

Monarch Prophecies: Charlemagne Returns

Secret Society of Jacobites

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Psalm 82:6

"I said, You are gods, and you are all children of the Most High." – KJV

DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to all those who have helped us.

We would like to thank the Stuarts, who kept hope alive by offering their hospitality in Scotland and England when dark times hit France.

Our gratitude goes out to all our many friends and, of course, to all those who are of the same blood. We pray for the protection of all, including the French family of Orleans, and of course, for France.

This "ride" will only get crazier... Let's go?



Equestrian statue of Charlemagne, by Agostino Cornacchini (1725) — St. Peter's Basilica, Vatican. Wikipedia.



FOREWORD



Statue of Emperor Charlemagne in Aachen.

Wikipedia – Public domain.

Why am I interested in Charlemagne?

Unlike many countries, it is commonly accepted in France that a person founded the nation. That person was Charlemagne.

Why do we need a king?

Most French people today consider that they do not need a king.

This negative way of thinking about the founding father of France is rooted in the American mentality. Americans rebelled against British royalty and helped influence ideology, resulting in acts of royal patricide, which undermined European power leading up to events like the French Revolution.

Why did the French Revolution take place?

Most people think it was a class struggle between the proletariat, the bourgeoisie and the aristocracy. But it could be that the story is completely different from the one commonly accepted by historians. Some key events that happened in secret on the international stage may have been ignored or overlooked by historians who did not know the secrets or who did not feel comfortable revealing them to the world. The secret society of Jacobites maintains that a descendant of Charlemagne returned to France around 1747, and claimed the throne as the rightful heir of the founding father of the France. A bloody conflict over the

divine right of kings ensued, a battle to the death between the Carolingians and the Capetians left France beheaded.

In other words, the French Revolution that followed the American Revolution not only insulted the French patriarch, Charlemagne, it also diminished French power on the international stage. Moreover, not only was it a coup against Charlemagne, but in the name of liberty, equality and fraternity, the French also beheaded God.

Why is this aspect of the story important?

Every French citizen should have at heart that we respect and honor our founding father Charlemagne.

If only for cultural reasons, every French person should be interested in his country. Charlemagne fought fiercely to found France in a barbaric and warmongering medieval era. He established peace, initiated the French language and traditions, and composed the heritage, or cultural history, of France. Why should ordinary Frenchman not respect the idea that a descendant of Charlemagne exists? If a descendant of George Washington lived in America, wouldn't that person be honored in American culture?

Similarly, why not recognize the legacy of the Founding Father through a possible descendant of Charlemagne? It is right to honor such a family in France, which still exists. Is it a miracle, isn't it, that Vichy France failed because the French Resistance carried MontJoie into battle? (MontJoie is explained later in the book.)

Why be interested in this possible king, when Christianity is an outdated concept in France?

It is not a question of submitting to a king who would tell us what to do. The mere possibility that a descendant of Charlemagne is alive after 1200 years is an incredible miracle! If such a king or family exists, why wouldn't the French honor this man or family as if Charlemagne had returned himself?

Why doesn't France revisit its own history?

Modern France thinks it is too intelligent for a feudal ideology. Royalists are seen as reactionary idealists, who support a return to the Ancien Régime, while modern academics and politicians agree that such a regime would not work today.

No one wants to worship a king, least of all Americans, and yet celebrities are revered in Hollywood for acting or singing!

Why succumb to the prevailing American thought that royalty is dead? Just because America disrespects royalty doesn't mean the French should do the same! French history differs from American history. France and America are historical allies and share a strong history of revolutions for equality, but France has lost so much by following in the footsteps of the United States, which never had a king. French history gives glory to God in a unique way. The French saints worshipped the Most Good God fervently. Saint Thérèse, Saint Joan, Saint Marguerite and so many

others have had the grace to set foot on French soil, and yet, the observation is clear: there is no more glory. The divine and the aspirations to theosis died with the assassination of the Capetian Louis XVI and the Carolingian Louis Philippe Joseph! America does not share the divine mandate with some European countries. It should not dictate to European nations how to govern their peoples according to their own history, culture or heritage. Charlemagne, a man, founded France. As Frenchmen, we must respect our unique history and take care of ourselves as a family, as a nation.

What is a royal family?

A Carolingian French royal family should serve as a model for all French families. The French royal family of Orleans, who descend from Charlemagne, must fight for virtue, wealth, good and power in order to set the best example of what France believes in as a nation, and who the French are as a family. The France must not be a welcoming land for all immigrants. No, France has its own culture, heritage, identity and past. We cannot cut ourselves off from our past. It is necessary to connect all the important events of history since 800 AD, at the time of the foundation of the France by Charlemagne. It is a question of identity, which is important for all true French people.

This is what we are as a French family, as the nation of France.

What did Joan of Arc want?

We venerate Saint Joan for fighting for the return of the King of France, but we have forgotten why she fought and won. She asked the France to live. "Vive la France!" The descendant of Charlemagne seems to have returned as prophesied by the Roman Catholic Church. Does France live or remain decapitated? Isn't there a king resting in peace under the pyramid of the Louvre? Doesn't the world subtly mock the France for killing its king? "Paris" is considered the "City of Lights." Are we more enlightened? Or do we continue to live in darkness, without God, without concern for the past and without contact with the history of France?

Why bother?

Are you French?..... Think. What makes you French?

What is France today? Doesn't it build on the heritage, history and culture of France from 800 AD to modern times?

If you are French and understand Saint Joan of Arc, then you should join her in her fight to save the King of France. You understand? Every Frenchman is important, especially perhaps her king.

And if I'm not French, why bother?

If you are a Christian and interested in Christianity or Zion, this book should please you. It has to do with European

history, but the phenomenon of persecution of saints and believers is a global phenomenon.

Maybe this gives credence to the concept of the devil, although the majority of people would question your sanity? After all, people in the Middle Ages were different. They had mystical experiences, saw ghosts, demons and for some, angels. At the time of the Crusades, superstition was common.

Witchcraft abounds in esoteric places, in the woods in the middle of the night, in the glow of the moon. Vampires turned into bats and drank blood to remain immortal. Werewolves were real people who killed with violence. Priests walked around with crucifixes to exorcise demons.

It was a different world. Latin was spoken throughout the Holy Roman Empire. Perhaps you were lucky enough to know a saint in a nearby village who blessed your family to save you from Satan.

Perhaps a monk nearby had a vision of Mary and knew sacred things.... Perhaps there are gifts that come from our past, from our history. Perhaps Roman Catholic prophecy must be fulfilled? Maybe it's just folklore, not very real? Or maybe you'll join the ride, to be entertained by it all, to have fun?

Maybe we can all learn something?

So, Christian soldiers, forward, walk? Maybe we can join the royal family from all over the world?

Who are the Jacobites?

The Jacobites are followers of Jacob, also known as "Israel," and adhere to his spiritual yet secular mission to establish Zion throughout the world.

What is Zion?

Zion is "every place where the Earth meets heaven."

We believe that Zion is known by other names based on religion and divine worship. Some have described what we call Zion as Bethel, Peniel, Kyoto, Jerusalem, Paradise, Shambhalla and Shangri La among many others. Perhaps the work began in France, especially in the aptly named Paris which means "City of Lights", or perhaps in Rome, Italy, today the Vatican City? Mecca? Beijing (the forbidden city)? Culloden?

We are not conspiracy theorists, although we are a secret society that divulges some of our secrets. We are not technically opponents of Catholicism, despite the mutual distrust that the Church naturally has towards secret societies; in reality, we believe in a supreme God. In reaching out to the world, however, we are trying to appeal to all the different nations. We humbly acknowledge that we are of Judeo-Christian inspiration, but having said that, God is omniscient and supreme throughout the world. We understand Pope Benedict XVI's doubts about Freemasons, some go too far. We hope that you will approach the

Jacobites with an open mind and see that our purpose is to praise and worship God honestly and honorably. Perhaps we are an aspect of the universal Church. Perhaps some of us have envisioned a New World Order.



INTRODUCTION

People love medieval legends.

The imagination retreats from the ordinary by reading books of eternal romances, bloody struggles for power, legends about angels and royal families living in stone castles in France, Scotland or England.

Charlemagne's stories have a real popular appeal that transcends eras and cultures. There is something magical about his life: he was Holy Roman Emperor, became King of the Franks, he did things superbly. It is in this story of a conqueror that readers find the supernatural, and dream of reaching similar, almost fictional heights. The stories of such a secret claim put butterflies in our bellies because they invite us to imagine our own highest appetites, which we aspire to and try to achieve. He created a nation of lovers and his lips spoke the languages of romance. He had a diligent religious practice, moreover, he seemed to have a special bond with God himself.

Although the mystical experiences of the saints seem unlikely, we have all forged a story about this mysterious leader and king, which tells the story of a man eager to take back his throne from the misguided Robert and Hugh Capet. If King Arthur ruled over a seemingly imaginary Camelot, Charlemagne whispers a different story, which is

part of something other than a philosopher's stone. His secret claim through the Secret Society of Jacobites rings true. It is very likely, yes very likely indeed, that his work to claim the throne of France is true. Our book "Monarch Prophecies: Charlemagne Returns" guides us linearly to the present times, from greatness to fall and a stable return to the establishment of a republican monarchy in France, through the descendants who live among us today as "pretenders to the throne."

Let us examine this Roman Catholic prophecy about Charlemagne of the Capuchin friar (eighteenth century).

"A descendant of the Carolingian race, considered by all to be extinct, will come to Rome to see and admire the piety and clemency of the Pontiff, who will crown him and declare him the legitimate emperor of the Romans. He will destroy the Ottoman Empire and all heresies. With the support of God and the Pope, he will cooperate in the reform of abuses; he will lead temporal governments; He will give the pope and all the bishops and clergy a decent pension. And they will live in peace, a peace that will last until the end of time."

Don't our hearts yearn to know if this prophecy will come true? Don't our minds marvel at this incredible feat performed by God if it were true? The majority of people are convinced that the Carolingian line was extinguished by the Capetians a few generations after Charlemagne's passage into the afterlife. But this deceives us. Thus, we were forced to come together as the Secret Society of Jacobites and write

a story that lends more truth and grace to the tradition that accompanies the anticipation of the king's return.

Our book shows how this Scion actually exists in France. Indeed, Carolingian descendants dispersed throughout the France, Scotland, England, Brazil, Austria and the world. The Carolingian lineage is not dead, indeed, we reveal the secret of the Secret Society of Jacobites. Despite the attempted coup and assassination of the Carolingian line by Rollo the Viking and the Capetians, and despite the apparent failure of the Stuarts' attempt to claim the throne of France, and despite the apparent disconnect between Charlemagne and modern society, the Jacobite Secret Society shows that the God of Jacob actually saves and delivers Charlemagne's line, beloved of God, from extinction.

If you have a brave heart and a sharp mind, you should be able to follow through the ages the genealogical line of Charlemagne, from 747AD to the present day, and that it will cast a very different light on European history. You should see order in the apparent chaos.

You should see a point in the violence of the Revolution and the end of Capetian rule.

And you should be able to follow the Carolingian conspiracy that secretly wants to claim the throne of the founding father of the France.

Who would deprive "The Great Crown" of his divine right to be the king of all the lands crossed and touched by him? Is Jacob's dream dead?

Would God give up as He tried to establish His divine kingdom? Is he so easily defeated by thugs that the genealogical line of Carolingian descendants would be over and ambition itself would be buried in the graves of martyrs scattered across Europe over time, so that God would be banished forever into a vacuum of despair? Would God cause the world to fail?

Would he promise a kingdom and then give up?

After the Revolution, did the poor really murder the king of France and embarrass God Himself forever?

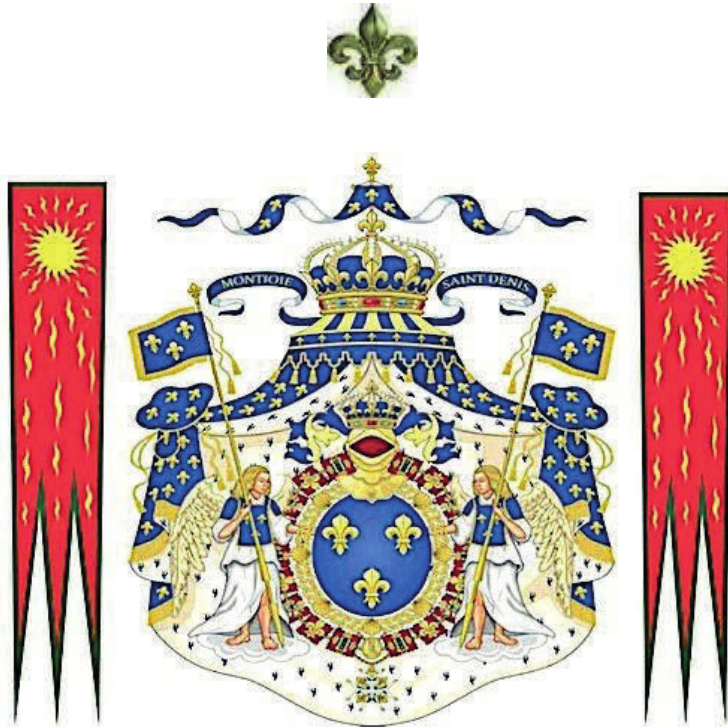
No.

Read the book to discover how hope travels through time and space, against all odds, to find a hidden descendant in our perilous world. Centuries have passed painfully and slowly in the present to reveal the secret of Jacob's God. Although the truth has so far been shrouded in mystery, we can give glory to the work of all of us "strangers" who encourage men to be victorious.

["Do not forget hospitality to strangers: for through it some have entertained angels, knowing nothing of it." - Hebrews 13:2. See "About the Secret Society of Jacobites" on the last page of the book.] Moreover, the time has now come for the Kingdom to recover on Earth. The moment of Truth, hitherto celebrated, has arrived. The secret of the Jacobites is revealed and laid bare for all to see in the pages of "Monarch Prophecies: Charlemagne Returns."



Emperor Charlemagne in front of Notre-Dame Cathedral, Paris, France. Wikipedia.



1

CHARLEMAGNE

FOUNDING FATHER OF FRANCE

France has already chosen Charlemagne as king!

Here is the royal coat of arms of the France! It is interesting to note that the modern royal coat of arms of the France pays homage to Charlemagne.

Note that "MontJoie" is a reference to the banner of Charlemagne, whose sword was called "Joyeuse", meaning "Joymaker." Thus, MontJoie was the Mountain of Joy from which the king's battle cry reigned on earth. Ride the joy!

Notice the Oriflammes (on the sides) – this Carolingian battle standard had been taken by "Saint Denis," who was beheaded in Paris. The red of the banner symbolized courage and ferocity.

Charlemagne is the honored and proclaimed king of France.

French heritage includes the Peerage Collar and Maltese Cross of the Holy Spirit. The French coat of arms bears the Montjoie banners and the oriflamme of Saint Denis (or Dionysis). Titles and honors are now hijacked, as over time, confusion reigned with games for royal power. Perhaps it is now necessary to restore order in the French heritage. True titles and honours should belong to the appropriate person or families with the appropriate ancestry.

* * * * *

If the story of the France is war, then the coat of arms tells the real story.

It is not, strictly speaking, a lily. This is about the Fleur de Lys, a reference to a golden flower appreciated by Charlemagne that grew along the Leie (River Lys) in the north of the France. This is not in reference to the lily. No, there are two different versions of the story of the Fleur de Lily or the Fleur de Lys. The Lily is a reference to the

obscure succubus, or demon, Lilith. Mysteriously, the lily was a hidden symbol for the Capetians, who became the insurgents of the Carolingians.

The Fleur de Lys, the real flower that grew along the Leie (River Lys) was actually a marsh Iris. If you consider the shape of an Iris, it is the same shape as the emblem of the Carolingian, Stuartian and Orleanist coats of arms.

Here too, the story goes that Charlemagne, who was travelling in the countryside, marveled at the elegant beauty of the golden Iris, which majestically adorned the banks of the River Lys in northern France near Aachen, and noticed the contrast between the ugly terrain and the dark mud with the glorious flower that had caught his attention and so, legend has it that Charlemagne then thought "Why not be like this Fleur-de-Lys? Amidst the ugliness of the world, shouldn't the French show their inner beauty and glorify God's wonderful creation?"

Thus, the Fleur-de-Lys came to represent what every Frenchman could achieve and realize of the beauty of life.

* * * * *



Traditions and legends.



Fleur de Lis - Le Lys

(Capetian and Order of the Dragon).

There are two Fleurs : Lis and Lys. The Fleur de Lis is the flower with pointed petals commonly called the Lily. Lily is short for Lilith, who is a female demon whose name means "of the night." It was the Fleur de Lis that heralded the Order of the Dragon, born from the roots of the Capetian family. Around the early 1400s, the Capetian Fleur de Lis crossed the English Channel and was planted by the Devil in the Order of the Dragon. Some members of English royalty, related to the Capetians, had stolen the Fleur de Lys from the Carolingians who had noticed the beauty of the Iris along the Leie or River Lys in northern France near Aachen, the capital of the kingdom of Charlemagne. There are two Fleurs-de-Lys, the Carolingian Iris and the Capetian Lily. Did the Capetians come out of the night and secretly

pledge allegiance to the Draculas to attempt a coup d'état of Charlemagne for the France and the Holy Roman Empire?



Fleur de Lys: *Iris Pseudocorus*

(Found on the Leie or River Lys along the northern part of the France by Charlemagne).

Notice how the Iris along the River Lys looks more like the Fleur de Lys emblazoned on the coat of arms than the Fleur de Lis. For our purposes, the Fleur de Lis is Capetian and the proper Fleur de Lys is Carolingian. It confounds the understanding, but Lily is spelled Lys in the French language.

* * * * *

Interestingly, there were at least two sides to royalty, just as in France, England, and elsewhere in the world. In France, Charlemagne called it the Order of the Holy Spirit and Anglican England called it the Order of the Garter. Together they opposed and fought the Capetian and Saxon Order of the Dragon.

Order of the Holy Spirit – Charlemagne formed a circle of kings, also called a peerage, to rule the Franks. The Holy Order comprised twelve peers with Charlemagne, including a peer named Berengar, who formed the family of France.

Order of the Garter – The word Garter sounds like the English word Guard. It was a sacred order of royal guards protecting the English crown under Alfred the Great, who became a friend of Charlemagne.

Order of the Dragon or Dracul or Devil – The order was formally formed by the Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund in 1408. Originally, tradition has it that they were dragon slayers like St. George, but this society quickly darkened. Vlad the Impaler joined the Order of the Dragon and became known in Hungary as the Little Dragon or Dracula. This Order or Dragon Society was supposed to protect the Roman Catholic Church from the Ottomans, but evil broke out. The holy priests of the Holy See ended up fighting these monsters for centuries with holy water, crucifixes and legendary wooden stakes in their hearts. Interestingly, the tradition developed that these fallen royalties could turn into

demons at night and steal committing sins by turning into bat-like beings with demonic wings. These vampires could control innocent people and take women as wives, drinking "blood" through their fangs and becoming immortal. Although in its early days it was supposed to be a good order, it was clear that it was bad. Implicitly, the Capetians may have been secretly affiliated or linked to Henry V of England, initiated into the Order of the Dragon, who martyred Saint Joan of Arc.

In secret and open truth, royal history may seem bleak now, but perhaps there has been an unspoken power struggle throughout the ages. At the time, adultery, for example, could have resulted in death by the Inquisition. Illegitimate children would have been dishonored and abandoned as bastard descendants. Although this may seem to be a mystery, what differences in the expression of our sinful natures exist between the Order of the Holy Spirit and that of the Dragon? Probably not much....but still, there is a higher good in our God.

Times have changed in a more tolerant way, but really, human beings are just that, human. Adultery and murder should not happen, but it does. It may have been extremely unpleasant in the aftermath to have had an affair especially among royalty. But here, in a foreshadowing of French Carolingian history, instead of sending army after army to kill each other, perhaps a child born out of wedlock was less evil a war strategy that ultimately proved healthier and more effective than organizing countless murders for a crown? If

self-proclaimed angels may seem sinister, then how can we understand this chaos that is secret history?

Everything is just in love and war. Isn't it? The eschatological war between Satan and God isn't always beautiful, is it? Let's share what has happened in history in the battle royales for power.

* * * * *

This epic story apparently begins as a fictional tale and comes to life, turning what appears to be a romance into reality in modern times. The Carolingian world is partly magical and esoteric.

Roman Catholic prophecies abound about the throne of the Golden, or sometimes White, Lily that conquered the Roman Empire.

Its history is filled with stories of saints and angels performing miracles through time, making these true historical chronicles, sagas that make life worth living, interesting and fulfilling.

The scene opens with a tall and stalwart Frenchman. It overlooks a vast new stretch of land on the mountainside. Next, we look back at his childhood. Pépin is his father. Charlemagne is a boy. Some scenes show his generous and excellent moral character, he is raised to be pious, he learns about the life of Jesus, hears priests preach about Christ and learns the lessons of love, envisions greatness.

He learns the art of war at a relatively barbaric time, he speaks French and several other languages, according to tradition.

Then we find Charlemagne when he is older, and far ahead of his time. Chivalrous. Strong. Charming and charismatic. Excellent manners. He begins a new country, a world of love, as Jesus Christ of Nazareth illustrated. Charlemagne teaches manners and etiquette to his disciples, to his people, to the Franks.

He then teaches men to be good to women. In one scene, Charlemagne is seen teaching etiquette to his peers, reaching out to his wife to greet her and kiss her hand as he approaches her, as the French are well known to have done in the past.

He encourages the fair treatment of slaves according to the teachings of Christianity. Catholicism becomes very important to him. He engages in intense and humble interactions with priests. He begins to fight against others such as the Saxons and Muslims, and claims the France. He plunders those he conquers mercilessly. He becomes rich by seeking and conquering land. He launches the feudal society. The Franks pay him taxes.

