

Friedrich Nietzsche



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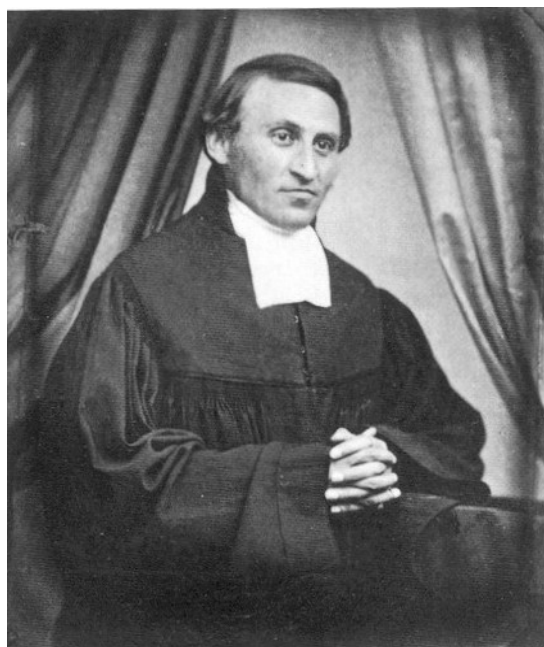
I have a feeling this one is going to hurt. That picture above already hurts, since it tells me Nietzsche isn't who we were told. Why? The hidden hand, sign and signal of the Phoenicians. I promised I would return to this and here I am.

Meaning? Meaning Nietzsche was Jewish. Not the impression I got in college when I discovered him. I have always thought he was a Gentile and borderline anti-Semite. I have known that his promotion as a precursor of the Nazis wasn't accurate, since Walter Kaufman popped that bubble for us all long ago, but I never asked myself why the Jewish Kaufman was resurrecting Nietzsche. Now I know. Nonetheless, one could see some links from Nietzsche to Nazism in that he was neither the most tolerant man nor the most egalitarian. He had no patience with the inanities of a Modern existence and correctly predicted they would only get worse. That said, I never would have thought to see him connected to Jewish interests, so I am sort of blindsided by this whole thing. Naivete dies hard.

I discovered Nietzsche in college as a philosophy major and back then I had no idea of the Jewish

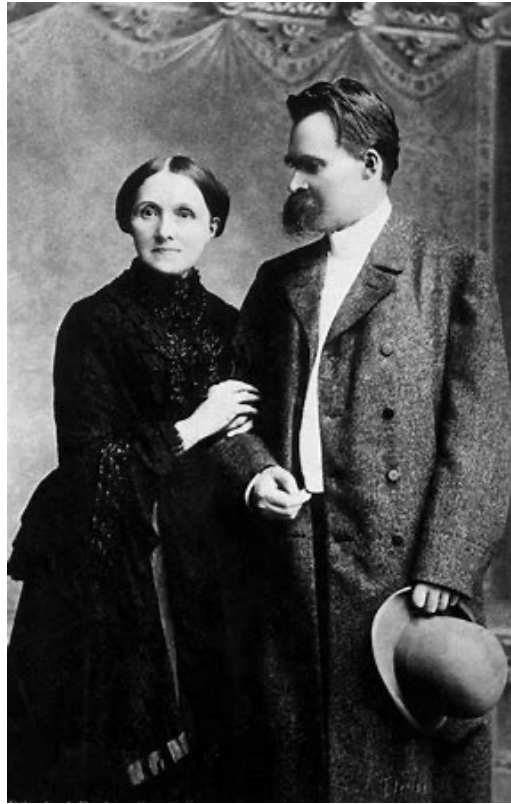
question. It had never come up for me personally, being very sheltered in small-town Texas. I never asked myself if Nietzsche was Jewish and if someone had told me he was it wouldn't have meant anything to me. In the past thirty years—unknown to me—this has sort of been admitted, since Nietzsche is now embraced by the Jews and even the Zionists [See this page at Wikipedia](#) entitled “Nietzschean Zionism”.

