A homegrown conspiracy Translation of the Dutch ParaVisie article (June 2023)

Een conspiracy van eigen bodem



Anyone who is alert and does some research, soon discovers that what is told about our earthly history is filled with untruths. Many things have been lied about and that goes far... Very far... For example, there are theories that cathedrals were probably built from a different point of view and were named after cathodes, because they functioned as generators of a frequency or energy. Old records also suggest that outbreaks of a pandemic, such as the plague in the past, would have persisted for a long time because doctors themselves contributed to the spread of the plague in exchange for money. Conspiracy after conspiracy unfolds. And the Netherlands is certainly not lagging behind, as freelance journalist Demi H. Quins discovers...

TEXT: DEMI H. QUINS

Today's fact-checkers can be compared to what the church did for many centuries, which was to silence anyone who had something to say. Book burnings are of all times and anyone who sees what is currently happening can confirm that, we nowadays call it: censorship. Humanity has therefore always been indoctrinated with a narrative that does not match reality. Did you know, for example, that all kinds of cave paintings of so-called primitive people, depicting those who hunted animals with spears, were miraculously and apparently spontaneously discovered en masse after 1887? And that such locations are or were often in the hands of well-known bankers? It is now no longer hidden that they are simply archaeological theme parks; the Grotte Chauvet, near the French Vallon-Pont-d'Arc, is even entirely made by artists! Fake News is of all times and always projected on retinas with images or text. What about civilizations such as those of Tartaria, Atlantis and Lemuria? It often all sounds so far away and so long ago, so mythical and legendary. As a result, it is easy to forget that we Dutch people also have a conspiracy that has to do with a piece of history that has been deliberately erased...

Thunder in Zeeland

The story begins with a huge storm on January 4, 1647 on the beach of Walcheren. It rained, lightning and fierce waves crashed against the dunes. Complete pieces were knocked out of the coastal protection. When they went to assess the damage the next day, a group of Domburgers was confronted with a surprise. Altarpieces with images of gods were everywhere, accompanied by Latin inscriptions. Some names were known, such as Neptune, others were unknown. One of the names that didn't ring a bell with anyone was that of Nehalennia. It was a name that belonged to a goddess who was depicted as a kind of bride. It did not stop at this kind of evidence referring to this goddess, because in 1705 and 1706 strange floor stones, sculptures and medals were again found. All this referred to a temple dedicated to this goddess that had stood along the coast of Zeeland. After that, cemeteries were discovered in 1749 and 1817 and then the name Nehalennia emerged again. It was hurriedly reported in the press that she was the mother of Jesus and previous ministers had simply called her differently. All kinds of stone slabs and small altars referring to this goddess were stored in a church that was destroyed on October 10, 1848. A remaining part of the finds was destroyed when a Middelburg church was bombed in 1940. Bye-bye, history! Although something was still preserved.

'The story begins with a huge storm on January 4, 1647 on the beach of Walcheren'





A legend?

One way to get rid of old history is to downgrade or demote old stories by turning them into legends. That fate also befell the goddess Nehalennia.

It was said this goddess had been worshipped in small chapels and that this had been a Zeeland, local affair. Difficult questions therefore did not needed to be answered. Goddess Nehalennia was apparently worshipped by pagans, who invoked her in the moonlight, long ago... Very long ago! It dates from a time when people still read messages in the stars and sailors sailed their barges on the Scheldt. All asked for protection and healing from the goddess, who was also loved by tree worshippers and farmers. Stupid people they were. Those who didn't know any better and didn't know Christianity. Idiots who clothed themselves in white dresses and made statues of gods, which were later destroyed by Christians. And these Christians brought the truth, gave all these idiots civilization so they could know the light of Christ and say goodbye to their diabolical goddess who lived in a sulfur sphere, somewhere in hell. The legend was disturbed when it hit again in 1970 and a fisherman fished up all kinds of lime stone plates with the name of the goddess on them. Hundreds of altars then surfaced, often still flawless, because they had withstood time embedded in clay. The goddess was always visible on it, sometimes accompanied by helpers, other times even by angels. It soon became clear there had been several temples in which this goddess was worshipped and that she was not as marginal as thought, but had belonged to a serious religion of ancestors.