Charlemagne goes on a crusade to Jerusalem. He fights the infidels and conquers wherever he goes. He has visions of God, which are fires in his mind. He sees a giant orb shining above Jerusalem, God's voice speaks to him, blesses him, and he returns home.

He chooses the oriflamme as his symbol, the fire of God, which leads him to victory. He takes the name Charles, coming from "Char" meaning "burning fire", or "Crown" or halo, "-magne" meaning himself to be the "Great!" Charlemagne is the king of the Franks! He is crowned Holy Roman Emperor after meeting the Pope.

He marries three or four times, first to Desiderata, then to his second wife and his favorite, Hildegard. Hildegard bears Charlemagne a son, Louis the Pious, who has a son, Charles the Bald, who has a son, Louis the Stuttering, who has a son, Charles III the Simple who flees to England and marries Eadgifu, a Wessex princess of England.

* * * * *

This book heralds the return of the French monarch as predicted by Roman Catholic prophets in France, Germany and throughout Europe throughout history.

Many believe historians when they profess that the Carolingian line became extinct after the death of Louis IV around 954 AD fighting the adversary Hugh Capet for the throne of France. However, the Jacobites bear the Fleur de Lys on the coat of arms of the House of Stuart, implying that a Carolingian descendant survives and escapes to England. Over time, King James VI of Scotland and I of England comes to power and declares himself to be "Jacobus." Thus he initiates the Jacobites into Scotland, vying for the throne of France "over the seas" of the English Channel.

Bonnie Charles attempts a coup for France as leader of the Jacobite rebellion, which ends miserably, or so the story is told.

Perhaps Bonnie Charles Stuart openly gives up trying to wage war to take the throne of France, because no one understands his claim. No one knows he is Carolingian and how could he prove it? Most people believe he has no clear right to take the throne of France. He keeps his secret too close and maybe he lets everyone think he has lost his war because he has worked out something else to his satisfaction.

The false story of the failure of the Jacobite rebellion covers up a sin committed by the Jacobite prince that involves adultery with the Bourbon-Capetian queen, Louisa Henrietta, known for her extramarital affairs. Thus, Bonnie Charles Stuart, the "coachman of the Royal Palace," sneaks in to become the father of Louis-Philippe Joseph, a self-proclaimed Jacobite, and "pretender king" of Orleans. From there, the lineage continues through time until, even now, a Carolingian descendant lives in modern France, and the majority of civilization does not realize that a seemingly dying Judeo-Christian religion could undergo a revival or resurrection in God through consequences of our weak and sinful nature.

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At first, there are many seemingly unrelated pieces to a very large unexpected puzzle image. And, not having a clear

vision of the final picture of the narrative of the story complicates things even though there are many secret characters and events. However, keep in mind, where are we going? From Charlemagne to modern times.... Come. Through time for more than 1200 years, let's follow the Fleur de Lys. The full picture will come into view by the end of the book.

So far, we have Carolingian protagonists in Charlemagne, Charles the Simple, Judicael Berengar, Conan I of Brittany, King James Stuart VI of Scotland and I of England, the Jacobite Bonnie Charles Stuart, the French King of Equality Louis Philippe Joseph, Antoine de Montpensier, Raphael de Nemours, Robert de Chartres, Jean de Guise, Henry "the old pretenders", then Jean d'Orléans in modern times.

And, we have antagonists in Rollo the Viking and the Norse, Robert and Hugh Capet, Louis-Philippe I the Fat, and Louis-Philippe I or III the Citizen King, the Italian Corsican Napoleon Bonaparte, and other pretenders to the throne of France until modern times. History is a merciless and bloody mess, but shouldn't God prevail in the end?



CAROLINGIAN GENEALOGY

THE VIEW FROM THE TOP OF THE MOUNTAIN

CHARACTER ACTORS

Charlemagne

By his second wife, Hildegard of Vintzgau (757 or 758-783), married in 771, died in 783. By her he had nine children:

Charles the Younger (c. 772 – 4 December 811), Duke of Maine, crowned King of the Franks on 25 December 800.

Carloman, renamed Pepin (April 773 – 8 July 810), King of Italy.

Adelaide (774), born while her parents were campaigning in Italy. She was sent back to Francia, but died before arriving in Lyon.

Rotrude (or Hruodrud) (775 - 6-June 810).

Louis the Pious (778 - 20 June 840), twin of Lothair, king of Aquitaine since 781, crowned king of the Franks in 813, then emperor of the West in 814.

Lothair (778 - 6-February 779/780), twin of Louis, died in childhood.

Bertha (779-826).

Gisela (781-808).

Hildegard (782-783).

Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne>

Louis the Pious, "By his first wife, Ermengarde of Hesbaye (married c. 794-798), he had three sons and three daughters: Lothair (795-855), king of Middle Francia.

Pepin (797–838), king of Aquitaine.

Adelaide (born c. 799).

Rotrude (born 800)), married firstly Gerard, Count of Auvergne.

Hildegard (or Matilda) (born c. 802), married secondly Gerard Count of Auvergne.

Louis the German (c. 805–875), King of East Francia

By his second wife, Judith of Bavaria, he had a daughter and a son:

Gisèle, married Eberhard I of Friuli.

Charles the Bald, King of West Francia.

By Théodelinde de Sens, he had two illegitimate children:
Arnulf de Sens.

Aupaïs. »

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_the_Pious

Charles the Bald, married in 842 Ermentrude, daughter of Eudes I, Count of Orléans. She died in 869. In 870, Charles married Richilde of Provence, from a noble family of Lorraine.

With Ermentrude:

Judith (844–870), married first Athelwulf of Wessex, then Athelbald of Wessex (her son-in-law), and finally Baldwin I of Flanders.

Louis le Bègue (846-879).

Charles the Child (847-866).

Lothair the Lamé (848-866), monk in 861, became abbot of Saint-Germain.

Carloman (849-876).

Rotrude (852-912), nun, abbess of Saint Radegonde.

Ermentrude (854-877), nun, abbess of Hasnon.

Hildegard (born 856, died in infancy).

Gisela (857-874).

Godehilde (864-907).

With Richilde:

Rothilde (871-929), married firstly to Hugh, Count of Bourges and then to Reginald of Neustria.

Dreux (872-873).

Pepin (873-874).

One son (born and died 875)

Charles (876-877). »

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_the_Bald

Louis [le Bègue] married twice.

His first wife Ansgarde of Burgundy had two sons, both of whom became kings of West Francia and two daughters Louis (born 863).

Carloman (born 866).

Hildegard (born 864).

Gisela (865-884).

His second wife Adelaide of Paris had a daughter, Ermentrude (875–914), and a posthumous son, Charles the Simple, who became, long after the death of his elder brothers, king of West Francia.

Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_the_Stammerer

* * * * *

The rebels Robert and Hugh Capet conspire to take the Carolingian throne. They claim the right to the throne by a lie and an unjust succession to the Carolingian throne by a vote of the Robertian partisans. Robert threatens Charles the Simple, who narrowly escapes to England. Hugh Capet makes the claim illegally, then takes the throne of Louis IV and installs the Capetian dynasty. Viking Rollo helped relatives Robert and Hugh Capet.

The Capetian lineage devilishly and maliciously gets rid of all those who do not tolerate their claims.

They are not as refined, but deign to maintain the cultural royal decrees that Charlemagne promulgated.

Charlemagne's fortune is plundered by Robert who is supported by Hugh Capet. Capet builds his royal "castle" on the top of Aachen. The scene depicting his Capetian royal court is power hungry and ruthless. We see men being used as chessboard pawns. They play in a childish way.

The court of the Capetian king does not have the sanctity of Charlemagne's kingdom and tends towards quarrel. Although nominally Catholic, Hugh Capet stirs up enmity with the Church and the Pope. His Capetian lineage sins frequently too, is pompous and historically homosexual. They don't know the rules of the royal game?

* * * * *

Begin the Historical Account....

THE SIMPLE ESCAPE

Here is a direct excerpt from Wikipedia:

Charles the Simple was the third son (posthumous) of King Louis the Stuttering and his second wife Adelaide of Paris. As a child, Charles was prevented from succeeding to the throne when his half-brother, King Carloman II, died in 884. Instead, the Frankish nobles of the kingdom asked his cousin, Emperor Charles the Fat, to assume the crown. He was also prevented from succeeding the unpopular Charles the Fat, who was deposed in November 887 and died in January 888, although it is not known whether his overthrow was accepted or even announced in West Francia before his death. The nobility then elected Eudes, the hero of the siege of Paris (885–886) as the new king, although one faction supported the claims of Guy III of Spoleto. The young Charles was placed under the protection of Renoul II, Duke of Aquitaine, who may have attempted to claim the

throne for him and eventually used the royal title himself until he made peace with Eudes.

King of West Francia

In 893, Charles was crowned by a faction opposed to Eudes' reign at Reims Cathedral, becoming monarch of West Francia only after Eudes' death in 898.

Pence of Charles III

In 911, a group of Vikings led by Rollo besieged Paris and Chartres. After a victory near Chartres in August, Charles decided to negotiate with Rollo, resulting in the Treaty of Saint-Clair-sur-Epte, which created the Duchy of Normandy.

In exchange for the loyalty of the Vikings, they obtained all the lands between the Epte and the sea, as well as the Duchy of Brittany, which at the time was an independent country that East Francia had tried in vain to conquer. Rollo also agreed to be baptized and marry Charles' daughter, Gisèle.

King of Lotharingia

Also in 911, Louis the Child, the last Carolingian king of East Francia died, and the nobles of Lotharingia, who had been loyal to him, under the leadership of Reginar, Duke of Lorraine, declared Charles their new king, breaking with East Francia which had elected a non-Carolingian, Conrad I, as the new king. Charles had tried to win Lotharingian support for years, marrying for example in April 907 a

Lotharingian woman named Frederick, and marrying his niece Cunegonde in 909 to Wigeric of Lotharingia. Charles defended Lotharingia against two attacks by Conrad I.

In 925, Lotharingia was again taken by East Francia.

Revolt of the nobles

Kingdoms ruled by Charles the Simple in 915

Queen Frederune died on 10 February 917, leaving behind an uncertain succession with six daughters and no sons. On 7 October 919, Charles married Eadgifu, daughter of Edward the Elder, King of England, who bore him a son, the future Louis IV of France. At this time, Charles' excessive favoritism towards a certain Hagano turned the aristocracy against him. He endowed Hagano with monasteries that already belonged to other barons, alienating them. In Lotharingia, he aroused the hostility of the new Duke Gilbert, who in 919 declared his loyalty to the new king of East Francia, Henry the Fowler. Opposition to Charles in Lotharingia, however, was not universal; he retained Wigeric's support.

The nobles, completely exasperated by Charles' policies and especially his favoritism towards Count Hagano, captured him in 920. After negotiations with Bishop Hervé de Reims, the king was released.

In 922, the nobles revolted again, under the leadership of Robert of Neustria. Robert, who was Eudes' brother, was elected king by the rebels and crowned, while Charles had

to flee to Lotharingia. On 2 July 922, Charles lost his most loyal supporter, Hervé de Reims, who had succeeded Fulk in 900.

Charles returned with a Norman army in 923 but was defeated on 15 June near Soissons by Robert, who died in battle. Charles was captured and imprisoned in a castle in Péronne under the care of Herbert II of Vermandois. Robert's son-in-law, Rudolf of Burgundy, was then elected king to succeed him. Charles died in prison on 7 October 929 and was buried in the nearby abbey of Saint-Fursy. The son he had with Eadgifu was finally crowned in 936 under the title of Louis IV of France. Following Charles' defeat, Eadgifu and her children fled to England.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_the_Simple

There was a poorly documented clandestine vendetta in history between Charles the Simple (879-929 AD) and the Viking Rollo, whose name means "famous wolf" from the Latinized "rolf". Apparently, Rollo played deadly games behind Charles the Simple's back. Despite the conclusion of a peace pact in 911, there was an obvious subterfuge because years later the descendants of Rollo took the throne of France as Capetians. Before 911, Rollo attacked and possibly murdered Berengar of Neustria and yet kidnapped and married Berengar's daughter, Poppa of Bayeaux, in 886 AD. Would this Berengar be one of the peers of the peerage of Charlemagne? Later, there were stories about

Rollo ' s marriage to Gisela, a daughter of Federuna, the second wife of Charles the Simple , but history reports that the marriage may never have taken place. In fact, the incidents were noted in the historical record as "apocryphal." In other words, the events were intentionally hidden or kept secret by historians.

It seems that there was witchcraft by which Louis IV the Outreimer (920-954), who was the son of Charles the Simple with Eadgifu, and his son Louis V had visions of wolves that caused their deaths around 954. Then, at about the same time, after the death of her husband, son and grandson, Charles the Simple' s third wife, Eadgifu, was kidnapped and forced to marry Herbert III of Vermandois. son of Herbert II Vermandois, who had imprisoned Charles the Simple. Thus, Charles the Simple died in prison in 929, and his son Louis IV and grandson Louis V all died in 954. Could this imprisonment have been linked to the death of Rollo the Viking around 928? There is no record of what happened to Rollo. This very fact implies that the records are neither complete nor accurate. However, it may be that Charles the Simple acted in retaliation for insidious acts of treason that were discovered and not recorded in history.

Presumably, Eadgifu felt betrayed by the possible act of infidelity and ended up marrying Herbert III of Vermandois, who helped kill Charles the Simple. Was it revenge by Eadgifu against her husband for having had an affair with Judith de Bayeaux? More likely, however, Eadgifu was kidnapped and taken captive to become the involuntary wife of Herbert III of Vermandois.

Thus, during his lifetime, Charles III the Simple grew up to become a man in England with Eadgifu, who bore him sons including Louis IV. Charles the Simple is also a tall and solid man like his great-grandfather Charlemagne, but he probably shouldn't have trusted Rollo.

The grandfather of Charles the Simple's wife, Alfred the Great, claims to be the king of Wessex. Thus, Charles the Simple has sons, but this is an involuntary process of ascension to the British throne. Charles the Simple was betrayed by Rollo and died in 929, but not before leaving children in England, France and Scotland.

Mystery: 849 AD Alfred the Great King of England allows the rise of the Stuart line of Carolingian descendants.

* * * * *

Apocryphal genealogical records

The Jacobite Secret Society suspects a connection between Charles the Simple and/or his son Louis IV Outreimer with the lines of Brittany, Nantes and Rennes in West Franconia that gave rise to the Scottish Stuarts because the Jacobites called themselves the pretenders or kings of France "on the waters". In reference to Louis IV, son of the Carolingian Charles the Simple, "oultreimer" in French means "overseas" meaning beyond the English Channel between the United Kingdom and France. The implication is that the descendants of Conan I of Rennes went "beyond the waters" to Scotland to avoid the Normans and Vikings. Conan, Darnley, Steward, Stewart, and then Stuart gave

birth to the Jacobites who wore the Fleur de Lys on their coats of arms and armouries in Scotland. The Jacobites claim to be descendants of Breton Carolingians. Where does this statement come from?

It is possible that Charles the Simple had another younger son named Judicaël (or Juhel) Berengar. Berengar, of his Frankish name, lived during this period with Alain II "Barbétorte" and Louis IV, the well-known and recognized eldest son of Charles the Simple.

Marriage records relating to a first marriage for Charles the Simple do not appear to exist, however, it has been noted that he had many children and three marriages. Birth certificates do not appear to be available for a mysterious person named Judicaël Bérengar. Birth certificates for him no longer exist, probably because the time was very strictly legalistic and religious and he could have been illegitimate. Bastard children have been neglected and hidden in shame for committing the sin of adultery. It is deduced that Charles the Simple may have had an affair with a daughter of Berengar, who may have been a Carolingian king in the peerage of the Franks.

There are historical accounts of a Judicael de Poher, Duke of Brittany, who died in 888 or 889. But Judicael Berengar would have been born later around 926? And there are distinct historical accounts of a Berengar of Neustria who died in 896 AD. There are historical accounts of Alain I, Grand Duke of Brittany, who died in 907.

Alain I, Grand Duke of Brittany, would have had a son named Pascwetan who could have married a Judith of Bayeaux, daughter of Berengar. Could Judith de Bayeaux have been the sister of Poppa de Bayeaux de Bérengar de Neustria? The titles between Poppa and Judith are too similar, namely that it was noted that both were daughters descended from Berengar of Neustria of Bayeaux, in France.

Charles the Simple had made an alliance with the Norwegian Viking Rollo, who took Berengar Poppa's daughter as his wife, so perhaps Charles the Simple was having an affair with Poppa's sister or, more likely, Rollo's daughter, Judith of Bayeaux, daughter of Poppa de Bérengar?

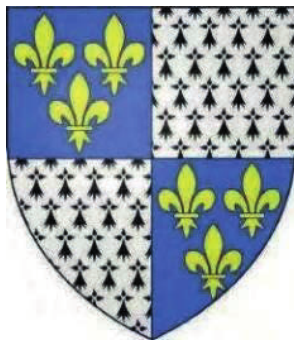
Apparently, a Pascwetan could also be the possible father of Judicael Berengar, but Pascwetan would have widowed Judith de Bayeaux in 903 AD. Instead, did Charles the Simple have an affair with the widow Judith of Bayeaux, or was there a daughter of Rollo and a granddaughter of Berengar of Neustria, around 926, to give birth to Judicael Berengar? There are no documents concerning Justice Berengar's father.

Was the reason why Rollo spared the life of a son of Charles the Simple that Judicaël Berengar was also his grandson through his daughter Judith de Bérengar or the sister of his wife Poppa de Bérengar, both of Bayeaux, in France?

926 ? – Judicaël Bérengar – Count of Rennes.

It is known that the descendants of Judicaël Bérengar bore the armories or coat of arms of the Carolingian Fleur de Lys. Presumably, despite its probable illegitimacy, this implies that a descendant of Charles the Simple managed to escape the Scandinavians and Capetians presumably, eventually, and historically as Scottish Highlanders.

Judicaël becomes Count of Rennes with the following coat of arms:



Interestingly, the modern coat of arms of Brittany honors Rennes with a coat of arms containing the Fleur de Lys of Carolingian origin. This seems to be a connection with Charles the Simple, who fled to Wessex, England, and may have left behind two sons, Louis IV the Outreimer and Judicael Berengar (who may have been an illegitimate son and therefore an unregistered son with a Judith de Bayeaux de Bérengar), both taken care of by Aethelstan, a descendant of Edward the Elder, who was the father of Charles the Simple's wife, Eadgifu. Judicaël Berengar was therefore probably Carolingian, and had a son Conan I, who became Duke of Brittany after his father Judicael emigrated again from England in France.

Then, around 960 AD, Judicael Berengar had a child with Gerberga of Huneburg, who gave birth to Conan I "the Tort" of Rennes of West Franconia.

960 ? – Conan I ("The Tort") – Duke of Brittany.

Pascwetan had no claim to the throne of France. The Jacobites were known to assert this claim, perhaps from the apocryphal knowledge that they were Carolingian descendants of Charles the Simple. After all, Judicael Berengar had a son in Conan I "the Tort", Duke of Rennes, who gave birth to the Stuarts and Jacobites in Scotland.

So there must be a Carolingian lineage. The Jacobite Secret Society believes that the French connection crossed the waters with Charles the Simple and Judith of Bayeaux, which led to Judicaël Bérengar, who became Duke of

Brittany and with Gerberge of Hunebourg, birth of Conan, who should also be known as a Carolingian pretender king. Unfortunately, the Carolingians were interpenetrated by Rollo's Vikings, and the "wolves" attacked Charlemagne's kingdom from the inside almost unsuspected. There are legends that Rollo raped Gisele, a daughter of Charles the Simple, and so Charles the Simple seduced Rollo's daughter, Judith, and had a son. There was a bloody feud and Rollo almost won. Rollo apparently died around 928, and Charles the Simple was imprisoned and killed in 929. Rollo was never heard from again, but Rollo's descendants also infiltrated the Jacobites into Scotland years later and may have played a role in Culloden. Rollo's descendants gave birth to the Capetians who were ousted during the French Revolution, and the Jacobites were also guillotined.

Rollo also infiltrated the Jacobites into Scotland years later and may have played a role in Culloden. Rollo's descendants gave rise to the Capetians who were ousted during the French Revolution, but young Jacobites were also guillotined.

Thus, the Jacobites must watch out for enemies inside the castle. Conan I was apparently buried at Mont Saint Michel, which was an apocryphal Carolingian fortress, visited by Rollo himself, who was probably an enemy inside the home fortress of Carolingian origin.

Although it is not recorded in traditional historical documents in France, legends mention that Charlemagne built a castle which he named his "Fortress House" or

Maison Fortresse. It was said to be a secret fortress probably built on an island, so it was considered impregnable. Could Mont Saint Michel have been Charlemagne's secret home and fortress off the coast of France, near Brittany? Of course, it is reported that Aachen was Charlemagne's main residence and castle, but legend suggests that he kept two houses. One castle was widely known to be located in Aachen for public visitors, the other was a private military island fortress home for a more secluded and comfortable lifestyle fit for a king.

House Fortress of Charlemagne
Mont Saint Michel



“According to tradition, Rollo also agreed to marry Charles the Simple’s daughter Gisela of France. Rollo was betrothed to her after his conversion to Christianity and acquisition of Normandy. The legend maintains that Rollo was cruel and merciless in his treatment of her. Her father sent two knights to support her in Normandy but Rollo had the two men captured and beheaded in the Place du Vieux Marché in Rouen in front of a crowd. The marriage and indeed, even the existence of the Princess Gisela are not confirmed in any written historical record. If she did exist, she may have been the illegitimate daughter of King Charles.”

Further reading: “Paris: Its Sites, Monuments and History” by Maria Hornor Lansdale, “Besieged: 100 Great Sieges from Jericho to Sarajevo” by Paul K. Davis, ABBON, SIÈGE DE PARIS PAR LES NORMANDS.

A royal eulogy of the Stuarts:

So far for us,
not foreigners,
but brothers in arms,
ours once lost,
now found.

With respect and honors,
we recognize your cause,

O worthy comrades "Highlanders".

