

**THE TALISMAN
OF
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE**

G. RANDALL JENSEN



**The Talisman
of
Napoleon Bonaparte**

G. Randall Jensen

Copyright 2024

Outline

This investigation will examine the history of Napoleon Bonaparte, the Rosicrucian secret society, and their related history to determine the authenticity of a previously unknown artifact, a crystal sphinx set atop a silver base encrusted with 114 precious stones.

We will compare two amulets---one with a known history of belonging to Napoleon Bonaparte and the other, previously unknown, to prove that the unknown amulet is a genuine artifact made for Napoleon Bonaparte.

For the first time in the modern era, both objects will be fully decoded; and using modern scientific methodology, including probability analysis and x-ray fluorescence analysis, we shall prove to the satisfaction of a court of law that a previously unknown artifact is, indeed, the Talisman of Napoleon Bonaparte.

During our investigation, a picture of Napoleon will emerge that is at odds with many of the notions of Napoleon that have been promulgated through the generations. We will see evidence of the brilliant and complex intellect of Napoleon and get a glimpse into the character of one of the most compelling figures in human history.



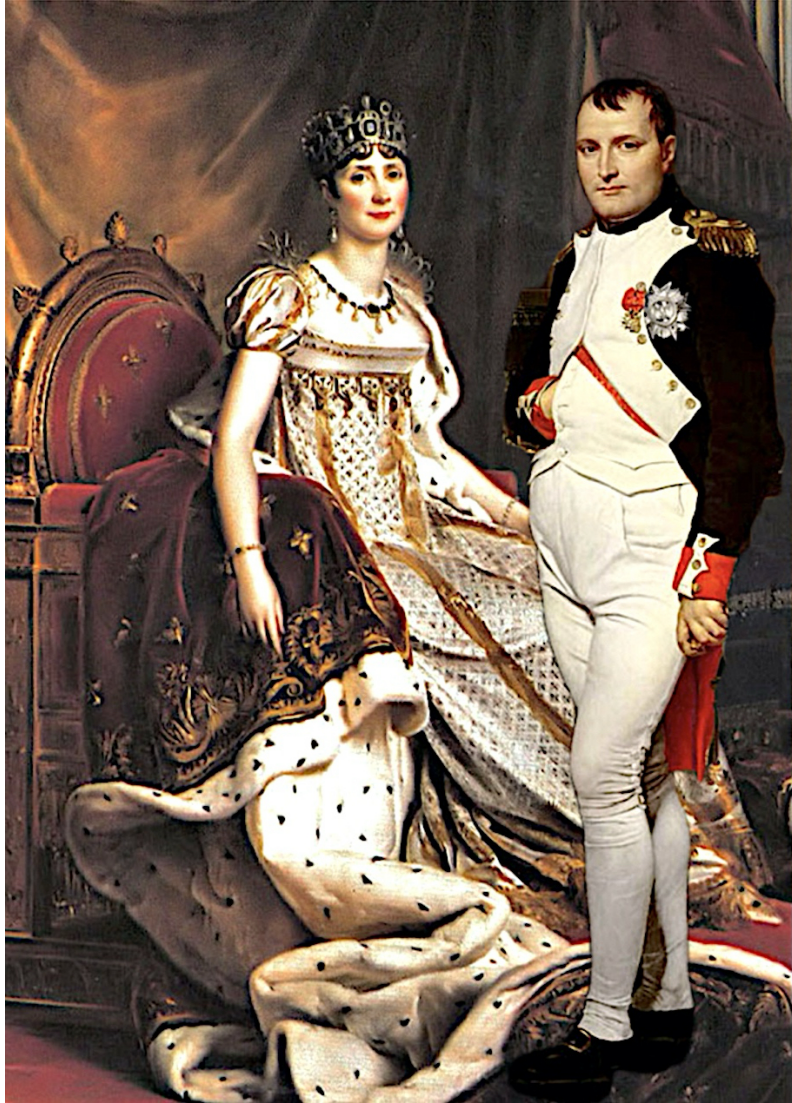






Table of Contents

1) Outline	page 1
2) Introduction & Decoding the Talisman of Napoleon	page 7
3) Mona Lisa Connection	page 20
4) Napoleon Rosicrucian Medal	page 27
5) Jewel Analysis	page 41
6) Silver Analysis	page 45
7) Probability Analysis	page 49
8) The Legal Case	page 54
9) Conclusion	page 60
10) Notes & Bibliography	page 61
11) FAQ --- Frequently Asked Questions	page 67
12) Appendix A: 1700s French Tarot Deck	page 69
13) Appendix B: Napoleon's Famous Pose	page 71
14) Appendix C: Napoleon's Hidden Treasure	page 72
15) Appendix D: The Key to Unlock the Secret Code	page 73
16) Appendix E: Interesting Facts	page 75
17) Appendix F: Ownership History	page 77
18) Appendix G: Endorsements & Comments	page 83
19) Appendix H: About the Author	page 91
20) Appendix I: Gallery	page 93
21) Appendix J: Talisman of Napoleon Video	page 109
22) Index	page 111

INTRODUCTION

As a Master of a Rosicrucian Order jurisdiction in Paris, the legendary Napoleon Bonaparte created two magnificent amulets that he coded extensively with personalized Rosicrucian symbolism. Let's explore the fascinating history of these Rosicrucian items starting with an overview of the extraordinary life of Napoleon Bonaparte, the famous Emperor of the French---and considered by many the most influential figure in European history.

