlements*. But remember that Brienne's brother was a Count, which is a noble. If the *parlements* were the main enemy of the King, why didn't the King dissolve them? Instead, we see it was these “nobles” like Brienne and Maupeou dissolving their own bodies of power. From this alone, we can peg Brienne and Maupeou as hidden agents of some sort. Like Brienne, Maupeou was an agent of the financiers. The *parlements* were being attacked because they were an arm of the aristocracy, and **the financiers were enemy number one of the aristocracy.**

We get more evidence of that here:

The initial roster of Notables included 137 nobles, among them many future revolutionaries, such as [Honoré Gabriel Riqueti, comte de Mirabeau](#), and [Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette](#), hero of the [American Revolution](#).

Does that make any sense? Why would these nobles become revolutionaries against themselves? We are told they were just virtuous guys, allies of the common man, but if you believe that you need to lower your dosage. A much more likely assumption is that they were allies of the financiers, and that they had agreed to sell out their own people for the promise of future riches and position.



To test that theory, let us take a quick look at Mirabeau. He was from the very wealthy Riqueti family, originally Italian, and they had made their money in trade in Marseilles. Mirabeau's great grandfather had bought his title of *marquis* in 1685, just a hundred years before the current mess. His grandfather had been a colonel under Louis XIV. His father married a woman sight-unseen for her estates. She was the daughter of a general and widow of a real marquis. Although this father never rose above captain and soon left the army to hang out with writers like Clapiers and Pompignan, he was knighted in the Order of St. Louis. This is supposed to be an award for exceptional officers, but Mirabeau was not an exceptional officer. We must suppose he was knighted for other reasons. It is also useful to note that the cross of St. Louis could be given to *non-nobles*.

But hold onto your seat, because Mirabeau the elder received another cross, one that decides this question. In 1772, the King of Sweden, Gustav III, awarded Mirabeau the Grand Cross of the Order of **Vasa**. Those who have read my paper on Napoleon will be laughing out loud, since I showed there that the house of Vasa went back to Poland in the 16th century, and was founded by the crypto-Jewish family of Radziwiłł. Finding that one word Vasa here is like finding a pot of gold. It is strong evidence Mirabeau was also a crypto-Jew. We had already seen some pointers in that direction with the family being merchants from Marseilles and so on, but the name Vasa decides the question for me. I had meant to cover Mirabeau the younger more thoroughly, but after that, what is the point? I will just tell you that he allegedly died in 1791 of natural causes at age 42, before the major bloodletting began. Convenient. His father died in 1789.



What about Lafayette? Well, we get all the early warning signs, such as his being made a major general at age 19. [That even beats Custer](#). Although his arrest was ordered by the Revolution in 1792, he escaped by fleeing north to the Netherlands, where he was allegedly captured by Austrian troops. This whole story sets the tone, since it makes not a lick of sense. That is why I am leading with it. Lafayette allegedly spent most of his time in jail in Olmutz. But you may want to remind yourself that Francis II was Holy Roman Emperor, and of course was an enemy of the French Revolution. His aunt was Queen Marie Antoinette. Remember, Lafayette had lived at Versailles and was a personal friend of the Queen. So there is no way Francis would have kept Lafayette in jail for five years, or any other amount of time. Of course the same can be said for Prussia, which was even then fighting France on that front. The King of France had already been captured by Revolutionaries by that time, so if Prussia was fighting anyone, it would have to be the Revolutionaries. Why would the King of Prussia jail an aristocrat fleeing the Revolution? There is no chance Lafayette spent even a day in jail in either Austria or Prussia. Also ridiculous is the story about Lafayette and his wife being sent money by the American Congress. It is ridiculous because Lafayette was a multi-millionaire. By age 12 he already had a yearly income of 150,000 livres. And since he was an actor hired by the bankers in this story, his wealth could not have been seized by the Revolutionaries or anyone else. He was above all that. I will show you evidence for that below.

Which remind us of another thing that makes no sense in this saga. All the time the Revolution is happening, France is supposed to be fighting Prussia, England, and several other countries. It is not only fighting these wars, it is winning. How can a country undergoing a protracted revolution be fighting a successful war on several fronts? All its officers, from lieutenants to generals, are noblemen, and should be fighting against the Revolutionaries. Beyond that, all administration should be in chaos, since the old administrators were also nobles or clergy. You would expect a Revolution led by the Third Estate to make the country ripe for invasion by all these surrounding armies, led by English, Prussian, Spanish and Austrian aristocrats, and yet you see nothing like that. England was led by George III at the time, who was of the house of Hanover (German). The Bourbons were still in control of Spain.

Which brings us to the next question. Since Louis XVI of France was a Bourbon, why didn't Spain step into help him? Spain did nothing until 1793, when it quietly protested the murder of Louis XVI. Instead of declaring war on France, France declared war on Spain. Does that make any sense to you?

But back to Lafayette. His bio is goldmine. He became a Freemason at age 18. But why would someone living in Versailles with the King become a Freemason? Lafayette was allegedly a top noble, and the nobles didn't need to join a club like Freemasonry, seeing that they were already members of a more prestigious club. Next, although we are told Lafayette was wildly anti-British from an early age, being made a major general in the US Army at age 19, we find his uncle was the Ambassador to Britain, living in London. Lafayette was sent to him in 1777 and he spent almost a month in London, where he was presented to King George III.

Next, Lafayette went to South Carolina for the American Revolution, as we know. The mainstream histories tell us he went against the orders of his father-in-law Noailles, who also happened to be his superior officer, but that is bollocks. We are even told the King issued a decree, naming Lafayette, that forbid French officers from serving in America. So we are expected to believe Lafayette ignored both his commanding officer and the King. For this he was put under house arrest for eight days upon his return. Note the number! Why eight days? Not a week, but *eight days*.

Lafayette's time in the US is full of bold contradictions, as when we are told in one paragraph that Washington told him “a division would not be possible because he was of foreign birth”, and then a couple of paragraphs later we are told he took over the division previously commanded by Major General Adam Stephen. These historians just make up whatever they want from moment to moment. I suggest to you it is all a fiction.

When Lafayette was appointed to the Estates-General, he came as a representative of Riom. This is interesting because Riom was the seat of the Dukes of Auvergne. If we check the roster, we find that this family had been infiltrated by the de' Medicis in the 16th century. Catherine de' Medici was the Duchess of Auvergne at that time, among others things. She became Queen of France in 1547 when she married Henry II. Remember, I have shown the Medicis were probably Jewish, so to see Lafayette representing Riom is peculiar, to say the least.