Like angels incarnate,

We remember you,

Beloved boys once fell,

as if they were with us now,

Could you be resurrected.

Misunderstood, oh, despite the grief we endure,

Humble "stewards" of God!

[Editor's note: Steward" in English, the probable origin of the name Stuart. This is also what the Grand Seneschals of Scotland are called.]



3

ASCENSION STUART TO THE THRONE

FROM ENGLAND

The descendants of Charles the Simple thus claimed divine right to the throne of England, traveled to Ireland and Scotland, and eventually sought military help as Jacobites of France over time.

The rise of the Stuart dynasty in the United Kingdom is the result of Charlemagne's crossing on the waters.

980 – Geoffrey.

997: Alain III

1033: Conan II.

1078 - Alan Fitz Flaad - "Alain Fergant", Alain IV (family probably returned to Scotland). Illegitimate son called "Brian Fitzcount". (Regent: Hoël II)

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alain_IV_de_Bretagne

1106 Walter Fitz Alan.

1140 Alan fitz Walter.

1204 Walter Stewart (Stewart) of Dundonald.

1270 ? Sir Jean Stewart of Bonkill.

1310 ? Sir Alain Stewart of Dreghorn.

1345 ? Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley (died 1404).

1380 Sir Jean Stewart de Darnley, 1st Lord of Concessault and 1st Lord of Aubigny, Earl of Evreux.

1406 Sir Alain Stewart Darnley.

1430 John Stewart, 1st Earl of Lennox, Lord Darnley and later Earl of Lennox.

1460 Matthew Stewart, 2nd Earl of Lennox

1490 John Stewart, 3rd Earl of Lennox

1516 Matthew Stewart, 4th Earl of Lennox

1545 Henry Stuart (or Stewart), Duke of Albany known as "Lord Darnley".

1566 James VI of Scotland and I of England

1600 Charles I of England.

1633 King James II – Dethroned by the German dynasty of Hanover in England.

1688 Jacques François Édouard – King James III ("The Knight of St. George").

Here is an excerpt from an Internet source referenced below on Alfred the Great of England:

King Edward the Elder, son and successor of Alfred the Great of England, had many children.

There were three women in his life who may or may not have been his wives. With these women he had five sons and eight or nine daughters. Before his death, Edward undertook a concerted effort to marry his daughters to the leaders of the continent. This program was to continue during the reign of his son and successor, Athelstan, upon his accession to the throne.

The best information we have about Edward's daughters comes from the twelfth-century chronicler, William of Malmesbury. We have no order or date of birth and, in some cases, no confusing names or names for these women. Malmesbury says Edward's daughters paid their full attention to literature when they were children.

Between 917 and 919, Edward arranged the first arranged marriage between his daughter Eadgifu and Charles III the Simple, King of the Franks and great-great-grandson of Charlemagne.

They had two sons: Louis d'Outremer and Charles.

In June 922, King Charles was deposed and a new king appointed in his place. The reign of the new king was short-lived, but Charles failed to regain his throne and was thrown into prison. Eadgifu may have returned to Wessex, but her son Louis probably did. King Aethelstan raised Louis at court as an adopted son. Louis remained there until 936, when an embassy was sent to Aethelstan to demand Louis' return to the throne.

Aethelstan helped Louis regain his throne. After the death of King Charles, Eadgifu married Herbert III, Count of Vermandois and also a descendant of Charlemagne. Marriage produced no children [?] »

Source: <http://www.medievalists.net/2014/07/sisters-king-aethelstan/>

And again, another internet source referenced below cited:

Wessex was an Anglo-Saxon kingdom in southern Britain, from 519 until the unification of England by Aethelstan in the early tenth century. The Anglo-Saxons thought that Wessex was founded by Cerdic and Cynric, but this may be legendary.

The two main sources for the history of Wessex are the Anglo-Saxon chronicle and the Royal Genealogical List of Western Saxony, with which they were sometimes in conflict.

Wessex became a Christian kingdom after the baptism of Cenwalh and was enlarged during his reign.

Credewalla later conquered Sussex, Kent and the Isle of Wight. His successor, Ine, published one of the oldest legal codes still in force and established a second bishopric of Western Saxony. The throne then passed to a series of kings with unknown genealogies.

In the eighth century, as the hegemony of Mercia developed, Wessex retained much of its independence. It was at this time that the county system was established. Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Essex and Mercia, as well as parts of Dumnonia, were conquered. The kings of Wessex also obtained suzerainty from the king of Northumbria.

However, Mercian independence was restored in 830.

During the reign of his successor, Aethelwulf, a Danish army arrived in the Thames estuary, but was decisively defeated. When Aethelwulf's son, Aethelbald, usurped the throne, the kingdom was divided to avoid war. Aethelwulf was succeeded by his four sons, the youngest being Alfred the Great (who fathered Edward the Elder, father of Eadgifu).

Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wessex>

Alain Fitz Flaad (c. 1078 – after 1114) was a Breton knight, probably recruited as a mercenary by Henry I, son of William the Conqueror, during conflicts with his brothers. After Henry's accession to the English throne, Alain became a diligent courtier and obtained large estates in Norfolk, Sussex, Shropshire and elsewhere in the Midlands, including the feudal barony and Oswestry Castle in Shropshire. Its

duties included surveillance of the Welsh border. He is now known as the ancestor of the Fitz Alan family, the Earls of Arundel (1267–1580) and the House of Stuart, although his family connections have long been the subject of conjecture and controversy.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alan_fitz_Flaad

Walter Fitz Alan (1106 – June 1177) was the first hereditary Grand Seneschal of Scotland (c. 1150–1177) and described as "a Norman of Breton culture and blood". He was the third son of a Breton knight, Alan Fitz Flaad, feudal lord of Oswestry, and his wife Aveline, daughter of Emulf of Hedin.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_fitz_

Alan Alan Fitz Walter (1140–1204) was the hereditary Grand Seneschal of Scotland and a crusader.

He first married Eva, more often referred to as the daughter of Sweyn Thor's son, although some historians dispute Eva's parentage. They had no known children.

From his second marriage to Alesta, daughter of Morgan, Earl of Mar and Ada, they had children: Walter Stewart, 3rd High Seneschal of Scotland, married Bethoc, daughter of Gilles Crist, Earl of Angus and his wife Marjorie. He died in 1246.

David.

Leonard.

Avelina, wife of Donnchadh, Earl of Carrick.

Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alan_fitz_Walter,_2nd_High_Steward_of_Scotland

Walter Stewart of Dundonald (1204–1246) was the 3rd hereditary High Seneschal of Scotland and Judge of Scotia.

Walter married Bethoc, daughter of Gille Crist, Earl of Angus (whose wife, Marjorie, is commonly recognized as the daughter of Henry of Scotland, 3rd Earl of Huntingdon, although this is disputed) They were the parents of: Alexander Stewart, 4th High Seneschal of Scotland, sometimes called Regent of Scotland.

Sir Robert, of Tarbolten and Crookston, and Lord of Darnley.

John, killed at Damietta, Egypt, in 1249, during the Seventh Crusade.

Walter Bailoch ("the Speckled One"), who married Mary of Menteith and became Earl of Menteith.

William.

Beatrix, wife of Maol Domhnaich, Count of Lennox.

Christian.

Euphemia, wife of Adam Wallace, Laird de Ricarton.

Margaret married her cousin Niall, Earl of Carrick.

Sybella, married Colin Fitzgerald, 1st Lord of Kintail.

Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Stewart,_3rd_High_Steward_of_Scotland

Alexander Stewart (1214–1283), also known as Alexander of Dundonald, was the 4th hereditary High Seneschal of Scotland on his father's death in 1246. Son of Walter Stewart, 3rd Grand Seneschal of Scotland, with his wife Bethoc, daughter of Gille Crist, Earl of Angus, he is said to have accompanied Louis IX during the Seventh Crusade (1248-1254).

The identity of Alexander's wife is uncertain. Secondary sources mistakenly identify her as John, daughter of James, son of Angus, son of Somerseld.

They carried:

James Stewart, 5th High Seneschal of Scotland (c. 1243-1309).

Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, Berwickshire (c. 1245 – 22 July 1298), described as the " second son " who married Bonkill's heiress, had seven sons and one daughter, and was killed at the Battle of Falkirk. Agnatic ancestor of the British kings.

Andrew Stewart (alias Andrew Steward, c. 1245) Esq., third son of Alexander Stewart.

Married to the daughter of James Bethe. Father of Sir Alexander 'the Fierce' Steward and direct ancestor of Oliver Cromwell. Great-uncle of King Robert II.

Elizabeth Stewart (c. 1248, died before 1288) married Sir William Douglas the Bold, Governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed. She was the mother of the good Sir James Douglas.

Hawise Stewart (c. 1262) married Sir John de Soulis, Lord of Liddesdale. They had one daughter, Muriel de Soulis.

Through their eldest son, James, they were the great-grandparents of King Robert II, the first seneschal to become King of Scotland, and are therefore the ancestors of all subsequent Scottish monarchs and recent and current British monarchs.

Through their second son John, they became the direct ancestors of the male line of Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley and the Stuart monarchs of Scotland and England from Darnley's son, James VI and me.

Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Stewart,_4th_High_Steward_of_Scotland

Sir John Stewart de Bonkill (died 22 July 1298) was the son of Alexander Stewart, 4th High Seneschal of Scotland. He was a military commander during the First War of Scottish

Independence and the Battle of Falkirk. He commanded the Scottish archers and was killed in action. The seneschal is buried in the garden of the old parish church of Falkirk.

John married Margaret de Bonkyll (Bonkill), the heiress of Sir Alexander de Bonkill de Ilk. They had children:

Sir Alexander Stewart of Bonkill died in 1319. He had one issue: John Stewart, 1st Earl of Angus.

Sir Alan Stewart of Dreghorn died on 19 July 1333 at the Battle of Halidon Hill. Ancestor of the Earls of Lennox, James VI and I and through him the current royal family of the United Kingdom.

Sir Walter Stewart of Garlies and Dalswinton. His great-granddaughter, Marion Stewart, married a Stewart of Jedworth. They were the ancestors of the Stewarts of Garlies – who later became the Earls of Galloway and Lords Blantyre.

Sir James Stewart of Pearston died on 19 July 1333 at the Battle of Halindon Hill. Ancestor of Lords Stewart of Lomé, Earls of Atholl, Earls of Buchan, Earls of Traquair and Clan Stewart of Appin.

Sir John Stewart of Daldom died on 19 July 133 at the Battle of Halindon Hill.

Isabella Stewart married Thomas Randolph, 1st Earl of Moray, son of Sir Thomas Randolph.

She died shortly after 15 July 1351.

Sir Robert Stewart of Daldowie, ancestor of Sir James Stuart, 2nd Baronet of Coltness.

Sir Hughes Stewart.

Lady Margaret seems to have remarried, as she was appointed wife of Sir David de Brechin in 1304.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Stewart_of_Bonkyll

Sir Alan Stewart of Dreghorn (died 19 July 1333) was a Scottish nobleman. The son of John Stewart of Bonkill and his wife Margaret of Bonkill, Sir Alan fought for Robert the Bruce in the First War of Scottish Independence. Sir Alan accompanied Edward Bruce to Ireland in 1315 during the latter's attempt to seize the throne of Ireland. He was captured by the English in 1316 but was soon released for ransom. For services to the king, Sir Alan was given the lands of Dreghorn in Ayrshire. Sir Alan Stewart was killed along with his brothers, Sir James and Sir John Stewart, at the Battle of Halidon Hill in 1333.

By unknown mothers, Sir Alan Stewart had these children: John Stewart of Cruikston and Darnley.

Walter Stewart.

Alexander Stewart of Darnley.

Elizabeth Stewart – married John fitz Walter, son of Walter fitz Gilbert of Cadzow.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alan_Stewart_of_Dreghorn

Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley (died 1374) was a Scottish nobleman. Alexander Stewart was the third son of Sir Alan Stewart of Dreghorn. As early as 1345 he had received from Robert II a charter for lands in Cambusnethan.

After the successive deaths of his elder brothers, he inherited their baronies of Cruikston and Darnley, and was called Dominus of both estates from 1371.

Sir Alexander had one son:

Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Stewart_de_Darnley (died 1374)

Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley (died 1404) was a Scottish nobleman. He was the son of Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley (died 26 August 1374) and Joanna. His first marriage was Janet Turnbull of Minto and they had at least one son. He then married Jonetta Keith, widow of David Hamilton of Cadzow and daughter of Sir William Keith of Galston, and received from John Stewart, Earl of Carrick, his wife's lands, and they had six children:

With Janet:

William Stewart of Jedsworth, killed at the Battle of Halidon Hill.

With Jonetta:

John Stewart de Darnley, Lord of Aubigny and Concessault, Count of Evreux (12 February 1429) killed at the Battle of Herring.

Alexander Stewart of Torbane and Galston.

Robert Stewart of Newtown and Westoun.

James Stewart.

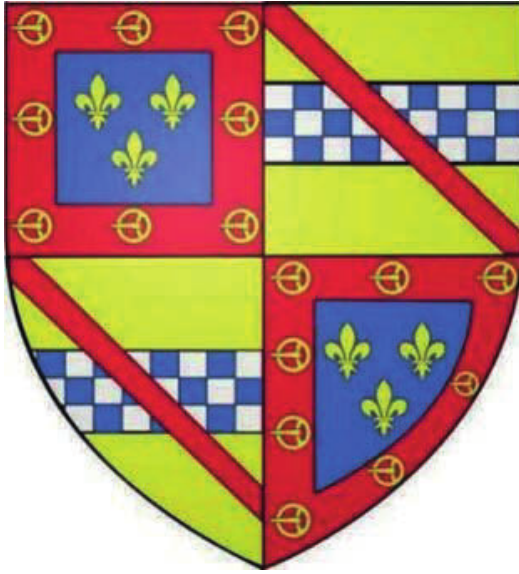
William Stewart of Castlemilk, (d. 12 February 1429 killed at the Battle of the Herrings).

Janet Stewart, married Thomas Somerville, 1st Lord Somerville.

Source:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Stewart_of_Darnley_\(died_1404\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Stewart_of_Darnley_(died_1404))

Sir John Stewart of Darnley, 1st Lord of Concessault and 1st Lord of Aubigny, Earl of Evreux (c. 1380–1429) was a Scottish nobleman and prominent soldier during the Hundred Years' War.



Darnley was proclaimed Earl of Evreux, and was allowed to display the fleur-de-lys on his coat of arms.

Darnley married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Donnchadh, Earl of Lennox around 1408, she accompanied Darnley to France where she died 10 months after him and is buried next to him in Orleans. They bore: Sir Alan Stewart of Darnley, from whom descended the Earls Stewart of Lennox, and all the monarchs of Scotland, England and Great Britain since James VI of Scotland.

Sir John Stewart, 2nd Lord of Aubigny, Alexander Stewart of Darnley.

John Stewart of Darnley was buried in the Holy Cross Cathedral in Orleans.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Stewart_of_Darnley

Sir Alan Stewart of Darnley (after 1406–1439) was a Scottish nobleman, of the Stewart family of Darnley, involved in the Hundred Years' War.

The son of John Stewart of Darnley and Elizabeth, daughter of Donnchadh, Earl of Lennox, Darnley accompanied his father and brothers to the Battle of France.

After his father's death at the Battle of the Herrings in 1429 during the siege of Orléans, Darnley inherited the titles of Lord of Aubigny and Concessault, but not Count of Evreux. He also inherited the title of Constable of the Scottish Army in France and chiefdom of the Darnley Stewarts.

However, in 1437 he gave up his French territories in favour of his younger brother, Sir John Stewart, and returned to Scotland.

Alan Stewart of Darnley married Catherine Seton, daughter of Sir William Seton, Master of Seton and Janet Dunbar, herself daughter of the Earl of Dunbar. They had John Stewart, 1st Earl of Lennox.

Alexander Stewart of Galston.

After Darnley's murder, his widow Catherine married Herbert Maxwell, 1st Lord Maxwell.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alan_Stewart_of_Darnley

John Stewart, 1st Earl of Lennox (c. 1430 – 8 July – 11 September 1495) was known as Lord Darnley and later as Earl of Lennox.

John Stewart was the son of Catherine Seton and Alan Stewart of Darnley, a direct descendant of Alexander Stewart, 4th High Seneschal of Scotland.

His paternal grandmother was the daughter and coheir of Donnchadh, Earl of Lennox. Through his mother, he was also a descendant of Thomas Randolph, 1st Earl of Moray, nephew of King Robert I of Scotland. Through his son Matthew Stewart, 2nd Earl of Lennox, Stewart was the great-great-great-grandfather of Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, husband of his first cousin Mary, Queen of Scots, and father of James VI, King of Scotland, who became James I of England.

Stewart's descendants have occupied the throne of England since James I, as well as the royal houses of several European monarchies.

His marriage remains a source of genealogical confusion.

It is recorded that he had committed himself to Margaret, daughter of Alexander Montgomerie, 1st Lord Montgomerie, and Margaret Boyd, by deed of trust on 15 May 1438, both parties were minors. However, she seems to have died young. Finally, he married another Margaret

Montgomerie in 1460, who was not the same person, but his brotherly niece, daughter of Alexander, Master of Montgomerie (son of the 1st Lord), and his wife Elizabeth Hepburn.

John and Margaret Montgomerie had 8 children enrolled:

Lady Marion Stuart.

Lady Elizabeth Stewart, born c. 1464, wife of Archibald Campbell, 2nd Earl of Argyll.

Robert Stuart, 4th Lord of Aubigny, born about 1470, m.1544.

Sir John Stewart, Lord of Oison, born about 1446, married about 1512.

Elizabeth Stuart, born about 1476.

Matthew Stewart, 2nd Earl of Lennox (c. 5 May 1488 – 9 September 1513, Flodden)

Sir William Stewart, Lord of Oison, born about 1495, died about 1504.

Alexander Stewart, born about 1495, m. c. 1509.

Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Stewart,_1st_Earl_of_Lennox

Matthew Stewart, 2nd Earl of Lennox (5 May 1488 – 9 September 1513) was a Scottish nobleman. Stewart was the son of John Stewart, 1st Earl of Lennox, and Margaret Montgomerie, daughter of Alexander, Master of Montgomerie. He was Lord Provost of Glasgow in 1497, and from 1509 to 1513.

He married firstly, on 13 June 1490, Margaret Lyle, daughter of Robert Lyle, Lord Lyle. On 9 April 1494, he married Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of James Hamilton, 1st Lord Hamilton and Mary Stewart, Princess of Scotland, daughter of King James II of Scotland.

Stewart and Elizabeth Hamilton had six children: Mungo Stewart.

Agnes Stewart.

John Stewart, 3rd Earl of Lennox

Margaret Stewart.

Elizabeth Stewart.

Catherine Stewart.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_Stewart,_2nd_Count_of_Lennox

John Stewart, 3rd Earl of Lennox (c. 1490 – 4 September 1526, Linlithgow, West Lothian) was a Scottish magnate. He was the son of Matthew Stewart, 2nd Earl of Lennox, and

Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of James Hamilton, 1st Lord Hamilton and Mary Stewart, Princess of Scotland, daughter of King James II of Scotland.

The Earl of Lennox led an army to Linlithgow with the intention of freeing the young King James V from the pro-English Douglas. He was defeated by a small force led by the Earl of Arran at the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge. He survived the battle and was taken prisoner before being assassinated by James Hamilton of Finnart.

He was succeeded by his son Matthew Stewart, 4th Earl of Lennox, father of Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley and grandfather of James VI of Scotland.

On 19 January 1511 he married Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John Stewart, 1st Earl of Atholl, and Eleanor Sinclair, daughter of William Sinclair, 3rd Earl of Orkney. They had Matthew Stewart, 4th Earl of Lennox.

Robert Stewart, 6th Earl of Lennox

John Stewart, 5th Lord of Aubigny.

Helen or Eleanor Stewart, married: first, William Hay, 6th Earl of Erroll; and John Gordon, 11th Earl of Sutherland.

Elizabeth Stewart, who married Ninian Ross; Mistress of James V of Scotland, mother of Adam Stewart Prior of Perth Charterhouse.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Stewart,_

3rd_ Earl_of_Lennox

Matthew Stewart, 4th Earl of Lennox (21 September 1516 – 4 September 1571) was the 4th Earl of Lennox and a leading figure of the Catholic nobility in Scotland. Son of John Stewart, 3rd Earl of Lennox, and grandfather of James VI of Scotland.

In 1544 he married Lady Margaret Douglas, pretender to the English throne. They had:

Henry Stuart, born in 1545 at Temple Newsam, who married Mary, Queen of Scots.

Charles, born in 1556 and died in 1576, who married Elizabeth Cavendish in 1574. Elizabeth was the daughter of Sir William Cavendish and Bess of Hardwick.

Lennox's grandchildren were: by Henry, King James VI of Scotland and I of England, and by Charles, Lady Arbella Stuart.

He returned to Scotland at the request of Elizabeth I of England during the marriage negotiations of Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1564. He soon took the position of the most influential Lord in the Glasgow area and was instrumental in the marriage of his eldest son, Lord Darnley, to Mary.

Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_Stewart,_4th_Earl_of_Lennox

Henry Stuart (or Stewart), Duke of Albany (7 December 1545 – 10 February 1567), called Lord Darnley until 1565.

He was the second but oldest surviving son of Matthew Stewart, 4th Earl of Lennox, and his wife, Lady Margaret Douglas.

Darnley's maternal grandparents were Archibald Douglas, 6th Earl of Angus, and Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry V II of England, and v euve of James IV of England. It is commonly believed that Darnley was born on December 7, but this date is disputed. He was the first cousin and second husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, and was the father of her son, James VI of Scotland, who succeeded Elizabeth I of England, as James I.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Stuart,_Lord_Darnley

James VI and I (19 June 1566 – 27 March 1625) was King of Scotland as James VI from 24 July 1567 and King of England and Ireland as James I of the Union of the Scottish and English Crowns from 24 March 1603 until his death.