You will say, “That's all as maybe, but his father and grandfather were both Lutheran ministers, so how could he be Jewish?” Well, keep reading. To start with, we know that is one way they fool us. [Luther himself was Jewish](#) and Protestantism was invented by the Jews to split and water down Christianity. Christianity had served the governors' purposes for centuries, but by the 16th century another plan was being put into place, and that plan required a phasing out of not only Christianity but all other major religions, including Judaism. They all got in the way of trade. It is admitted that many Jews passed as Christians, but what they don't normally tell you is that some passed as ministers or even priests. Some even passed as cardinals or Popes. See the Medici Popes as just the most obvious example. So the mainstream story of Nietzsche's father doesn't decide the question, even if it is true. And it may not be true at all. We have found most of the bios of famous people are false, often outrageously false, so just because Wikipedia or the Encyclopedia Britannica tells you Nietzsche's father was a minister doesn't mean he was.



There is the father, Carl Ludwig. I see no obvious sign of a pasted-on head, but since it is the only picture we have of him, how do we know it is Carl? No pictures of him with Nietzsche and he doesn't look like Friedrich. Friedrich had a much longer face. I note this guy has a Jewish septum. Plus, I note he does not have a cross around his neck. These hidden Jews don't like to wear crosses, which is not surprising, and we have seen it many times before.

But we need more than that to go on, I agree. I would not stand on that alone.



That is the only picture I could find of Nietzsche with his family. That is his sister Elisabeth. One problem: it is a paste. As they admit, Nietzsche hated his sister at that age and would not be caught gazing lovingly at her. He also didn't have a mustache like that until later. So why did they destroy all the family photos and rely on these awful pastes/paints?

Well, the mother is very well scrubbed, and you are about to see why. She was Franziska Oehler, and I believe these Oehlers were Jewish. Why? Well, because Elisabeth became a famous proto-Nazi along with her first cousins the Oehlers, Max and Richard. Of course the primary plank of the Nazis was hatred of the Jews, so why did Max Oehler marry the Jewish AnneMarie Lemelson? Lemelson is a Jewish name. See for example the famous inventor Jerry Lemelson, who helped invent fax machines, cordless telephones, VCRs, bar code scanners, and so on. [Or did he? The Los Angeles Times now says he was [a big fraud](#).] They admit his father was an Austrian Jew. His mother Ida Halpern was buried in Beth Mordecai cemetery, so also Jewish. Also see hedgefund creep Emmanuel (Gregory Manoli) Lemelson, whose father is admitted to be Jewish. Wikipedia wants you to think his mother is Christian, which would explain why he became a priest before becoming a convicted securities criminal. But as you see it could also be explained the same way as Nietzsche's father: it was part of some project. Confirming that guess is the way Lemelson got into religious studies: it was through Robert Spitzer, a Jesuit priest at Gonzaga University in Spokane. Spitzer later became university president. Is Spitzer also Jewish? Well, I remind you that the Jewish Prime Minister Disraeli admitted the Jews were behind the Jesuits. Plus, Spitzer's mother was a van Oort. The Oorts are Jewish. See famous astronomer Jan Oort, who they admit was Jewish. He had to go into hiding in 1942 when the University of Leiden was allegedly cleared of all Jews.

Of course the Nazi links there don't mean what they are supposed to mean either, [since we now know all the top Nazis were Jewish as well](#). Hitler and his entire cast of goons were Jewish, including Himmler, Goebbels, Eichmann, and all the rest. We find the same thing with Elisabeth Nietzsche and

her set, since they were all Jewish as well. She married Bernhard Forster, supposed to be the worst anti-Semite in Germany. But Forster is also a Jewish name. See for a start E. M. Forster, the famous British author we have looked at before.



Do you really need me to tell you what to look at there?