NAPOLEON TIMELINE

1769	Born
1793	Promoted to Brigadier General
1796	Married Josephine de Beauharnais
1798-1799	Egyptian expedition
1799	Assumed provisional control of France
1802	Elected to Lifetime Consulate status
1804	Crowned Emperor
1815	Defeat at Waterloo
1821	Dies in exile

It was sometime after Napoleon returned from Egypt, late in 1799, that this spectacular, sculpted and jeweled piece of artwork was first conceived, and finally, in 1802, created. This was Napoleon's "talisman" or "good luck charm" as we might call it today.

The intricate arrangement of the jewels that compose the base of this sphinx indicates the extraordinary amount of planning involved in the complex design of this masterpiece. The jewels are arranged in a secret code that reflects Napoleon's love for his wife, Josephine, and his successful military and political career.

DECODING THE SPHINX

This clear quartz crystal sphinx sets upon a silver base containing 114 precious stones. These stones are arranged in a specific way to produce an ancient code. The key to unlocking the code of this artifact is the distinct pattern of rubies.

There are two hinged panels on the silver base below the sphinx, one on either side. Each panel contains a pattern of rubies that are positioned on either side of a vertical row of four emeralds. This makes four patterns of rubies.

Three of the patterns have 21 rubies but the fourth pattern has what appears to be a missing

ruby. Instead of having 20 rubies in this pattern as you would expect, it also has 21 rubies just like the other patterns. Upon close examination, it is evident that the empty hole never held a ruby at all. The metal was not crafted to hold a stone. It was intentionally left blank.



The missing ruby in the left panel of rubies is the key to unlocking the secret code.

This pattern of 21 rubies and a blank hole correlates perfectly to the Tarot code. The Tarot code can trace its roots back to the Egyptian mystery schools of approximately 1500 BC [1]. The Tarot code was based on a numbered system of 21 pictorial cards and a blank card that covertly recorded the ancient knowledge of the Egyptian mystery schools on an ordinary deck of “playing cards.”

Each card was numbered and themed (“4” = Emperor, “6” = love, “13” = death, etc.) and, further, each card had symbols that represented different esoteric information. This information could convey very specific meanings to the initiate who understood the system. It was not until the 1700s in France, that information about this ancient system of preserving esoteric knowledge was published by several notable researchers [2].

There is a remarkable complexity to the intricate patterns of the stones and each pattern has meaning. The pattern of four stones repeats exactly 21 times, the same as the number of pictorial cards in a Tarot deck. “Four,” as stated previously, stood specifically for “Emperor” in the Tarot coding [3]. There are four patterns of rubies; the rubies are arranged mostly in rows



Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte

Napoleon's Talisman



of four across; there are four vertical emeralds on each side; there are four sapphires aligned along each side of the front; and there are four larger sapphires with the rest being significantly smaller. This pattern of “four” (Emperor) is the dominant coding within the jeweled sphinx.



Empress Josephine Bonaparte

There are several examples of coded jewelry commissioned by Napoleon Bonaparte [4], the ruler of France in the early 1800s. In these pieces, Napoleon coded his initials, “NB,” into the design. Napoleon’s wife, Josephine, used her initials “JB,” on many of her personal items [5].

This sphinx talisman has both Napoleon Bonaparte’s and Josephine Bonaparte’s initials coded into the design. “Josephine” is actually coded into the design twice: first, in a cryptogram within the sculpted quartz crystal sphinx itself where “her” headdress has “ten” indentations or folds, with the tenth letter of the alphabet being “J,” for “Josephine.” Additionally, the body of the sphinx has “three” ribs showing on each side: “three” being the Tarot code for “Empress.” So, the sculpted quartz crystal sphinx is coded “Empress Josephine.”

Secondly, the shingles that run along the front edge of the silver base as you are looking directly at the face and into the eyes of “Josephine” as the Sphinx also reveal a cipher. Here, the design of the shingles forms a half circle (in the photo below, the shingles are directly below the flat base that the sphinx is set upon). Of course, a circle is a feminine symbol. This half circle has ten shingles. Again, the tenth letter of the alphabet is “J” for “Josephine.” Additionally, there are two shingles facing forward that are not part of the semi-circle. There is one forward facing shingle on each side of the half circle. This can be expressed “1-10-1.” Adding the two similar, forward facing shingles, that are not part of the “circle,” together produces “two.” This is for the second letter of the alphabet, “B” for “Bonaparte.” On each side of the silver base there are “three” remaining, but connected, shingles. “Three” is the Tarot coding for “Empress.” Thus, deciphering the coding of the shingles reveals “Empress Josephine Bonaparte.”



Overall, there are 114 precious stones plus the quartz crystal sphinx. This can be expressed as “114 +1.” The centered “14” represents the 14th letter of the alphabet, “N” for Napoleon. There is a “1” on either side of the “14” (1-14-1). $1+1 = “2”$ for the second letter of the alphabet, “B” for “Bonaparte.” Thus, the sum of all the jewels in this work of art is coded “Napoleon Bonaparte.”

This is the same exact pattern of name coding as Josephine’s code (1-10-1), which has ten, centered shingles (“J” for “Josephine”) and an additional shingle on each side (“B” for “Bonaparte”).

Napoleon’s favorite color was green [6]. The vertical alignment of the four green emeralds rising to the underside of the sphinx (where a small circular attachment ring is located) can be interpreted as a phallic symbol showcasing “Emperor” Napoleon’s amorous feelings for Josephine, embodied by the sphinx.