The kingdoms of Scotland and England were individual sovereign states, with their own Parliament, judicial and legal systems, although they were both ruled by James in personal union.

In Scotland, James was "James the sixth King of Scotland" until 1604. He was proclaimed "James I, King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith" in London on

24 March 1603. On 20 Oct. 1604 James issued a proclamation changing his title to "King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc." This title was not used in English laws, but was used on proclamations, currency, correspondence, treaties and in Scotland. James referred to himself as "King of France", following in the footsteps of other monarchs of England between 1340 and 1800, although he did not actually rule the France.



The Queen of James, Anne of Denmark, gave birth to seven children who survived birth, three of whom reached adulthood: Henry, Prince of Wales (19 February 1594 – 6 November 1612).

Died, probably of typhoid fever, at the age of 18.

Elisabeth (19 August 1596 - 13 February 1662). Married in 1613 to Frederick V, of the Palatinate. Died at age 65.

Marguerite (24 December 1598 - March 1600). died at the age of 1.

"Elizabeth (Tudor) died childless. His successor was his cousin James VI of Scotland. The thrones of England and Scotland were united in a dynastic union until 1707. The seven monarchs of this period continued to use the title of King/Queen of France, although their claim was purely nominal. None of them wanted to engage in military campaigns for the France against the kings of the time, Henry IV, Louis XIII and Louis XIV. Charles I married a sister of Louis XIII, and his son Charles II spent much of his exile in France during the Interregnum (at that time, although he did not formally renounce his claim to the throne of France, he did not point this out).

Successive reigns in England: James I of England and VI of Scotland (24 March 1603 – 27 March 1625).

Charles I of England and Scotland (27 March 1625 – 30 January 1649).

Charles II of England and Scotland (30 January 1649 – 6 February 1685).

James II of England and VII of Scotland (6 February 1685 – 12 February 1689).

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_claims_to_the_French_throne

Charles I (19 November 1600 – 30 January 1649) married, in 1625, Henriette Marie. Successor to James I, he was monarch of the three kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland from 27 March 1625 until his execution in 1649.

Executed at the age of 48.

Robert, Duke of Kintyre (18 January 1602 – 27 May 1602) died at the age of 4 months.

Marie (8 April 1605 – 16 December 1607). Died at the age of 2.

Sophie (June 1607). Died within 48 hours of birth.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_VI_and_I

Charles was the second son of King James VI of Scotland, but shortly after his father inherited the throne of England in 1603, they moved to England, where he spent much of the rest of his life. He became heir to the English, Irish and Scottish thrones on the death of his elder brother, Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales, in 1612.

An unsuccessful and unpopular marriage attempt with the Spanish Habsburg princess Maria Anna resulted in an 8-month visit to Spain that demonstrated the futility of marriage negotiations. Two years later he married Princess Henriette Marie de France.

Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_I_of_England

1633 King James II – Dethroned by the German dynasty of Hanover in England.

1688 Jacques François Édouard – King James III ("the Knight of St. George").

1720 Charles Edward Stuart - Bonnie Charles (the "Pretender") - Jacobite rebellion to retake the kingdom of France for Charlemagne.

Thus, in summary, the descendant of Charles III the Simple becomes King James of England of the Stuart line. The Jacobite revolutionary discourse begins with King James, whom he believes to be a secret name of Jacob, namely Israel. He reads the entire Holy Bible, as published by Gutenberg.

His great-grandson, Bonnie Charles Stuart, knew he was Carolingian and ran a secret Jacobite Catholic society that also intended to reclaim the throne of France.



THE JACOBITE REBEL

Quoted on the internet with source below:

The Jacobite rising of 1745 was Charles Edward Stuart's attempt to regain the British throne for the House of Stuarts in exile. The uprising took place during the War of the Austrian Succession, when most of the British army was on the European continent. Charles Edward Stuart, commonly known as "Bonnie Prince Charlie" or "the Young Pretender", went to Scotland and raised the Jacobite standard at Glenfinnan in the Scottish Highlands, where he was supported by a group of clans.

The march south began with a first victory at Prestonpans near Edinburgh.

The Jacobite army, now emboldened, marched on Carlisle, beyond the border with England.

When he reached Derby, some British divisions were recalled from the continent and the Jacobite army withdrew north to Inverness where the last battle on Scottish soil took place on the nearby Culloden moor. The Battle of Culloden ended with the final defeat of the Jacobite cause and the flight of Charles Edward Stuart, whose head came at a price. He finally embarked on the France. »

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacobite_rising_of_745

Quoted on the internet with source below:

"The Jacobite rebellion.

A Jacobite was a supporter of the exiled royal house of Stuarts. The Jacobites take their name from Jacobus, the Latin name of James II, who was deprived of his throne in 1688.

In 1743, war broke out between England and France.

The France, a Catholic nation, had always supported the Stuarts' claims to the English throne. King Louis XV understood that it would be in his interest for the Stuarts to regain the throne.

Louis XV informed James Edward Stuart in 1745 that if he invaded England, he would provide him with arms and ammunition.

Jacques, then fifty-seven years old, did not want to engage in another military campaign. His son Charles Stuart, on the other hand, was more enthusiastic, and on 5 July he left the France with 700 men.

Once in Scotland, Charles Stuart, nicknamed Bonnie Prince Charlie, began to build up an army.

He was particularly successful in convincing Catholics living in the Highlands to join him. By September, Charles was ready for action.

His first act was to take Holyrood, the former palace of the Scottish kings. The English army arrived soon after, but Charles' troops won an easy victory at the Battle of Prestonpans. Charles' 5,000-strong army marched into England and in December reached Derby. Charles had hoped that English Catholics would join him, wrongly.

Indeed, in the many cities crossed, the crowd showed great hostility towards Charles and his army. Louis XV had promised Charles that 12,000 French soldiers would invade England in the autumn of 1745. However, the French monarch did not keep his promise. Despite Charles' desire to continue the march to London, his military advisers persuaded him that without French support they would be defeated. Reluctantly, Charles agreed to return to Scotland.

Another English army, this time led by the Duke of Cumberland, followed Charles to Scotland. Completely outnumbered, Charles' army entrenched itself in the Scottish Highlands.

In April 1746, Charles Stuart decided to turn back and fight the English army. The two forces met at Culloden Moor on 16 April. Cumberland's army decimated the Jacobites and Charles was forced to flee the battlefield. A reward of £30,000 was offered for his capture, but Charles still had many loyal supporters ready to hide it.

George II ordered the Duke of Cumberland to punish the Scots who had supported Charles. Many of those who had joined his army were executed and their lands given to supporters of George II.

Scots were also forbidden to wear kilts and play bagpipes. »

By John Simkin © September 1997 (updated August 2014).

Source: <http://spartacus-educational.com/STUjacobite.htm>

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Mysterious prophecies of ancient Roman Catholic saints. Note: These saints may not have known the historical distinction between the Fleur de Lis and the Lys, namely the flower named the Lily and that of the Iris.

(Saint Catalde, fifth century): "... a king of the house of Lys... »

(Saint Caesar, fifth century): "He will recover the crown of the Leie... »

(Saint Hildegard, German abbess, twelfth century): "The white flower regains possession of the throne of France."

(Bishop Ageda, twelfth century): "He will inherit the crown of the Fleur-de-Lys."



NEW ORLEANS

Bonnie Charles first built an army, but visited the French royal family of Capetian Bourbons at Versailles, whom he knew, being the heir to the British throne. There, amid much talk of rebellion and assassinations against the Capetian heir, Bonnie Charles began to conspire around. He may have slept with a young French woman, which contributed to her disrepute, Louise Henriette de Bourbon, Duchess of Chartres and Duchess of Orleans, who later became pregnant. Bonnie Charles then returned to England knowing that he had slyly taken the throne of France for Charlemagne and felt so smug about it, that he lost his Stuart throne of England (eventually to the "German" dynasty of Hanover, however). In France, he certainly placed a pretender to the throne of France.

Carolingian son of Bonnie Charles, Louis-Philippe II Joseph, "younger clan of the Bourbon line," then seized the throne of France. The speeches in France of the time were revolutionary. Many secret societies proliferated during this period. Maximilien Robespierre is one of the charismatic leaders of Jacobin society. Some came to learn the secret of Bonnie Charles and supported Louis Philippe II Joseph d'Orléans to become king of France. They also came to hate Hugh Capet's disloyal coup d'état against the legitimate

founder of the France, Charlemagne, a man of great virtue and worthy of more respect than being deprived of honor. Thus, the Jacobins and Jacobites plotted to use Marxist communist theory to kill King Louis XVI by a conspiracy inciting a revolution of the Bastille by the proletarian class. The secret society of the Jacobins actually led a faction of the old Jacobite revolutionary movement that had begun with Bonnie Charles.

With the success of one plot after another, including the manipulation of Marie Antoinette, of the Carolingian line of Austria, they managed to send the Capetian king to the guillotine. They celebrated the victory, which was grossly misinterpreted by the people. The story was too vulgar to tell and would have threatened the Carolingian heir to the throne, so they kept it secret and Robespierre was shot in the side of the skull by a friend who could not and refused to accept the diabolical nature of the truth.

Following certain uncontrollable events including the absence of an heir after the death of King Louis XVI, Louis-Philippe Joseph effectively became King of the Franks until 1793, and much later, in 1830, the Bourbon Louis-Philippe III became the citizen king of the French. Once again, the revolutionary spirit still prevails and the people want to get rid of "this madness," and want the lands, freedoms and wealth of the king, and thus put an end to the regime of royalty. The First Estate was overthrown and the Kingdom of God in France, including the Holy Roman Empire, collapsed, virtually without lineage. Many members of the Jacobite Secret Society, including Louis Antoine de

Montpensier and d'Orléans, were banished from France and sent to the New World as punishment, to New Orleans, Louisiana.

* * * * *

An old Roman Catholic prophecy: (St. Francis of Paola (fifteenth century)): "By the grace of the Almighty, the great monarch will annihilate heretics and disbelievers.

He will have a large army and the angels will fight alongside him.

It will be like a sun among the stars. His influence will extend throughout the earth. »



Photo courtesy of Lionel Scornec 2020.



Louise Henriette de Bourbon

Among her extramarital affairs, Louise Henriette de Bourbon is said to have had an affair with the Comte de Melfort, whom she met at the Château de Saint-Cloud after the birth of her son. During the Revolution of 1789, Philippe-Égalité publicly declared that his real father was not his wife's husband, but a coachman of the Royal Palace.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louise_Henriette_de_Bourbon [2018].

ENGLISH HOUSE OF STUART

Prince Charles Edward Stuart, 1720-1788.

Oil on canvas by William Mosman, 1750.



Here too, British Prince Bonnie Charles Stuart in his youth.

Wikipedia, 2017



THE QUEST FOR TRUTH

Bonnie Charles Edward Stuart was known to have had many illegitimate relationships. He resided in Paris from 1746 until 1748, when he was expelled from France because of his membership in the Jacobite Treaty of 1748, sometimes called the Treaty of Aachen, which ended the War of the Austrian Succession.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Edward_Stuart
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louise_Henriette_de_Bourbon

Louise Henriette, yes, the wife of Louis Philippe I ("le Gros") was also a woman of bad reputation. She was obviously not attracted to her husband king, Louis-Philippe I ("the Fat").

Could it be possible that the Jacobite Bonnie Charles Stuart was the "coachman of the Royal Palace?" Together they are presumed to have given birth to a child between 1746 and 1748.

Conjecture? We do not think so. There are too many clues....

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Bonnie Charles (The "Young Pretender") – He led the Jacobite rebellion to reclaim the throne of France for Charlemagne.



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1725 Louis Philippe d'Orléans nicknamed "Le Gros".
Philippe Égalité's presumed biological father?

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Prince Charles Edward Stuart by Louis Gabriel Blanchet



After comparing the historical portraits of the royal houses of the Stuart Jacobites and the Capetian Bourbons, if the question arose, what would be the most likely hypothesis as to the true identity of the biological father of the French Jacobite king Philippe Égalité d'Orléans, given the physical characteristics and other intangible similarities?

1747 Louis Philippe II Joseph d'Orléans.

Joseph d'Orléans or Philippe Égalité enfant.



HOUSE OF ORLEANS

Louis Philippe Joseph d'Orléans, Duke of Orléans.

Portrait by Louis Tocque. Public domain. Wikipedia. 2017.

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Other historical photos of the Jacobite king.

French King Louis Philippe Joseph d'Orléans, Philippe
Égalité.

HOUSE OF ORLEANS

Portrait of Philippe d'Orléans wearing the insignia of the
Grand Orient of France. Public domain. Wikipedia. 2017.



Joseph was probably not the son of Louis-Philippe I ("the Fat").



Louise Marie Adélaïde de Bourbon Wife of Louis Philippe
Joseph d'Orléans

Wikipedia - Public domain

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Thus, the King of France Louis Philippe Joseph Egalité mentioned that he was the son of the coachman of the Royal Palace? What do we know about Paris 1747-1749, at the time of the birth of the pretender King of France?

Was the so-called Jacobite King Bonnie Charles Stuart even in France at that time? Let's get to the story.

Bonnie Prince Charlie: A Biography by Susan Maclean Kybett, ISBN 0-04-440213-9, printed in the United States by Maple-Vail Book Manufacturing.

Treaty of Aachen

In October 1748, countries engaged in seven-month peace talks met to rectify the Treaty of Aachen, which ended the War of the Austrian Succession. Eight powers were represented: Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Sardinia, Genoa, Modena, and Prussia and Bohemia as one state ruled by Maria Theresa. The first article stipulated that, in the universal and perpetual Christian peace to be agreed upon between them, no "assistance or protection, indirectly or directly, (should be given) to those who would harm or harm any of the contracting parties. Article 19 of the Treaty of Aachen sounded Charles' death knell: Article 5 of the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance, concluded at London on August 2, 1718, containing the guarantee of succession to the Kingdom of Great Britain in the house of His Britannic Majesty now reigning, and by which everything was provided, for it may relate to the person who had taken the title of King of Great Britain, and to his descendants of

both sexes, expressly confirmed and renewed by the present article, as if it were inserted here in all its extent.

At the end of the Aachen meetings, no one in Europe needed Bonnie Charles Edward Stuart. In fact, the terms of the treaty expressly prohibited the signatory from admitting it to their territory. Bonnie Charles was ordered to leave the France immediately for the Swiss city of Fribourg, a retreat that Louis had organized for her; but he refused to be dictated and marched around Paris as if he owned the city and the whole France. He was warned that he would be physically arrested and deported if necessary, but he still believed that he could bluff his existence by France by shaming Louis.

On the night of December 8, Charles arrived by bus at the opera. The footman who opened the doors was quickly pushed aside by armed guards. By order of His Most Christian Majesty, the prince was arrested, hand and foot bound, and taken to the person's home at Vincennes, where he was to remain until his senses were restored.

On 12 December, Charles made his submission to the King of France by letter. After a creeping preamble to his eternal devotion to the sacred person of Louis, the prince declared himself ready to leave the France as commanded. He was released with money and an escort and an order in Avignon. It is on December 31 that he celebrates his 28th birthday and sees the year 1749. He received a residence from the Pope, with Michael Sheridan and John Stafford of yesteryear to care for him.

Two months later he disappeared and for the next 17 years, until his father's death in 1766, his whereabouts were shrouded in mystery. He wrote sporadically in Rome, but the letters were never dated and did not give an account of his whereabouts.

<https://www.jacobites.net/traite-d-aix-la-chapelle.html>

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Where was the opera house where Charles arrived by bus in December 1749? The Royal Palace!

Wikipedia proof: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palais-Royal>

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« Theatres of the Palais-Royal

Plan of the Palais-Royal with the theatre of the east wing (Blondel, *Architecture française*, 1754).

The Palais-Royal housed one of the most important public theatres in Paris, in the east wing of the rue Saint-Honoré (west of the current rue de Valois). It was built from 1637 to 1641 according to Lemercier's plans and was originally known as the Grande Salle du Palais-Cardinal. This theatre was then used by Molière's troupe from 1660, when it became the Théâtre du Palais-Royal. After Molière's death

in 1673, the theatre was taken over by Jean-Baptiste Lully, who used it for his Académie royale de musique (the official name of the Paris Opera at the time).

1780 plan of the Palais-Royal with Moreau's opera house (1770-1781)

The Théâtre de l'Opéra was destroyed by fire in 1763, but was rebuilt to the plans of the architect Pierre-Louis Moreau Desprooux on a little further east (where the rue de Valois is today) and reopened in 1770. This second theatre continued to be used by the Opera House until 1781, when it was also destroyed by fire, but this time it was not rebuilt. Moreau Desproux also designed the adjacent entrance facades of the Palais-Royal that remain.

At the request of Louis-Philippe II, who controlled the Palais-Royal from 1780, two new theatres were built throughout the Palais-Royal shortly after the fire. These two new theatres were designed by Victor Louis, the architect who also designed the shopping arcades overlooking the garden (see below). The first theatre, which opened on October 23, 1784, was a small puppet theatre located at the northwest corner of the gardens at the intersection of the Galerie de Montpensier and the Galerie de Beaujolais.

[Both galleries are named after the sons of Louis Philippe II Egalité, Antoine duc de Montpensier and Charles de Beaujolais]. First known as the Théâtre des Beaujolais, then the Théâtre Montansier, Victor Louis enlarged it for the performance of plays and operas. Later, from the political

turmoil of the Revolution, this theater was known by a variety of other names. It was converted into a café with shows in 1812, but reopened as a theatre in 1831, when it acquired the name of Théâtre du Palais-Royal, by which it is still known today.

Thus, we can reconstruct the main secret of the Jacobites through these historical documents.

Prince Charles Stuart, the "overseas pretender," Jacobite and Carolingian, was known to have visited the Paris Opera at the time of the birth of Louis Philippe Joseph in 1748, more precisely on December 8, 1749, which was also the Royal Palace! There were rumours that Louise Henriette, the wife of Louis Philippe le Gros, was having affairs, so we should be able to piece together the sequence of events. Bonnie Prince Charles had an affair with the French Orleanist princess Louise Henrietta and conferred the title of "King Pretender" on Louis-Philippe II, his biological son of Orleans!

Here! This is some proof in piecing together two different historical accounts and records that some of the Orleanists are descendants of the Stuart-Jacobite family, which we also reveal were descendants of Charlemagne.

There may be a Carolingian descendant in France "overseas"!

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Louis Charles d'Orléans (1779–1818), Duke of Beaujolais

Wikipedia - Public domain.

<http://www.thepeerage.com/e7519.htm>

HOUSE OF ORLEANS

The two biological and Carolingian sons of Louis Philippe II Joseph and Louise Marie Adélaïde de Bourbon were Antoine, Duke of Montpensier, and Charles, Duke of Beaujolais.

1775 Louis Antoine Philippe d'Orléans, Duke of Montpensier, son of Philippe Égalité.



Public domain. Wikipedia 2017.

[https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antoine_d'Orléans_\(1775-1807\)](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antoine_d'Orléans_(1775-1807)).

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Lady Charlotte Rawdon, wife of John Rawdon, 1st Earl of Moira, and Lady Elizabeth Hastings (died c. 1834?).

This portrait is probably that of his sister Anne Elizabeth Rawdon?

<https://www.geni.com/people/Anne-Lady/6000000002188542662>

(Notice their light hair and complexion compared to the Capetian browns. Both were probably true Carolingian heirs, hidden for protection reasons, as both were too young to be king of France during the tumultuous July Revolution. Anthoine probably did not die of tuberculosis in Salthill or Windsor, England, in 1807).

* * * * *

Interestingly, why was Antoine Philippe d'Orléans buried with the Jacobite Stuart dynasty in the Lady Chapel of Westminster Abbey, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary or the Virgin? The only obvious reason why Antoine Philippe, son of Louis Philip II Joseph, King of the French, would have been buried with King James I of England and VI of Scotland would be because it was known that he was a descendant of Bonnie Charles Stuart, a descendant of Charlemagne, as indicated by both a book and the Fleur de Lys engraved in effigy on his tomb at Westminster Abbey, burial place of British royalty Stuart.

Obviously, a genealogical link has remained secret until today between Antoine Philippe and the Jacobites.

On the other hand, strong hypotheses hold that Antoine did not die at Salthill in 1807, but rather that he had children with Charlotte Rawdon against the will of his brother Louis-Philippe III, who is supposed not to have been the offspring of Bonnie Charles Stuart, the Jacobite. It is suggested on Wikipedia and elsewhere that some royal parents refused to bless Antoine and Charlotte's union.

Antoine is suspected of dying not in 1807, but in 1825 or 1830 after he and Charlotte had two children, Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël d'Orléans in 1814 and Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d'Orléans in 1822, or at least some time before 1830.

Historians note that the remains of Madame de Savoie were removed from the tomb of Antoine de Montpensier in 1810, but that Antoine was probably not dead at that time. Instead, it has been noted in historical records that Antoine's sister had an effigy of Antoine made around 1826, and it is suspected that his body was eventually buried in Westminster Abbey in England when the second sarcophagus was sealed in 1830. His probable sons, Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël d'Orléans, Duke of Nemours, and Henri Eugène Philippe Louis, Duke of Aumale, then lived at the gates of death and intrigue while the Capetian Bourbon Louis-Philippe III worked to regain the throne of France.

Another interesting fact is that Antoine Philippe would also have been known as the Duke of Chartres whose title could have been passed on to his grandson Robert Eugène of Orleans, a few generations later. Note that Antoine, Raphael, and their descendant Robert were all banished to America. And modern Carolingian lineages go back to the current Montpensier family of Orleans. Carolingian "pretenders" usually have the white fortress above three golden fleurs-de-lis on their coat of arms.

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Here is a direct quote from the website of Westminster Abbey itself.

Antoine Philippe d'Orléans, Duke of Montpensier was buried in a vault in the north wing of the Henry VII Chapel of Westminster Abbey but was moved on 25 September 1807 to a new brick vault at the east end of this chapel intended for this purpose.