Don't believe me about Bernhard Forster? Well, they admit he set up the German People's League with Max Liebermann von Sonnenberg. Remember Joe Lieberman, who ran with Al Gore? Jewish. So why are we supposed to believe this Max Liebermann was Gentile? The name Sonnenberg is actually the same obvious clue, since they are top German nobles, closely related to Sonderberg, Holstein, Anhalt-Bernburg, Brandenburg, Sachsen, Lauenburg, Glucksburg, Hohenzollern, and so on. All Jewish/Phoenician, closely related to all other top European nobles.



That is Franz von Sonnenberg, the famous poet. Besides the nose, look at his full name: the **Baron** Franz Anton Joseph Ignaz Maria von Sonnenberg.

Also see Franz von Sonnenburg from two centuries earlier:



Grand Prior of the Knights Hospitaller, aka Order of St. John of Jerusalem.



That is the site of their main castle in Acre, which just happens to be a city in . . . Phoenicia. It is one of their ancient ports.

The Sonnenbergs had been ennobled centuries before Franz came along (1488) by King Matthias, born Matej Korvin. I would assume Korvin=Kohen=Komnene. He was King of Hungary as well as Bohemia and other Habsburg lands. This second von Sonnenberg's mother was a Pfyffer, or Pfeiffer. Again Jewish. These Pfyffers were closely related to the Kiels, and they ran the finances of Lucerne for centuries. Meaning, they were bankers. They were also commanders of the Swiss Guard, and still are up to the present time.

At the time of Bernhard Forster, there were two Barons Forster in England: John Forster, Baron of Harraby, and Henry Forster, Baron Forster. Henry later became Governor-General of Australia in the 1920s. He came in through the treasury and banking. But what is most interesting to us here is his wife, Rachel Douglas-Scott-Montagu. She outranked him, being the granddaughter of the Duke of Buccleuch. She was also a Stuart-Wortley-MacKenzie (from the Earls of Bute), a Townshend, and a Thynne, of the Marquesses of Bath. Forster and his wife Rachel were both St. John of Jerusalem. You see how this all ties together. Their daughters both married Pitts, one marrying a Pitt-Rivers and the other marrying a Fox-Pitt-Lubbock, linking us forward to Brad Pitt.

A few years earlier we find the Baronet Sir Thomas Oriel Forster, whose mother was a Fortescue. These Forsters had married into the Eltons the previous century, linking them to this guy:



That is Sir Abraham Elton, 1st Baronet, Master Merchant Adventurer and Mayor of Bristol. In others words, East India Company and Phoenician Navy.



That is his daughter, who married Captain George Forster. Think she might be Jewish? Her mother was Abigail Bayly, daughter of Zachary Bayly of Charicot House, Westbury. [These Baylys](#) were big merchants and linen drapers from Bristol who also lived in Jamaica, dealing in slaves, rum, sugar, etc. Again indicating they were Jewish.



That is Captain Elton's brother, the 3rd Baronet Sir Abraham Elton. Doesn't look very English, does he? Strange clothes for an Englishman in the 1700s. They look vaguely Eastern or Venetian, don't they? That is because he is showing off his Phoenician heritage. It reminds me of the painting of the [mathematician Euler](#) I showed you on my science site, where he had the towel wrapped around his head. So we begin to understand that as well.

There is also the earlier baronet Sir Humphrey Forster, who married a Tyrell, linking us to [my paper on the Farrells](#). The Farrells are also Tyrells. Think Tyre, capital of ancient Phoenicia. Humphrey's sister Mary married Elias Ashmole, for whom the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford is named. He was a famous Freemason, Rosicrucian, crypto-Jew, alchemist, and founder of the Royal Society, closely related to James Paget, Baron of the Exchequer (banker). Ashmole's sister Mary married the Booth baronet.

Taking this all together tells us the whole anti-Semitic faction of the German People's League was controlled opposition. Jews pretending to be anti-Semites. Same thing that is continuing to happen in the US today, where the [ADL sets up its own opposition in the form of fake neo-Nazi groups](#).