The emeralds are surrounded by red rubies. Red is a symbol of passion and love as well as being another

connection to Josephine as she originally went by the name of “Rose.” Napoleon preferred her middle name “Josephine” which she used after their 1796 marriage. Also, the “three” side

shingles are in very close proximity to the “four” sapphires followed by “six” trailing sapphires. Again, this is Tarot coding for “Empress,” “Emperor,” and “Lovers.”

The right rear ruby pattern (see the photo below) has the date August 15, 1802 coded into the design. That date commemorated Napoleon’s 33rd birthday, the one-year anniversary of the signing of the Concordat, and Napoleon’s Life Consulship which was celebrated that day in Paris with fireworks, dancing, and a massive 35 foot tall star made of candles that burned through the night. The actual coding involves eight horizontal rows for the eighth month, August; 15 rubies before a blank area for the 15th day of the month; and the blank spot followed by two rubies for ‘02 or 1802.

The right rear ruby pattern also has “three” rubies across instead of four like the other three patterns. This “Empress” pattern has the eight vertical rows of rubies that in the Tarot represent the female figure of “Justice,” who is seated upon a throne. This card contains the reminder that a man’s or woman’s actions can be the cause of their own undoing [7] and this could certainly be applied to Josephine’s behavior at this period of time in her relationship with Napoleon. Also, “three” (Empress) repeats four times within the arrangement of rubies indicating that the “Empress” is governed by the “Emperor.”



The ruby pattern on the left has the date August 15, 1802 coded into the design.

The other three (“Emperor”) ruby patterns have seven vertical rows of rubies, instead of eight like the pattern with the date coded into it. The “seven” in the seven rows of rubies corresponds to the Tarot “Chariot” representing the victorious warrior, which certainly Napoleon was at this time.

Each of the seven rows of rubies in the remaining three patterns are arranged in rows across of 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 1, and 1; adding up, of course, to 21—the number of face cards in the Tarot. The “blank” ruby hole in the left front pattern of rubies is placed just before the last two rubies, showcasing “02” (for 1802) again.

There are also two pearls; “two” was the code for “Divine Wisdom.” Thus the saying, “Pearls of Wisdom” is symbolized here.

There are a total of “ten” sapphires on each side of the base, forming a partial circle directly below the sphinx; “ten” was coding for the “Wheel of Fate” which, in the Tarot deck, was depicted as a position directly below a recumbent sphinx. This is a particularly striking Tarot coding with both the shape of the “wheel,” and the location of it under a reposing sphinx both accurately represented by the position of the sapphires and the crystal sphinx. Overall, six materials (again, six is Tarot for “Lovers”) comprise the makeup of the talisman: emeralds, rubies, sapphires, pearls, silver, and quartz crystal.

COMPOSITION OF THE SPHINX

The sphinx of Josephine is composed of clear quartz or “rock” crystal. Crystal is formed by the heat and pressures that silicon dioxide endures over many years. The beautiful, translucent qualities of clear rock crystal have been highly prized through the centuries, especially in the East. The Fatimid dynasty (969-1171), centered in Cairo, Egypt, was renowned for their spectacular objects sculpted from rock crystal.



Crystal, originally thought to be permanently frozen ice, has been considered magical from time immemorial. Although it is made of matter, it is transparent, representing an intermediary state between what is visible and what is not. It has been a major symbol of wisdom and divination throughout the ages.

Crystal shares its translucent quality with ice and water, and just as water has been shown to be able to be “programmed” by our thoughts [8], occultists

believed that crystal could be programmed by our thoughts as well. This made crystal a natural choice of material by Napoleon for a “good luck” or “love” talisman. Crystal, of course, also has a natural vibration, just like the human body. This characteristic has made it a valuable material in modern electronics.



The Josephine sphinx sits on a base of silver. Silver has been long associated with health and healing because of its strong anti-microbial and anti-bacterial qualities. This is another good association for a “good luck charm.” The silver base features a fleur-de-lis pattern. The fleur-de-lis is the symbol for a water-rose or lily representing the ongoing, regenerative nature of life. This symbol had been used by the French monarchy since at least the time of Charles the Second in 869 whose scepter had terminated in a fleur-de-lis. This fleur-de-lis pattern signified royal property and was used on the French coat of arms against a blue

background. The “blue” background signified the water in which the lily grew. Significantly, there are ten blue sapphires on each side of the silver base that is marked with the fleur-de-lis.

SYMBOLISM OF THE SPHINX

The distinctly Egyptian symbolism of the sphinx is, on the surface, one of ancient mystery--- combining the body of a lion and the head of a human. Yet the sphinx represents several distinct things: wisdom and strength, life and death, and the duality inherent in our world. The human head represents the species in our realm with the most “intellect” and the lion represents the creature with the most “power,” the “King of the Jungle.” Melded together, this symbolism of “wisdom and strength,” represents an unbeatable military combination (currently, the U.S. Army Military Intelligence division uses the sphinx as their official emblem). The powerful lion, capable of killing in an instant, also symbolized “death” while a woman, with her procreative potential, symbolized “life.” Thus the sphinx, as a symbol of power, represented control over both “life and death” just as Napoleon, as a military commander, frequently exercised his control over both life and death. The duality of the sphinx parallels the duality of our world: the human and the divine, the good and the evil, and our everyday choices that create the direction of our very existence. Additionally, Napoleon’s astrological sign was Leo the lion, and in this sculpted sphinx, we have Napoleon’s symbolic lion body

merging with Josephine's breast and head representing Napoleon's passion and love for his future Empress [9]. As noted by Las Cases in 1816, Napoleon took pleasure in pointing out that his name, "Napoleon" meant "desert lion" [10].

