



NEUSCHWANSTEIN CASTLE

KING LUDWIG KNEW THAT ART SPEAKS

King Ludwig II of Bavaria had been building the castle near Füssen for seventeen years and it was to be completed in 1893. But treacherous Cabinet ministers in Munich had plans of their own and the King was arrested at the castle in the middle of the night on June 12, 1886. The next night King Ludwig was found dead in Lake Starnberg and six weeks later the castle was turned into a museum. It has remained unfinished ever since.

Most visitors to Bavaria have heard the official story, found it dubious, if not ludicrous, and pondered the question, "Was King Ludwig murdered?" And now, over a hundred and twenty years after the King's death, we have two new separate pieces of evidence, i.e., the affidavit from the retired Munich banker, Detlev Utermöhle, who swears that when he was a boy he and his family saw two bullet holes in the back of the coat King Ludwig was wearing the night he died and the postmortem portrait painted by the nineteenth century portrait artist, Hermann Kaulbach, (acquired by art historian Professor Siegfried Wichmann), which shows King Ludwig shortly after his death with congealed blood in the corner of his mouth. According to Professor Wichmann the blood would have come up from King Ludwig's lungs as the result of him being shot in the back. And when these credible pieces of evidence are added to the reports by fishermen that gun shots were heard and other facts, the preponderance of evidence continues to tell us that the King was murdered. Also, when the Cabinet's claimed reason for deposing King Ludwig is looked at in context with the illegal and secretive manner in which the Cabinet acted, (i.e., the Cabinet willfully violated the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bavaria, Title II, § 11 when it acted alone and also very wrongfully deprived King Ludwig of his estate and liberty without affording notice or a hearing), it is only reasonable to suspect that the conspiracy included a plan to murder King Ludwig shortly after the arrest, thereby also depriving him of legal recourse. Clearly, the Cabinet had anticipated that the King would see their violations of law and seek justice. And according to eyewitness accounts King Ludwig did ask the following question when he was arrested:

"I have never met or spoken with a doctor who has diagnosed me as being 'insane'. By what authority then are you arresting me?"

NOTE: What most Bavarians and visitors to Bavaria do not know, or have not acknowledged, is that the Cabinet ministers were, in fact, traitors. The Cabinet ministers knew they were not specifically authorized by law to act alone when they brought the King's competence into question and deposed him. And this is the primary reason why they did so secretly and hastily. The Constitution required the entire 'Stände' to be involved, (i.e., the clergy, nobility and commoners, which included farmers and peasants), and this requirement was established to prevent wrongful political maneuvering, which is exactly what the Cabinet did when willfully violating procedural due process. Cabinet ministers also secretly called in four Munich doctors, all colleagues working in the same governmentally funded institution, to affix their signatures to the diagnosis without having met or spoken with King Ludwig. And, in fact, the claim that King Ludwig would be incapacitated for over a year was not proven and was only written into the diagnosis to make it appear that the Cabinet had intended to adhere to the law. But the Cabinet ministers knew full and well that they were violating the law and they outright lied to the people of Bavaria. It was not the Cabinet's intention to depose the King because he was 'unfit for governing,' as they claimed in the diagnosis and was reported in leading Bavarian newspapers. The exact opposite is true: The fact is that the Cabinet did not want a sane King who was standing in the way of their plans to overthrow the Kingdom of Bavaria. This is evidenced by the fact that the Cabinet ministers replaced King Ludwig with his younger brother, Prince Otto, who became King Otto I, and who had in 1875 been declared 'insane' and institutionalized. In other words the Cabinet replaced one 'insane' king with another 'insane' king. And that makes no sense until it is understood that King Ludwig was not legally established to be 'insane' and that if he had remained alive that an investigation in accordance with the Constitution of the German Empire, Title XIII, Article 74 would have brought dire consequences upon the Cabinet ministers. And King Ludwig's death eliminated the possibility of him producing an heir, and King Otto would not be permitted to do so, either. So with the appointment of Prince Luitpold (their uncle) as Regent, the Kingdom was intended to come to an end. However, after Prince Luitpold's death thirty-seven years later, the Bavarian Legislature amended the Constitution so that his son, Prince-Regent Ludwig, could act to depose King Otto and become King. It is interesting to note that the 1913 amendment was made only after Prince Luitpold's death. But in a very short time King Ludwig III and his family fled from communists to Hungary where he later died in 1921.