Seeing the photos I had never seen before is helping immensely in sorting this out, as usual. For instance Wikipedia publishes that picture of Elisabeth Forster-Nietzsche prominently. There's something wrong with it, isn't there? They have gone in and made her cross-eyed, to help in the blackwash. Though she is really Jewish, they want you to hate her as an anti-Semite, so they go in and subtly repaint the eyes to make her look crazy. We have caught them at it many times. We know she wasn't cross-eyed from the previous picture of her. Wikipedia almost admits the photo is tampered with: they say "a reproduction of a reproduction in a book", but don't tell you which book so you can compare with the original.

Elisabeth's page is a goldmine, since they admit she was born **Therese Elisabeth Alexandra Nietzsche**. Three given names, again indicating nobility. So why didn't Friedrich have three given names? We are told he had only two, and dropped his middle name Wilhelm. It looks like he dropped two middle names and they don't want to tell us what the second one was. Why? Well, they admit Elisabeth was named for three princesses her father worked for! What? He is supposed to be a Lutheran minister in Lutzen, so why and where would he be working for princesses named Alexandra and Elisabeth? I suppose they mean the [Princess Alexandra of Russia](#), daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg. In Nietzsche's time, Lutzen was part of Saxony. Alexandra's sister was indeed Elisabeth, spelled with an s.



That's Alexandra and one of the earlier Dukes of Saxony. She married Grand Duke Constantin, son of the Tsar Nicholas Romanov. So this is all very strange. Why would Nietzsche's father be working for her? Were the Romanovs Lutheran? You have to be kidding. Were the Dukes of Saxony Lutheran? Only in name, since they were selling Protestantism to the people to compete with Rome. In reality they were Phoenicians, the people of El, so they had no need of Lutheran ministers, much less poor small-town ministers like Carl Nietzsche.

Here is something most people haven't seen:



Who is that? Another princess? No, see the subtext. That is Elisabeth Nietzsche. Wow. It is now kind of difficult to believe her father was a Lutheran minister, and even harder to believe her mother was a “rustic”. Meaning a peasant or daughter of a poor farmer.

If we go to Geni.com, we find Nietzsche's mother also had three given names: Franziska Ernestine Rosaura Oehler. Hah, that isn't the name of a rustic girl, so we are just being lied to.



There she is. Not looking very rustic, is she, in that big silk dress? And with her mother we hit paydirt: Johanna Elisabeth Wilhelmine **Hahn**. Hahn is another Jewish name, think Goldie Hawn,

formerly Hahn. Johanna died in Merseberg, and my guess is she was connected to the castle there. That may be the place the “minister” Carl Nietzsche was hanging out with princesses. Johanna's mother is Dorothea Juliane Karoline **Pfeiffer**. We already saw the Pfeiffers above, didn't we, indicating these are cousins of the noble von Sonnenbergs. It explains why they were working together on the Aryan project, doesn't it? Another cousin project, as we always find.

That means Nietzsche was linked to the highest levels through his mother. His mother the rustic. So this project is well and fully blown.

If we go back another step in Nietzsche's maternal line, we find he was also a Wagner. So he and Richard Wagner were also probably cousins, which would explain that whole thing as well.

Here's another clue they leave: Friedrich's paternal grandmother was named Erdmuthe, so she was also named for a Saxon princess. See [Princess Eleonore Erdmuthe Louise of Saxe-Eisenach](#), again indicating very high noble connections for the Nietzsches. Princess Erdmuthe, though the daughter of a Duke of Saxony, managed to marry UP, marrying the Elector of Saxony John George IV, who was like a King. Through his mother the Princess of Denmark, John George was descended directly from Barbara **Jagiellon**, who we have seen many times. She is also an ancestor of the current King Charles of England.

