

Cathars in Slovakia, Part One

Cathars in England, Part Two

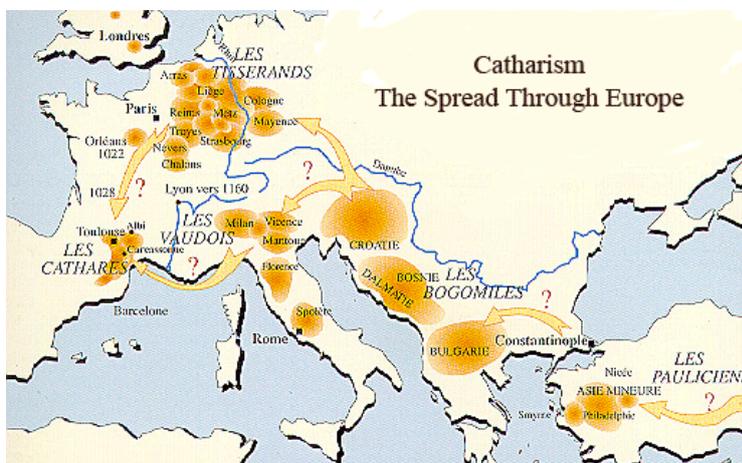
The Slovaks saw no worth in the Cathars. The English rejected them. That is as far as similarities between the two countries may go. Relevant events are discussed in two separate parts below. Part on Cathars in England is from www.cathar.info With thanks.

While some laid down their lives in the defence of the Cathars, the Slovaks have used the opportunity to gain favours with the powers that be, and they delivered their Cathars to their henchmen. No major intervention against Cathars took place in Slovakia and the existence of any Cathars in the land was subsequently denied. The Slovaks were the only nation that has willingly forsaken their Cathars. A 700 years long curse followed.



The Vatican knew that the Cathars will return from the heart of Europe and that they will spread from England. The conditions for the fulfilment of the prophecies about the Cathars were in place by 2006. The Divine Order of the Cathar Testament, written in modern language, is the true Christianity and it is the Truth about God. It currently finds its way into all Continents. The branch that was burnt 700 years ago has shot out new green leaves. True Christianity encourages independence and self-awareness in man. Like the Church of the medieval times, today there are powerful groups who believe in their right to global domination due to an assumed superiority above all people. Planet Earth is five times overpopulated with inhabitants for whom there are no economically viable peace time jobs under the prevailing monetary power arrangements.

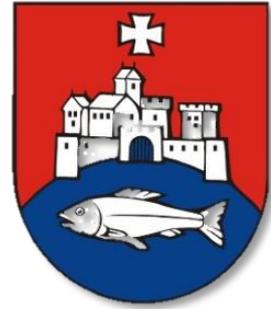
Part One: Cathars in Slovakia



The official Slovak history is trying to tell us that the Cathar “plague” had missed Slovakia. Good indications to the contrary exist.

The map above shows that the Cathar spread from the Balkans to the West divided into its northern and southern branches. The northern branch aiming to Germany crossed the Danube by the land that is now known as Slovakia. The teachings of the Bogomil Nicetas were as contagious as only the Truth can be and the desire to find God ranked high with the medieval

people. Slovakia has not seen a Cathar movement that could remotely compare to Occitania, now part of France. The presence of Cathars in Slovakia may be suggested by a coat of arms with possible Cathar elements. It is the coat of arms of a Slovak settlement called Sedliská, not far from Spišská Nová Ves. The centre of the coat of arms is dominated by a complex of buildings that may resemble a Cathar castle, perhaps even a citadel with possible architectural similarities to Carcassonne, as far as a lay person may be able to guess from a picture.



This is what Sedliská's web has to say about its castle of which it is known that it was built in 1270: "A solid wall built castle is also mentioned in subsequent centuries (for example in 1414). We are able to reconstruct the oldest core of the castle from the remains of the central building that is preserved to date. It was a sophisticated fortress the gate of which had layers of protection in form of towers, as well as a trench." (Viewed 14. March 2015.)