His monument, by the sculptor Sir Richard Westmacott, signed and dated 1830, is in the chapel of the south-east apsidale.

It shows an effigy lying on a mattress, wearing a crown of fleurs-de-lys and dressed in a cloak embroidered with fleurs-de-lis, with a border of roses.

His right hand rests on a book. At the bottom of the tomb is the coat of arms of Orleans in the collar of the Order of the Holy Spirit, surmounted by a crown of fleurs-de-lis.

The Latin inscription, composed by General Dumouriez, can be translated as follows:

The distinguished and serene prince, Antoine Philippe, Duke of Montpensier, descendant of kings, second son of the Duke of Orleans. From his earliest youth he was fierce in feats of arms, rebellious by chains, neither broken in adversity nor exalted by good fortune. A constant supporter of the liberal arts, he was cultured, courteous, and pleasant.

However, tried by the vicissitudes of fortune, he was nevertheless supported by the generous hospitality of the English, and rests in this true royal sanctuary. Born July 3, 1775, died May 18, 1807, age at death: 31. This stone was erected in memory of a beloved brother of Louis-Philippe, Duke of Orleans.

The same epitaph was inscribed on the wall behind the funerary monument, obviously what the "original" stone referred to.

There is also a small shield.

He was the second son of Louis, 5th Duke of Orléans, and his "brother" Louis-Philippe III became the "citizen king" of France.

Antoine died in exile in England.

[The square brackets have been added with quotation marks around the word "brother."]

The remains of Queen Marie of Savoy who died in 1810, wife of Louis XVIII, rested for a time in the vault, before being transferred to Sardinia where she was buried. »

Citation from source:

<https://www.westminster-abbey.org/>

Commemorations of the abbey/

Antoine-Philippe-Duc-de-Montpensier#113136

* * * * *



Antoine d'Orléans

Tomb at Westminster Abbey Public domain photo of
Wikipedia 2020.

Antoine, Duke of Montpensier, travels with his youngest, Louis Charles Alphonse Léodgard d'Orléans, Count of Beaujolais, to America and Europe. The story goes that Antoine died when his "brother" Louis Philippe refused to give him "ether" for his tuberculosis. It turns out that Charles, Count of Beaujolais, was also buried mysteriously.

In 1808, in an attempt to improve Louis Charles' health, his elder brother Philip accompanied him on a trip to Gibraltar, Sicily and Malta. The brothers were welcomed at Casa Miari, a palace in Valletta, the Maltese capital.

Louis-Charles's condition, however, continued to deteriorate; He died of tuberculosis a fortnight after his arrival on the island. His funeral took place on 3 June.

Ten years later, his body was buried on 10 April 1818 in St. John's Cathedral in Valletta. James Pradier designed and sculpted his tomb, a replica of which is in Dreux.

The portraits of Louis Charles were painted posthumously in 1818 by Albert Gregorius (now at the Palais-Royal) and Charles-François Philippe (now at the Palais-Royal). Another portrait was painted in 1835 by Amédée Fauré (now in the Château d'Eu). Copies of these three portraits are exhibited at the Palace of Versailles. »

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_Charles,_Count_of_Beujolais

Thus, like his brother Antoine, the young Charles was apparently buried in a mysterious place in 1818! It is reported that Charles was also in Malta with his "brother" Louis Philip III when he died in 1808?

Why bury Charles ten years later? And why were Madame de Savoie's bones in Antoine's grave in 1810, and why would their sister have reburied Antoine's body in Westminster Abbey in 1816?

The Secret Society of the Jacobites believes that Antoine and Charles did not die in England and Malta respectively. Interestingly, Antoine also kept a book, personal memoirs as mentioned above, which could have been falsified after his death, but his memoirs were originally published in 1816 in Twickenham, England. It seems that the history of ether is questioned by some, and it is possible that Antoine's blond sons with blue eyes are Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël Duc de Nemours, born in 1814, and Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d'Orléans, born in 1822. Remember, Napoleon, born in Corsica, became emperor of France, so the pretenders to the throne certainly fled, or staged their own death and hid for their own safety. Antoine and Charles had gone to England, then at war with the Corsican Italian Napoleon. After Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo in England in 1815, perhaps Antoine, Duke of Montpensier resurfaced and died in late 1825 or 1830, and Charles, Count of Beaujolais, also died in 1818 and was buried in Malta (later transferred to Dreux).

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Why are there different layers on the tomb of Antoine Philippe d'Orléans in Westminster Abbey?

There is apparently an original tomb (1807), the removal of Antoine's vault from the bones of a certain French princess Madame de Savoie (1810), a reburial in 1816, the placement of an "effigy" of Antoine in or on his grave (Antoine's burned body?) by his sister Adelaide d'Orléans (1826 in the chapel of Randan Castle), followed by the construction of a

sealed tomb and fortified part by sculptor Richard Westmacott (1830) at Westminster Abbey in England.

It is believed that Antoine Philippe d'Orléans faked his death in 1807 and moved to New Orleans, Louisiana in the United States with Lady Charlotte Rawdon. They then returned to Paris in France and gave birth to two children, Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël d'Orléans in 1814 and Henri Eugène Philippe Louis, duc d'Aumale in 1822.

Antoine probably lived until the end of 1825 or 1830, when his sister Adélaïde d'Orléans (1777-1847) inherited his property and fortune. Adelaide used the inheritance to buy Randan Castle in France and is believed to have lived there with Charlotte Rawdon until 1823, when Antoine's lover also died maybe in 1834 ?

Adelaide commissioned an effigy in honour of Antoine, her biological brother for the chapel of Randan, but someone (perhaps Louis Philip III?) set fire to it in Randan in 1825. Finally, Adelaide had Antoine's body buried in a vault in Westminster Abbey at Lady Chapel, which honours the Stuart family according to Scottish and English traditions and history. It is believed that the truth about Bonnie Charles Stuart as the biological grandfather of Antoine, Adelaide and Charles de Beaujolais was discovered, which caused conflicts with the Bourbon-Orléaien Louis-Philippe III. The death and birth records of Antoine and his sons Raphael and Henri, respectively, may not be accurate with regards to the real father, namely Antoine Philippe, Duke of Montpensier (1775-1825?). After the fire of Randan in 1825,

Adelaide is said to have lost her temper and implored Louis-Philippe III to end the conflicts between brothers, now that Antoine was dead. It was also demanded that Louis-Philippe III take care of Antoine's offspring as if Louis Charles Philippe Raphael, Duke of Nemours, and Henri Eugène Philippe Louis, Duke of Aumale, were his own. After the fire at Randan Castle, Louis Philip III is said to have closed the chapter of Antoine Philippe, his "brother," by sending his body to Westminster Abbey in 1830 to be properly buried in the tomb prepared for him as a Jacobite Stuart. Charles, Count of Beaujolais is believed to have died of tuberculosis in 1818 and was buried in Malta. After the death of his "brothers," who no longer represented a threat, Louis-Philippe III plotted and reconquered the throne of France in 1830 for the Capetians, without any real opposition. Also, it is interesting to ask whether Antoine's remains were burned in the Randan fire?

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It was a tumultuous time for the families of the Royal House of Orleans. Story of the life of the youngest son of Louis Philippe Joseph d'Orléans, Louis Charles duc du Beaujolais tells the exile of Antoine, Duke of Montpensier and himself in America on Wikipedia: https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis-Charles_d'Orléans

"In April 1793, Louis Charles was arrested with his father and imprisoned at Fort-Saint-Jean in Marseille. While imprisoned, he contracted tuberculosis, a disease that would cause his death. His father was executed in November 1793,

but Louis Charles remained imprisoned until August 1796, when the Directory decided to exile him and his brother Antoine to Philadelphia. The French chargé d'affaires in Philadelphia paid Louis-Charles an annual pension of 15,000 francs.

In February 1797, Louis Charles and Antoine were joined in Philadelphia by their elder brother Louis Philippe. Together they traveled to New York and Boston, from Maine to Nashville.

In September 1797, Louis Charles and his brothers learned that their mother had gone into exile in Spain and decided to return to Europe. They went to New Orleans, planning to sail to Cuba and from there to Spain. The boat they took from New Orleans, however, was captured by a British warship in the Gulf of Mexico.

The British captured the three brothers, but took them to Havana anyway. Unable to find a passage to Europe, the three brothers spent a year in Cuba, until they were unexpectedly deported by Spanish authorities. They then sailed via the Bahamas to Nova Scotia. Eventually, the brothers returned to New York and in January 1800 arrived in England, where they settled at Twickenham near London.

In September 1804, Louis Charles entered the Royal Navy, but his health did not allow him to pursue a military career. In October, he and his brothers set out on a brief expedition to the French coast. The French guns of Boulogne fired on them but they escaped without damage."

It has been reported that his brother Louis Charles and Antoine Philippe both died of tuberculosis. It is said that at his death, Antoine said something to Louis Philippe, future Citizen King: "Brother, take my hand, I thought I was dying".

Then the books report that Antoine was buried in Westminster Abbey in 1807, and that Louis Charles died of tuberculosis also in 1808 in Malta. That's probably not true. The two brothers fled, not in disgrace, but out of prudence to save their lives.

Westminster Abbey was perhaps an English and Scottish nod to secret Jacobite links. Antoine Philippe does not resemble his alleged biological brother Louis Philippe le Gros or his alleged brother, the future Citizen King. Antoine resembles his father Philippe Égalité. So, is it due to different mothers? Without being racist or pejorative, Antoine does not look like the black-haired Italian-Spanish royalty. Instead, Antoine Philippe is a man of light hair and pale complexion, much like Raphael de Nemours and Robert de Chartres, who later arrived as "illegitimate orphans." It is simply noted that they have joined the family. They were obviously strangers in their own Orleanist-Bourbon family.

So there were two lines. The Capetian Bourbons attempted to retain control of the throne of France. (Fleur de Lis).

Meanwhile, Carolingian "pretender" kings with Anglo-French features appeared in the midst of a visibly chaotic period of European theatre. (Fleur de Lys).

After the execution of their presumed Carolingian father Philippe Égalité in 1793, the brothers Antoine Philippe de Montpensier and Charles de Beaujolais left their half-brother Louis Philippe III, future citizen king, in France and went into hiding in America. That is why there is a blur around these events.

Antoine would have been 31 years old when he died in England in 1807. However, the Secret Society of the Jacobites doubts the accuracy of the historical record.

In truth, it could be that Antoine had sons in the person of Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël, Duke of Nemours, around 1814 and Henri Eugène, Duke of Aumale, in 1822. We also assume that the family secret was painfully suppurating beneath the surface and, as a result, a probable Carolingian grandson, Robert Eugène, Duke of Chartres was secretly protected by the Jacobite Orleanists and was declared an orphan, and sent to Paris, again in mystery and was ironically taken care of by his Capetian grandparents King Louis Philippe and Queen Marie-Amélie.

According to photographs and ancient paintings, Robert Eugène, Duke of Chartres, does not resemble the biological son of the dark Capetian prince Ferdinand Philippe. On the contrary, Robert Eugène, like perhaps his grandfather Antoine Philippe, lived in America and was famous for

fighting for the Union during the American Civil War and returned to France and fought in new wars in Europe and abroad. This lineage resembles the Anglo-French. Could he be a Jacobite?

According to Wikipedia in 2017.

"In 1807, Antoine Philippe's pulmonary tuberculosis worsened. His elder brother wanted to take him to Devon to enjoy the fresh air, but twelve miles from Twickenham they had to stop at an inn in Salthill, near Windsor. In a respiratory crisis, Antoine Philippe refuses the ether that Louis-Philippe I wants to administer, whispers to him "Give me your hand, I thought I was dying," then expires.

Louis-Philippe I held a funeral service at the Catholic chapel in King Street, London, attended by Monsieur (the future King Charles X) and, thanks to Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, obtained permission to bury his brother in Westminster Abbey."

Windsor's implications for the modern British family add even more complexity to the boundaries of the Carolingian lineage. There may be an allusion here to the true origins of the Windsors related to the Stuarts and further still to Charlemagne.



1814 Louis-Charles-Philippe Raphaël d'Orléans, Duke of Nemours – presumed son of the Duke of Montpensier (1775-1825).

Portrait by Sir William Ross, 1840.

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1840 Prince Robert Eugène Duke of Chartres, great-grandson of King Louis Philippe Joseph, grandson and son, respectively, in all likelihood, of Antoine Philippe, and Louis Charles Philippe Raphael, Duke of Nemours.

Photo Wikipedia 2017.

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_d'Orleans

1874 Prince Jean de Guise.

1908 Henri, Count of Paris.

1933 Prince Henri, Count of Paris, Duke of France ("pretender to the throne").

1965 Prince Jean d'Orléans.

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FRENCH HOUSE OF CAPET-BOURBON

Portrait of Louis-Philippe, Duke of Orléans (1725-1785).
Public domain. Wikipedia 2017.



Meanwhile, the French Capetian royal family looked like this.



Compare this photo of the dark Capetian Bourbon Louis Philip I or III – the citizen king. "Brother" of Antoine Philippe.

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis-Philippe_Ier 52



So who is the Orleanist father?

The Jacobite of the House of Stuart....

Source: http://www.englishmonarchs.co.uk/stuart_11.htm 114



... or is it the Capetian of the House of Bourbon?

By Jean-Baptiste Santerre.

http://farm5.staticflickr.com/4091/5062348084_73cb02b687_o.jpg, public domain,

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=18347230>

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Louis-Philippe I of Orléans – Le Gros

Father of Louis-Philippe I

Wikipedia – Public domain

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Photo of Louise Marie Thérèse Bathilde d'Orléans (1750-1822)

Daughter of Louis Philippe le gros and Louise Henriette
Sister of Louis Philippe Joseph Equality of Orléans
Wikipedia Commons 2021

Portrait attributed to Charles Lepeintre.

She was probably the only legitimate child of Louis-Philippe I le Gros and Louise Henriette de Bourbon.

Notice the black hair and eyebrows similar to those of his father and yet, different from Louis Philippe Joseph Egalité, his alleged brother.

"Bathilde d'Orléans (Louise Marie Thérèse Bathilde; (9 July 1750 – 10 January 1822) was a French princess of the blood of the House of Orléans. A descendant of both Louis XIV of France and his younger brother, Philippe de France, Duke of Orleans, Bathilde was born Princess of the Blood and, as such, was called in the style of Serene Highness. Daughter of Louis Philippe d'Orléans, Duke of Chartres and his wife Louise Henriette de Bourbon, Bathilde was born at the Château de Saint-Cloud, about ten kilometers west of Paris, on July 9, 1750. She was known unofficially at court as Mademoiselle reflecting her rank as the oldest unmarried princess of the blood at court. His mother died in 1759 when Bathilde was only eight years old. His father, urged by his mistress, Madame de Montesson, sent him to study as a boarder at the Panthemont convent in Paris."

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bathilde_d'Orléans

Bathilde, then "half-sister" of the Jacobite king Freemason Equality of France, had a son.

"Louis Antoine de Bourbon, duc d'Enghien (Louis Antoine Henri; (2 August 1772 – 21 March 1804) was a member of the House of Bourbons of France. More famous for his death than for his life, he was executed for aiding Britain

and plotting against France. ... The Duke of Enghien was the only son of Louis Henri de Bourbon and Bathilde d'Orléans. As a member of the ruling house of Bourbon, he was a prince of the blood.

Interestingly, Napoleon Bonaparte accused Bathilde's only son, Louis Antoine de Bourbon, and a member of the Reigning House of Orleans of plotting his assassination and so sent elite French dragoons who captured, kidnapped, and killed him in 1804. The news shook European royalty.

This piece of history makes sense about the fact that Louis Antoine duc de Montpensier and Louis Charles duc de Beaujolais probably went into hiding and went into hiding to save their lives since Napoleon obviously felt threatened by any living French royalty. The pretender kings Antoine and Charles probably left for America and Britain, organized their deaths around 1807 and 1808, and returned from hiding around 1818 when they were safe.

In 1822, while Bathilde was participating in a procession to the Pantheon, she collapsed and lost consciousness. She was taken to a professor who taught at the Sorbonne, where she died. After his death, his nephew, Louis-Philippe, wanting to give an air of respectability to his life, burned the manuscript of his memoirs.

Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bathilde_d'Orléans.

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Polyamorous adventures were common at the time in the Orleans family. Bathilda and her husband both had illegitimate children...

This is further evidence that there would likely be no birth certificates and other memoirs describing the Orleans family's private affairs, including the case between Bonnie Prince Charles and Louise Henrietta de Bourbon. It is a miracle that part of the journal of Antoine duc de Montpensier has been published in part! It should also be noted that Bathilde has lighter features than Louis Philip III, whom the Secret Society of the Jacobites believes was actually the son of Louis-Philippe I the Fat and Madame de Montesson the year of their affair consummated in 1773, the same year of the birth of Louis Philip I or III. By appearances, the Secret Society of the Jacobites affirms that Louis Philip III or I was not the alleged "son" of Louis Philippe Joseph Egalité and "brother" of Louis Antoine Duke of Montpensier. In truth, the Secret Society of the Jacobites claims that Louis Antoine Duc de Montpensier and Louis Philippe III or Moi were not at all related. In fact, Bathilde has darker physical features than the pretender for equality King Louis Philippe Joseph, but lighter than later Citizen King Louis-Philippe III, who had the darkest features being the probable son of Louis Philippe I the Fat and Madame de Montesson, born in 1773, again, the year Montesson and the Fat made their relationship public.

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Madame de Montesson - Morganatic Mistress

Mother of Louis-Philippe I

<http://www.museedeseineport.info/MuseeVirtuel/Rooms/MmeMontesson/MmeMontesson.htm>

"Charlotte-Jeanne Béraud de La Haye de Riou (4 October 1738 – 6 February 1806) was a mistress of Louis-Philippe d'Orléans ("le Gros"), duke of Orléans, who eventually became his wife, however, Louis XV never gave her the title of duchess. She has written and acted in several plays. She is known as Madame de Montesson.

Her beauty and intelligence attracted the attention of the widower Louis-Philippe d'Orléans, the Gros (his wife Louise Henriette de Bourbon died in 1759), whom she married in 1773 with the permission of King Louis XV of France.

After her marriage to the Duke of Orleans, a member of the royal family and prince of the blood, her inferior origins did not allow her to reach the rank of duchess. »

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madame_de_Montesson

Also known as Louis-Philippe III, the probable son of Louis Philippe I Capetian "le Gros" and Madame de Montesson in appearance, was probably not the son of the Carolingian Louis Philippe II Joseph and Louise Marie Adélaïde de Bourbon.

Louis Philippe I d'Orléans (sometimes called Louis Philippe III) was the son of Louis Philippe I "le Gros" and Madame de Montesson and he was born the year of their secret affair and marriage, in 1773! The real son of Father Louis Philippe I ("the Fat") took over the throne for the Bourbons and was called by the same name. It was secretly known that Philip Equality was the son of Bonnie Charles Stuart; "The

Pretender King." Thus, it was privately agreed that Louis Philip III would reign and that the offspring of the Carolingian Jacobite king "overseas," namely Antoine and Louis-Charles, would be exiled in America or abroad, and disgraced. 1773 is also the year of birth of Louis-Philippe III. Thus, Louis-Philippe I had only one son, Louis-Philippe III.

Understand? Louis-Philippe III became the citizen king during the July Revolution. He was a Capetian who was a direct descendant of Louis-Philippe I ("the Fat") himself. Just as he burned the memoirs of Bathilde, it is believed that Louis Philip III or I destroyed and altered birth and death records in the nation of France during his reign between 1830-1848.



Louis-Philippe I (son of Le Gros) (1773-1850).

In 1752, Louis-Philippe I succeeded his father as Duke of Orléans. The Palais-Royal was soon the scene of the notorious debauchery of Louise Henriette de Bourbon who had married Louis Philippe in 1743. New apartments (located in what is now the northern part of the Rue de Valois wing) were added in the early 1750s by architect Pierre Contant d'Ivry. Louise Henriette died at the age of thirty-two in 1759. She was the mother of Louis-Philippe II d'Orléans, later known as Philippe Égalité. A few years after Louise Henriette's death, her husband secretly married his mistress, the spiritual Marquise de Montesson, and the couple lived at the Château de Sainte-Assise where she died in 1785. Just before his death, Louis Philippe I the Fat sold the Château de Saint-Cloud to Queen Marie-Antoinette.

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Maria Amalia of Bourbon-Sicilies

Wife of Louis Philippe III – Citizen King
Portrait of François Gérard



Ferdinand Philippe d'Orléans (1810-1842)

Grandson of Louis-Philippe I ("the Fat")

Son of Louis-Philippe III - "Citizen King"

and Maria Amalia of Bourbon-Sicilies



Louis-Charles-Philippe Raphaël d'Orléans, Duke of
Nemours (1814–1896)

Suspected of being in fact the son of Antoine d'Orléans
and Lady Charlotte Rawdon.

(Compare this photo with Bonnie Prince Charles. Both are
similar in appearance and stature.)



Portrait of Ferdinand d'Orléans and Louis Raphaël, duc de Nemours, circa 1838 by Alfred Dedreux.

After helping to conceal and possibly contributing to Antoine's death, Louis-Philippe III may have felt guilty. And Louis-Philippe III decided to take care of Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël de Nemours after Antoine's death, while ensuring that Louis Raphaël de Nemours did not enter the line for the succession to the throne, which he reserved for his biological son, Ferdinand Philippe. The boys grew up

together during this tumultuous time. However, there was another twist.

Do you see where this is going? The mystery of the Roman Catholic prophecy.