If we take Nietzsche's paternal lines back at Geni.com, we find more clues. One recent ancestor is Melchior Schneidenbach. Also the names Reissmann, Krause, Roth, Stossel, and Schwender. All Jewish. We can also look at Nietzsche's father's half-brother [August Engelbert](#). His mother is a Richter and his grandmother is a Herold. His great-grandmother is a Geytebruggen, and her mother is a Hoffmann. Her mother is a von Schlegel. We also find a Karl Sigismund Nietzsche in this family who married Anne Hummel in about 1780.

So we can now more fully read the clue Nietzsche is giving us with the hidden hand under title. Nietzsche was also named after a royal, being named for King Friedrich Wilhelm IV of Prussia, father of Kaiser Wilhelm I, Emperor of Germany. You can see now why Nietzsche dropped the Wilhelm. The last thing they want you realizing is that Nietzsche is actually a cousin of Kaiser Wilhelm. That doesn't fit the story very well, does it? But Nietzsche is famous, so we should have known he was a Phoenician like the rest. No one else gets promotion.

We get the same clue from Elisabeth Forster-Nietzsche's married name. No one has ever asked, why the hyphenated name? That wasn't common back then, except among the nobility. You wouldn't expect the poor daughter of Lutheran clergy to hyphenate her name like that, keeping her maiden name in the important final slot. It only makes sense if the name Nietzsche was noble and outranked the name Forster.

So many clues sitting in plain sight, passed over by everyone else.

The story of Elisabeth and her husband Bernhard starting an Aryan colony in Paraguay also makes no sense. It allegedly failed bitterly after two years, being so bad Bernhard killed himself with strychnine. He just happened to kill himself in 1889, the same year Friedrich went mad. Nonetheless, Elisabeth stayed four more years in Paraguay. She spent the first two years writing a book selling the thing as a great success. Which begs this question: if Bernhard was just a teacher, now dead, and she from a poor family, how did she manage to live in Paraguay? Remember, her father died when she was three and they moved in with her **maternal** grandmother in Naumburg. But wait, her mother was a “rustic”, so

this means they were living on a peasant farm? Why weren't they taken care of by Nietzsche's father's family, a family that hobnobbed with princesses? They actually tell us that Nietzsche's paternal aunts also moved in with this peasant maternal grandmother. How is that for a wild story? It is starting to sound like one of Abe Lincoln's log cabin stories. Six adults in one wattle hut, with pigs snuffling in the corner and chickens in the beds.

We now know the whole anti-Semitic thing was a put-on by these Jewish people, so the Paraguay adventure was meant to fail from the start. It now begins to look to me like the usual CIA project, a much earlier and tamer precursor to later huge fakes like [the Jim Jones massacre](#) and many others, whereby some group is blackwashed into oblivion. The Jones event was manufactured to blackwash religious people, making them look like nuts; and the Forster event—also in South America—was to blackwash anti-Semites, making them look like nuts. But both events were false flags, manufactured from the ground up by Jews for their own interests. Did Bernhard Forster and Elisabeth Nietzsche even go to Paraguay? I don't know, but the project could have been done on paper, with no travel required. Or they could have just stopped in the Canaries, mailing fake reports back from there.

Which means Friedrich and Elisabeth were on the same page as far as the Jewish question goes. Maybe Friedrich didn't go to her wedding because there wasn't one, her marriage to Forster being the usual Intelligence fraud. They were just co-agents on a project. Whatever the case may be there, the mainstream is no longer selling Nietzsche as an anti-Semite. They are selling him as an anti-anti-Semite, quoting him as saying that all anti-Semites should be killed. Hmmm. That wasn't the story back in the 1980s, I assure you. So why the flip? I can only guess, but I would say it is because the ever-rising popularity of Nietzsche gummed up their original project. They had originally propped him up as the bad guy, giving ideas to the Nazis. But in the last forty or fifty years they have had to make a 180, recruiting him for the Zionists. He is now being promoted as selling the New Jew, the Israeli Jew who has outgrown his own religion and now looks down on Hasidic Jews. This New Jew is the real *Urbarmensch*, they tell us at Wikipedia.