It is also peculiar because it reminds us Lafayette wasn't from Riom and wasn't of the line of the Dukes of Auvergne. He was from the family Motier, which has very little history. Unlike other noble families of France, its history is very truncated, and in fact looks manufactured. Lafayette is linked to a Lafayette in the time of Joan of Arc, but the link isn't very convincing. For someone living in Luxembourg Palace in 1766 and Versailles in 1775, his family history is very suspicious. For instance, he was allegedly born in Chavaniac, which at the time was in Auvergne. But it is unusual to find two noble houses that near one another. It is just 30 miles south of Riom. Besides, Chavaniac was never the family seat of a noble house, simply being attached to the Lafayette name later. It is admitted the Chateau Chavaniac didn't come into the family until it was acquired with the dowry of Lafayette's paternal grandmother just fifty years earlier.

More evidence Lafayette's genealogy has been manufactured comes from this French cache of documents ([translated here](#)). Without getting into the documents themselves, we see a giant red flag thrown up in the producer overview, where we find this:

This document largely dominated by estates and inheritances business without, however, containing any autograph of the famous general. With the exception of a copy of the marriage contract in 1773, all archives on Lafayette emanate from his procurators in Brittany (Gentlemen of The Villebaud, Morisot and Rent). A small bundle of correspondence signed the Auvergne grandmother Lafayette, Marie-Catherine de Chavaniac, is the only trace of the paternal branch.

This is clear indication of a longstanding fraud, one that someone else should investigate more fully. I haven't time for it here. However, I will point out that we find something strange on Lafayette's maternal side in around the year 1570. It is a document from that time concerning a marriage. Although the de la Riviere family appears to be inbreeding with its older branch Coëtrieux, the marriage contract dispossesses the wife of her legacy. After that, the lines of succession have to be completely redrawn. So we see a controversy where there is no reason for there to be one. This indicates something is being hidden. My belief is that, like Mirabeau, Lafayette is a crypto-Jew, with links to the other major players in this saga. I can't see any other reason for his bio to be so full of anomalies and discrepancies. In that line, I would recommend anyone continuing this investigation to search every document or link you discover for the word Vasa.

In pursuit of that idea, I quickly searched on “Lafayette Vasa”. Guess what, I hit a lode. In 1855 in New Hampshire, [we find a marriage](#) between Hon. Gustavus Vasa Fox and Virginia Lafayette Woodbury. Notice that he is not only a Vasa, but a Gustavus. This was the names of several kings of Sweden. Woodbury is a descendant of the Quincy family, so someone may find something interesting there.

But let's finish off Lafayette before moving on. To me he looks like an actor in a play, setting the stage for the next scene. Although he appeared to support both the Revolution and the King, in reality he was useful in playing into the hands of “radicals” like Robespierre. As commander of the Parisian military forces, he could easily have suppressed the radical faction with the excuse of maintaining order, but he did nothing of the sort. In manufactured circumstances, Lafayette resigned his position and left Paris. Only once the Jacobins had taken over Paris did he return, denouncing them in Assembly in terms *that made them look good*.

This was followed by the curious Brunswick Manifesto, which allegedly came from Prussia but which was admitted to have been written by Condé, a Bourbon. It was addressed to the citizens of Paris, stating that if the King was harmed the Allies would burn Paris to the ground. We are taught it had the opposite effect, precipitating the arrest of the King. However, it is never explained why the Allies made no real attempt to rescue Louis, although they had the power to do so. They *could* have burned Paris to the ground while it was being run by upstarts like Robespierre, so why didn't they?

You will tell me they were stopped at the [Battle of Valmy](#), but that is the most ridiculous battle in the history of warfare. You can see this just from the stats. Although the Allies included England, Prussia, Austria, and Spain, we are taught this army marched on Paris with only 34,000 men, almost all of them Prussian. Where was everyone else? Where was England's Navy, where was Spain's? Why no coordinated attack from land and sea? Then, we are told after losing only 184 men, the Allied army quit. They actually teach history students that the Prussian army under Brunswick quit because the French army started singing *La Marseillaise*! Thomas Carlyle, in his book on the French Revolution, records that after turning around and heading home, the Prussian army hit a patch of rain and lost 11,000 men to disease. Really? And we are supposed to buy that? These armies had never before encountered bad weather, I guess.

Many historians have found the battle curious, and many conspiracy theories as to why Brunswick retreated have been offered, including the theory he was paid to do so. But who would have paid him? We are told maybe the Bourbons paid him, fearful that the Allies arrival in Paris would lead to a quick killing of Louis, but that makes no sense. The Bourbons are supposed to have written the Brunswick Manifesto, so why would they pay to keep the Allies from rescuing Louis? According to the

mainstream story, rescue was Louis' only hope. I have a better theory: **the battle only happened on paper, and the Prussian silence was ordered and paid for by the bankers.** As now, the capitalists were in control of the books and newspapers in all these countries, so they were in control of the story. Or, they were in control of *history*. If they said it happened, it happened; and they simply refused to print the opposing version that it *didn't* happen. We will see more evidence for that below.

Although I think Lafayette was a pawn of the capitalists, it appears that he, like Orleans, was misled by them. He appears to have been truly disgusted by the rise of Napoleon, one of their own, so he had probably been told the Revolution was something it was not. He may have been a supporter of the Duc d'Orleans. Or he may have honestly thought the capitalists were ushering in some sort of age of enlightenment, what they now call a New World Order. He may have been stupid enough to fall for that old line. More likely is that his later opinions, like his distaste for Napoleon, were just a pose.

But let's leave Lafayette and go back to the calling of the Estates-General in 1789. The first red flag comes when we are taught that the “suggestion to call the Estates-General came from the Assembly of Notables”. That makes no sense. Why? Because the Estates-General included the Third Estate, or the common people. There were three estates, you know, the first being the clergy and the second being the nobles. The Assembly of Notables was made up of the first two. So why would they suggest bringing the Third Estate into the problem? In fact, we would have expected them to do everything in their power to solve the problem without including the Third Estate. If you are in the first two estates, you know that rule number one is ***never ever ever open the door*** to Republicanism. And yet we are supposed to believe that the first two estates simply sent out an invitation to the Third Estate to come help them solve their financial problem? What did they think would happen: that the commoners would show up and volunteer to pay more taxes? Did they think the Third Estate would arrive with bags of money, dumping them directly into the treasury?

No, the only reason to invite the Third Estate to take part in the coup was to use them as a pawn against the aristocracy and Church. Since neither the First Estate or the Second Estate would invite them, we must assume someone else invited them. I have shown you that someone else was the financiers. These guys had found centuries earlier that the best way to solidify their own power was to create internal strife. And the best way to create internal strife was to manufacture seemingly intractable monetary problems and get everyone pointing the finger at everyone else. The financiers would hide in the shadows until the last man fell, and then take over the wreckage.