No protection at all

It could be expected that especially the site where so much heritage was found would be properly investigated and protected, but the opposite was the case. In 1986, the Foundation "It was hurriedly reported in the press that she was the mother of Jesus and that previous ministers had simply called her differently."

for the Preservation of Underwater Treasures Zeeland made an attempt to protect this archaeologically interesting place, but failed to gain a foothold.

Fishermen who happened to find a votive stone in their nets sold it to museums. Treasure hunters started turning up these altars and these types of antiques are still traded on websites like Ebay.

The scarce research into still undiscovered parts turned out to rest mainly on the shoulders of those who felt attracted to it by personal enthusiasm. In particular, ordinary citizens who had been gripped by the Nehalennia virus were active in this. In 2006 it was reported a team of Belgian divers had not given up yet. From Belgian Limburg, about two hundred kilometers from the Oosterschelde, they always traveled to Zeeland to safeguard this ancient heritage with a diving team. Church fathers and rulers preferred to see the goddess disappear, so those interested were once again told what to do. It was a repetition of the old story of a local idol who fulfilled vows and then was thanked afterwards by throwing a stone slab bearing her image and name into the water. And many have continued to believe that and kept repeating that. Without having done extensive research, it is still claimed that this was mainly a Zeeland goddess. But... that is not true at all!



Nagebouwde tempel van Nehalennia op Colijnsplaat

More finds

Many sources still report Nehalennia is a kind of pagan primeval mother of Zeeland. Completely wrong, because finds also surfaced in Katwijk aan Zee and in Noordwijk. Also Nehalennia reliefs have been found at the ruin of the Huis ten Britten, which was sometimes visible between the 15th and 17th centuries in the sea. In October 1911, a curious bronze statue was found in a ditch in Oosthuizen, North Holland, which was concluded to represent Nehalennia. At Vechten, in the province of Utrecht, an altar was found that was donated to the goddess by skippers from Tongeren, Belgium. However, press publications stubbornly insisted that Nehalennia was only a Zeeland goddess, while in October 1872 it appeared that a columnar relief had also been discovered in Ilpenstein Castle in Ilpendam in North Holland, on which Nehalennia was depicted, sitting on her typical throne, with a basket full of fruit on her lap and a dog by her side. Ilpenstijn Castle also had a gray blue stone with an image of this goddess, which according to records was found in 1622 during the reclamation of the Purmer. Archaeologists continued to insist that none of this could be true, because Nehalennia had only been known in Zeeland. It has become clear from my research that these types of alleged experts have been the ones who spread disinformation. Why they did that is anyone's guess. Financial compensations may have been a big motivator, but there is more to it...

Finds outside the Netherlands

All sorts of finds had also been found outside the Netherlands, including in Brussels. Relief slabs in favor of Nehalennia and other artifacts referring to her were found in the Vosges, excavated in the German Pesch, Deutz and Cologne. Traces of the goddess had also been found in the direction of Luxembourg and in the vicinity of Trier, namely marble statues that looked the same as sculptures by Nehalennia found in Rhenen and Nijmegen. In the Jura Mountains a bronze statue was found near the Swiss border. The goddess was also depicted on a mosaic in Nîmes, France, and I have also discovered an ancient temple dedicated to her there. The French soil turned out to be full with images of this goddess and I came across descriptions of temples in which the goddess was worshipped, which were located throughout the country. Small bas-reliefs were found in the ruins of the forest of Fremifontaine, statues found in Sommerécourt, a relief and inscriptions in Grand, small sandstone figurines in Escles and statues of Nehalennia were also found in the ruins of the Église Saint-Marcel in Paris. Nehalennia was very popular in France and was even depicted in every street of Bordeaux in the past. Numerous traces in France refer to the goddess, too many to mention in this article. The worship of the goddess was clearly much more deeply rooted in European history than people thought or wanted to think. Once I was on that track, I decided to investigate it even further. And yes, in France I also found her in the Pyrenees and because of that I discovered lines that went to Italy, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden and England ... I found signs of believers worshipping this goddess all over Europe. And when I searched further, I also found her outside Europe, among others among the Indians, but also in Asian countries and in Africa!