These people have a promotion package for anything, infinitely malleable and with no least tie to the truth, that they can reverse overnight. They could have you believing the Sun is a big ball of ice by next month, cooling off a boiling space.

Nietzsche was an early hero for me, so he can't be all bad, but I admit I will have to reread everything he wrote now. I am fast but I can't do that overnight. I will get back to you. For now I can tell you that what Nietzsche gave me as a young man was the courage to become an artist. I was always far more impressed by *The Case of Wagner* than by *The Antichrist* or any of the others, and that concerns art. Not only did it help give me the courage to become an artist (and writer), it gave me the standing to later take on the Moderns. It showed me an initial path through that wilderness. Nietzsche confirmed and bolstered my individuality. Coming from small-town Texas and the Bible Belt, I found Nietzsche like a breath of fresh air, clearing the room of all smallness and pointing to greater things. These were things I hadn't heard before, since the greater things had nothing to do with politics, business, or money. In Nietzsche's reckoning, the real artist was more important than any senator or elector, and that suited me right down to the ground. Like Nietzsche, I was born unimpressed by all politicians and rich people.

So I will wait to address Nietzsche's writings. But I do want to continue going down the Wikipedia page, looking for more clues. We are told

Because his father had worked for the state (as a pastor) the now-fatherless Nietzsche was offered

a scholarship to study at the internationally recognised [Schulpforta](#).



That's a highschool, and that quote is more wind since we can be sure the scholarship wasn't based on that. They tell us it wasn't based on his grades, which sounds true, so my guess is it was based on his nobility. That is the way the real world works, as we know. That school is an old monastery the Duke of Saxony Maurice stole from the Vatican in 1543. For centuries it taught only the children of the nobility. Nietzsche's grades were also not good there, again confirming he was a noble. If a poor boy had scored a scholarship there, he would be sure to apply himself. Nietzsche didn't, doing poorly in physics, history, and math.

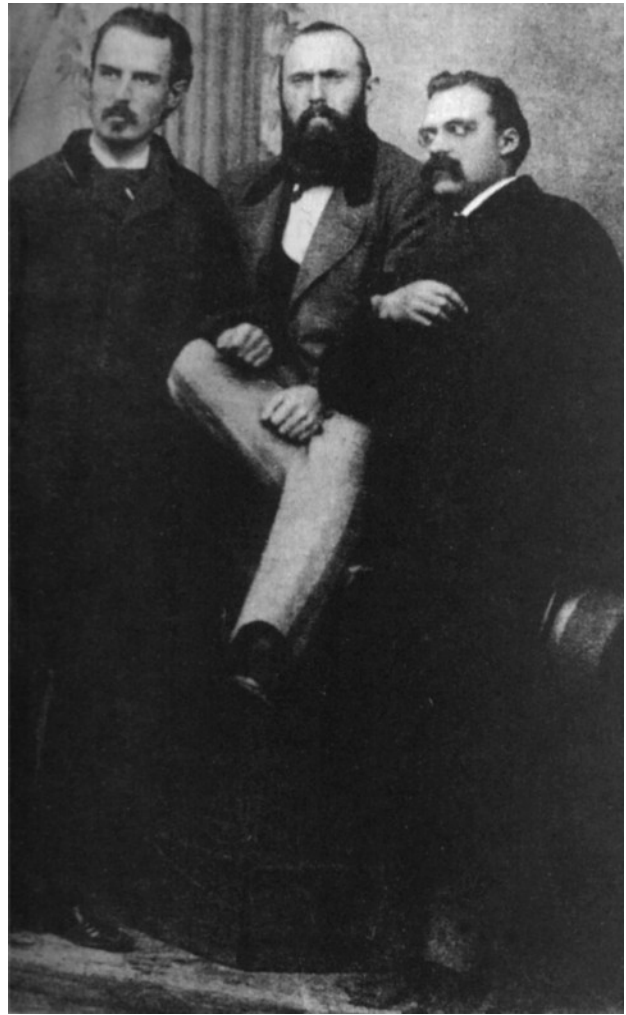
Nietzsche didn't graduate highschool until he was almost 20, and then went to the University of Bonn to study philology. On what funds? Another scholarship for poor mediocre students? We aren't told. He graduated in 1868 at age 24. They admit he didn't have a doctorate or a teaching certificate (habilitation), but as you see he hadn't even started a masters or doctorate. He hadn't written anything or otherwise distinguished himself by that time, but Leipzig University decided to give him an honorary doctorate and the University of Basel followed immediately with a professorship at age 24. We are told this was all due to his teacher Friedrich Ritschl, but that is very unlikely since Ritschl had no connections to Basel. Ritschl admitted at the time that this had never happened in Germany and he had little hopes of his recommendation succeeding in Basel. But it did. This made Nietzsche the youngest tenured Classics professor in Europe, a record that still stands to this day. Indicating it was all the usual by, and that someone way above Ritschl was pulling the strings here. Nietzsche drew up a doctoral thesis in 1870 on Diogenes Laertius, but it was never submitted. This seems like another joke, since not enough was known about Laertius to cover a post-it note, much less a doctoral dissertation.

