

# VICTORIA'S SECRET: FÜHRER ADOLF HITLER WAS HER GRANDSON!

QUEEN VICTORIA WAS THE PERFECT PUPPET RULER BECAUSE  
HER REAL FATHER WAS CATHOLIC SIR JOHN CONROY!!

When the "Grandmother of Europe" went to meet her Maker in 1901, she had done her duty for the British Empire....The queen officially acknowledged 9 children and 42 grandchildren, but in reality she had 10 children and 42 grandchildren.

The Apostle Paul—who established true Christianity at Roma—had women deacons and helpers. After the bitter experience of Queen Cleopatra, the Romans despised female rulers. In the Jewish religion, women had very few rights.

During the pagan Roman persecutions of Christianity, female martyrs were more numerous than males:

Greet **Priscilla** and Aquila, my fellow workers in Christ Joshua, who risked their own necks for my life, to whom not only I give thanks, but also all the congregations of the nations. Likewise greet the congregation that meet in their house (Romans 16:3-5).

As Saint Paul's missionary career was coming to an end, the Holy Spirit revealed to him that time would not end when the great Temple in Jerusalem was destroyed by the Romans. Consequently, being not ignorant of Satan's devices, he began to prepare the Christians for the enemies they would confront before the *real* end of the world. The Apostle especially warned them about counterfeit "Jews" and the usurped role of women:

But I do not permit a woman to teach, **nor to usurp authority over a man**, but to be in silence (I Timothy 2:12).

Here is the advice that Saint Paul gave to the future young Christian women:

So I counsel younger women to marry, to have children, to manage their homes and to give the enemy no opportunity for slander (I Timothy 5:14).

It was King Henry's lack of a male heir that launched the blessed Reformation in England. Henry knew that the Bible prohibited incestuous marriages . . . and female sovereigns. In the English language, the word QUEEN means the wife or spouse of a king.

## Sir John CONroy was the *real* father of Queen Victoria!!

Before the Roman invasion of Britannia in 43 AD, the Britons always figured genealogy from the female line because they knew that no father could be sure that he was the true parent. Monogamous marriages were unheard of, as males had women in common, and diabolical mother-son unions were quite common.



George Prince of Wales  
(1762–1830).

In December 1785, the Prince of Wales was secretly married to Papal Maria Fitzherbert.

*Femme fatale* Maria had already buried 2 husbands.

The illegal marriage was first performed by a Jesuit priest and later by a bribed Anglican clergyman.

The marriage violated 2 Acts of Parliament.



Maria Fitzherbert  
(1767–1837).

The first violation was the Act of Settlement of 1701 which was introduced after the Warming Pan Prince of Wales Plot. The second constitutional block was the Royal Marriage Act of 1772 which prohibited any royal marriage without the consent of good King George III.



Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn  
(1692–1749).

Their top secret baby boy was born on October 21, 1786, on the Welsh estate of Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn.

The deceased Wynn was a fanatical supporter of the Jacobites!

Baby John was subsequently *planted* with the ultra-Catholic CONroy family from Ireland!



The Wynnstey estate *circa* 1793.

The Prince of Wales and Maria decided to have their baby in Wales . . . so he would be a true PRINCE OF WALES:

When not in Brighton the couple visited various country homes that their owners had put at their disposal: Gloucester's house at Bagshot, Lord North's at Bushey, and Wynnstey, the Welsh estate of Sir Watkins Williams Wynn which they visited in late August. Maria's family also continued to enjoy their new found status. As was his wont, Horace Walpole dipped his pen in venom as he described a party at the house of Lady Clifford, Maria's first cousin. (Munson, *Maria Fitzherbert*, pp. 178-179).

John was named after Maria's brother John Smythe. Baby John was adopted by the Anglo-Irish Conroy family who were living in Wales at that time. According to their Papal genealogy, that would make John the "Prince of Wales." By the end of October the couple arrived back in London.

Sir John CONroy—the *real* father of Queen Victoria—was the son of the Prince of Wales and Maria Fitzherbert.

Conroy was a captain in the British army until he was knighted in 1827.

By 1817, Captain Conroy and his wife Elizabeth were the parents of 5 children.



Sir John Conroy (1786–1854).



Lady Elizabeth Conroy (1791–1864).

The Conroy family originated in County Roscommon, and he had an ancestor who fought with King James II at the Battle of the Boyne. The Conroy family had a massive 44 generations genealogy linking them to the ancient High Kings of Ireland. There were more than a few Jesuit priests in their genealogy:

The Conroy family then, so Edward tells us, came of Milesian stock and traced its descent from Maine, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, Monarch of Ireland, in AD 400. From thence the family's slow emergence from the mists of Roscommon reads like a child's history of Ireland. (Hudson, *A Royal Conflict: Sir John Conroy and the Young Victoria*, p. 23).