"Church fathers and rulers preferred to see the goddess disappear' "Numerous amulets of Nehalennia are said to have been found on Walcheren. Why are they not on display anywhere?"



Curtailed or silenced

In the Netherlands, the idea that Nehalennia was a real Zeeland goddess was stubbornly held on and precious research time was lost through endless debate with a particularly powerful tunnel vision full of bias. My toes curled as I read various accounts from the old days. You had to stand very strong in your shoes at the time to dare to make an assumption about the goddess or her origin! I discovered that I wasn't the only one annoyed by this. In 1873, P.H. Witkamp sneered at historians who clung to the idea that Nehalennia was a special Walcheren goddess, while finds had also been made at all kinds of other locations. His publication about it was ignored.

Johan de Wal wrote in 1846 about a metal figurine found in the Hunnerberg in Nijmegen and related it to Nehalennia, but his findings were downplayed, while according to my research he was totally correct. In the 18th century, five Parisian publishers united and in 1737 published a 2,500-page book filled with information about ancient pagan religions. The text states the German archaeologist Keyßler (1693-1743), member of the Royal Society of London, had shared a great deal of knowledge about this goddess. Keyßler had even published a thesis on the goddess in 1717. The publishers discovered that the French scholar Bernard de Montfaucon (1651-1741), who also wrote about this ancient heritage at the time, had only mentioned this goddess in an appendix and had deliberately shortened all known information to a very concise text. The Paris publishers also reported 70 inscriptions that had been discovered and had never appeared in the public eye, and additional information that had also not reached the public. It showed a trend that scholars continued to pursue.

Modified, Mutilated & Defamed

From what I studied, it appears that drawings made from found altars were deliberately modified by engravers and sometimes mutilated, leaving important details about the goddess out of the picture. I also discovered that many descriptions of altars turned out to be wrong and that many of the altars found earlier had miraculously disappeared. Several notes are about publications that had never seen the light of day. An example of this is a story about two professors, who in 1802 and 1822 respectively intended to publish more information about Nehalennia and the finds made in 1647. These works were not published. Dr L.J.F. Janssen, curator of the National Museum of Antiquities in Leiden, felt compelled to do something with these notes two centuries later when he came into possession of them. He had also seen drawings of finds from 1737, 1738, 1739 and 1745 that had never been mentioned in a single word. It received little attention and people had already largely forgotten about this ancestral heritage. The French researcher Camille Jullian stated in 1901 that he was convinced the name Nehalennia was neither Germanic nor even Gallic, and considered it likely that the goddess was already known in pre-Celtic times. But nobody listened. Amateur historian Robert Graves (1895-1985) ventured into writing an essay in 1948, which he called The White Goddess. He describes in it about a white goddess whom was worshipped throughout Europe and could be traced back to myths from Wales and England. He immediately came under fire. He was called a stupid deceiver, condescendingly portrayed as "the designer of this goddess," and the press began to publish all kinds of aspects of his personal life, which pushed his special findings into the background.