In preparation for his trip to Basel, Nietzsche gave up his Prussian citizenship, being afterwards stateless. This also makes no sense and is hiding some deeper mystery. Being stateless would have made his later travels very difficult, and in 1869 at age 24 there was no reason for him to annul his citizenship, much less for Prussia to allow it. This is doubly true if he was a secret noble.

They tell us Nietzsche served a few months in the Prussian army as a medical orderly in 1870, but since he knew nothing about medicine that also makes no sense. They don't make professors medical orderlies. They also don't allow stateless people into the Prussian military, so these two stories contradict each other. Why would Nietzsche renounce his Prussian citizenship and then a few months later serve in the Prussian army? It is just another test of your gullibility.

By 1872 the dream was over in Basel, as Nietzsche published *The Birth of Tragedy* and even Ritschl abandoned him, calling it "brilliant bull". Finished at 27. His students deserted him, and not even support for the book by Wagner could save him. Nietzsche remained in Basel seven more years, and we suppose his dean was ordered not to fire him. But in 1879, at age 34, Nietzsche's health was already so bad he had to resign. We are told he then lived on his pension from Basel and help from friends, but again that isn't believable. He hadn't paid much into his pension in Basel, but we now know Nietzsche was secretly wealthy, with connections very high up. Like other nobles, he didn't really need a job. That was only for the prestige and promotion. All of Nietzsche's famous works except *The Birth of Tragedy* were written as an independent writer, living alone, and most were published after his breakdown, by his sister. You have a lot of free time in such a situation, as I can attest. Too bad Nietzsche didn't have a keyboard like mine, where you can type 90 words a minute with no effort. Except that his problem was his eyes, and working on a computer screen probably wouldn't have helped that.

Here's a strange photo allegedly from 1871:



What is most strange is not Nietzsche's googly eyes, it is that we have these two conflicting forms. The other two guys are Erwin Rohde and Karl von Gersdorff. If you look closely, you will see that Rohde doesn't match across the two photos. I noticed that his head seems to be pulled vertically in the first one, as published at Wikipedia, so I did a websearch, where the other one came up. I will be told the first one wasn't properly scanned, stretching his head, but it isn't just that. His head is actually higher in the second one, with his eyes and the top of his head both being higher. His head is also considerably darker than the other two. Another problem is the leaf near von Gersdorff's head, to your left. Although the leaf should be on the background behind, it looks like von Gersdorff's head has gone behind it. My feeling is that we have found another paste, with Rohde's head initially stretched in the paste, later corrected and somehow raised and tilted at the same time. Besides, Nietzsche was in Basel in 1871 and the others weren't, so I don't know where this was shot.