NAPOLEON IN EGYPT

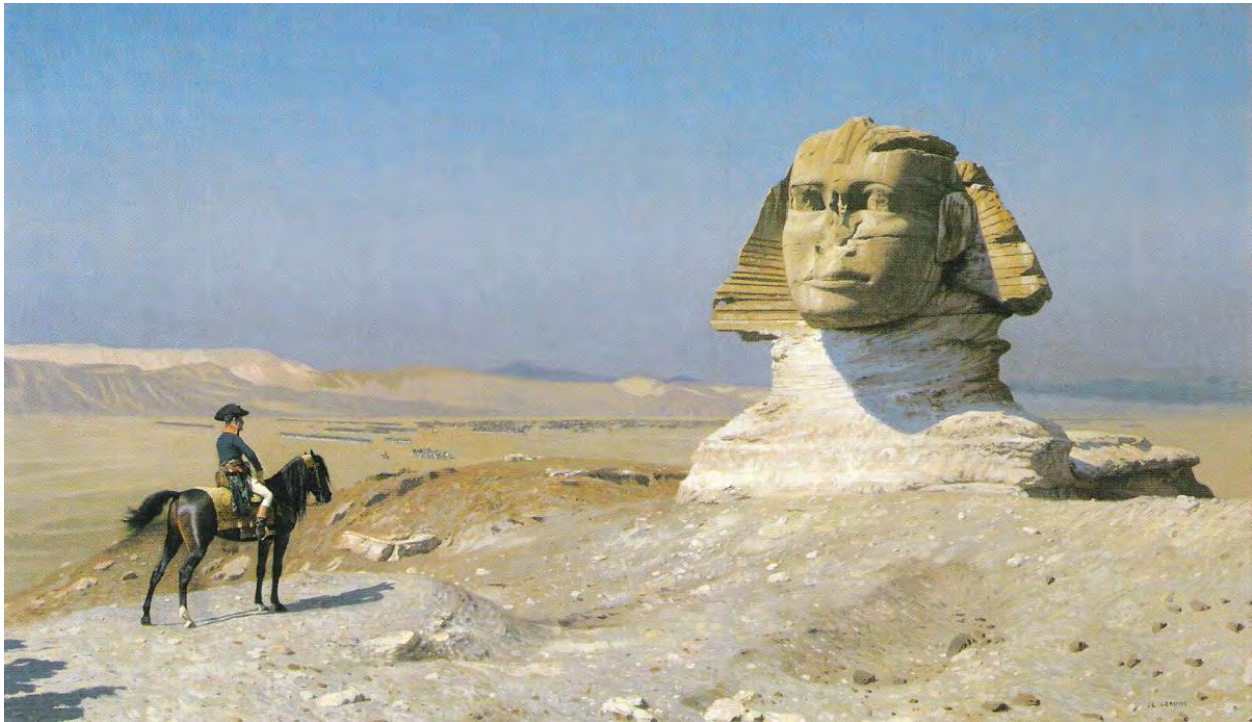
Napoleon had long made Egypt a subject of his study [11] and in 1798 at the age of 28, he was not only France's top general, but he had also been elected to membership in the prestigious National Institute, the foremost scientific society in France. He was a Master of a Rosicrucian Order jurisdiction in Paris and had many close associations to prominent Freemasons [4]. Indeed, the side panels on the base of the sphinx are hinged so that they may be raised to reveal (secretly) the shape of a "red cross" when viewed from above. This "red cross" represented the Rosicrucians whose name means "the Brotherhood of the Red Cross." This is the secret society of which Napoleon was a prominent member and whose history can be traced back to the Knights Templar who also used the symbol of a large red cross on their tunics [12].

It was at this time that Napoleon convinced France's ruling body not to attempt the extremely risky invasion of Britain that they wanted, but rather to go to Egypt to cut off Britain's vital supply line to India, their most prized possession. With a dual agenda, Napoleon set sail in May of 1798 for Egypt on this "military" expedition with 500 civilians including over 160 scholars and scientists.

Egypt was a land of mystery; little explored by the Western world and even less understood. In stark contrast, the 18th century in France was an age of intellectual enlightenment with luminaries including the Count of St. Germain who spoke 11 languages with total fluency [13], Jean-Baptiste Alliette or Etteilla (real last name backwards) as he was known, who declared that the Tarot cards contained the secrets of all the wisdom of the ancients [14], Count Cagliostro who introduced his Egyptian Rite of Freemasonry in Paris in 1777, and Court de Gebelin who published Le Monde Primitif claiming Egyptian origin of the Tarot as a book of wisdom in 1781. De Gebelin also wrote that "Tarot" was an abbreviation for "The Book of Thoth" and meant "Royal Road to Wisdom" [15]. With the beginning of the French Revolution in 1789 and the ultimate fall of the French monarchy, the intellectual climate was ripe for Napoleon Bonaparte to uncover the arcane knowledge that was waiting to be discovered in Egypt.