The next red flag is that we are told the First Estate agreed to join the Third in the Estates-General, meaning the clergy joined the commoners to outvote the nobles. Not a chance that happened. We are told his alliance then created the National Assembly, which then drafted a Constitution. Was this Constitution written by clergy or commoners? Nope. It was written by Lafayette and Thomas Jefferson. That is, by an alleged nobleman and an American. Very curious.

But even Wikipedia gives us a clue here. There we find this:

This newly created National Assembly immediately attached itself onto the capitalists — the sources of the credit needed to fund the national debt — and to the common people. They consolidated the public debt and declared all existing taxes to have been illegally imposed, but voted in these same taxes provisionally, only as long as the Assembly continued to sit. This restored the confidence of the capitalists and gave them a strong interest in keeping the Assembly in session.

Why would a National Assembly need to *attach* itself to the capitalists? I am showing you it is because

the capitalists were really running the show. The wording above shows that, since you attach a smaller or less important thing to a larger or more important thing. In the statement above, the capitalists are the pre-existing body, and the National Assembly—including both the clergy and the common people—are just an *attachment*. An even better wording would be that the National Assembly was a *tool* of the capitalists. Whether the National Assembly ever actually met, on a tennis court or anywhere else, is almost beside the point. The capitalists *said* they did, so they did.

Also notice the wording “gave the capitalists a strong interest in keeping the Assembly in session”. Whoops. I would say that is a little too revelatory. It implies that the National Assembly was seated only at the discretion of the capitalists. Which of course was true. The National Assembly was created by the capitalists, and was only used by them as a smokescreen.

The next red flag is Desmoulins. Desmoulins came into the story on the wings of Mirabeau, Mirabeau hiring him to write for his newspaper. We have already established that Mirabeau was or was working for crypto-Jews in the line of the Swedish throne. So Desmoulins was a hire of the same people. In this way we see that Freemasonry was another smokescreen. Either these people weren't real Freemasons, or the Freemasons had been infiltrated and were by then just acting as a front for Jewish interests. Since Desmoulins was hired, that means that the mobs he roused to storm the Bastille were either hired by the capitalists or were led to riot by paid provocateurs. I lean heavily to the former, since getting the bourgeoisie to act in unison in such a way is next to impossible. It is far easier to pay a small mercenary army and dress them as commoners. Besides, they admit the number that “stormed” the Bastille was less than 1,000. Hiring such a crowd would be easy. Remember, Leni Riefenstahl hired 30,000 for her Nazi films.

In support of this line of reasoning, we go back to what I told you about Necker. We are told the dismissal of Necker was the spark that lit the fuse, the *tocsin* of the riot. But the shopkeepers of Paris couldn't have cared less about Necker the billionaire banker. Or, they might have rioted for the chance to tear him limb from limb, but they wouldn't have lifted a finger to save him. It is like being told that New Yorkers would riot in 2016 because they heard some Rockefeller had been sacked. It is beyond absurd, and is just one more indication that the composers of this asinine history were bankers themselves.

The storming of the Bastille is likewise absurd. They admit the Bastille contained only seven inmates at the time, so why would rioters make the effort to storm it?

And how's this for a coincidence? The Marquis de Sade had been the **eighth** inmate ten days earlier, but he had just been transferred out. Sounds like someone knew what was going to happen before it happened. Plus, we are told 25,000 Royal troops were already in the vicinity of Paris at the time, so it doesn't sound like a very good time to riot. Where were these troops during the storming of the Bastille? Sounds like someone paid them to stand down. Wikipedia admits,

The Royal troops did nothing to stop the spreading of social chaos in Paris during those days.

Curious, *n'est-ce pas?* By July 14th, Paris was under the control of the Bourgeois Militia (later called the National Guard). Where did they come from? And why had the Royal troops given them the city without a fight? Within hours this Militia was given arms by the Hôtel des Invalides, which just happened to be storing 30,000 unguarded muskets. And then we get this stunner concerning the Bastille:

The cost of maintaining a garrisoned medieval fortress for so limited a purpose, had led to a decision being taken to replace it with an open public space,^[5] shortly before the disturbances began.

Say what? For the full effect, you may wish to read that several hundred times, hitting yourself on the head all the while. According to my understanding of the English language, that means that at the time of the “storming” the Bastille was an open public space. So the rioters actually stormed an open public place. We are told they stormed it to capture 250 barrels of gunpowder that the commandant at the Invalides had taken the precaution of moving over there. But wait, am I to understand that the commandant moved 250 barrels of gunpowder to an open public space for safekeeping?

To explain that, they change the story. In the next paragraph, the Bastille is no longer an open public space. Instead, it is being guarded by 82 *invalides* and 32 *grenadiers*. Really? So the “seven old men”—forgers and lunatics—incarcerated at the Bastille are being guarded by 114 soldiers? Seems like a high guard-to-inmate ratio, doesn't it? I will be told, “No, they were guarding the powder”. But I don't understand why the powder was there, or why it wasn't already in the possession of the Royal troops. This whole story shouldn't fool a ten-year-old, but somehow it has fooled the entire world for 220 years.

Plus, if the rioters *didn't have the gunpowder yet*, how did they storm anything? It should have been pretty difficult to storm a crenellated castle with empty muskets. As it turns out, nothing was stormed. Even according to the mainstream story, the troops inside simply opened the gates after a parley. This part of the story also makes no sense, since although no one was guaranteed safe escort, the Governor de Launay allegedly opened the gates anyway and surrendered. We are told he did this because he was worried about food and water. After four hours? This giant fortress was stocked with 250 barrels of gunpowder. . . and enough food to last four hours? We are told that de Launay and mayor Flesselles were killed that day, but I don't tend to believe it.

Also unbelievable is the response from the King the next day, which was. . . nothing. Troops were ordered to disperse to the country and Paris was given to the mob. Or, it was given to Lafayette, who became commander of the National Guard. That curious, wouldn't you say? Lafayette, who had been living at Versailles just few years earlier, was now commander of the Revolutionaries? Can you say “manufactured opposition”? Within days, the King himself was wearing a tricolor cockade (hat).

We see the same thing with the Jacobins, who are credited with overthrowing the monarchy. But they were *also* formed at Versailles and included Bourbons like the Duc d'Orleans. So again, something doesn't add up. We have seen both the Freemasons (Lafayette) and the Jacobins forming out of Versailles, the palace of the King. It only adds up once you realize the Jacobins were another front for the capitalists, and they had duped these top aristocrats like Orleans by promising him the crown once Louis was gone. They needed Orleans when it came time to order the Royal troops to stand down. Orleans may have accomplished that on his own authority. We will look more closely at Orleans later.

The Revolution was hatched out of Versailles, under the very nose of the King, and it could be done that way because *the bankers lived in Versailles with Louis*. By then, the bankers had infested every building in France, including Versailles. As now, you couldn't go to the toilet without paying some banker a fee. Versailles wasn't taken in the Revolution; it had been taken long before.