The betrayal of the Kingdom of Bavaria began at a time when many kings and their families were being threatened by revolutions, and those who survived with their properties only did so under threat and within constitutional monarchies. In the Bavarian revolution of 1848 which immediately followed the French revolution that resulted in King Louis-Philippe's exile, King Ludwig's grandfather and namesake, King Ludwig I, refused to concede to the many concessions that were being demanded by revolutionaries in Munich, changes which he believed were incompatible with monarchy. Nevertheless, in a few days time he chose to appease the revolutionaries by abdicating in favor of his son, Maximilian II (Ludwig's father). Ludwig was three years old at the time and no doubt the entire Wittelsbach family (Ludwig's family) persuaded his grandfather that they would be safer if Ludwig's father became King and accepted what his grandfather had not. Ludwig's great-grandfather, King Maximilian I, had been loyal to Napoleon and with Napoleon's approval had become the Kingdom of Bavaria's first king in 1806. But as time drew on French political connections no doubt weighed heavily against the Wittelsbach family and was a reason why the Cabinet ministers were sorely lacking in loyalty when Crown Prince Ludwig became King in 1864 at the age of eighteen. Instead of working for the 'welfare' and 'peace' of the Bavarian people as King Ludwig wanted, the Cabinet immediately pushed the young King into a war against Prussia for supremacy in a newly envisioned German empire, a war that quickly led to the Franco-German War and the loss of Bavaria's independence as a nation.

It was under these circumstances that King Ludwig came to realize that he was not much more than a figurehead being disrespected and opposed by an arrogant self-serving Cabinet. And that is why he chose to stay away from Munich and worked passionately to strengthen the Kingdom in the only way he found available to him, i.e., by building beautiful castles. Obviously, the scheming Cabinet ministers were angered by the King's efforts, although he was only using his own money and seeking loans. The Cabinet refused to give King Ludwig loans and their plan to overthrow the Kingdom is the reason why the castles were very quickly turned into museums. More specifically, the Cabinet's plan was to deceive the people into believing that the Kingdom should be an empty shell relegated to the archives of history.

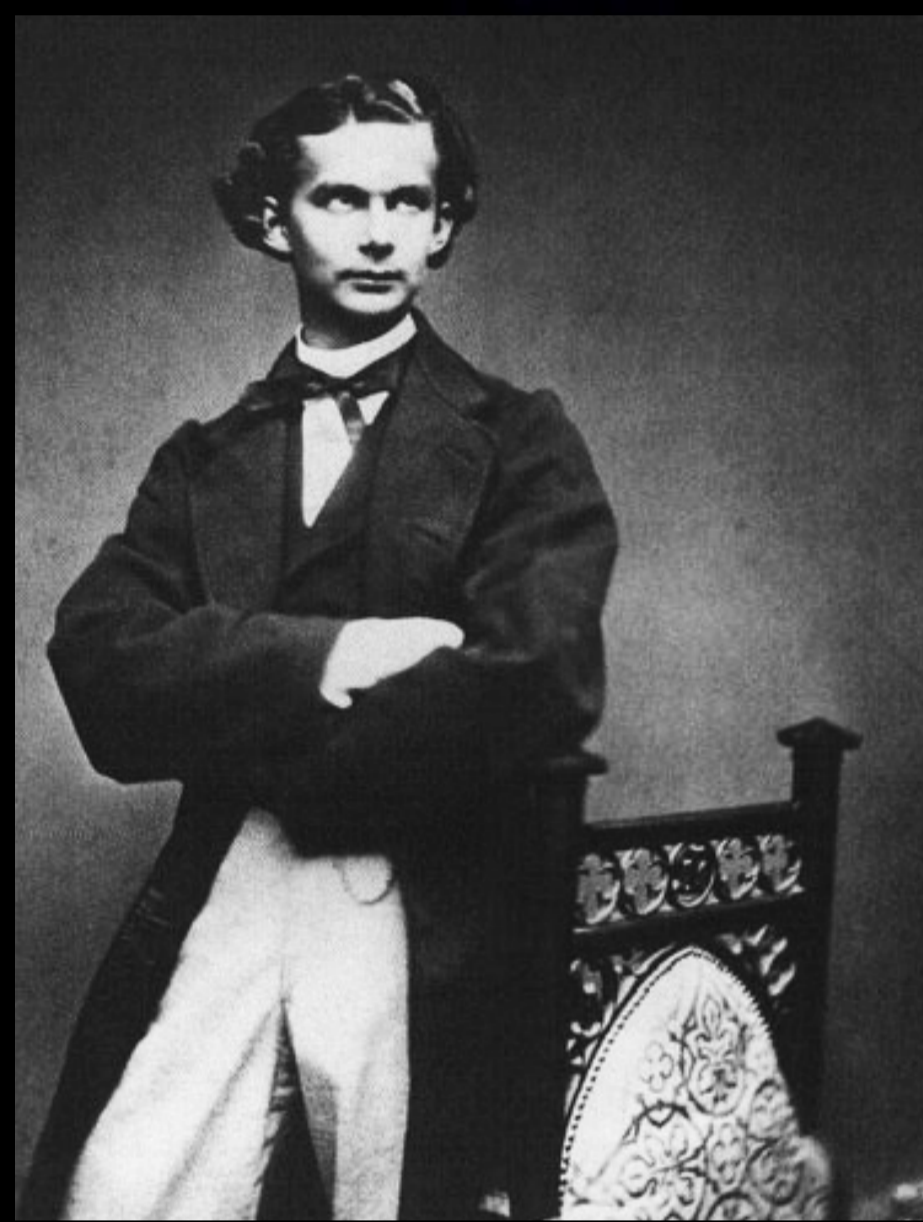
"Someday, when we both no longer exist our work will shine for following generations as a bright example which is going to charm the centuries. And every heart will be burning in enthusiasm for divine, eternally living art!"