During the course of his year in Egypt, Napoleon and his team of scholars and scientists discovered the Rosetta Stone, made extensive studies of the ancient architecture and hieroglyphics, and generally recorded all aspects of Egyptian life, past and present. Napoleon spent time alone inside the King's chamber of the Great Pyramid and with the Sphinx. Years later, Jean Leon Gerome captured one of these iconic moments with his famous painting

“Napoleon and the Sphinx.” These studies and their subsequent elaborate publication [16] are the basis of modern Egyptology. The “Empire Style” of art and architecture which would dominate Europe during Napoleon’s rule and for years after he was gone would have its beginnings at this time in Egypt [17]. Napoleon would later remark to Madame de Remusat that the years 1798-99 were the best of his life [18].



"Napoleon and the Sphinx" by Jean Leon Gerome

THE CREATION OF NAPOLEON’S SPHINX

When Napoleon returned to France in 1799, he assumed provisional control of the government. In 1802 he was made a Consul for life. He would crown himself Emperor in 1804 which is year AN 13 in the French calendar of the time. This refers to the 13th year of the new French Constitution (starting on September 22, 1792). This is another Tarot-significant number: “13” or “death”---meaning “death” to the old regime and rebirth of the new Empire; the same symbolism used earlier by the Masons in the United States with their “13” original colonies alluding to the “death” of the old English rule and rebirth of the new republic. The next full year, Napoleon reverted to traditional dating so that a coin of 1804 was dated “AN 13” and a coin of 1806 was dated “1806.” The time frame 1800-1802 is when the planning and production of this crystal sphinx took place.



Tarot coding of an 1804 Napoleonic gold coin with the symbolic “AN 13” date

Napoleon employed numerous artisans including Antonio Canova, the famed Italian sculptor (1757-1822). Napoleon brought Canova to Paris in 1802 to do several pieces of sculpture including the famous “Napoleon as Mars the Peacemaker” as well as busts of his mother and sister. Canova is known to have sculpted in quartz crystal. Two small busts of clear quartz crystal, similar in size to the sphinx, were done by Canova in the mid-1790s, and are on display in the Louvre in Paris, France.

Jean-Antoine Houdon is known to have done busts of Napoleon in 1800 and 1802 (now lost). He later sculpted another bust of Napoleon in 1806. Houdon was famous for creating a distinctive look to his sculpted eyes (using a small hole in the pupil of the eye--- which the sphinx has). This technique was also used by some of his students and other contemporaries.

Marie Foncier was Napoleon’s official jeweler at the time this jeweled sphinx was produced. Later, Francois Regnault Nitot, produced several other pieces of coded, “acrostic” jewelry for Napoleon.

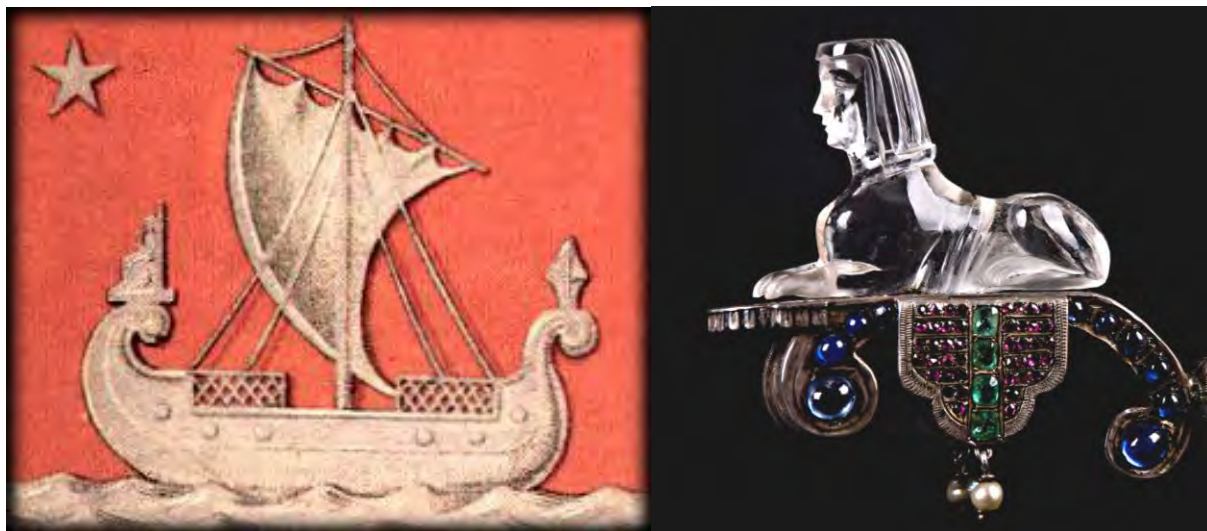
Napoleon was a great patron of the arts and both Charles-Louis Corbet and Antoine-Denis Chaudet also produced impressive sculptures of Napoleon during this period of time.

The sphinx almost certainly had design input from fellow Masons Gaspard Monge and Dominique Vivant Denon [19], both of whom had accompanied Napoleon to Egypt. Denon would be appointed by Napoleon to head the new “Musee Napoleon,” which later transitioned into what is known today as the Louvre.

Monge, 23 years senior to Napoleon, was a brilliant mathematician and inventor of descriptive geometry. One of Napoleon's closest associates, Monge was so fond of Napoleon that he considered him an adopted son. Napoleon would name Monge the President of the Egyptian Commission on their return from Egypt.