And then there is Robespierre. We find a curious admission at Wikipedia:

It has been suggested that he was of Irish descent, his surname possibly being a corruption of "Robert Speirs".^[9] [George Henry Lewes](#), [Ernest Hamel](#), [Jules Michelet](#), [Alphonse de Lamartine](#), and [Hilaire Belloc](#) have all cited this theory although there appears to be little supporting evidence.

Sounds like misdirection. Why would all these prominent people believe it with "little supporting evidence"? They believed it just to be contrary, I suppose. But the writers at Wiki need to shuffle you away from this as fast as possible, since someone like me might ask, "Hmmm, I wonder if Speirs is a Jewish name?" Turns out [it may be](#). You can also go [here](#), where we find

Another source may be the famous German cathedral city of Speyer, where in 1529 religious freedoms were annulled, giving rise to Protestantism. It is also listed as Speier and Spire. This was the home of Martin Luther. Over the centuries many fled persecution from the city, including the Jews and Protestants. The start of the exodus was in about 1100. See S. Runciman *A History of the Crusades* vol 2 pp 254-259. Spier is also of Jewish (Ashkenazic) origin.

One of those who believed Robespierre was a gallicizing of Robert Spier was writer and historian Jules Michelet, and he is also the one who told us Napoleon was Jewish. Also remember that in my paper on the Kabbalah, we were reminded that many Catholics accused Martin Luther himself of being Jewish. Luther's mother's name was Lindemann, which may be Jewish.

It is also worth noting that the name is often spelled Spier. A spier is one who spies. In other words, an Intelligence agent. We haven't looked at the role of French Intelligence in the Revolution, but you can include it here by simple substitution. Anywhere you see Jacobin, Girondin, Montagnard, or Freemason, you can substitute Intelligence. Anywhere you see capitalist, financier, or banker, you can substitute "bankroller of Intelligence". This is especially true of the Jacobins, and it explains why they formed out of Versailles and included people like the Duc d'Orleans. No doubt French Intelligence had a room in Versailles, and I would guess that room is where the first Jacobins met.

But without knowing that, Robespierre's rise is hard to account for, and this is admitted even by the mainstream in curious asides like this:

Although the leading members of the corporation were elected, Robespierre, their chief opponent, succeeded in getting elected with them.

That is to explain his election to the Third Estate. It indicates to me that Robespierre was not really their opponent, but their hired opposition.

Soon Robespierre was meeting with the Jacobins, but since they had come out of Versailles, it is unclear why Robespierre would be welcome. That is, according to mainstream history it is unclear. But if he was a crypto-Jew, it becomes clear. As such, he was French Intelligence, and was included in the Jacobin meetings for those two reasons. Although, like Desmoulins, he started out as an agent-writer he eventually graduated to premier agent-provocateur.

The bio of Robespierre allows us to take a look at the Insurrection of 10 August, 1792. This was the storming of the Tuileries Palace. As with the "storming" of the Bastille, this insurrection makes no sense. As before, the King was protected by a ridiculously small force of the Royal Army, mostly Swiss Guard. During this time, it is never explained why the King, the aristocrats, the clergy, or the Royal Army allowed the Jacobins to take over the Legislative Assembly, to run the country, to declare war on Austria, or to move troops. For some reason we are supposed to believe all these entities just dissolved in 1789 and never made any serious attempt to protect themselves from the Revolutionaries.

It is strange enough that surrounding countries made no attempt to take Paris after 1789; stranger still is that the existing government of the *ancien regime* in France gave up Paris without a fight and never once seriously tried to liberate it. We are supposed to believe that one of the largest and strongest countries in the history of Europe fell to a few fishwives and wine merchants. At the start of the Revolution, the army of France was one of the largest in the world, being second only to (perhaps) Russia. It could field over 300,000 men, as we saw soon after with Napoleon. So where was this army in 1789 or 1792? What happened to all its officers? Did they just evaporate in 1789? Just because some revolutionary assemblies were formed and started making pronouncements does not mean those pronouncements would be followed. Supposing Louis didn't have the fortitude to order the assemblies to be shut down and the leaders arrested, other nobles or generals could have shut them down on their own authority. There is simply no way the Revolution could have proceeded in the way we are taught, so we must assume it didn't.

We see that again with the events of 10 August. We are told Louis had only 950 Swiss Guards to protect him, and that the number was so small because the Legislative Assembly had on May 29 dissolved the Kings Guards. The question then is, why had the King or his guards bowed to such a decree? Why had these assemblies proceeded with no least resistance for three years? When all this started back in 1789, any sane person would have expected Royal troops to have rolled into Paris by the tens of thousands, declaring martial law and filling the Bastille to the brim with prisoners. Instead, we saw a total stand-down. Who ordered it? Orleans? The bankers? Or Louis himself?

The same analysis still holds in the summer of 1792, when Lafayette came back to Paris. But why didn't he come with his troops and capture Paris? He returned from the northern front, where he was the general of tens of thousands of soldiers. Why would he come alone and simply give a weak speech against the Jacobins? Why would he and other generals stand by and watch Vergniaud make open threats against the King's person on July 3? And why were all these troops off on distant fronts fighting absurd wars while the King was guarded by fewer than a thousand Swiss Guards? Again, why had Paris been given to the Revolutionaries without a fight, and why was their rule never contested since then?

Like the rest of this, the attack on the Tuileries makes no sense at all. Not only was it poorly defended at a time when the Revolutionaries were making anti-Royal speeches every day, we are told that “by some oversight, they were seriously short of ammunition”. And you believe that? Danger all around, and they simply forget to stock ammunition?

Notice the misdirection on the page at Wikipedia, where we get this:

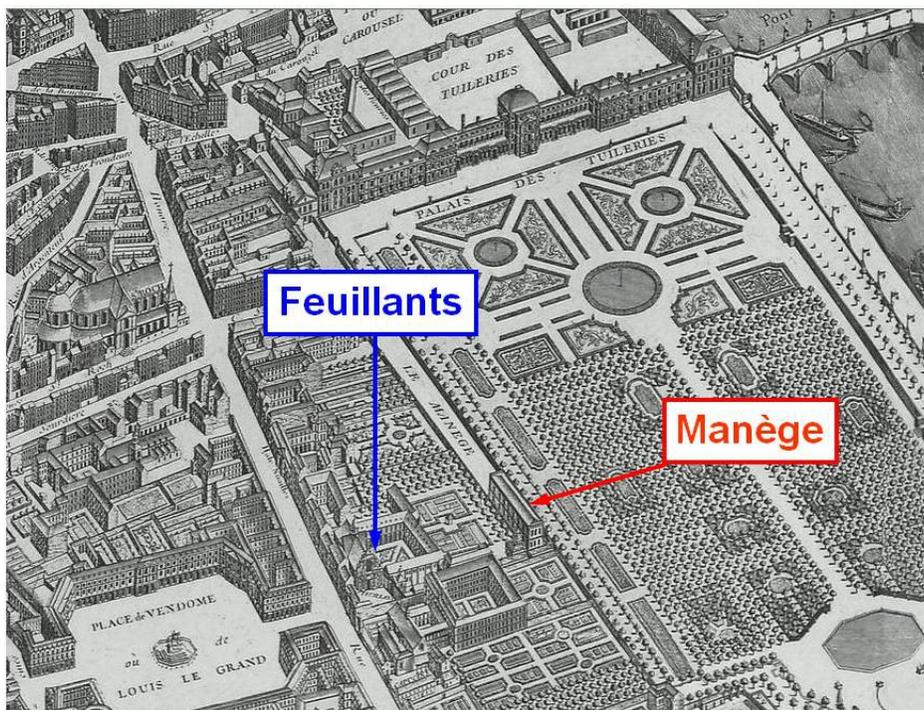
The palace was easy to defend. It was garrisoned by the only regular troops on either side—950 veteran Swiss mercenaries (rumor made them four times as many); these were backed by 930 gendarmes, 2000 national guards, and 200–300 Chevaliers de Saint Louis, and other royalist volunteers. Five thousand men should have been an ample defense. . . .

But wait, someone apparently can't do simple math. Those numbers don't add to five thousand, do they? They are closer to 4,000. Plus, those numbers are themselves inflated compared to other accounts. They are inflated compared to numbers *on the same page*, in the sidebar, where we find the number of defenders as 1,200 plus “some Royalist National Guards”. To me, “some Royalist National Guards” doesn't mean 3,000. It means something like 50. Beyond that, the National Guards weren't Royalist to start with. The National Guards were a Revolutionary force. Which would not make them a very good choice for defending the King.

Against the Tuileries was a force of 20,000, consisting of National Guards of Paris and troops from Brittany and Marseilles. Again, it is not clear why these troops from outside Paris were allowed to march on Paris uncontested. You can't sneak troops into Paris. Brittany was in the north: why didn't Lafayette rush from the front to intercept them?

Notice we are told National Guards were on both sides. Around 10,000 National Guards were attacking the Tuileries and 2,000 were defending it. OK. Since the battle looks like another fiction, we will move on.

We are taught that when the Tuileries looked like being taken, Louis took refuge in the Legislative Assembly. What no one ever asks: 1) Why was Louis in the Tuileries at all? Given the events of the summer, the Royal family should have been hiding at Versailles, or even farther away. There was absolutely no reason for Louis to have been there, and every reason for him not to have been there. We are told he was held there forcibly, and had been since October 1789, when an angry mob (of women) had attacked Versailles. But that brings up several new questions, such as a) "why couldn't 20,000 soldiers under Lafayette control 7,000 unarmed or poorly armed women? If these Parisian women were so formidable, they should have been put on the front lines against Prussia, carrying only pitchforks and rolling pins. b) If Louis was already forcibly held at the Tuileries in 1792, why would you need to attack him there? If he is a prisoner in his own home, you don't need to attack him, do you? You just order him to be sent over to you. 2) Why take refuge in the Legislative Assembly? These people were his enemies. I will be told it is because the Paris Commune had authorized the Tuileries attack, not the Legislative Assembly, but this is just a good cop/bad cop ploy. The historians create these divisions to cause confusion. In this case, they needed something to appear to flush Louis out of the Tuileries and into the Assembly, so they needed a third party: *voilà*, the Paris Commune convenes overnight and fills that void. 3) Isn't it convenient that the Legislative Assembly just happened to be next door to the Tuileries, in its old riding hall? Yes, the Legislative Assembly was physically in the Salle du Manège, on the grounds of the Tuileries. 4) How did Louis get to the Manège, which was *in front* of the Tuileries?



Louis would have originally been behind the main façade, toward the top of that diagram. The gardens were in front, and they would have been filled with attacking troops. Louis would have needed to flee down that road labelled Le Manège. There was a wall between the gardens and the Manège, but it was not a high one. There would have been many troops on both sides of the wall, and the path would not have been clear. In fact, these 20,000 troops would have completely surrounded the Manège. There is no way Louis could have gotten in.

This reminds us of something else strange we haven't looked at yet. It is useful to know where these various Revolutionary legislative bodies were. Remember the Estates-General of 1789, the assembly that got us into this mess? Curiously, it met at Versailles. Versailles was the home of the King. It had been built by Louis XIV, and was both extensive and opulent. It is on the outskirts of Paris. Well, we see a similar thing with the Legislative Assembly of 1792. As you have seen, it was held on the grounds of the Tuileries. What was the Tuileries? It was the Paris residence of the King and had been back to Henry IV, in the late 1500s. Doesn't it seem suspicious to you to find these Revolutionary Assemblies meeting at the homes of the King? Did Louis charge them rent?

It looks to me like the French Revolution was an inside job, literally. It came from inside the King's palaces.

Now let us switch the direction of our focus a bit and look not at the nobility, but at the clergy. There were two big losers in the French Revolution, and the Church lost far more than the Monarchy. The Monarchy was back by 1814, but the Church never really recovered. Here is some of what we find on the subject at Wikipedia:

The Revolution caused a massive shift of power from the Roman Catholic Church to the state.^[72] Under the *Ancien Régime*, the Church had been the largest single landowner in the country, owning about 10% of the land in the kingdom.^[73] The Church was exempt from paying taxes to the government, while it levied a *tithe*—a 10% tax on income, often collected in the form of crops—on the general population, only a fraction of which it then redistributed to the poor. . . . The Church composed the *First Estate* with 130,000 members of the clergy. When the *National Assembly* was later created in June 1789 by the Third Estate, the clergy voted to join them, which perpetuated the destruction of the Estates General as a governing body.

If you wondered why the Church was the First Estate and not the King or nobles, that is why. They owned more land than the King. But just as we had to ask why the King and nobles lay down for the Revolution without a fight, we have to ask why the Church did as well. Why would 130,000 members of the clergy give up their privileges so easily? Why would the clergy join the Third Estate at the National Assembly? It makes no sense. Very early on, back in 1789, this National Assembly that the Church had allegedly joined abolished its authority to *tithe*. In the same year, it put the Church's property at the disposal of the nation. By February of 1790, all religious orders had been dissolved. Really? Just like that? But where was Archbishop Loménie de Brienne at that time? Shouldn't he have been defending the Church? Nope. He had been made a Cardinal and was vacationing in Italy. He returned in 1790 to take the oath of the Civil Constitution, basically ceding the First Estate to the Third (or to the bankers). He was one of the few to do so and the highest ranking to do so. But by that time, some began to see through him, *including the Pope*, who defrocked him. Brienne repudiated Catholicism in 1793. Not many instances in history of a Cardinal repudiating Catholicism, it goes without saying.