King Ludwig in a letter to composer Richard Wagner

King Ludwig's plans endure, however, and as Neuschwanstein Castle is standing in dignity high upon a mountain and speaking of the beauty and grandeur of the Kingdom of Bavaria, the state today is continuing to undermine the cause of justice and denigrating the integrity of the Bavarian people by endorsing the official story without exhuming and looking at the King's body for gunshot wounds. And the many acts of high treason, malfeasance and nonfeasance, including today's head of the Wittelsbach family, 'Duke' Franz, and Judge Wilhelm Wöbking's 1986 decision, are conspiring with the Cabinet of 1886. Clearly, 'Duke' Franz has sold his birthright. Mr. Utermöhle and Professor Wichmann are two men standing for truth and justice. When will the other good men and women of Bavaria stand with them?



WITTELSBACH FAMILY'S COAT OF ARMS



KING LUDWIG II

"I carry my heart to the throne, a heart that beats for my people and glows for their welfare, all Bavarians may be assured of that. I will do all in my power to make my people happy, their welfare and peace are the conditions of my own happiness."

King Ludwig in a letter to his former governess Sybille Meilhaus

NOTE: The top two floors of the castle had been finished before King Ludwig was arrested and are truly spectacular. But the rest of the interior today remains unfinished. This is why the tour of the castle is very short. A longer tour would focus on the fact that the state has decided not to fulfill King Ludwig's plans. And the highest tower (Great Keep), the garden and a wonderful chapel that had been projected to be as a temple of the Grail are completely missing. The chapel's foundation can be seen in the upper courtyard. What is most disappointing is that the throne is missing from the throne room. King Ludwig had ordered the throne, but upon his death the order was revoked. The throne was to be made of gold and the mosaic floor in the throne room with over two million tiles and its design of birds and animals was to complement it.

NOTE: The purpose of a constitutional monarchy is to limit a king's power and apply the 'rule of law,' i.e., neutering a king instead of murdering him was thought to be the more civilized way to take absolute power from a king. Nevertheless, threats were often used to get kings and their families to co-operate, e.g., King John of England was threatened by wealthy land barons into signing the Magna Carta. What is interesting in King Ludwig's deposition, is that it was his uncle, Prince Luitpold, who appears to have been compelled to reassure Prime Minister Lutz six times that he was co-operating. But not all royal families were given a choice. In 1918 communism, being inherently uncivilized, murdered Czar Nicholas of Russia, his wife, their five children and four family attendants. It is not a coincidence that Lenin had lived in Munich and published 'The Spark' newspaper there, that the German revolution of 1918 immediately followed the murder of Russia's royal family, and that Munich is the birthplace of the Nazi Party. Known for its corrupt, irresponsible and inept leadership, Munich attracted numerous renegades and despotic personalities.

NOTE: In a constitutional monarchy a king cannot dispose of his castles and this is the reason why the state of Bavaria today wrongfully claims ownership of Neuschwanstein Castle. The state's wrongful claim stems back to the German revolution of 1918 when communists in Munich stormed the palace and on November 8, 1918 claimed Bavaria to be a 'free state,' i.e., a claim of overthrowing the Kingdom. But King Ludwig III did not abdicate at any time and the communists' claim was made prior to Berlin on November 9, 1918 proclaiming Germany to be a 'republic' and the formation of a 'democratic coalition government.' Thus, the November 8, 1918 claim was only a willful violation of law. Berlin sent forces to Munich and in a bloodbath toppled the 'Bavarian Soviet Republic.' What happened next is revealing. New leaders in Munich who had not wanted to lose their own properties to communists immediately adopted the communists' claim and started 'negotiations' with King Ludwig III for state ownership of his castles, and they did so prior to the Weimar Constitution being signed into 'law'. The Weimar Constitution is, in fact, an ex post facto law, and these thieving hypocrites also violated Crown Prince Rupprecht's rightful claim to the throne.