Since the abolition of the [Irish Parliament](#) and the Act of Union in 1800, Papal John Conroy felt that he had more right to the British throne than the German Hanovers!

Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, surrogate father for Queen Victoria, was the 4th son of King George III. The duke and Julie de St. Laurent lived in Brussels, Belgium, but the duke was definitely not heir conditioned.



Prince Edward, Duke of Kent (1767–1820).

In Nov. 1817, 50-year-old Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathearn, was living with his French mistress Julie in Brussels, Belgium.

The couple lived together for 27 years but the *sterile* duke was childless.

The duke was heavily in debt, so Parliament offered him the princely sum of £25,000 per annum if he would marry the widowed Princess Victoire of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld and produce an heir to the throne.



Julie de St. Laurent (1760–1830).

The couple could not marry because Julie was considered a "commoner." British "royalty" will always find an excuse to break the 10 Commandments.

The greedy duke took the bait and proposed marriage to Princess Victoire. From being broke and in debt, he now found himself a very rich man indeed:

By March, the Duke of Kent had accumulated the astonishing sum of £15,000 through loans, bonds, and gifts. He wrote to the prince regent to send the royal yacht to Calais for him and his wife. Dreading criticism from the papers for ill-treating his brother, the prince reluctantly agreed. (Williams, *Becoming Victoria*, p. 155).

The couple were married on May 29, 1818, at Amorbach, Bavaria. The marriage ceremony was repeated on July 11, 1818, at Kew Palace, London. "Baby Victoria" was born on May 24, 1819, in Kensington Palace. She was named after her mother (English spelling of the French Victoire).



Victoire of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. (1786–1861).

Parliament's offer of £25,000 per annum to the duke was contingent on him producing an heir to the throne.

That is when Captain Conroy *volunteered* to become his equerry.

Captain Conroy and *femme fatale* Princess Victoire were lovers and the real parents of baby Victoria.



Victoire and baby Victoria holding a miniature of her surrogate father.

The surrogate father never lived to see baby Victoria grow up because he died suddenly of "influenza" on Jan. 20, 1820. The huge bribe was not enough to guarantee his silence so he had a *timely demise* because "dead men tell no tales."



The final resting place of the Duke of Kent, Windsor Castle, Berkshire.

The Duke of Kent had a *timely demise* just 8 months after the birth of baby Victoria!

Conroy the "Catholic" and Victoire were very anxious to create a regency were they would rule together until daughter Victoria reached 18.

No matter how hard his doctors tried to poison him, King William IV was determined to hold out until Victoria reached 18.



King William IV (1765–1837). King from 1830 until 1837.

King William IV was the last Hanoverian sovereign. The king referred to Conroy as "King Conroy" and he was well aware of the conspiracy to replace him with a Papal sovereign.

The king was a military man and he begged his doctors to let him live until June 18, the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. His wish was granted when he went to meet his Maker on June 20, 1837. The battle for control of the British throne was indeed intense during that time.

After the death of the duke, Victoria was raised at Kensington Palace by her mother and Captain Conroy. Conroy felt that his "special status" entitled him to a knighthood.

Now that Victoria was second in line to the throne, Conroy pressed his devoted Princess Sophia to suggest to her brother the king that he and Lehzen should receive titles because a princess possessed of such great position should not be served by commoners. George IV agreed, and since he was king of Hanover, he made Lehzen a Hanoverian baroness and Conroy a knight commander of the Hanoverian Order. The humble Irish soldier became the elevated Sir John Conroy. Everything was falling into place. (Williams, *Becoming Victoria*, p. 202).

That title was duly granted by King George IV in 1827 and "commoner" Conroy became Sir John Conway, and his wife became Lady Elizabeth Conroy.

## Victoria was crowned queen on June 28, 1837

The Hanoverian dynasty had a reputation for longevity. None of them suffered from hemophilia, and none of them were artistically inclined. They were also very, very tall while the queen was short and plumb.



The crowning of Queen Victoria on June 28, 1837.

The 18-year-old Victoria was crowned queen in Westminster Abbey on June 28, 1837.

Her grandmother was Maria Fitzherbert.

Everyone was astonished at the diminutive stature of the 4 feet 11 inch queen.



A candid portrait of father and daughter together.

Perhaps she reminded them of the "Little Corsican" Napoleon Bonaparte.....The name *Victoria* is Latin for *Nike* and it means *conqueror*. There is no English word for a female sovereign. The word *queen* meant the *wife* of a king.



Victoria presiding at the opening of Parliament in 1837.

A woman riding the beastly political system was the very vision of the nightmarish end times given by the Apostle John in the Apocalypse!



Victoria was the *perfect puppet* as she presided at *her* first Privy Council meeting in 1837.