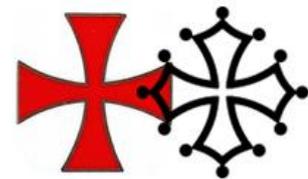


Sedliská in Slovakia



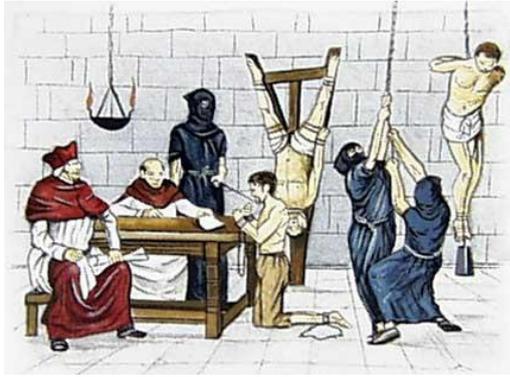
Carcassonne in Occitania

Above the fortress is placed an equilateral cross, similar to the cross of the Knights Templar. Many Knights Templar came from Cathar families. To the Cathars, the equilateral cross represented the Universal principle of balance, including of total, or Divine Justice. In human interaction that translates to the highest unconditional form of consideration for oneself and others. By the end of the first phase of humanity (2012), the society is alienated from its own substance through greed, and of the all-embracing concept of universal balance remains but a shallow notion of antiquated chivalry as portrayed by Hollywood.



The third and the last element on the Sedliská's coat of arms is the fish. The fish is a symbol that tends to be attributed to Christ and the fish was also of significance to the Cathars. Their travelling teachers, who were also healers and could be males as well as females, have been wearing simple robes and rope belts. Some are said to have been wearing a fastener depicting the fish.

Sedliská's web confirms that the elements of its coat of arms will have been important, just as they are important to other localities, in that the elements represent what distinguishes a given locality from others but, and unfortunately, Sedliská has no information on what would the elements of



its coat of arms mean in relation to them. That means that at some point in the past the inhabitants of Sedliská knew why the castle chose these symbols, but at a later stage it had been decided to remove that information from the Slovak people. Records may have been destroyed and a Cathar presence in the land was denied. The inquisition keeps careful records of its activities and it is not those that the Vatican has dished out to the world.

The Slovaks are told that the first available mention of the castle of which it is known that it was built in 1270, dates to 1323 but, as with the coat of arms, it is “not known” who the castle belonged to and what were its functions.

The castle of Sedliská has been demolished, but proofs of a possible Cathar presence remain in form of the castle foundations, the coat of arms and most of all, the unexplained gaps in historic records regarding all events between 1270 and 1323, when the persecution of Cathars took place in Europe, even though other elements of the local history can be traced right back to the bronze age.

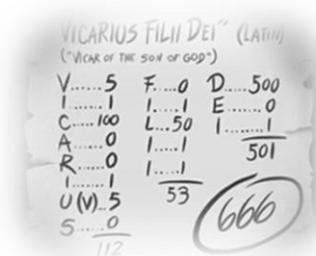


The home page of Sedliska’s web often shows catholic clergy; at some occasions they seem to outnumber the other people present.

The Cathar country in France enjoys revenues from tourism (below right) and „Christ’s Church“ in Slovakia sees pig eating celebrations of Christian plenty (right).



Since Slovakia found her alleged “freedom”, the Church has done very little to help to raise Slovakia economically or culturally, while the country which neighbours Ukraine on the East, may be in danger of becoming affected by a nuclear war. The number 666 is the number of the Divine Justice and it marks those due to be delivered to His Justice.



Slovak historians on Sedliská's Cathars:

Note: The terminology that will appear was not used at the time when the author received education in Slovakia and when university teachers used to wear colour matching suits, shirts and ties. The author left Slovakia in 1983. Since, Slovakia had become a member of the EU and NATO and has signed a State contract with the Vatican that guarantees the Vatican an influence over the Slovak education and culture.