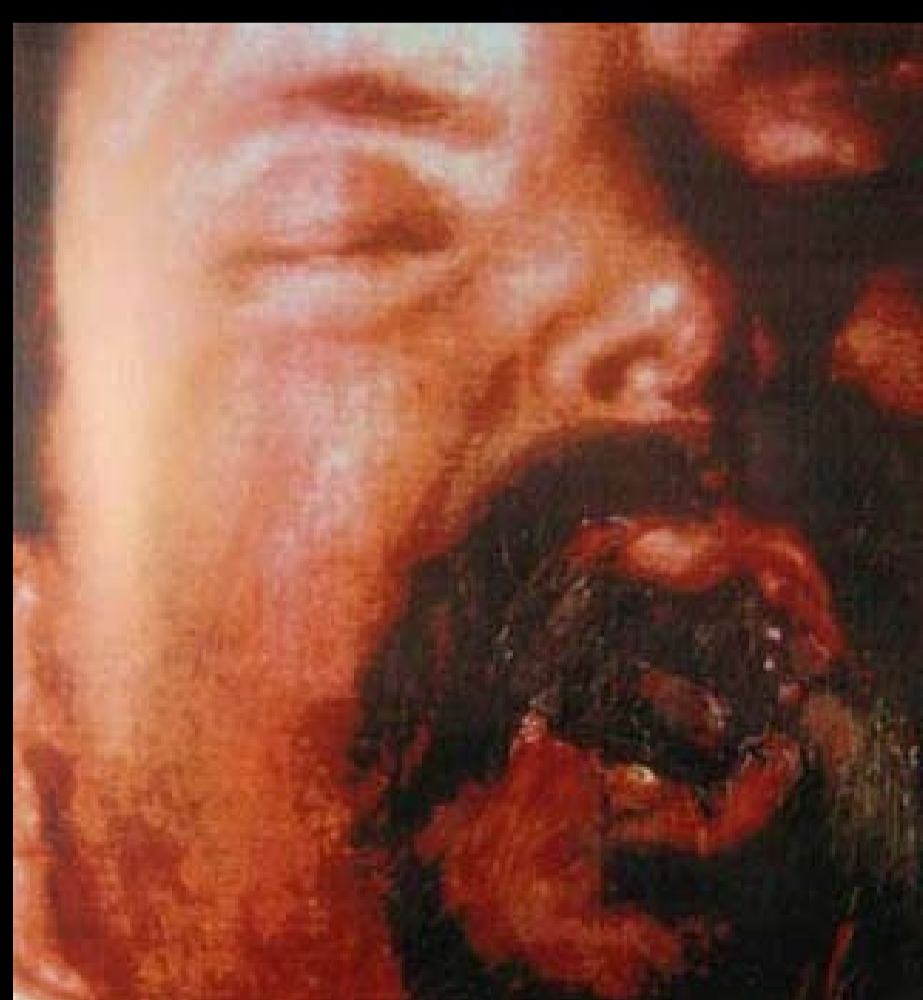


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VIEW FROM THE THRONE ROOM

father became King and accepted what his grandfather had not. Ludwig's great-grandfather, King Maximilian I, had been loyal to Napoleon and with Napoleon's approval had become the Kingdom of Bavaria's first king in 1806. But as time drew on French political connections no doubt weighed heavily against the Wittelsbach family and was a reason why the Cabinet ministers were sorely lacking in loyalty when Crown Prince Ludwig became King in 1864 at the age of eighteen. Instead of working for the 'welfare' and 'peace' of the Bavarian people as King Ludwig wanted, the Cabinet immediately pushed the young King into a war against Prussia for supremacy in a newly envisioned German empire, a war that quickly led to the Franco-German War and the loss of Bavaria's independence as a nation.



Congealed blood (dark area in corner of mouth below mustache) is evidence he was shot



"You know the revered guest I would like to accommodate there; the location is one of the most beautiful to be found, holy and unapproachable, a worthy temple for the divine friend who has brought salvation and true blessing to the world."

King Ludwig in a letter to composer Richard Wagner