The young queen, with no prior political experience whatsoever, was in over her head. She was not even a *bluestocking* as her favorite pastime was collecting and dressing dolls. She relied completely on the "advise" of her Privy Council and Prime Minister Melbourne.



Lord Melbourne (1779–1848). Prime minister from '34 to 1841.

Queen Victoria was like potter's clay in the hands of the shrewd Lord Melbourne.

The main foreign policy objective of Lord Melbourne was to avenge the defeat at the Battle of New Orleans and prevent the New **Jerusalem** from expanding from sea to shining sea.

In 1839, one of her ladies-in-waiting, Flora Hastings, had a *timely demise!!*



Lord Melbourne "advising" Queen Victoria.

The queen looked up to Melbourne as a father figure and no romance was involved. However, in 1839, a scandal erupted called the Flora Hastings affair which involved Sir John Conroy, Lord Melbourne, and Queen Victoria.

The answer to the scandal was to find Victoria a husband and make her less dependent on her parents. Unlike a normal courtship, *she* had to propose marriage to him.

## Queen Victoria chose Prince Albert as her husband in 1840!!

When Abraham sought a bride for his son Isaac, he sent his servant Eliazar to Abraham's birthplace in Mesopotamia (Genesis Ch. 24). He met a maiden named Rebekah and asked her if she was willing to be Isaac's bride. She consented and returned with him to Canaan. On the other hand, Victoria *chose* her husband.

As her husband, Victoria chose Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, a small German principality. Victoria and Albert were first cousins as his father was the brother of Queen Victoria's mother. Such consanguineous marriages are prohibited by the Bible.

Victoria *chose* Prince Albert—her first cousin—as her husband.



Prince Consort Albert (1819–1861).

The couple were married on February 10, 1840, at St. James's Palace, London, and she expected him to act like a submissive *wife*.

To her dismay, the prince gradually took over the role played by Lord Melbourne.



Victoria and Albert on their wedding day.

Parliament would not make him a king so he had to settle for the title: prince consort. A man who embraced peace and progress, he was responsible for the 1851 Great Exhibition held at the Crystal Palace in London.



Victoria, Albert, and their 9 children.

A peace-loving German, he made powerful enemies when he opposed the Crimean War.

At the start of the U.S. Civil War the couple had 9 children.

The U.S. Civil War was just a continuation of the Crimean War and Lord Palmerston was determined to exact revenge for that defeat.



A cartoon in *The Times* warning the prince consort to stay out of foreign affairs.

During the Crimean War he constantly urged his wife to frustrate the demands of the belligerent Palmerston. That was tantamount to signing his own death warrant.

When the Civil War started, Lord Palmerston was absolutely determined to aid his Confederacy, and the false flag operation was called the Trent Affair.

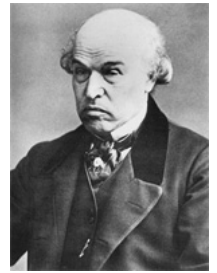


Lord Palmerston (1784–1865). Prime Minister from 1855 to 1865.

During the height of the [Trent Affair](#), the prince consort passed away of "typhoid fever" on December 14, 1861.

Dr. William Jenner was the queen's personal physician and an expert on the *prevention* of typhoid fever.

Incredibly, this same Dr. Jenner would accompany the queen on her *incognito* visit to Switzerland in 1868.



Dr. William Jenner (1815–1898).

Doctors can be deadly indeed. The changing of a belligerent letter to President Lincoln by the prince consort changed the course of history . . . and cost him his life.

After the timely demise of her loving husband, the queen played the role of "grieving widow" for the rest of her life.

## John Brown—the Scottish Rasputin!!

About 5 years after the death of her "beloved," the queen found a new love in Balmoral, Scotland. Balmoral was remote from London and far from the prying eyes of the public:

Balmoral she liked best of all; or rather it was here that she was least unhappy. Six hundred miles from London and twenty from the nearest railhead, Balmoral suited her very well. To the annual autumn visit from early September to late November she added a late spring visit lasting through May and June. Amidst the desolate moors and rugged hillsides, she could get right away from the public contact which she hated so much. For even greater seclusion she retreated to little lodges among the pine trees, where she would take tea or sit sketching. No matter how tempestuous the weather, she ventured out. In spite of the fact that her May and June visit took place during the parliamentary session, she was always adamant about not changing her dates of arrival and departure. Only a crisis of the most serious nature would induce her to alter her plans by perhaps a day or two. (Aronson, *Heart of a Queen*, p. 136).

His name was John Brown and he became the constant companion of the queen.



John Brown (1826–1883).

John Brown—Rasputin in a kilt—helping the "grieving widow" to forget her sorrow.

He became her constant companion and people began to refer to the queen as "[Mrs. Brown](#)."

John Brown assumed the role of the late prince consort as her adviser on political questions.



"Stallion Brown" holding the queen's horse.