Von Gersdorff is also a clue, and I am surprised they still publish this. Does his name look familiar? How about [Rudolf-Christoph von Gersdorff](#), the major general who allegedly attempted to assassinate Hitler? His father was the Baron von Gersdorff and his mother was the Countess of Dohna-Schlodien, who was also a Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Beck. Quick, why did I purple the name Sonderburg? We already saw it above, didn't we? They are same as the von Sonnenbergs related to Nietzsche, the ones promoting anti-Semitism, remember? So von Gersdorff and Nietzsche were more cousins.

The Nazi von Gersdorff later married a von Waldenburg of the Princes of Prussia, though Geni.com scrubs her from his bio. His first wife wasn't as royal but was a lot richer, being of the Scheiblers and Kramstas, billionaire silk merchants. That is, Phoenician Navy. His fake plot to kill Hitler failed when Hitler rushed through the Heroes Commemoration Tour in Berlin, giving von Gersdorff no time to set off his explosives. We are supposed to believe this plot was never exposed and von Gersdorff went on to work for the US Army Historical Division after the war, never being inconvenienced by the Nuremberg trials or any other trials, despite being a major general. He was also Order of St. John of Jerusalem, so an obvious spook all along. Was he related to Nietzsche's buddy? Of course, they are both of the Freiherrns von Gersdorff related to the von **Bismarcks**, the von Hardenbergs, the von Scheeles, the von Strachwitz, and many others.

All that from one photo. So let's do another one:



That's supposed to be Nietzsche with Lou Salome and Paul Ree. The subtext at Wiki is:

[They] travelled through Italy in 1882, planning to establish an educational commune together, but the friendship disintegrated in late 1882 due to complications from Rée's and Nietzsche's mutual romantic interest in Salomé.

So that is supposed to be a travel photo? That is supposed to be Italy? It's obviously a joke photo shot in a studio. But is it even the people were are told it is? Why do their heads look as fake as the fake

mountains? I say this is another paste-up, created to sell the mainstream story of Ree and Nietzsche competing for Salome. They are pulling the cart together while she whips them? Really? Not very convincing, is it?

What they don't tell you is that Salome was really Louisa Gustavovna von Salome, a Russian Jew from St. Petersburg and another cloaked noble.



They try to sell her as a good French Huguenot, but that is just the usual dodge. She wasn't, her grandmother being a von Oedingen, also from St. Petersburg. St. Petersburg is not in France, last time I checked. The von Oedingens go back to the year 1300 in Lower Saxony, so they are cousins of all the rest of these people. Lou's father Gustav was a Russian general, and Russian generals in the 1860s were not Huguenots. The Salome line goes back to Mannheim, and I could not find any line at Geni that went back to France. We are told the Nazis thought Salome was a Finnish Jew, but though I found lots of Jewish names, I found no lines going back to Finland. However, since almost all the female lines are scrubbed at Geni, and no other sites list her, there isn't much to go on. She has been very scrubbed, for what you are seeing are obvious reasons. My best guess is that Salome is a fudge of Salomon/Solomon.

As for Paul Ree, they admit he was Jewish, being born on a noble estate in Bartelshagen, Pomerania, his father being Lord of the Manor. So Ree was yet another rich kid in this tale, his father being a wealthy merchant. Ree died when he skied into a gorge at age 51.

I would say the most interesting thing about Ree is that Nietzsche asked him to propose for him to Lou Salome, and he allegedly did, Salome refusing. She had previously refused Ree. All very strange, reminding us somewhat of Yeats' later theatrics with Maud Gonne. Nietzsche later blamed Ree, Lou, and Elisabeth for his failure with Lou, but I would say it is pretty obvious the fault was his own (if any

of this actually happened): what woman would respect a man who can't even propose on his own?

I will end with this crazy photo:



That, unfortunately, is Nietzsche's grave at Rocken, with the awful and deplorable sculpture by Klaus Messerschmidt from 2000. How they ever got permission to defile the place like that is beyond me. If anyone ever erects some garbage like that on or near my grave, I hope some of my readers will destroy it in the dark of night or dig me up and rebury me someplace clean.

The article is spot on!