Of course all that confirms my thesis. Brienne was a mole: a banker and probably a Jew dressed as an Archbishop. His job from the very beginning was to sell out the Church, and he did an incredible job of it. To destroy the Church in France overnight like this required a long-prepared plan and people

placed in all the right positions. It also required the connivance of the top nobles, who we can now see were part of this plan to destroy the Church. The bankers could not have defeated both Church and Monarchy so swiftly in the way we are told, so we must assume they didn't. A far better assumption is that the bankers allied themselves to the Duc d'Orleans and other traitorous nobles. In a side deal, they made a second secret alliance with the King himself. The three of them were to destroy the Church and split the profits. But the King didn't know about Orleans, and the reverse. So when all the money from selling off the Church began pouring in, the bankers stiffed both sides, using the money to instead pay off the generals. The generals who weren't already allied to the Jewish bankers by blood or previous oath were paid to go sit on the frontier while Paris was taken. By the time the King and Orleans realized they had been duped, it was too late.

But the King and Orleans weren't the biggest losers. In fact, because the capitalists needed them to sell the French Revolution, they got off easy compared to the Church and lower nobility. You will see what I mean below.

Unfortunately (or fortunately, depending on which side you are on), the capitalists went too far too fast. They always do. In the early 1790s they tried to uproot Christianity altogether, creating a ten-day week so that people didn't know when it was Sunday or a Saint's day. Civic festivals replaced Church holidays. A **Cult of Reason** was created to replace Christianity, and it was both Atheist and anthropocentric. It was so disgusting to real people it massively backfired. Although real people hadn't been much involved in the Revolution—it being manufactured from the top down—they were very much involved in the counter-Revolution.* Despite brutal crack-downs by the capitalists, this counter-Revolution in favor of the Church was so successful it led to the eventual re-establishment of the Monarchy. This was the main reason the Revolution didn't immediately or completely hold, although you aren't normally taught that.

I wasn't taught that. I don't know what they are taught in France, but the little we are taught in English-speaking countries is all pro-Revolution. It hardly goes beyond *Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité*, and the usual cheerleading. But I think you can see they are still trying desperately to sell you the Cult of Reason, and still mostly failing. I am a scientist and not a Christian, yet even I find the Cult of Reason disgusting and transparent. I don't want to have anything to do with it. . . but not because I have anything against reason. I am all for reason and logic, which is what gets me through these papers. No, what disgusts me is the people pushing this Cult of Reason, and the *reason* they are pushing it. They aren't selling you a Cult of Reason because they care a fig for Enlightenment or Reason. They are selling it to you so that they can better control you and milk you of every last dime. To do that has required they invert every last truth and fact, which they have come near doing, as we have seen. They have sold all these bastards like Voltaire, Montesquieu, Paine, Jefferson and thousands of others as great thinkers, when in fact all they were is pawns of the capitalists. Honestly, I never knew what to think of Jefferson until I caught him involved in the French Revolution. The American History I was taught in school was far better scrubbed than this history of the French Revolution I am reading now, or I was too young to see through it. I have seen through it at last.

This whole Cult of Reason business is another big clue in the mystery, since if the French Revolution had been what we are told, there is no way they could have moved against Christianity so fast. If the Revolution had really been a popular uprising, or even an uprising of the bourgeoisie, no one would have thought to move so precipitously against Christianity in the first years of the Revolution. Only the Jewish bankers could have thought of such a thing, and implemented it so fully and swiftly. It would have taken years of planning. Neither the commoners nor the bourgeoisie were so viciously anti-Christian, as was proven by the response. Only the capitalists and their shills like Voltaire could

have promoted such a thing.

Another thing I see through is Louis' flight to Varennes. This is more than a year *before* the Tuileries attack, which confirms what I said above. If Louis was scared enough to flee France in June of 1791, why would he be residing in the Tuileries in downtown Paris in August of 1792? This wasn't really a flight to Varennes, so it is hard to understand why it is still tagged that way. It was a flight to Montmédy, where the Royalist General Bouillé and Royalist troops were allegedly awaiting him. We are told that Louis and family *only* made it as far as Varenne, but in fact Varenne is about 20 miles from Montmédy, close enough that the troops could have come out to meet him and escort him in. Why didn't they? Because this is all another fake event. It never happened.

How do I know? Many ways. To start with, we are told they were captured because they had been recognized at the previous stop in Sainte-Menehould. But if you were fleeing for your life, would you stop the carriage every ten miles to have a glass of wine? Hell no. You wouldn't stop for anything, but especially not in a town. If Antoinette had to pee, you would stop between towns where no one was on the road. The trip was only 160 miles from Paris to the border. You couldn't make it in two and a half hours like you could today, but even then you could make it in ten. You will say that they had to stop to change horses, but Bouillé should have arranged for that, planting fresh horses in between towns to prevent Louis from being seen in the towns. They would have foreseen that. Those telling you these stories not only assume all involved were idiots, they assume *you* are an idiot.

But here is the main reason I know it was a fake. It is admitted that the escape was planned by Swedish Count Axel von Fersen the Younger. We already saw him in [my paper on Napoleon](#), didn't we? There, I spent all of pages 21-22 exposing him as a crypto-Jew in the **Swedish Royal House of Vasa**. Fersen's father was a premier capitalist, the richest man in Sweden. He owned a large part of the Swedish **East India Company**, "the country's most profitable undertaking ever". So we see once again that it isn't only the name Vasa that is a leading clue in these mysteries, it is the East India Company. That company's name pops up in all these hoaxes like clockwork. We are told Fersen was a friend of Antoinette, Washington, Voltaire, and Rochambeau, among many others.

Now for the frosting on the cake. I could go on indefinitely, exposing the farce that is the French Revolution, but I am quickly tiring of it. I am going to skip ahead to the punchline. I may come back later after I have taken a few thousand showers. Louis XVI is said to have been guillotined, as you probably know. What you may not know is that twenty years later his brother became King Louis XVIII. The brothers were only a year apart, one having been born in 1754 and one in 1755.

Both were christened Louis. Doesn't that seem strange to you? Two brothers born a year apart, and both named Louis? Let us check the misdirection on Louis XVIII at Wikipedia:

The name of *Louis* was bestowed because it was typical of a prince of France.

But wait. At the time of his birth, Louis XVIII allegedly had two older brothers, so he was only a *Fils de France*. They even admit he was Count of Provence, not a Prince. His full name is also curious: Louis Stanislas Xavier. Doesn't sound right to me. Those aren't Bourbon names. His brothers were named Louis Auguste and Charles Philippe. Why did he get three names while they only got two?