PARIS, ISIS, AND JOSEPHINE

Historical evidence reveals that Paris was named after the Egyptian goddess Isis [20]. Drawings from the early 1400s depict Isis, Queen of the Egyptians, arriving by boat in Paris. In fact, the original city of Paris is actually a small island in the shape of a boat in the middle of the Seine River. Napoleon commissioned the research of these connections and with the verification that this was indeed the case, he produced a coat-of-arms for the city of Paris featuring Isis seated on the front bow of an Egyptian boat [21].



In Napoleon's coat-of-arms, pictured above, note the striking similarity between the shape of the ends of the boat of Isis and the same shape on the ends of the base of the sphinx. If the base of the sphinx is turned upside down, it is quite similar to the Egyptian boat of Isis.

On file in the Biblioteque Nationale de Paris are these words of Napoleon: "We have previously authorized and do also authorize now by these present signed documents by our hand, that our good city of Paris will bear the coat-of-arms as shown and colored on the attached drawing, at the front of the ancient ship, the prow loaded with a statue of Isis, seated, in silver on a sea of the same, and lead by a star also of silver" [22]. Of course, the Josephine sphinx also sits on a base of silver just as Isis does.

It is noteworthy to see the same Tarot coding in Napoleon's coat-of-arms for Paris as we see in the sphinx. There are two groups of three "circles" on the outside of the boat. "Three" is

coding for “Empress” or “Queen” for Queen Isis. And “two” is coding for “Wisdom.” There are six “circles” in total as well as six mast attachments for the sail. “Six” is Tarot coding for “Love.” There are seven wave tips; “seven” is “victorious warrior.” And there are four (“Emperor”) ropes that secure the mast, just as Napoleon secures Paris and France. Thus, the Tarot coding on the Parisian coat-of-arms can be interpreted: our victorious Emperor honors the wise Queen Isis who has founded the city we love.

In a comparison of the crystal sphinx with the Parisian coat-of-arms, both female figures rest on a silver platform or boat (the Egyptians valued silver more than gold). And just as Isis was the Egyptian goddess who embodied the ideal mother and wife and was the patron of nature and magic, Josephine was Napoleon’s embodiment of this goddess who represented these same things to him on a very personal level.

Indeed, Josephine had strong Masonic ties before she ever met Napoleon. She had long been a Mason and her first husband, executed during the French Revolution, was a prominent Freemason from a family of Masons. Josephine was elected in 1804 as the Grand Mistress and Patroness of women’s Freemasonry in Paris [23].

In their exceptional book, Talisman, Graham Hancock and Robert Bauval state (page 410), “...he (Napoleon) remained all his life a very superstitious man, and considered Josephine to be his ‘lucky charm,’ a sort of human talisman.”



Empress Josephine

THE MONA LISA CONNECTION

The Mona Lisa, painted by Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), is the world's most famous painting. But it hasn't always been that way. In fact, the Mona Lisa spent many years in obscurity before it achieved the fame that it enjoys today.



Da Vinci started painting the Mona Lisa in Florence, Italy, in 1503 and modified it over the years until his death in France when it passed to King Francis I. The Mona Lisa was just another painting at the Royal Palace in Versailles for over 200 years. When the French Revolution eliminated the monarchy, the Mona Lisa was moved the short distance to the warehouse building that is today the Louvre.

At this time, Leonardo da Vinci was not commonly recognized as the genius he is known as today, and the Mona Lisa was not considered an important painting. It was only later, in the mid-1800s, when da Vinci's notebooks had been deciphered, that his genius was universally recognized. And it was not until the theft of the Mona Lisa from the Louvre in 1911 and its subsequent retrieval in 1913 that the resulting publicity made the Mona Lisa the most famous painting in the world.

Like Napoleon, Leonardo da Vinci possessed an amazing array of talents: scientist, mathematician, engineer, inventor, anatomist, architect, musician, writer, cartographer, geologist and sculptor as well as a painter. He is considered to be one of the most brilliant individuals of the last millennium. In addition, da Vinci was associated with the Rosicrucians, just as Napoleon was [24].

The world-famous movie "The Da Vinci Code" is based upon a symbolic reading of his famous fresco "The Last Supper." Da Vinci seemingly makes the glaring omission of the "Holy Grail" (chalice) in his painting. But is the Holy Grail actually missing? The words "holy grail" are actually derived from the French word "sangreal" which means "royal blood," and perhaps Leonardo is telling us that the "Holy Grail" is not just a mere chalice, but the bloodline of Jesus and Mary Magdalene, seated to the right of Jesus. Other symbolism, of an astro-theological nature, is present in "The Last Supper" as well.

These strong esoteric and intellectual leanings would have attracted Napoleon to all things da Vinci. And shortly after Napoleon returned from Egypt, he spotted the Mona Lisa, which bears a striking resemblance to Josephine, and was so enamored with the painting that he decided to put it in his bedroom at the Tuileries Palace, adjacent to the Louvre building at the time [25].

The Mona Lisa resided in Napoleon's bedroom from 1800-1804, during the time that Napoleon's crystal sphinx was produced. In fact, Napoleon referred to the Mona Lisa as "the sphinx of the Occident" [26].

Careful examination of the Mona Lisa and the crystal sphinx reveal some remarkable similarities. The captivating, yet enigmatic "smile" of the Mona Lisa was produced by subtle shadowing at the corners of the mouth that make it impossible to discern the intent of the Mona Lisa "smile." This shadowing at the corners of the mouth appears to go both up and down and this enchanting look is brilliantly duplicated by the sculptor of the crystal sphinx in three dimensions [27].