Well known senior Slovak historian Mr Pavol Valachovič

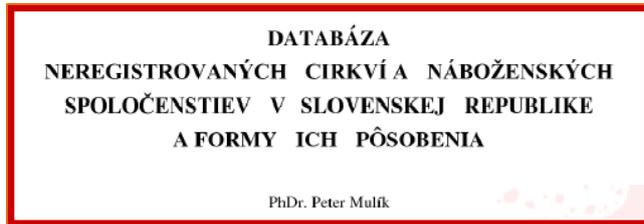


Popular historian and secretary of Matica Slovenská, Mr Peter Mulík

Mr Peter Mulík, who claims to have studied theology, is a representative of the Slovak inquisition and he is also the secretary of Matica Slovenská (a cultural body with the aim to preserve and to promote Slovak and Slav cultural identity and heritage). While seemingly referring to the opinion of the academician, Mr Pavol Valachovič, Mr Mulík, who described himself as a "professional historian" offered to the author this statement:

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| <p>Pavol Valachovič Fwd: Sračky o "katarstve na Slovensku"</p> <p>Od: Peter Mulik [Jeho oficiálny e-mail je: peter.mulik@matica.sk]</p> <p>Dátum: 16. februára 2015, 5:51</p> <p>Predmet: Sračky o "katarstve na Slovensku"</p> <p>Prosím Vás! Také bludy NIE! Stratím úctu k Slovákom, že aj po prečítaní tejto sračky ju môžu poslať ďalej...</p> <p>Katari sú historický fakt - ale na Slovensku NIKDY neboli.</p> <p>Navyše katarstvo NEMÁ s kresťanstvom NIČ spoločne.</p> <p>Katari neuznávali Krista, ani evanjelium. ...</p> <p>PeterSubject: Peter Mulik: Katari na Slovensku NIKDY neboli, katarstvo NEMÁ s kresťanstvom NIČ spoločne. + EZ: nezmysly o rozkole + obec Sedliská + Ľudia, fakty, udalosti: Pavol Valachovič</p> <p>Fwd: Sračky o "katarstve na Slovensku"</p> | <p>Pavol Valachovič Fwd: Shit about "cathardom in Slovakia"</p> <p>From: Peter Mulik [His official e-mail is: peter.mulik@matica.sk]</p> <p>Date: 16. february 2015, 5:51</p> <p>Subject: Shit about "cathardom in Slovakia"</p> <p>I beg you! Such nonsense NO! I lose respect for the Slovaks when, even after reading this shit, they can pass it on ...</p> <p>Cathars are a historic fact - but they NEVER were in Slovakia.</p> <p>On top of that, cathardom has NOTHING in common with Christianity.</p> <p>The Cathars were not recognising Christ and neither the gospel. ...</p> <p>PeterSubject: Peter Mulik: Cathars NEVER were in Slovakia, Cathardom has NOTHING in common with Christianity. + EZ: nonsense about the division* + settlement Sedliská + People, facts, events: Pavol Valachovič</p> <p>Fwd: Shit about "cathardom in Slovakia "</p> <p><i>(*division between Muslims and Christians, suggested by Corascendea, to have been seeded by the papal crusades of the middle ages.)</i></p> |
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Mr Mulík is on the Inquisition's payroll. To this date the Inquisition forges documents and history while, it seems, they may do it nowhere more efficiently than in Slovakia. A document, the author of which is Mr Mulík, the aim of which it is to identify non-Catholic theistic teachings in Slovakia, is published on the internet under this title:



“DATABASE OF UNREGISTERED CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC AND THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY OPERATE.”

A final thought...

Perhaps a wealthy Western entrepreneur will, one day, buy Sedliská and will turn it into a European tourist attraction. The Slovaks will supply cheap labour, not without the blessings of the Roman Catholic Church. The Church had been established with the view to cement a slave society and it maintains that role to date. The Inquisition lives on.

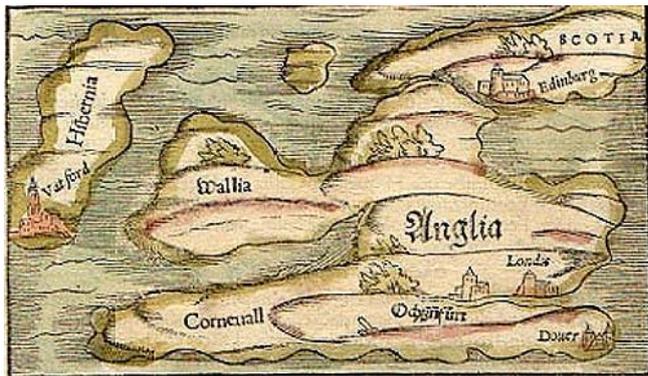


To read more on the Roman Inquisition:

http://www.dhaxem.com/data/handt/Medieval_Roman_Inquisition.pdf

Corascendea Cathar Parfaite 23.03.2015

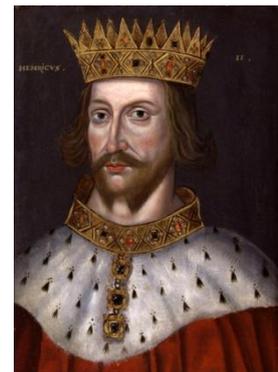
Cathars in England



Cathars spread throughout Europe and are recorded in many countries. A group of some 30 men and women, referred to as Publicans, were detected in England. They were brought before a synod of bishops and King Henry II at Oxford probably in the winter of 1165.

In those days there came to England certain erring folk of the sect commonly thought to be called Publicans. These seem to have originated in Gascony under an unknown founder, and they spread the poison of their infidelity in a great many regions; for in the broad lands of France, Spain, Italy, and Germany so many are said to be infested with this pestilence that, as the Psalmist of old complained, they seem to have multiplied beyond number.

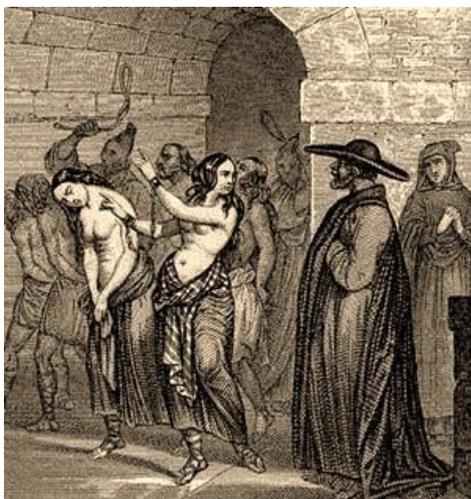
... When they were questioned systematically upon the articles of holy faith, they answered correctly enough on the nature of the Celestial Physician, but as to the remedies by which He deigns to heal human infirmities - that is, the divine sacraments - they gave the wrong replies. They scorned holy baptism, the Eucharist, and matrimony, and with wicked rashness they disparaged the Catholic unity which these divine aids instil.



...They laughed at threats uttered in all piety against them in the hope that through fear they might be brought to their senses, and misapplied the word of the Lord:

"Blessed are they that suffer persecution for justice's sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

Thereupon, the bishops, taking precautions lest the heretical poison should spread more widely, publicly denounced them as heretics and handed them over to His Catholic Highness for corporal punishment. He commanded that the brand of heretical infamy be burned on their brows, that they be flogged in the presence of the people, and that they be driven out of the city. And he strictly enjoined anyone from presuming to give them shelter or offer them any comfort. When the sentence had been declared, they were led away, rejoicing in their just punishment, their master leading them jauntily and chanting "Blessed are ye when men shall revile you". ... Then the detestable group were branded on the brows, and suffered a just severity - as a mark of his primacy he who was their leader receiving a double brand on brow and



chin. Stripped of their clothing to the waist and publicly flogged with resounding blows, they were driven out of the city, and perished miserably in the bitter cold, for it was winter and no one offered them the slightest pity.

The quotation is from William of Newburgh's history of the Kings of England, written around 1199-1201: Willelmi Parvi, canonici de Novoburgo, historia rerum anglicarum 1. xiii ed. by Richard Howlett, in Chronicles of the Reigns of Stephen, Henry II and Richard I (Rolls Series, LXXXII [4 vols, London, 1884-1889] I 131-34). English translation from Wakefield and Evans, Heresies of the High Middle Ages, 40 (pp 245 - 247).

We can only speculate at how gratified the bishops must have been that not a single member of their Christian flock offered not "the slightest pity" to their mutilated, stripped, resoundingly scourged, Christian brethren from overseas, but instead left them to starve or freeze to death in the bitter winter cold.



With thanks to the authors, Part two on Cathars in England, March 2015, is from:

www.cathar.info



www.dhaxem.com

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