Nehalennia in het tempelhuis van Archeon

Forbidden and hidden worship

During my research on Nehalennia, I came across irritating descriptions of scientists who hardly practiced science, but were believed because of their stature, while sharing completely incorrect information. In the Western world, it seems that something that we can consider a Nehalennia conspiracy was going on. Anyone who honestly writes about Nehalennia automatically kicks against sacred church houses and therein lies a clue, because the commitment of Christianity has completely destroyed the religion around this ancestral goddess. It is a history that emphatically portrays what Christians have done, who, among other things, took pagan ancestors for heretics and ruthlessly threw them on pyres. The conspiracy to suppress Nehalennia's existence has been going on for centuries and continues to this day. Finds and old publications tell us something about what happened in history and that goes beyond falsification of history and mutilated images. From this history it becomes clear, among other things, that in the Middle Ages in Orléans, located in central France, a Gnostic cult was active that worshipped Nehalennia. These gnostics gathered in the tombs of Saint-Vincent, in cellars in the Châtelet district and in the cathedral of Sainte Croix. They pretended to be followers of the Roman worship, but revered Nehalennia. In the Musée d'Orléans was located in 1827 a damaged antique statue that was found in the foundations of the first fence of the city. It turned out to be hidden to have been situated between two walls, opposite the bishop's door north of the cathedral of Sainte-Croix. A renowned Orléans antiquarian found it an interesting relic and concluded it a representation of Nehalennia. Always images, votive stones and house altars were hidden by such believers. They are found almost all over the world and the main reason is that followers of this religion were clearly banned on worshipping this goddess. Rituals, however, remained preserved, as at Mont-Hélanus in the least populated French department of Lozere. Close to this originally Nehalennia sacred mountain, she and her partner were still honoured some centuries ago.



Hidden evidence

Everything has been erased from this ancient religion. For example sources report that trade was conducted with coins on which Nehalennia was depicted with the inscription 'Dea Nehalennia' (Dea = goddess). Where have

these coins gone? Many amulets are said to be

have been found on Walcheren. But why are are they not exhibited anywhere? And who owns them? Thieves would have stolen drawings of Nehalennia stones located in Westhove Castle in Oostkapelle. But who were those thieves? And why did they had such an interest in drawings that were made of a local idol? It was very convenient for some people that such incidents took place.

The in 1786 born Huibert Martin Kesteloo, a sexton from Domburg, plays a somewhat dubious role in the disappearance of evidence. In 1809 all sorts of Nehalennia Monuments, which were found in Domburg, were donated to the Dutch King. However, the artifacts did not leave Domburg. The royal family had given the order to to hide the finds from the public eye. Only one altar still stood in the church and in the Netherlands it is stated this altar was destroyed after the church got fire in 1848 But it is stated in an edition of the French Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres that many fragments of that most beautiful and largest altar were not affected after the disaster in the church, but that they were stolen from Middelburg and that it is assumed that they then ended up somewhere in America. Had they been traded by the sexton?

Shout from the rooftops

I discovered a lot about our ancestral heritage and about the conspiracy behind it. In brief Nehalennia's followers were killed, effigies of the goddess withheld or destroyed, all kinds of information about her has been distorted or abbreviated in writing, censorship was applied to reports. It appears there was hardly any exchange of information with other countries and this heritage our ancestors left us was handled carelessly. Schoolbooks are still silent about Nehalennia.

More important is the question why the heritage of Nehalennia has never been promoted. It is still difficult to disclose information about this, because even today people do everything they can to regard Nehalennia as an unimportant and legendary piece of history.

I too am being censored on the internet, leaving only the less accessible channels online to spread this knowledge.

Nehalennia... I want to shout her name from the rooftops.

It belongs to such an important piece of earthly heritage that provides answers to the question of why dark and light are now starting to distinguish themselves so emphatically. I am also firmly convinced she will again play a role in the lives of many in the future. As a researcher, the religion surrounding Nehalennia has really affected me. I still immerse myself in knowledge about her, keep following her tracks and pay a lot of attention to it every day. I worship her in ways that people have done in the past and have come to know her power. If you are interested in this lost part of our history, check out this book for more information:



This book is also available in English.

585 pages in large format (19.3 x 4.9 x 26 cm)

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