Also, the Mona Lisa has her hair draped over her shoulders in a very similar manner to the sphinx sculpture (as seen below); and the Mona Lisa has her left eye appear higher than her right eye, even though her head is level, and the crystal sphinx has copied this same look with the left eye slightly higher than the right eye.

It is evident Napoleon used the Mona Lisa as the model for the facial expression on his crystal "Josephine" sphinx, and when the sphinx was completed, he returned the Mona Lisa to the Louvre, where it resides today.





Napoleon created his coded Talisman by combining the body of the Egyptian Sphinx with the face of the Mona Lisa to represent Josephine.

NAPOLEONIC ITEMS RELATED TO THE SPHINX



The Pavillion Josephine in the Parc de l'Orangerie in Strasbourg, France has a female sphinx in a recumbent position also commissioned during Napoleon's reign that has striking similarities to this crystal sphinx. Josephine had stayed in Strasbourg a number of times including an extended stay in 1805 when Napoleon was marching to Austerlitz [28].

It is also very interesting to note the Egyptian motif that Napoleon incorporated into his personal sword after his return from his Egyptian campaign [29].

USE OF THE SPHINX TALISMAN

There is a cone at the tail end of the silver base of the sphinx that is held on by a small screw. The cone is designed to hold an object by slightly crimping the metal of the cone. From what is already known, it would be logical to speculate that this cone held a lock of Josephine's hair [4].



This cone was crimped to perhaps hold a lock of Josephine's hair.



A cord most likely [4] attached to the circular ring on the underside of the sphinx in the manner that a modern pocket watch is attached both to the watch itself as well as to the pocket or belt of the wearer in order for a chain to prevent the watch from being damaged if it is dropped.

The sphinx also has two small pinholes in the top. This would have provided attachment positions for a loop to use as a handle so the sphinx could be held in its upright position and easily viewed.



**A handle could be attached to the two pinholes in the top of the sphinx.
Note the "secret" raised panels.**

THE TALISMAN OF CHARLEMAGNE

The word “talisman” has its roots in the Arabic “tilasm” and the Greek “talein” which both translate to “initiation into the mysteries.” This is very appropriate considering the Tarot coding of this particular talisman. Many rulers had a favorite talisman that they relied upon for good fortune [30]. So enamored was Napoleon of his talisman that, in the summer of 1804, he gifted Josephine with a talisman of her own. Josephine was visiting Aix-la Chapelle to take the waters and to see the tomb of Charlemagne (the legendary French king who died in 814). When Napoleon joined her, he bestowed on her several relics from the tomb including Charlemagne’s sapphire talisman which contained 49 jewels and, as legend had it, was responsible for Charlemagne’s success as a ruler of France and for his successful relationship with his wife. Josephine wore Charlemagne’s talisman at her coronation later that year.

GOOD LUCK OF THE TALISMAN OF NAPOLEON

Indeed this talisman did bring Napoleon good luck. With Josephine at his side, Napoleon became the most influential figure in European history. He was a ruler of enormous power and wealth who controlled nearly all of continental Europe. Not since the Caesars of Rome had the world seen one man control so much. His relationship with Josephine was legendary as well, and their love story has become an iconic part of our culture. This talisman was Napoleon’s highly personal connection to Josephine at those times when they were apart.