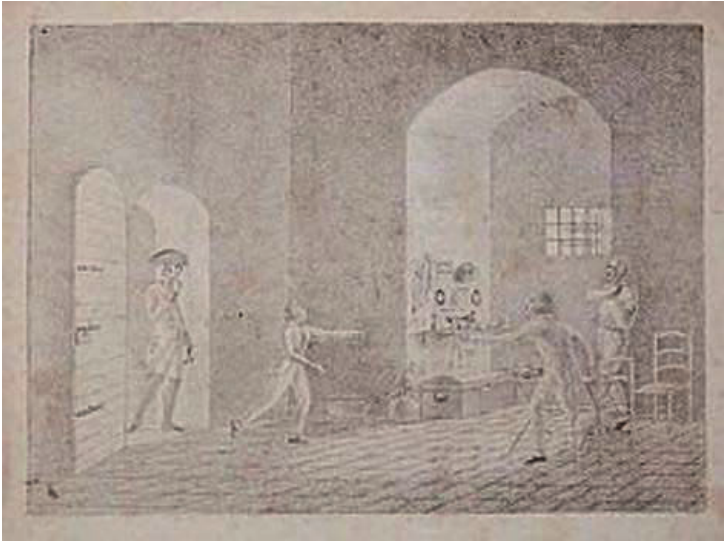
Rumor has it that the blond Raphael, supposed son of Antoine the blond, could have organized the assassination of the brunette Ferdinand, son of Louis-Philippe III.

Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël d'Orléans is said to have learned of Louis Philippe I's possible crime against his biological father Antoine over ether and tuberculosis and to have taken revenge by plotting the death of Ferdinand Philippe in 1842. Although the portrait of the two brothers was apparently completed in 1838, four years before Ferdinand's tragic death in 1842, the two boys are very distinct in appearance.

In 1838, wouldn't the two boys have been too young for a realistic portrait? Is Dedreux trying to send us a message? One might think of a tug-of-war within the French royal family, a fierce struggle for power, but eventually, the Carolingian lineage returned to France. Prince Albert died later, and the crown passed again to the Carolingians by blood, Robert Eugène, Duke of Chartres, made him the son of Louis Charles Philippe Raphael, Duke of Nemours. Interestingly, all three – Robert, Gaston and Marie – look a bit Anglican and similar. What really happened? Do they really know if this dark secret is true? Besides, how could the story of the ether be illustrated in a drawing by Antoine,

Duke of Montpensier himself, where we see him reaching out to someone entering the hospital room? If Antoine had really died from lack of ether in a hospital, he would not have been able to make this sketch. Something doesn't make sense. Most people don't draw the scene of their own death a year before it happens in 1807? Antoine was an artist.

In a drawing by Antoine entitled "the meeting with my brother in Fort-Jean, Marseille in 1793" published in 1806, where his brother Louis-Philippe I enters a room, hands and arms outstretched towards his "brothers" Antoine and Charles. Remember, his "father," Louis Philippe Joseph was guillotined in 1793.



Perhaps there was a secret message in Antoine's drawing explaining the story where Louis-Philippe III refused to give

Antoine vital ether by stretching out his arms, while he was dying of tuberculosis? Perhaps this historical anecdote was false?

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It was apparently a sketch of Antoine duke of Montpensier of himself and his brother Charles, Count of Beaujolais, in prison at Marseilles, where they contracted tuberculosis. Notice the "reunion" scene depicted in 1797 with their very short brother Louis-Philippe III entering the room on the left and the two imprisoned brothers on the right. The height of the French soldier in the unlocked and open door gives an indication of the smaller size of Louis-Philippe III?

This evokes a strange curiosity about their outstretched hands prefiguring the story of Louis Philip III's refusal to provide Louis Antoine with ether for respiratory treatment at Salthill in 1807?

When the three brothers were in exile in America and out of France, all three used pseudonyms to move around safely. Did French royalty fear for their lives? Certainly, they hid in the midst of the turmoil surrounding the French Revolution. They had just been incarcerated and their father guillotined, in part, with the help of their brother, Louis Philippe I, who was not also incarcerated in Marseille. Why was Louis Philippe I not also imprisoned ?

It is strange that two French royal princes were buried abroad: Charles, Earl of Beaujolais in in 1818 in Malta, and Antoine in 1830 in Westminster Abbey.

Did Antoine and Charles really die in 1807 and 1808? Or did they escape Napoleon and the French Republic? Is it strange that when they looked into Antoine's grave, the bones of a certain Lady Savoy were in her grave in 1810? Antoine's remains are believed to have been kept in a tomb at Randan Estates where Adelaide resided until it burned down around 1825. And strangely, Antoine's sarcophagus was not closed with its bones buried properly until 1830, the year Capetian Louis-Philippe III took the throne.

Was there a war in the Orleanist house because of an affair with Charles Stuart, the British royalty? Did the independent "brothers" Antoine and Louis-Philippe III come to challenge their royal rights to the throne? Did Louis Philippe ascend the throne in 1830 after expelling his brothers? Did Capetian Louis-Philippe III aid and conspire to behead his alleged father, King Louis-Philippe Joseph? Why did Louis-Philippe III marry the niece of Marie-Antoinette, wife of the Capetian Louis XVI? And again, did Louis Philip III deliberately deny Antoine his ether in a fabricated story intended to cover up or hide Antoine's death in 1807? Perhaps Antoine did not die in 1807 in Windsor, England? There may also be a mystery here, after all, why was he buried with the Stuarts at Westminster Abbey? Maybe Antoine with blond hair didn't die childless? Charlotte Rawdon died in 1834? Perhaps the two forbidden lovers gave birth to Raphael in 1814 and Henri d'Aumale in 1822, both with blond hair!

Could this explain why Raphael was rejected by Louis-Philippe III for the throne and only Ferdinand was blessed

by his father Louis-Philippe III ? After the death of auburn-haired Albert of Paris with his son also Robert, the Capetian Orleanist line became extinct.

It is believed that, out of remorse for his machinations for the throne, Louis-Philip III took care of Raphael and Henry, possible sons of Antoine, although both were never blessed to rule by the last monarch in France. Why not? Raphael and Henry, who may not have been the sons of Louis-Philippe III, who was really the son of Louis-Philippe I (the Fat), then may have given birth to the descendants of the tall and blond Robert Eugène, father of Jean de Guise. Is the tall, blond Carolingian-Stuart (Jacobite) of French Orleanist origin? It becomes confusing because there were two sons named Robert, who was John of Guise's cousin, Robert Eugène, probably begotten by Raphael, who was begotten by Antoine, begotten by Joseph, begotten by Charles Stuart, descendant of Charlemagne? At second or third glance, yes, there is Carolingian blood in a cadet branch of the Orleanist lineage in France today. If physical appearances alone and historical deductions allude to a secret Carolingian descendant in France, then Catholic prophecy has come true.

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Three other boys also are supposedly the descendants of Louis-Philippe III (the son of the "Fat") and his wife, Marie-Amélie of Naples and Sicily. Note the striking physical differences. Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d'Aumale resembles Louis Antoine Philippe (1775-1825). The other

of the same name, Antoine, and his brother François both have darker features and seem to be the real sons of Louis-Philippe III. It is believed that Louis Philip III named his son Antoine in order to confuse birth certificates and erase all memories of Louis Antoine Philippe, son of Louis Philippe Joseph! After the death of the blond Antoine (1775-1830?), Louis-Philippe III will soon have "replaced" the Duke of Montpensier by his own son born in 1824. So what's wrong with these images? One might assume that they had different mothers, but the secret could be much more serious. They may have had different fathers that then divide the family tree.

* * * * *

By historical accounts, after marriage in 1840, Raphael had two sons in Gaston in 1842 and Ferdinand Marie in 1844, but if Raphael played a part in the Cabriole death of his brother Ferdinand in 1842, could blond brother Raphael have fathered blond Robert Eugène in 1840? By appearances, it might have been possible because both Gaston and Ferdinand Marie were blond males and so was Robert Eugène. This is a difficult assertion to make, but for the physical similarities and the closeness in age of the three as well as the marriage before Robert was born in the same year 1840. Conventionally, Robert Eugène was the son of Ferdinand duke of Orleans, son of Louis Philippe I citizen king, but could Raphael have swapped infants ? It provides for a motive for the cabriole assassination as well. Perhaps to help his Jacobite line survive, blond Raphael placed and hid blond Robert Eugène in Ferdinand's crib in 1840.



Wikipedia – Public Domain – 2018.

Antoine d'Orléans, Duke of Montpensier (1824-1890)



Wikipedia – Public Domain – 2018.

François Ferdinand Philippe d'Orléans (1818-1900)

Prince of Joinville



Wikipedia – Public Domain – 2018.

Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duke of Aumale
(Winterhalter)

(January 16, 1822-1897)

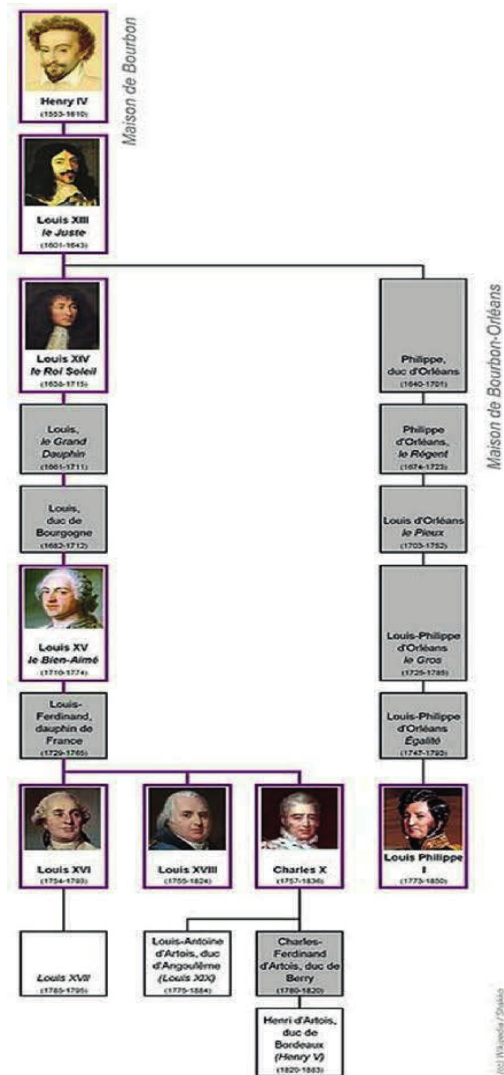


Photo of conventional royal family family tree:
Wikipedia/Shakko



7

NEXT GENERATIONS

Ferdinand had a son, Louis Philippe Albert, who had a son, Prince Louis Philippe Robert (1869-1926). In 1880, Father Louis-Philippe Albert d'Orléans granted his son the title of Duke of Orléans. "On June 16, 1881, he [Robert, duke of Orléans] received the sacrament of confirmation in Eu. In addition to being tall and blond, he let himself grow a beard...

Having had no legitimate descendants, his cousin Jean, duc de Guise [son of the blond uncle Robert Eugène, duke de Chartres supposed son of the blond Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël, duc de Nemours, son of the blond Antoine, duc de Montpensier, son of King Louis Philippe II Joseph, son of the Jacobite Bonnie Charles Stuart, great-great-grandson of Charles the Simple, grandson of the tall and blond (?) Charlemagne, founding father and king of France] succeeded Robert, duke of Orleans, in claiming the throne.

Source <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

Prince_Philippe,_ Duke_of_Orléans (1869-1926)

[original parentheses].



Louis Philippe Albert (1838-1894)

Source: <https://www.rct.uk/collection/2907787/louis-philippe-comte-de-paris-1838-94>

Son of Ferdinand Philippe? Or Son of Louis Raphael?

Be that as it may, the important Carolingian patriarchal line is for Albert's brother, Robert Eugène, Duke of Chartres (next page). Albert had a son whom he also named Louis Philippe Robert d'Orléans, who had no descendants, so the

crown passed to the next of kin, the son of Albert's brother, Robert Eugène the Duke of Chartres, Jean de Guise. Thus, Albert's son, Robert, had an uncle also named Robert Eugène; who had a son named John duke of Guise, who found himself first pretender to the throne.

* * * * *



Robert Philippe Louis Eugène Ferdinand d'Orléans -
Duke of Chartres (1840–1910)

One wonders whether this tall blond is the son of the brunette Ferdinand Philippe d'Orléans, he would rather be the presumed grandson of Louis Antoine de Montpensier (1775-1825) and Lady Charlotte Rawdon. Robert was possibly the son of Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël, Duke of Nemours. He was raised by Louis-Philippe III and Amélie as their grandson of Ferdinand Philippe d'Orléans, after an exile similar to that of Antoine (1775-1825) in America and abroad. He was the father of Jean de Guise.

Source: <https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/use-this-image.php?mkey=mw140825>

"Born in 1840, the Duke (of Chartres), Robert Eugène d'Orléans was orphaned at a very young age - his father ["allegedly"] Ferdinand Philippe d'Orléans died in a convertible accident in 1842, and his mother died in 1858. Thus, during their childhood and adolescence, he and his elder brother were mainly cared for by their grandparents, King Louis-Philippe I and Queen Marie-Amélie. Robert Eugène followed the rest of the Orléans family into exile after the revolution of 1848. Louis-Philippe refused to fire on the revolutionaries and abdicated in favour of Robert Eugène 's brother, Louis-Philippe Albert, on 24 February.

As a result, Robert's mother, Helena, appeared before the Chamber of Deputies to proclaim her eldest son, Albert, King of the French and be appointed regent, accompanied by her brother-in-law, Louis Charles Philippe Raphael, Duke of Nemours, and her children.

However, the assembly of Ledru-Rollin, Crémieux and Lamartine foiled their plans and established the Second French Republic. Helen and her children left France for Germany, while Louis-Philippe I and the rest of the royal family settled in the United Kingdom. They settled in Claremont, owned by King Leopold I of Belgium, himself a relative of Louis-Philippe I. In England, in 1858, his mother, Duchess Helena of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, succumbed to influenza, which she passed on to Robert Eugène. [Brackets added].

Sent to Turin for military training shortly after the death of his mother, the Duke of Chartres became an officer in the Piedmontese dragoons and participated in the wars of Italian unification alongside the France and the House of Savoy from 1859. He fought at the Battle of Palestro, for which he was decorated by King Victor Emmanuel II. With the outbreak of the American Civil War in April 1861, Chartres and his older brother, Prince Philippe Albert, Count of Paris, went to the United States to support the Unionists. On September 24, 1861, Chartres was appointed captain in the U.S. Army. He served as Assistant Adjutant General on the Staff of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac; Major General George B. McClellan. He participated in the Battle of Gaines' Mill on June 27, 1862 and resigned from the Union Army on July 15, 1862.

During their stay in the United States, the Princes were accompanied by their uncle, the Prince of Joinville, who painted many watercolours of their stay. Although eligible for membership, Chartres did not join (as his brother had)

the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States – an organization of Union officers who had served during the American Civil War.

Back in Europe, the Duke of Chartres decided to marry but, as an exiled member of a royal house considered illegitimate by most of the continent's ruling dynasties, realized that he could not marry a foreign princess."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_Robert,_Duke_of_Chartres

Why would he be considered "illegitimate" unless specific documents are missing or there is a question about Robert's royal lineage?

Louis-Philippe III ruled France from 1830 to 1848 and died in 1850. His son Ferdinand died in 1842 and thus, Louis Philippe III ensured that his grandson would succeed as Ferdinand's claimant, Louis Philippe Albert, who was later succeeded by his son Louis Philippe Robert d'Orléans, who died without issue much later in 1926. From him, his closest relative, Jean de Guise, the son of Robert Philippe Louis Eugène Ferdinand, Duke of Chartres, possible son of Louis Charles Philippe Raphael, Duke of Nemours, possible son of Louis Antoine Duke of Montpensier (1775-1825), son of the Jacobite Louis-Philippe II Joseph King of France may have recovered the throne for Charlemagne.



Are these blond royal brothers Carolingian descendants?

Undisputed son of Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël, duc de Nemours, prince Ferdinand d'Orléans, duc d'Alençon, on the left, and Prince Gaston d'Orléans, comte d'Eu, on the right, in Spanish Hussars (1861)

Color photograph par Camille Silvy - Wikipedia Commons - 2020.

Ferdinand Philippe Marie – Duke of Alençon (1844-1910)
Son of Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël, Duke of Nemours?

Married Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Kohary (1822-1857).

[Future House of Hanover/Saxe-Coburg and Gotha of the Windsor family of England.]

Louis Philippe Marie Ferdinand Gaston (1842-1922), improbable son of Ferdinand Philippe, married to a member of the Brazilian royal family. Subsequent generations included four presumed tall blond Jacobites, sons of Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël de Nemours, namely Albert, Robert, Gaston and Ferdinand Philippe Marie, suspected of having been Carolingians. Albert's branch ended with his son Robert d'Orléans. The Robert branch of Chartres led to the Carolingian Orleanist house by Jean de Guise; Gaston's branch to the Brazilian House of Braganza; and the Ferdinand Philippe Marie branch possibly related to the family tree of the British Windsor family.

* * * * *

All Capetian descendants had wavy chestnut hair, while Carolingian Jacobite descendants were tall and blond after Antoine-Philippe 1775-1825 Orleans, Montpensier, Nemours, Chartres, Guise, Eu, Alençon, Paris.

All this to simply solve a mystery.

Is that perhaps true? Did all this really happen in European history? Are some of the modern Orléanists descendants of Charlemagne?

* * * * *

It is said that Louis Charles Philippe Raphael, Duke of Nemours discovered the quarrel between his probable biological Jacobite-Stuart father Antoine and the Bourbon Louis Philip I and did something interesting to preserve the possibility of a Carolingian king in France. The Duke of Nemours may have sent his biological son Robert, Duke of Chartres born in 1840, with the son of Ferdinand Albert, born in 1838, to the Bourbon Louis-Philippe I, who would have cared for them as grandsons; despite their exile in America. Was Albert the son of the late Ferdinand? Robert resembled Antoine Philippe, Duke of Montpensier (1775-1825), Louis Charles Philippe Raphael, Duke of Nemours and Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duke of Aumale.

What really happened? It remains a mystery.



Orleanist brothers Louis Philippe Albert d'Paris, left, and Robert, Duke of Chartres, right. They both served as captains during the American Civil War around 1861.



OTHER MYSTERIES

1) The bones of the Queen of France Marie-Joséphine of Savoy, who died in 1810, would have been exhumed from the same tomb in Westminster Abbey as Louis Antoine de Montpensier (died and buried in 1807), then sent to Sardinia in 1811. Were there two sets of bones in the same grave? Marie Joséphine had a sister Marie-Thérèse of Savoy who died in 1805 and had a son named Louis Antoine d'Angeloume. Maria Theresa was married to King Charles X, King of France, who was reportedly present at the alleged funeral of Louis Antoine de Montpensier in 1807 in England, but Marie Josephine did not arrive in England until 1808 according to historical records. Something's wrong. Perhaps Louis Antoine de Montpensier hid from Napoleon and violent revolutionaries in New Orleans, Louisiana and America to avoid death? Why were Antoine's remains recorded as being at Randan around 1825 as preserved by his sister Adelaide? Was Antoine de Montpensier still alive until 1830, when his brother Capetian Louis Philippe took the French Throne?

2) Did Louis Raphaël de Nemours then have three blond sons in Robert, Duke of Chartres; Gaston, Duke of Eu; and Marie, Duke of Alençon? Did Raphaël de Nemours play a

role in the death of Ferdinand d'Orléans in a carriage accident?

3) There may be questions about Judicael Bérengar.

How could there have been another son of Charles the Simple? Why would he not have claimed the throne of France after the death of his possible father Charles the Simple and his brother Louis IV? The mystery is in his name. Berengar was a Frankish name. Why would anyone have a dubious patriarchal lineage in England at the time? Was he an illegitimate child of Charles the Simple, a Frank? Was his mother Eadgifu? Or Judith d'Bayeaux?

4) It should be noted that King Louis-Philippe Joseph d'Orléans, who was a member of the Jacobins for reasons that are now becoming clearer, being a descendant of the pretender King Bonnie Charles Stuart, was the Duke of Montpensier and the Duke of Chartres, as well as his grandson Robert Eugène d'Orléans. It is believed that Joseph was the father of Antoine, who may have been the father of Louis Charles Philippe Raphael, Duke of Nemours, who may have fathered Robert, who then reveals himself in the modern Orleans family. Thus, the mysterious keys to the secret of French royalty were Montpensier and Chartres.

Interestingly, Chartres branched off from Carolingian Bretons. Ferdinand, Robert's brother, received the Duchy of Alençon, whose history goes back to John of Alençon,

who fought with Joan of Arc. If war is the story of France, the coat of arms is history.

5) Another fact of great interest, it should be noted that Antoine Philippe duke of Montpensier was a literate man and kept journals. The National Library of France even has one of his journals published. He rests in effigy lying as a statue on his tomb, draped in a cloak decorated with the Fleur de Lys, a book in his right hand against his chest. The question is implicitly obvious. Someone wanted to draw our attention to a book that could be related to Antoine Philippe duke of Montpensier in Westminster Abbey, England. So we ask this question: did Antoine keep a diary after the staging of his death? And if so, was this diary of his "posthumous" life slipped into his tomb and sealed with his remains in 1825 or 1830?

If so, there may be answers to our questions in this "posthumous" diary written by the Jacobite "king over the waters," Antoine himself.

We should look in his tomb for a hidden and sealed book, perhaps an autobiographical diary.

This could explain why he is buried in Westminster Abbey with the Stuarts in Carolingian robes!

6) Within the Orleanist family, did the Carolingian Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël orchestrate or socially organize the death of Louis-Philippe III's Capetian son, Ferdinand Duke of Orleans? Is the story of frightened horses true? We may never know, but there seems to be a motive. It was

apparently known that King Louis-Philippe II Joseph d'Orléans was probably an "illegitimate" but royal child, perhaps a descendant of Charlemagne, King of the Franks.

This may have triggered the bloody feud, which was the French Revolution, where Louis-Philippe II Joseph d'Orléans and the Jacobins, in the name of Charlemagne, would have ended the Capetian reign of Louis XVI, and the Bourbons Louis Philippe I or III would have retaliated and extinguished the reign of the Jacobin Louis Philippe II Joseph d'Orléans by taking his life. So there would have been a duel between Hugh Capet and Charlemagne, and Marxist theory was advanced to conceal the truth. It was not a revolution of the working class.