But the kicker, of course, is that he and his nearest brother were both named Louis. Wikipedia wants

you believe that every Bourbon son is named Louis, but is that true? Let's see. Who were the sons of Louis XV? Louis Ferdinand and Philippe. See, they weren't both named Louis. In fact, the younger son only got one name, not two or three.

Who were the sons of Louis XIV? You will say there were three Louis there, but only one was legitimate. Louis Bourbon, Louis-Auguste and Louis Alexandre were all bastards, so they didn't count (until the legitimate Louis died, at which point they were legitimized). But Louis XVI and Louis XVIII were *both* legitimate, in both cases being the sons of the Dauphine, Maria Josepha. It doesn't make any sense to name two legitimate brothers Louis, and it wasn't done.

As more proof, who were the sons of Louis Grand Dauphin? Louis, Philip, and Charles. Who were the sons of Louis XIII? Louis and Philippe. Who were the sons of Henry IV? Louis, Nicholas and Gaston. Who were the sons of Louis XI? Louis, Louis, and Charles. You will say, Aha! But the second Louis was christened *after* the first one died.

I think you can see where I am going with this, but even the mainstream gives you clues. Go back to Louis XVIII's full name, Louis Stanislas Xavier. They tell you the second name was given him in honor of King Stanisław I of Poland. Note the Polish "I" there. We saw that with Barbara Radziwiłł, in my paper on Napoleon, didn't we? I showed you she was probably Jewish. Could the same sort of thing be happening with Stanisław? You will say a funky "I" means nothing, but don't be so sure. All we have to do is search on this Polish King to discover he was **not** from Royal blood. In 1702 Charles XII of Sweden forced the Polish nobility to depose Augustus II the Strong and elevate Stanisław to the throne of Poland. Although Stanisław only kept the throne for about five years, his daughter married Louis XV of France and became his Queen. Given that, I predict we will find some sort of connection between Charles XII of Sweden and the House of Vasa. And my prediction pans out: his great-grandmother was Catherine of Sweden, House of Vasa. She was the mother of Charles X. I have shown you previously that Catherine was probably not the daughter of Bona Sforza, but the daughter of Barbara Radziwiłł, making her Jewish through the matrilineal line. This means the Swedish throne was House of Vasa up to and including Charles XII, and he is the one who elevated Stanisław to the Polish throne.

So not only have the pesky Vasas invaded my research once again, we now have them linked to the throne of France. The grandmother of both Louis XVI and Louis XVIII was Marie Leszczyńska. Her father was Stanisław I, and her grandfather had been the Grand Treasurer of Poland. Then as now, a Treasurer is like **a banker**. Can we find a direct link between her and Barbara Radziwiłł? Well, maybe we can. Her great grandfather was Bogusław Leszczyński, and guess who he married? Princess **Joanna Katarzyna Radziwiłł**.

You will say that this whole theory is dependent upon the Radziwiłłs being Jewish, and will claim there is no real evidence they are. They were a noble family in Vilnius back to the 1400s. The founder of the family, Radvila Astikas, was allegedly Grand Marshal of Lithuania. However, beyond the circumstantial evidence I presented in the previous paper, we find Radvila's mother and wife curiously scrubbed [wife elsewhere named only as Eudoxia]. His father is said to be Kristinas Astikas, but Radvila was the fourth son of four, and was the only one not to continue the name. The first three sons continued the name Astikas, as you would expect; only Radvila changed the name, founding the family Radziwiłł.

That is strange enough, but the rest of the family history is full of similar mysteries. Barbara Radziwiłł's mother is given as Barbara Kolanka, but her mother is listed only as Bruneta. So once

again the matrilineal line has been scrubbed. I predict we will find that the Radziwiłłs are Jewish, either through marriage with the Ezofowicz family, or through another Jewish line. I predict it is the Ezofowicz family (later Abrahamowicz), since we already know Michal Ezofowicz was the first Jew to be ennobled in Medieval Europe. As a noble, he would have gotten his foot in the door. He also happens to appear at just the right moment in history to intercept the Radziwiłł line. And again, I ask you, if the Radziwiłłs were *not* Jewish, why would Jewish writers and artists later eulogize, romanticize and whitewash her to such an incredible extent?

Now, back to Louis XVIII aka Louis Stanislas. His early history confirms my theory, since we have almost none of it. His early bio is standard fare and looks manufactured. But even there we get a clue. At age 18 he was ordained Grand Master of the Order of St. Lazarus. Since this order was a crusader order founded in **Jerusalem**, the clue isn't hard to decode. It is another clue inserted into the story by the bankers. I could dive off into a long exposition on the crusaders and the various “knights”, including the more famous Templars, but I will save that for a separate paper. It is enough to say that these orders aren't what you have been taught. They had been infiltrated by Jewish capitalists early on. This is why Pope Innocent VIII tried unsuccessfully to dissolve them. Since the Order of Lazarus was supposedly a Catholic order, it is surprising the Pope would wish to dissolve them, and equally surprising he would *fail*.

We get a similar clue when we are told Louis Stanislas married a princess of Savoy. Savoy was linked to the Order of St. Lazarus, since after 1572 the Grand Master of the Order had been hereditary to that house. The houses of Savoy and Bourbon had ignored Pope Innocent VIII's ban on the order and had kept it up. Which brings us to a contradiction. Maybe you have already seen it. If the Grand Master was hereditary to the House of Savoy, the Duke of Savoy should have been the Grand Master. That would be the father of Louis Stanislas' new wife. But we were just told Louis Stanislas was the Grand Master.

Study the alleged marriage of Louis Stanislas and Princess Marie Josephine and you see many signs of a fake. He is said to have avoided sleeping with her because she was very ugly and dirty, refusing to bathe, etc. They had no children. Convenient. Being a younger son, Louis Stanislas should have been able to marry anyone he wished, within reason. There was no reason for him to marry such a person, since the Bourbons were already linked to the Savoy and had no reason to re-link at that time. The only reason we see the name Savoy pop up here is as another marker. It is precisely the same sort of marker as the Order of Lazarus, and is really just a repeat of that marker.

After that, the mainstream admits “a gap of 12 years in the life” of Louis Stanislas. He did nothing from 1779 to 1791. To pad out his bio, notice that Wikipedia curiously inserts a history of the French Revolution at this point, a history in which Louis Stanislas mysteriously *does not appear*. Although he was second in line to the throne, the Revolutionaries showed no interest in him.

When the Revolution broke out, his younger brother Charles and his family immediately fled Paris. Mysteriously, Louis Stanislas stayed at Versailles with the other Louis.