Some of the indiscreet local people even reported the queen and "commoner" Brown romping together in the heather. How the queen wished that her Scottish subjects would be as indiscreet as her Swiss. British sovereigns frequently took mistresses, but for a woman to do the same was frowned upon in Victorian England.

## Queen Victoria's *top secret* 1868 Swiss vacation with John Brown!!

The queen had grown so fond of John Brown that she invited him to accompany her on a *top secret* weight reduction vacation in Switzerland.



Queen Victoria in 1867.

Between 1867 and 1868 the queen suddenly gained a lot of weight from eating Scotch porridge and haggis.

She decided that trekking up and down the high Swiss mountains would be the ideal weight reduction regimen.

Her vacation was to be *top secret* and she was to be known only as the Countess of Kent.



Queen Victoria in 1868, before her weight reduction program.

Here is the announcement that was made in July 1868 by British foreign secretary, Lord Stanley:

The Queen will leave England early next month for a short residence in Switzerland. As Her Majesty goes abroad entirely on the recommendation of her Physicians, in search of the change of air and repose which they consider so essential to her health—she will maintain the strictest *incognita* during her absence—refusing even the visits, as well as the attentions usually paid to Sovereigns when travelling on the Continent and in such circumstances. (Arango-Jones, *Queen Victoria in Switzerland*, p. 43).

The planning and execution of the weight loss vacation was carried out with military precision. The smallest details were not overlooked.



General Charles Grey.

General Charles Grey was the queen's private secretary.

Lord Stanley was the British foreign secretary.

Incredibly, Dr. William Jenner—the man who poisoned her husband—was her personal physician during the vacation.



Lord Stanley (1826–1893).

The queen left Osborne House in the Isle of Wight on August 5 and crossed via yacht to Cherbourg, France. Emperor Napoleon III provided his special saloon train to take her to Paris. After a brief stopover in Paris, she arrived in Lucerne, Switzerland, on August 7.



Villa Wallis in Lucerne where the queen *began* her weight reduction program.

The queen arrived in Lucerne on August 7 and stayed at the Villa Wallis.

The disappointed Swiss were not allowed to pay homage to their sovereign aka Countess of Kent.

After 2 weeks in Lucerne, the queen felt challenged to seek even "higher ground."



The Villa Wallis dining room at the time of Victoria's visit.

On August 22, the queen left Lucerne for the much higher altitude of the Furka Pass, well above the tree line, and far higher than the queen had ever been before. Before her arrival, the Furka Inn was emptied of guests, and no Swiss were allowed to get even close to their queen.



Furka Road and Inn, watercolor by Princess Louise.

It was during a 4-day stay at the high altitude Furka Inn that the queen had her greatest weight loss.

On the morning of August 25 her majesty was feeling much *lighter* so she returned to Lucerne.

Victoria was a good *actor* and talented artist so her remaining days were spent painting the scenery of her Swiss queendom.



The Furka Inn today.

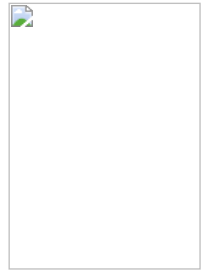
Victoria was delighted that everything had gone so well and that her Swiss subjects were the soul of discretion.

Queen Victoria's Swiss baby was born on August 24—the anniversary of the [St. Bart's Day Massacre](#).

**QUEEN  
VICTORIA'S  
TOP SECRET  
HANOVER  
BABY  
(1868–1907).**

No photos exist of top secret baby Klara Hanover.

The baby was born in the high altitude Furka Inn.



Klara Hanover  
(1868–1907).

Feeling much lighter, she devoted her remaining days admiring and painting the spectacular Swiss scenery.



Rowing boat on lake, watercolor by Queen Victoria, September 3, 1868.

Queen Victoria's health improved remarkably after her trip up the mountain.

She spent the remaining days of her vacation painting the spectacular landscapes of her Swiss Confederation.



Rigi, watercolor by Queen Victoria, September 3, 1868.

On September 9, the queen, feeling much rested and lighter, took the train back to Cherbourg:

It was Emperor Napoleon III's saloon train, the same as on the outward journey, that was now rattling its way towards Paris on the way back. But whereas then, in early August, the Queen had not been able to sleep at all, now she 'got a good deal of sleep during the night,' and Lady Ely wrote to Disraeli from the British Embassy, where they spent the day, that the Queen 'seems ... not in the least tired after her journey.' (Arengo-Jones, *Queen Victoria in Switzerland*. p. 130).

#### Vital links

A 1997 film entitled [Her Majesty, Mrs Brown](#) failed to mention the trip to Switzerland!!

[Gog and Magog](#)

[British Secret Agent Wallis Simpson!!](#)

[British Secret Agent Mahatma Gandhi](#)

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