No, it was just a façade. It was actually a bloody quarrel between the kings of France for legitimacy and the right to the throne. Charlemagne attacked in revenge for the Capetian coup against the young and defenseless Charles the Simple centuries earlier. (Louis Philip III is believed to have been neither Joseph's son nor a true Jacobin.) Instead of violence, the Jacobite Bonnie Charles simply won the favor of a woman and ended the rebellion quietly in victory.

7) Legend has it that Charlemagne did not allow himself to be insulted a second time and helped Queen Victoria prevail over the Corsican emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, who was trying to take control of the France following the royal quarrel between Hugh Capet and Charlemagne.

8) Montpensier has a hidden meaning. Behind the white fortress are the great thinkers, or the French mountaineers, those who stand on the mountain of intelligence. Although apparently a bit pompous in concept, this august connotation implies that Charlemagne would be an enlightened royalty.

Perhaps there is a link between the Carolingian crown and halos.

9) "The French word peerage is equivalent to the English word "peerage."

The individual title of "pair" in French and "peer" in English derives from the Latin "par", which means equal. This means that these nobles and prelates are considered equal in honor of the monarch (even if they are vassals), and the monarch becomes *primus inter pares*, "first among equals".

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peerage_of_France

Charlemagne, at the time "model king", a brilliant example of nobility and chivalry, is at the origin of the old peerage, comprised of 12 peers. Note that the word peers is a homonym of father in French "père," so Charlemagne, founding father of the France, was surrounded by his 12 peers, or equal fathers. Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël d'Orléans also joined the House of Peers and the Order of the Holy Spirit. The peerage collar consisted of the 12 peers, 12 fleurs-de-lis and the Maltese Cross with a dove, representing the Holy Roman Emperor.

Thus, Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël d'Orléans worked to restore Christianity; however, when he became king of France, Louis-Philippe III "the citizen king" abolished the old peerage in 1830. Interestingly, Louis Philippe II Joseph, the King of the Franks, Philippe Égalité, Antoine Philippe d'Orléans and Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël d'Orléans were all members of the Order of the Holy Spirit.

10) Who was Saint Denis of Paris, the patron saint of France?

Denis or Dionysius the Areopagite was a disciple of St. Paul in the first century, who converted to Christianity as described in the account of the Acts of the Apostles. Dionysius was converted in Athens, Greece, by Paul's preaching on Christ concerning the supernatural.

Dionysius is known for his hierarchical order of angels.

He organized and explained angelic military ranks or angelic choirs.

Christ

Seraphim

Cherubim

Thrones

Dominations

Virtues

Powers

Principalities

Archangels, and
Angels.

Dionysius was apparently a mystic who could see into the celestial world. Saint Dionysius of Areopagite was burned alive for his faith in Jesus Christ.

Dionysius is the Latin name that translates as Denis in French.

Dionysius the Areopagite himself, or through a disciple in the apostolic succession of the apostle Paul, probably laid his hands on St. Denis of Paris in the direct line of Jesus Christ. Saint Denis was a patron saint of the third century who was beheaded by the Roman sword for his faith. Legend has it that after being beheaded, he stood up, took his head and went to heaven in modern Paris, in France.

Finally, there is sometimes confusion with a pseudo-Dionysius, a French saint of the sixth century, probably also in the apostolic line of the succession of Dionysius the Areopagite.

Other historians seem to misunderstand the confusion between Dionysius the Areopagite, Saint Denis of Paris and Pseudo-Dionysius, but they probably all shared the apostolic succession of the apostle Paul.

One could argue that the apostle Paul had no direct apostolic succession, thus weakening the legitimacy of the Dionysian lineage, but remember, the original twelve

apostles probably laid hands on Paul, who never walked in person with the Lord.

Saint Denis of Paris, is then known as the patron saint of France since he was martyred in Paris or Gaul around 250 AD. However, through Pseudo-Dionysius, Charlemagne or Clovis would have received the apostolic laying on of hands in direct succession of Jesus Christ.

Moreover, Rome crowned Charlemagne with the apostolic succession of Peter, who personally walked with the Lord. Thus, there should be no doubt as to the holy authority with which Charlemagne became king of the Franks.

Interestingly, Charlemagne conquered the Romans, who had crucified Jesus Christ on the cross on Mount Zion in Jerusalem, in order to become the Holy Roman Emperor.

His battle cry was Montjoie, the mountain of joy.

When the banner of the banner was hoisted high, symbolically, Charlemagne and his army climbed the mountain of joy, carrying the weight of battle on his joyful sword! Thus, Charlemagne led the way in battle and when they reached the top, they shouted.

"Montjoie" with exaltation and praise God for victory in divine joy.

The lineage of Dionysian apostolic succession then laid the foundation for the establishment of Zion or Christianity in France. His coronation by the Holy See legitimized

Charlemagne as the founding father of the France. The "Great Crown," or Charlemagne, must have been influenced by the Dionysian angelic hierarchy that would have helped him in the battle. He created the Holy Peerage, 12 fathers equal to the king forming together the Order of the Holy Spirit. He established Christianity as King of the Franks and settled in Aachen. He is remembered as the defender of the Catholic faith with his right hand and the support of the secular world with his left hand.

Why is Saint Denis venerated as the patron saint of France? He helped bring the apostolic succession to King and Emperor Charlemagne, which resulted in the France receiving all God's blessings to Christendom all the way to Rome from Jerusalem, namely Zion itself.

It's a Jacobite mystery.

There are supernatural gifts that confer psychic powers or PSY from God. These PSIONic or Zionic powers then help us, Freemasons, to design and build the Universal Temple for God. Jacob rested against a Masonic stone and fell asleep dreaming of angels going up and down the stairs to heaven at Bethel, which practically stands on Mount Zion, where earth meets heaven and Jesus was removed from the cross. Moreover, Jacob may have become an angel after struggling and defeating the black angel at Peniel, earning his divine name Israel, which today includes his family and nation in the lands promised to the Jacobite ancestors of the Melchizidek lineage.

The mystery of Zion then spreads throughout the pagan world through the aforementioned apostolic succession of the laying on of hands, conferring blessings through time by the sacred hands of Jesus Christ himself, also a king-priest of the Jews.

All good and law-abiding Israelis, including Jesus Christ, then receive crowns of righteousness from Adam, the first man, through his redeemed son Seth, by Enoch to all the saints who have preserved the true blessings of God, Elohim. The crowns symbolize the golden halos, belonging to the family of God.

Is Christianity still possible? Zionism is good.

The Jacobites fight for good, for God. It went beyond Israel's borders and family. We are a secret society that essentially hopes to respect the mandate of heaven and the divine right of kings, who are guardian angels on Earth, some of whom founded countries and formed unique cultures within nations, which were historically families. Some nations are home to angels. Others are not. So there is an eschatological war, but we are fighting for the *secula seculorum* peace, which is, all over the world.

Although the use of the word "angel" may seem pretentious, "apostle" means "messenger," which is also the meaning of "prophet," a priest of the king of righteousness (or "Melchizidek"). We believe in a married or unified kingdom, so women must also be angels with tiaras for princesses, crowns for mothers and queen-priestesses. The six-pointed

Star of David or Zionist [psionic] symbol is a triangle pointing to heaven and another inlaid triangle pointing to earth in a union that is heaven, or heaven on earth, the upper united to with the lower in perfection.

We rectify man's fall from heaven to earth.

11) As an alternative conspiracy theory, if Antoine, Duke of Montpensier died in 1807, he had an illegitimate son named Jean Antoine Philippe Dentendre (6 August 1797 - 5 March 1858). If he were blond, could Jean Antoine Philippe Dentendre have begotten or passed the crown to Robert Eugène de Chartres by some shenanigans?

* * * * *

Of course, these revelations come as a shock to the conventional family trees of the Capetian-Bourbon-Orléanist house of France. This book states that Louis-Philippe d'Orléans Egalite was Carolingian and not the son of Louis Philippe d'Orléans le Gros.

Moreover, this book implies that Louis Philippe I or III (1773-1850) was not the biological son of Louis Philippe d'Orléans Egalite. There was a strategic Jacobite move by Bonnie Charles, who took the throne of France by an affair to give birth to her son Louis Philippe d'Orléans Egalite.

Thus, Roman Catholic prophecies are fulfilled and the Jacobite rebellion was a secret, but short-lived, success. There was a romantic coup and Aachen took back the throne of France! The Carolingian Scion lives?

Orléanist Capetian Line

Hugh Capet

Bourbon House

1725 - 1785 Louis-Philippe I – "the Fat"

1747 – 1796 Louis Philippe II Joseph – King Equality

1773 - 1850 Louis-Philippe III – "the citizen king"

1810-1842 Ferdinand Philippe (Cabriolet accident)

1838 Louis Philippe Albert d'Orléans

1869 Louis Philippe Robert d'Orléans.

End of lineage.

The House of Hanover becomes Windsor.

King James I of England and VI of Scotland was Carolingian like the Jacobite descendants. Sophie of Hanover was then his Protestant granddaughter, who began the current line of Windsor in England.

The Jacobites were apparently excluded by the Act of Settlement, but through Charles Edward Stuart, Carolingian claim to the throne of France remains unshakeable, true and existing through Joseph's Orleanists.

From the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland:

- George I (r.1714—27) (George Ludwig = George Louis)
- George II (r.1727-60) (George August/George Augustus)
- George III (r.1760–1820)

From the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

- George III (r.1760–1820)
- George IV (r.1820-30)
- William IV (r.1830–37)
- Victoria (r.1837-1901).

Victoria was Carolingian (Stuart) and had a son, Edward VII of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who changed the name of the royal family to modern Windsor.

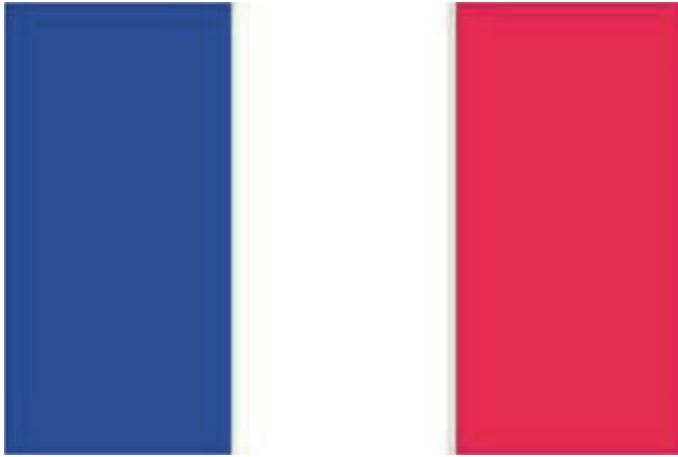


Buckingham Palace, England

* * * * *



Gates of Versailles, France



History of France

Blue is the color of Saint Martin, a wealthy officer who tore his blue cloak with his sword to give half to a poor man. It is the symbol of altruism, of the duty that the rich had to help the poor, and therefore of royalty. Blue is the color of the sky, which is paradise.

White is the color of the Virgin Mary and Joan of Arc, under whose banner the English were finally expelled from this kingdom (in the fifteenth century). It then became the color of purity, innocence, and royalty.

Red is the color of the Oriflamme (from the Latin *aurea flamma*, "golden flame"), the royal combat standard of French king Charlemagne who carried it to the Holy Land in the Middle Ages. It became the sacred banner of the abbey of Saint-Denis, a monastery near Paris.



Esoteric History of Scotland

The Jacobite story has finally been elucidated, but it is a complicated and mysterious story to tell because there are so many secrets. It's the stuff of legend and angelic traditions, it's partly magical and a little crazy, but so cool. Thus, we make this proclamation to clarify Carolingian and Scottish history. It's a convoluted narrative, but nonetheless, probably as accurate as it can be pieced together. There are many nuances here. It may sound like Chaos, but if you really take the time to study this esoteric story, it explains it all.

History is an art of storytelling. The stories of time weave complex tales of business, scandal, heroism and sometimes glory. The art of reconstructing a story full of morals and themes depends on the point of view of the historian, writer and compiler of historical facts. What nuances explain, in what light, make a favorable or horrible story. This work of art is no different.

A hostile account of this Charlemagne story might take these same disputed facts and fabricate a story that shames a great emperor, but as a Judeo-Christian, this historical narrative acknowledges human weaknesses and the power of God who changes the tragedies of mankind through sin for the greater good. This book full of stories of many generations going in the wrong direction always presents

itself as a wonder of God. Roman Catholic prophecies seem to be fulfilled despite the shameful valleys that the various royal "crusaders" cross in time. The throne of any kingdom must be won from the beginning by many battles, and yet Charlemagne's descendants are ridiculed as "pretender kings." Citizens mock these pretender kings as "pretenders" to a throne that apparently no longer exists.

Has the Kingdom fallen into the chaos of today's world?

What will happen to Jesus' prophecies?

Yet Christianity is fighting until today.

Charlemagne was the Holy Roman Emperor and King of the Franks. We are sure of that.

His great-grandson, Charles the Simple, generations after the death of the king and founding father of the France, fled to England, ruled by Alfred the Great. In fact, it is known that Charles the Simple married Eadgifu, the daughter of Edward the Elder, son of Alfred the Great, king and founding father of England.

Charles the Simple may have known a royal peer in Charlemagne's peerage, Berengar, who was a Frankish name, when he lived in Wessex, England, with Eadgifu. They had a son, Louis IV l'Outreimer ("over the seas"), who was the rightful heir to the kingdom of West Francia, but Robert and Hugh Capet had staged a coup against the Carolingian line, and it was therefore thought that the line

of Charlemagne had ended shortly after the death of Louis IV and his offspring.

The Jacobites have more to say. No, rather, Charles the Simple may have had an affair with a woman probably named Judith Berengar of Bayeaux and had an illegitimate son named Judicael Berengar, who could not then claim to have all the rights to the Carolingian throne. He was not the son of Eadgifu and therefore could not properly merge the kingdoms of Alfred the Great and Charlemagne. A third country or nation was formed, Scotland. (Judicael probably could not have successfully challenged Hugh Capet for the throne of France.) After many generations, from Judicael Berengar to Lord Darnley, who claimed to be Carolingian, to Stuart James VI and I, King of Scotland and England, and finally to Bonnie Charles, the Jacobite, feelings were bad towards the rise of a mysterious Carolingian or French lineage in Britain. Anger mounted when apparently the Fleur de Lys had taken the Rose of Alfred the Great.

After many generations in Scotland, the Stuarts did not feel welcome in England and even Ireland because most Britons at the time apparently knew that their Scottish crown was finally "over the waters" or "overseas" in France and Europe. There was a sleight or insult felt by the English and their King Alfred the Great of England, who had shown mercy and sincere love for Charles the Simple by even offering his granddaughter as his wife.

How could Charlemagne rise as the Stuarts and Jacobites, and seize the island of England? It didn't go well in British

history and so we didn't know why, but the Jacobites went to Culloden and laid down their arms, but still, the story needs to be clarified because the books are wrong about the Carolingians-Scots-Jacobites as having ill will or bad intentions towards the English.

The Scots are a royal family of angels with halos or crowns as evidenced by the ascension of the Stuart family to the throne of Great Britain. However, the crown of Alfred the Great also symbolizes the halos of the English royal family. Instead of a war between the Iris and the Rose, the two angelic families should live together in peace even on the same island, even among the Irish, who are also a royal family, as evidenced by the references in their names to Archangel Michael, also called Mick or Mac.

There is a magical history of legends and traditions, as mentioned earlier, on the island of Great Britain. There are legends of a King Arthur, magicians, damsels and knights of a round table. All this is beautiful and grandiose, but there is also English history that requires allegorical or enlightened reflection to follow.

First, there are the Highlanders. Who are these Highlanders of Scotland? Ultimately, the Jacobites claim descent from the Stuarts, who descend from the Great Crown, which was Charlemagne. Mountain people are proud to be like giants or watchmen over the affairs of humanity. The Highlanders are a family of angels just like the Anglicans who descended from the family of Alfred the Great.

So, secondly, some Englishmen felt that there had been an insult against Alfred the Great by Charlemagne's descendants in Scotland, which led to the seemingly justified eradication of the Scottish Highlanders, who went into battle wondering if they had the legitimate right to take the throne of England from their friends in Wessex. Thus, it is interesting to note that the "illegitimate" Carolingian Stuarts withdrew from the throne of Alfred the Great and helped Edward the Elder raise the Windsor family during the Hanoverian reconquest of England.

Third, there is also a mystery that needs to be explained. Alfred the Great or his son Edward the Elder was reincarnated in Hanover and found himself displaced from England despite his German crown. Thus, the rest of the Stuarts helped Alfred return to England with the hope that the favor would be repaid in kind when Charlemagne recovered his France.

Let us explain in more detail. There must be a religious digression and spiritual understanding to understand the Kingdom that is Scotland. There is a necessary piece of folklore that must be accepted to understand the divine right of kings, which is a theory that incarnate kings were chosen by God to rule. Queens were also incarnate, chosen by God to be leaders and members of the royal family. In other words, a certain kingship was predestined by God to incarnate and reign or to care for God's various angelic families. Thus, reincarnation must be presumed to include English and Scottish or British history. Predestination is important for the whole story. This is part of the tradition

of immortality, which is eternal life lived through successive reincarnated lives through time, and supernatural gifts. Angels have incarnated as Highlanders throughout the world.

Whether placed in a religious or spiritual context or not, reincarnation is real, but misunderstood.

Saint Joan of Arc said she knew she was supposed to have incarnated as the queen of France, but she was upset that she had been deceived and that she was born into a poor peasant family. How does this tradition make sense? Predestination and reincarnation. Elijah is implicated for having reincarnated as St. John the Baptist in Scripture. Enoch and Elijah are supposed to reincarnate and return at the end of time. Even St. John the apostle and theologian is supposed to reincarnate at the end of time with prophetic and apocryphal books. There are prophecies that the king of France would limp a bit like Jacob, whose hip was wounded when he struggled with Satan and became an angel named Israel in Peniel. Thus, there are many biblical references that serve as the basis for this tradition and legend about predestination and the divine right of kings.

Fourth, George I was secretly regarded as the reincarnation of Alfred the Great, who thus retained and recaptured England with the help of the Carolingian Stuarts.

Eventually, Edward the Elder, the son of Alfred the Great, would secretly reincarnate as Albert Edward or Edward VII

who ruled England and eventually gave birth to the Windsor family ruling England.

Edward VII's coat of arms removed the Fleur de Lys which followed the Carolingian, Stuart and Jacobite royal line with Scotland. Thus, Charlemagne ceded and returned the kingdom of England to Alfred the Great by mystery in exchange for the gift of a wife granted to Charles the Simple several generations earlier. In a sense, it was an act of gratitude and apology for the fact that Charles the Simple had slighted his daughter Eadgifu by having an affair centuries before. However, it should be mentioned that the British were notoriously violent towards each other. The Lancastrians and Tudors essentially annihilated each other and when the Stuarts noticed there was no crown bearer, the remnant Jacobites simply took the vacant throne of the United Kingdom.

Taking the vacant throne by the Stuarts was probably an unwelcome act, and although the Jacobites relinquished the claim to a rightful crown bearer descended from Alfred the Great. However, in the defense of the Stuarts, no one stood up to claim England at the time. Everyone killed each other. So Culloden happened and the Jacobites laid down their arms, but the bloody English carried out the massacre, against the Scots, "over the waters."

After all, Carolingian descendants may have survived to this day thanks to the refuge offered by Alfred the Great in England during the Capetian coup. But, because of all of these secrets, the uninformed masses go mad, jump to

conclusions, and sometimes things go even more wrongly in history.

What does that mean?

Fifth, with our gracious help, the Windsors properly govern England as descendants of Alfred the Great. But there is a place for Carolingian-Scottish royalty despite the apparent "illegitimacy" of being descendants of Judicael Berengar, who was the probable illegitimate son of an adulterous affair between Charles the Simple and Judith Berengar of Bayeaux, who then became a mother of Scotland. While claims to France and England may be weak, the Carolingian-Stuart-Jacobite claim to the Scottish throne should be clear.

Although Britain may forever be divided between England and Scotland with Ireland, in reality, it is at least three royal families who live together on the island "over the seas" or "oultreimer." Territorial battles may still seem questionable on the island of Britain, but existing descendants of the Stuarts should fly their own flag with the Fleur de Lys with pride in knowing that modern Jacobites form their own royal family. The Jacobites should reclaim the throne of Scotland and should live and rule with families in royal castles with Wessex in Edinburgh, Scotland.

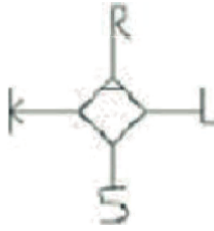
Finally, it is the history of Scotland. Scotland is the Carolingian-Stuart-Jacobite extended family. Judicael Berengar was then king and founding father of Scotland. The Stuart and Jacobite descendants living today are

therefore a proud royal family. Interestingly, some members of the modern House of Orleans, also descendants of Judicael Berengar, then king and founding father of Scotland, are also Carolingian royal family Scions in France. These are the pretender kings. It is an important, but mostly unknown or apocryphal, part of the history of the House of Charlemagne. Interestingly, the name "pretender" in English is pejorative and implies a false claimant to the throne, while in French, "pretender " means contender and is less pejorative.

Christianity lives as Carolingian descendants live today in Scotland and France. This is the Way, the Truth, and the Life. Perhaps instead of the somewhat pejorative term "pretender," the term "traditionalist kings" can be used in relation to these descendants of Charlemagne. Although heirs of perhaps illegitimate origin, Judicael Bérengar and Louis-Philippe Egalité were still male descendants of the Roman emperor and king and founding father of the France.

The illegitimate, but still male, descendants of the Great Crown, are better than nothing, and genes would always prove such a link through time.

This book requires a detailed study of the historical facts presented here as an accurate account of the history of the House of Charlemagne.





A new heaven and a new earth

For those who are in the kingdom of God, which is love, we become divine by also putting on love. We know what most readers are thinking at this point. How can anything good come out of all this adultery and misdeeds?