Also curious is that in 1791, the Revolutionaries took it upon themselves to write up a succession to the throne. After Louis XVI's son Louis Charles was Louis Stanislas, and then the Duc d'Orleans. That's curious for several reasons. Even the mainstream admits that listing Orleans third was suspicious, and of course it confirms my theory above about him. But since our Louis Stanislas was a fake person, Orleans was actually *second* in line. Orleans didn't make it to the throne himself, but his son did, following Louis' brother Charles. Louis Philippe, who became King in 1830, was an Orleans.

We find that unlike his brother Charles, Louis Stanislas instead did everything Louis XVI did. When Louis XVI fled to Varennes in 1791, so did Louis Stanislas. Except that Louis Stanislas was not turned back. He made it into exile.

Therefore, if you wish to know where Louis XVI really went after being “guillotined”, here it is:



He and Marie Antoinette didn't go to heaven, they went to Jelgava Palace—not much of a step down from Versailles. That is in present-day Latvia, but at the time it was owned by the Duke of Courland, who was under the rule of Lithuania. This probably links us to the House of Vasa again, but I will have to save that for later. Louis spent many years there in exile. Louis Stanislas' wife Marie Josephine was not there. She was in Germany. She could hardly be there, could she, since there was only one Louis and he was still married to Marie Antoinette.

This is confirmed by the fact that Louis Stanislas never remarried after Marie Josephine allegedly died in 1810. We would have expected him to remarry, since he was only 54 and would soon be King again in 1814. He should have been expected to produce a son, and, being still in his 50s, he should have been able to do that. But he didn't, because the agreements had been written up years before. He would make it back to the throne, and then Charles, and then Orleans. No son of Louis XVI or XVIII was destined for the throne, so there was no point in him remarrying or claiming any sons. He may have had mistresses and bastards, but they aren't important here.

[One loose thread I *will* tie up here is his son Louis-Charles, or Louis XVII. He was said to have died in captivity in Paris at age 10. That was also faked. There were many rumors at the time that he escaped, and the rumors were true. Except for one thing: he didn't have to escape because he was never in captivity. That was all faked as well. What became of him? I don't have time for it here, but may come back to it. In short, he wasn't included in the agreement with the capitalists, and had to be phased out of the line of succession. This was the only way to guarantee the connivance of Charles X and Orleans, etc., in the French Revolution. They played their parts only with the agreement they would get to the throne.]

Yes, Louis XVI and Louis XVIII were the same person. Louis XVI faked his death and lived on as his brother, retaking the throne of France just 20 years after vacating it.



The first two are said to be Louis XVIII, the second two Louis XVI. The strange thing I found is that there are very few portraits of Louis XVI. I had gone in expecting there to be more of him than of Louis XVIII, but there aren't. Almost all of them are based on two portraits, the rest being copies. As you see, both portraits of him here are basically the same, one being a copy of the other, with a change of costume. This by itself is a clue, since you would expect there to be many more portraits of such a King. He was King for 19 years, and these people had nothing else to do but sit for portraits. Louis XV sat for dozens of portraits at all ages, so why so few of Louis XVI? Because they are hiding something. I am showing you what it is.

You may tell me Louis XVIII's eyebrows are lower, which is true. If these were photographs instead of paintings, we might have a problem. But notice that the second two portraits are more stylized than the

first two. The style of painting in the 1780s was different than in the 1820s, and high eyebrows were a sign of beauty and intelligence in the 1700s. Women commonly have higher eyebrows than men, and the Royal court in the 1700s was very effeminate, as we know. Louis XVI's eyebrows don't look natural, do they? That's because they weren't. He didn't have eyebrows like that, the painter just painted them that way, to make Louis “prettier” and more expressive. Portrait painters use tricks like that to this day. I know: I am a professional portrait painter, and I have used that trick myself—although I normally use it on women. Men no longer wish to look effeminate, but women will always wish to look prettier. High eyebrows are still a sign of beauty on women.

But why? Why go to all this trouble, not only of faking the death of Louis and Antoinette, but hundreds of others? And more broadly, why the grand fake that was the French Revolution? Well, both questions are answered in the same way: **the King wasn't the mark in this con**. It was a magic trick, and he was there only to divert your eye away at the right times. As in [the earlier con at Salem](#), the primary mark was the Church. As I said above, the King returned within twenty years—the *same* King! But the Church did not. It wasn't totally killed, but the Church in France would never be the same again. Literally billions of dollars in assets were seized, and except for some payoffs to the Royals and aristocrats who took part in the con, most of those assets went to the capitalists. These capitalists not only stole the greater part of the assets of the Church of France, they stole their tithe and replaced it with a tax. In other words, they stole a future 10% of everything, without having to raise total taxes. After that, instead of tithing the Church, the peasants and commoners would tithe the capitalists. They are still doing it, except that the tithe to the capitalists in European countries is now over 50%.

A secondary mark of the con was the Aristocracy, excepting the Bourbons and Orleans. Remember above, where we found the mainstream telling us the nobles were the main enemies of the King? That is what you call a reversal. The truth was, *the King was the main enemy of the nobles*, and he used this alliance with the capitalists to seize their properties. However, once again, the capitalists came out on top, since they double-crossed even the King in the long term. They allied with the King to destroy the Church and the Nobility, but once those two power structures were gone, the King had no allies against the capitalists, you see. The capitalists took down their enemies one by one. Divide and conquer.

You will say, “OK, but what about Napoleon? If this was the con you say, why wait 20 years to bring Louis back? And why insert Napoleon in the meantime?” Well, if they bring Louis back after just a couple of years, say, it looks mighty suspicious, doesn't it? The whole Revolution looks like it was done for nothing. Plus, the risk of him being recognized would have been extremely high. But if you wait twenty years, Louis will have aged. He won't even look like himself. They change his hairstyle and he is unrecognizable to most people. See how his wigs are very different when he comes back? That is enough to fool most people, who don't see much. Plus, everyone else will have aged as well, and their memories will have faded. People didn't live as long back then, and twenty years was more than a generation. All the wise old people will have died, and the rest could be ignored.

You will say it couldn't work, but it *did* work. It is still working. They are still pulling obvious cons like this on a daily basis and getting away with it.

In the meantime, they needed to keep up the war economy, so they naturally elevated a General. They wanted a General they could completely control, so they chose one of their own: a manufactured

Jewish General with a flair for acting. Napoleon's job was to keep military expenditures astronomically high, which I think you will admit he did.

Once they had faked all the wars Europe could stomach for a while, they retired Napoleon and brought Louis back from the dead. Brilliant.

*See the [War in the Vendée](#), where the peasants revolted *against* the Revolution. This uprising was crushed in a genocide by Paris against the people of France. It didn't just happen in the Vendée, either: it happened all over France. It shows you how the capitalists really felt about the commoners or the Third Estate. The same sort of thing happened a century later in Russia, when a revolution “for the people” had to be forced on the people at gunpoint.