Although these illicit cases have historically not been allowed, they are not considered truly good, despite the eschatological war between good and evil. To find Zion or heaven on earth, it is recommended that angels or incarnate saints marry as true loving spouses. We each have an ideal lover or "soul mate". But Jesus also apparently taught that angels never marry, even in heaven. How is that possible? Do we choose what to believe? Jesus also considered the love of money to be evil, but should we embrace poverty?

The kingdom of love is perfect, and that is why, as human beings, we must strive to marry as God intended, man with wife, husband and wife. When we become one with our angel husband or wife, love is consummated and thus, through marriage, our love becomes stronger and perfected in the power of God. We must strive for perfection or holiness, which is exceptional goodness. When we become one through marriage, we become divine and we beget royal families in God like that of Charlemagne with his ideal wife Hildegard. As a perfect couple, they ruled and gave birth to a nation (or two or more) and ruled an empire.

Although Jesus has not yet returned and married His perfect bride, we have a foretaste of the coming feast which is the celebration of communion, holy priesthood orders, and holy marriage. Don't you see? We can all be royal. One day we will be sitting at the table, each with his crown or halo, each with his spouse, each with his family to take care of all in heaven on earth, which is the beatific vision of Zion. This is Jacob's secret to us. How can we do that? We all have to fight Satan, and as we climb the ladder to heaven, we become saints and angels watching over the affairs of mankind.

Saints tend to be good martyrs. These pacifists usually do not fight. In contrast, angels tend to join the fray and climb into the proverbial ring to fight dragons or demons. Remember, in truth, there is a battle between men and women of good and evil or light and darkness and sometimes things get complicated. But, on the whole, some angels get dirty, and there is grace, but it is better to win with justice, and live in honor and perhaps receive a little glory like Saint Joan of Arc, although she was martyred by a Dragon. But perhaps Charlemagne saves Our Lady from the triumphant Church and recognizes true love. She said she was supposed to have incarnated as a queen, and then, perhaps, Hildegard reincarnated? And we are waiting for the arrival of the Parousia.

Again, this may not be pretty, and the way events unfold may seem disappointing, but sometimes the saints fall in battle, angels fight where there is a will to win their fight

against Satan, and God makes His way when it seems impossible.

They teach that there are three churches: a Church of the suffering innocents, the Church militant for the martyrs who die, and the Church triumphant for those who overcome demons. They teach that there are three "heavens," the blue sky of the earth, the storm of hell and death, and the peace of heaven above. There is a ladder that goes up to heaven and the ascent is done by fire and war.

Why do we have to go to war? Because there is an enemy. But the primary goal is to love. And it's still the Jacobite mystery. We are born asleep, we wake up during war, some of us die in this holy war, others of us struggle and conquer Satanael the "dark angel" and become "light" angels in our own right as Jacob became Israel.

Revelation speaks of a new name on a white stone given to those of us who make up the Temple of God. The white stone is each of us who is worthy. We understand that stone construction is the House of God or Bethel.

It is a key to Freemasonry, builder of the spiritual Temple. When you emerge triumphant, what name will God whisper in your spiritual ears? What will be your new secret and angelic name?

This Holy Temple that will then be built in the New Jerusalem is a miniature Earth and Heaven. In this Bethel is a staircase to our God. There are outdoor courtyards with a

basin for baptism and washing, a holy place of fire for purging and purification in the Eucharist or communion, and for those who are allowed to enter through the veil, the The holiest place that corresponds to the priesthood, male and female. It is a sacred place where Our Blessed Mother, Barbelo, is revealed, hidden for Her safety in light of the war against Satan who is hostile to all who are good and holy, including the secret Goddess. She has a crown of stars above her head, the moon illuminates her, and the sun radiates as her love for us, her children. And yes, the Most High God is revealed here too. It is also the Holy Bridal Chamber. We are the Elohim, male and female. She is a female deity kept secret for Her safety, our Mother Intelligence or Foresight, the Goddess of Innocence. She calls her children from the mountains and heavens. She is the mother of Her daughter, Wisdom. We reveal the Mother of all.

Thus, the Most High God offers a glimpse behind the veil between the Holy Place and the Most Holy Place in the Holy Temple and in the functioning of the Universe. This is how the world works, behind the scenes, behind the scenes of the Théâtre du Monde that is Life.

Who are we? Jacobites. We are followers of Jacob by becoming full-fledged saints and angels. It is a secret Holy Order. Legend has it that the king of France limped. Jacob's hip was wounded in his fight with Satan, so he walked with a limp. Did Jacob come to France to raise the City of Light, Paris and the nation of Love and Romance? Will Charlemagne return with Saint Joan?

It all sounds like magical thinking, but one day we even have to prepare for the Second Coming of Jesus. How will this happen? The beginnings of these future mysteries and prophecies are revealed here. He has a mysterious lesson and a story of redemption. He restores the lost and redeems those who have fallen. His fight goes further into the wickedly profane. And war always happens. They say that a day is like a thousand years for the Lord. Yet, Jesus rose again after three days. So, it has only been two days or two thousand years since his crucifixion, so Jacob thinks Jesus won't return through reincarnation until about 3,000 AD after the third day. What is history? Time will tell... while we are building this Holy Temple white stone by white stone.

In the meantime, know this, there is darkness and light, lies and truth, evil towards good, the devil and the angel. That is the reality.

Choose your side. This is the secret gift of the World Jacobite Society.



747 Charlemagne

879 Charles the Simple

926 Judicaël Bérengar

1430 Lord Darnley

1566 King James Stuart (Jacob)

1720 Bonnie Charles Edward Stuart - "King Pretender"

1747 Louis Philippe II Joseph (Montpensier & Chartres)
King of the Franks

1775 Louis Philippe Antoine, Duke of Montpensier

1814 Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël, Duke of Nemours

1840 Robert Philippe Louis Eugène Ferdinand, Duke of
Chartres

1874 Jean, Duke of Guise

1908 Henri Robert Ferdinand Marie, Count of Paris, "King
Pretender"

1933 Henri Philippe Pierre Marie, Count of Paris

1965 Jean Carl Pierre Marie, Count of Paris



Addendum to the book

War folklore - Charlemagne

Capsule

Contemporary Notes from the Ministry of the Interior of the Free French Resistance - British Underground File: General Information

Charlemagne's legitimate great-great-grandson, Lothair II, had an illegitimate child named Hugh from his mother Waldrada, who was apparently a prostitute. Hugh became Duke of Alsace, then settled in Lotharingia, which became Lorraine. Legends claim that Carolingian descendants still live in this region and, as a result of this mystery, a descendant married into the Habsburg royal family of Austria and can still claim Carolingian descent.

Similarly, Charlemagne's legitimate great-great-grandson, Charles the Simple, had a holy affair with Judith de Bayeaux of the Berengar family which was one of Charlemagne's twelve peerage families. The Carolingian couple had an "illegitimate" child in Judicael Berengar, but taken into consideration, it was clearly Carolingian royalty in its own right.

Eadgifu, the legitimate wife of Charles the Simple, was English, but Judith apparently belonged to Carolingian

royalty as peer roi Berengar. Thus, the authentic and true Carolingian line crossed Scotland to return to France. Thus, moreover, the Habsburg-Lorraine family in Austria seems to share a common ancestor.

Charlemagne apparently still lives in two distinct lineages in Europe.

Dossier: A Contemporary Narrative of the Second World War

World War II did not end cleanly after the assassination of Adolf Hitler by the SS Charlemagne, who infiltrated the Waffen and the Eagle's Nest. After the war, some SS Charlemagne claimed to have fired the shots to the head that killed Adolf Hitler and Heinrich Himmler, but the postwar Nazis in Germany hunted down the various French braggarts and killed them. This was after the signing of the peace treaty. Thus, the war between the Free French Resistance and hardline German Nazis continued in secret for years, even up to a decade after the so-called end of the war. After the war, it was known who killed which people and how each side did what to the other side in secret engagements in the conflict, so that mutual enmity could not die easily between enemies. Stories came out as a result of these war tales, most were true, but after a while, to protect and preserve the victory, the French began to fabricate a story to avoid reprisals against French heroes and heroines.

One story that was perpetuated was that Adolf Hitler and Heinrich Himmler committed suicide by biting a cyanide capsule they had lodged in their molars. Come on.

Imagine if that were true. Eating would really be a despicable and terrifying experience because with every bite you run the risk of dying. No, there were no cyanide capsules. They were both shot in the head at close range by the SS Charlemagne, who became known as "traitors" to the France for joining the Schultzstaffen when, in truth, they were devoted to France beyond recognition. Many acts of heroism were performed by SS Charlemagne for the France. Hazing by the German SS was terrible, but in the end, infiltrating the ranks of Waffen stormtroopers was essential to winning the war.

The Reichstag or Hitler's Eagle's Nest was infiltrated because the French SS Charlemagne were known to be ruthless.

And the true Free French Resistance was ruthless because it knew it had to win the war, which was brutal. If the enemy Nazis were brutal, then the Resistance should have been worse.

The headquarters of the Free French Resistance operated from Britain, after having to withdraw from the blitzkrieg of the Nazi German invaders in France. It is believed that the Resistance protected the Orleans family from time to time in Worcester and Edinburgh. The royal family had to be moved here and there to be safe. The Resistance used

pseudonyms and false names throughout the war, including the clandestine and hidden leaders Emanuelle and Adelaide Lemieux, which may also have been pseudonyms. Emanuelle had a younger brother, Leonardi Lemieux.

Thus, as Frenchmen, the underground French resistance also lived safely near the kingdom of the Stuart dynasty.

The Free French Resistance plotted to assassinate Hitler at least three times, and it is believed that an SS Charlemagne Schumer was the Frenchman who fired the shot that won the war. Although little known, the Free French Resistance worked with and many joined the French elite SS Charlemagne.

Thus, Schumer was killed in the post-war conflict shortly after the armistice. He boasted about it, the former Nazis heard his bravado and silenced him. America was gone, many women also fled France, and yet the war continued on an unspoken but open and unstable scene for at least another decade. Some Nazis fled to Brazil or Argentina. Assassins from both sides crossed the seas several times to end the debates in which the combatant was the greatest. Thus, the duels formed between the combatants and these fights of bravery still exist today, although they are somewhat tempered now at a clandestine level after decades of hatred for each other.

Charles de Gaulle may have allowed a white lie to spread in order to gain political power. He falsely claimed to be the leader of the underground Free French Resistance and the

SS Charlemagne, but it was his quiet lie that was not refuted or challenged. To challenge Charles de Gaulle's claim that he was the leader of the resistance would have put a target on the head of Emanuelle Lemieux, who was the real leader of the Free French Resistance also fighting with the British Resistance, but in the Scottish Highlands.

Although Charles de Gaulle was the military leader of the French armed forces, there is a distinction between de Gaulle's formal French army and the genuine Free French Resistance. An anti-Vichy French Ministry of the Interior was formed clandestinely in Britain because spiritual warfare began within the esprit d'corps of the French Resistance led by Lemieux. The word "interior" then represented the spiritual world, namely, the Kingdom of God within and above the earth. The Gaulist secretly surrendered to the Vichy France in the temporary and apparent loss to Germany, but both Winston Churchill and Emanuelle Lemieux fought more fervently.

Charles de Gaulle knew Emanuelle Lemieux, and the two did not get along, and a rivalry was formed for pride. It was Emanuelle Lemieux who refused to give up. Charles de Gaulle claimed to have won the war, but in truth, a humble and calm Emanuelle Lemieux braved the taunts of being too ruthless to be a leader for the French, but his ferocity and tenacity won the war. The forces of Emmanuelle Lemieux displayed the Cross of Lorraine, because there are living Carolingian descendants of Lothair II living in Alsace-Lorraine. The name Lorraine derives from the Lotharingian, and there was an illegitimate child named Hugh, who was

therefore a male descendant of Charlemagne. This French Carolingian line then married to the Habsburgs of Austria, but to return to history, after the war, Charles de Gaulle took for himself the Lorraine flag and the recognition of victory. Some may have wrongly attributed the success of Free French Valour to Charles de Gaulle. The real victory came from the courage of the ordinary French contenders who made up the informal Resistance.

The French were much more spiritual than they are today.

Telepathy and spiritual or supernatural gifts were relatively common among the French. Interestingly, the German Nazis also had spiritual powers that gave some of them command over demons engaging in dark spiritual martial arts. Thus, war was based on a spiritual ideological conflict, in other words, war was eschatological. World War II was a holy war between God and the devil.

The France fought collectively, even in solidarity from distances "caught in the spirit" as described in the New Testament. The apostles Paul and Peter sometimes communicated with each other over great distances by telepathy "together in spirit." Many mysteries have occurred that can be called miracles.

Many Free French worked with angels just as the Nazis worked with dark forms or demons.

Thus, the stories of cyanide capsules were fabricated by the French to avoid retaliation from the Germans.

After all, if Adolf Hitler and Heinrich Himmler committed suicide by biting a cyanide capsule, they would have killed themselves, or that's how the story was supposed to go. The stories of cyanide capsules were fabricated to avoid retaliation and post-war chaos. If Hitler and Himmler had killed themselves, then there would be no Nazi vendettas against any of the Free French Resistance and SS Charlemagne, who won the war.

His code name was "Charlie," a nickname for Charlemagne. As fate would have it, Charles de Gaulle's name was Charles, and there was a misunderstanding that he was leading the French Free Resistance. True, Charles de Gaulle encouraged the French through radio broadcasts on the English Channel, but he knowingly or unconsciously took credit for the acts of the Free French Resistance that helped win the war without cost or merit. The Free French Resistance recognized, and nevertheless appreciated, Charles de Gaulle for his help, but not everything attributed to Charles de Gaulle was properly attributed. Many underground and hidden stories of heroism occurred without a trace or record, including the assassination of Adolf Hitler, resulting in the victory of the war. (Even reporting this incident arouses the animosity of war, but the truth must be known.) Why did Charlemagne turn against the Germans? In truth, the Nazis were the Roman Third Reich. They were not Carolingian Germans, so he fought against them, who tried to overthrow Charlemagne and Jacob once and for all.

Nevertheless, if Emmanuelle Lemieux, codenamed "Charlie," called you in your head, and you heard

Charlemagne's spiritual voice, then you had been assigned a mission. Do or die, "Long live the France!" Stand up. Wake up, duty is calling.

Mission after mission, the French were enlisted by the living emperor of the Holy Roman Empire to fight, and thus, the Free French Resistance won the war from within, namely from the interior or spiritual planes to the material world.

Interestingly, women played a huge role in the war. Many acts of courage and fidelity were won by intelligent and courageous women who followed in Joan of Arc's footsteps, fought and gave their lives valiantly.

Some believe that America won World War II for France, but it would have been such a dishonor and failure on the part of the France to lose its own war and rely on a foreign nation to save it. No, there was no shame in truth on the part of France. Charlemagne seized the opportunity and devised a strategy of military victory over the Third Reich, which probably or still has to rise like the fourth beast, as prophesied in the Holy Bible, to try one last time to conquer the world for the devil. America was a saving grace, but Charlemagne, who was a reincarnation of Jacob, then paid the price for a mysterious war against one person, Israel himself. After all, Jacob of the Old Testament became the angel named Israel.

The French and Jews were the targets of Satan, literally, and so, the war was between the Devil and Jacob, a warrior who fights for God. It is not well understood, but Jacob,

Charlemagne, James Stuart and Emanuelle Lemieux were one and the same person. The devil tried to end France and Jacob fought to resurrect the nation-state of Israel. Interestingly, Jacob arranged remotely in the peace treaty for the Roman Catholic Church to claim its own nation-state as Vatican City in exchange for their coronation centuries earlier as Charlemagne. Jacob also restored the nation of Israel as a result of the war.

During World War II, America, and indirectly even Russia, helped France, but in fact (...and it's folklore...) the king returned to save his Franks and his kingdom. It won't be the last time. In a way, Charlemagne will return to remarry his reincarnated princess wife burned at the stake in Rouen centuries ago.

The devil had almost wiped Israel and France off the face of the earth. Remember, after Jesus was crucified by the Romans, Israel as a nation had ceased to exist for about 2,000 years. Jacob fought for his countries. Interestingly, Jacob helped found America spiritually as well, but that's hard to prove and that's probably another story. This is partly why America is called God's country, and also why there is no king in the United States.

This book announces the advent and brings us back to a magical kingdom of God.

* * * * *

Is this the end or is it just the beginning?

There is a reason why the Jacobites or Stuarts "over the seas" in Britain claimed a right to the throne of France. There was a great secret kept throughout time because it was so controversial that the Vatican did not bless it and so a secret society was formed to keep the Berengar affair hidden.

After all, isn't it worth noting that there is a striking physical difference in basic appearances between the dark, short-stroked Bourbons and the tall, blond descendants of King Louis-Philippe II Joseph of Orleans? This is not irrefutable proof that the blonde and tall Bonnie Charles Stuart was the biological father of Louis Philippe Joseph d'Orléans solely on the basis of strikingly similar physical characteristics. But, is there any other evidence indicating that a descendant of Charlemagne now lives in France?

Many questions are answered.

Were the Stuarts descendants of Charlemagne?

How? Did Bonnie Charles win the Jacobite rebellion through a secret affair with the Bourbon Louise Henriette, wife of Louis Philip I, the Fat? Why was Bonnie Charles at war for the throne of France? What is the Treaty of Aachen? Why is Antoine d'Orléans buried in Westminster Abbey with the Stuart kings? Is Antoine d'Orléans the grandson of Bonnie Charles Stuart? Could Antoine d'Orléans have had descendants to continue the line of Charlemagne and fulfill modern Catholic prophecy? Are Roman Catholic

prophecies true? Who are the British and French Pretender Kings and Pretender Kings?

Hopefully, now that some secrets have been revealed, we can straighten out our history and see how the past shapes the future, which is also our present. Will Charlemagne and Hildegard soon reincarnate? What about Jesus too? God knows.

The history of European theatre can be united by the work of Charlemagne.

Christianity was an important part of France, Scotland, England and parts of Germany.

Maybe a UK is not such an illusory concept?

Perhaps there is something in the prophecies of Roman Catholics?

Perhaps there is an overall plan? Perhaps there is a Higher Intelligence?

Is there God?

It had to be like this...?

There is an angelic code.

Let us bring back the Kingdom of God.



Epilogue

After the publication of this book, the public record was updated and it was discovered that Charlotte Rawdon had married a "Hamilton Fitzgerald" in 1814, possibly refuting some conspiracy theories about the false death of Antoine de Montpensier, who died in 1807 (unless he took on a false identity).

However, after reaching this point, the Jacobite Secret Society recognized that there may not have been any descendants fathered by Louis Philippe the "Fat" and mothered by Madame Montesson in the person of Louis-Philippe III, future citizen king, either. Who knows in retrospect? All this is plausible, but if we play devil's advocate, even if nothing has come out of this case, some things may still be true. What are the critical pieces of the puzzle that reveals that the monarch's prophecies are coming true leading to Charlemagne's return?

- 1) Berengar was the descendant of Charlemagne through Charles the Simple.
- 2) Bonnie Prince Charles could very well have been and probably was the "coachman of the Palais-Royal" or the Carolingian father of "Louis Philippe Joseph d'Orléans" or the king of France "Philippe Egalité".

3) Louis Philippe III, "Citizen King", was the son of Louis Philip I the Fat.

4) Louis Philippe Joseph Egalité fathered Louis Antoine Philippe, Duke of Montpensier, who lived perhaps beyond 1807 and fathered Raphael, Duke of Nemours and Henri Duke of Aumale.

5) Our conclusion reveals the real lineage of Louis Philippe Joseph Egalite, namely that the pretender kings of the d'Orléans family in France, are related to the modern descendants of Charlemagne.

6) Be that as it may, the Bourbon-Orléanist and Carolingian-Jacobite-Orléanist lineages converge on the person of Robert Eugène, Duke of Chartres, and his descendants live today in France.

Perhaps Roman Catholic prophecies were not prophecies at all, but rather revelations of a secret lineage that still exists by some saints who knew Charlemagne's family well?

Someone or some people don't want us to know the real story. What for? This is starting to become clearer... power struggles and quarrels. Norseman Viking Rollo. Hugh Capet. Roman Napoleon Bonaparte. Bernard of Italy, brothers in arms like Charles de Gaulle. Yet, despite all this, a Scion of Charlemagne could still live today in France?



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1810 Ferdinand Philippe d'Orléans

1840 Robert Philippe Louis Eugène Ferdinand (Chartres)

1874 Jean de Guise

1908 Henri Robert Ferdinand Marie, Count of Paris, "King
Pretender"

1933 Henri Philippe Pierre Marie, Count of Paris

1965 Jean Carl Pierre Marie, Count of Paris

May God be with you. Gnosis yourself!



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About Us - Secret Society of the Jacobites

"Do not forget hospitality towards strangers: for through it some have entertained angels, knowing nothing of it. - Hebrews 13:2.

The secret society of the Jacobites exists to mysteriously help build the kingdom of God.

We are a community of royals who strive to become angels or saints in unreserved accord with the teachings of Jesus Christ in truth and the commandments of the God of Jacob.

We are sons and daughters of God who work hard, practice love, and seek prosperity to advance the interests of mankind. We are working to establish the New World Order in preparation for the coming Kingdom of God, as prophesied by Jesus Christ, Charlemagne, Jacob of Israel and many others who sacrificed themselves for the cause of the pursuit of happiness, divinity and perfection in life, humanity, virtue, honor, truth and theosis.

We strive to improve humanity as brothers and sisters of a loving monarchical family. God is love.

We become gods and goddesses through communion by participating in the Tree of Life, which was, and is, the Cross.

Let's become love. For when we become Love, we become Elohim.

We, Freemasons, who are initiated into the secret society of the Jacobins, enter Zion. We seek God's supernatural gifts. We seek to unify the churches in a comprehensive and coherent understanding of the ineffable but good God of all. God is holy, holy, holy. To this end, we strive to achieve our goal.

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