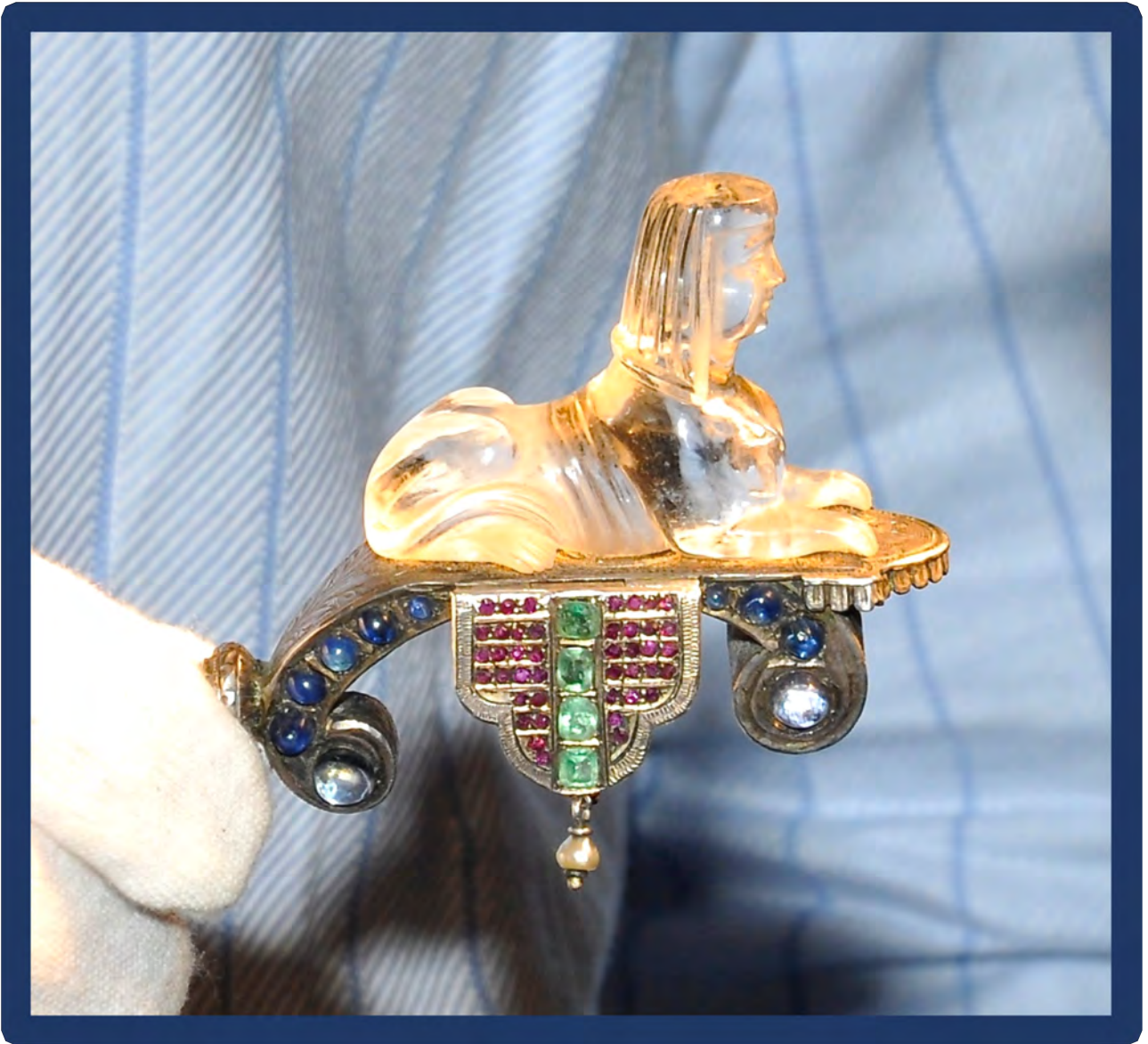


The 1804 Coronation of Napoleon & Josephine at Notre Dame



Charlemagne's Talisman used by Josephine at her Coronation

**THE TALISMAN OF NAPOLEON
&
THE NAPOLEON ROSICRUCIAN MEDAL**



On April 10th, 2014, a theft at the Briars Museum in Australia resulted in the loss of the priceless Napoleon Rosicrucian Medal. This pendant is made of silver with inlaid jewels and is coded with Rosicrucian symbolism.



On the reverse side of this medal is written "Presented to Mich. Manning by"...



...and on the bottom of the Medal "Napoleon 1 at Torbay, 28 July 1815."



When Napoleon was transferred from the *Bellerophon* to the *Northumberland*, he spoke to the ship's Bosun, Michael Manning. Napoleon then removed the Rosicrucian Medal from around his own neck, and gave it to Manning, insisting that he wear it [32].

The Medal was sold to Dame Mabel Brookes by Manning's grandson through an agent in London, Frank Maggs [33]. Dame Mabel was a descendant of the Balcombe family who Napoleon stayed with, initially, on St. Helena in their house, The Briars.

William Balcombe, a trader, supplied Longwood and remained friends with Napoleon, as did his precocious 14 year-old daughter Betsy [34].

Dame Mabel became interested in the family history involving Napoleon, writing books and adding considerably to the memorabilia the family got from Napoleon. She also bought The Briars property on St. Helena and presented it to the French Government [35].

Green was Napoleon's favorite color and both pieces prominently display four green stones. "Four" stands for "Emperor" in the Tarot/Rosicrucian coding. And so, the green stones stand for Napoleon in the Rosicrucian Medal just as they do in the Talisman of Napoleon.

Notice that the four green stones of the Rosicrucian Medal are set atop the crown---as Napoleon himself sits in this position, figuratively, as Emperor of the French, ruling over several Kings.



Within the Crown of the Rosicrucian Medal, the middle pyramid is not capped with a green stone, just as the Great Pyramid of Giza has no capstone. Of course, Napoleon spent a night in the King's Chamber of the Great Pyramid of Giza during his Egyptian Expedition. This "pyramid" is part and parcel of Napoleon's "Crown," as the ancient Egyptian mystery schools handed down the wisdom of the ages through the Tarot coding which was the "book" of secret knowledge possessed by the Rosicrucians.

The spires of the crown are set atop an upside down Egyptian boat like the one featured in the Talisman of Napoleon. The Egyptian boat is the boat of Isis, the goddess of fertility and Mother Earth energy. In fact, Napoleon commissioned a study that found Paris was named after the goddess Isis.

The coat-of-arms for the city of Paris, also commissioned by Napoleon, features this same Egyptian boat with a depiction of the goddess "Isis" seated inside the boat.

Here we see the Talisman of Napoleon next to the coat-of-arms for the city of Paris. All three designs feature the distinctive Egyptian boat.



The large, circular "Mother of Pearl" stone that is placed within the Egyptian boat in the Rosicrucian Medal also represents Isis---she sits within this boat just as she sits within the boat in the Paris coat-of-arms and just as she sits atop the boat, as a female sphinx, in the Talisman of Napoleon. The "circular" stone is a feminine symbol---the largest stone in the entire medal, just as the quartz crystal representation of Josephine as Isis is the largest stone in Napoleon's Talisman.



Twin pillars containing six and seven stones respectively support the boat. The twin pillars represent the energy of the "Two" or "Wisdom" in the Tarot. Thus, the Egyptian boat of Isis is supported by "Wisdom" that at its central core is "Rosicrucian" as depicted by the Rosicrucian cross placed directly between the twin pillars.

The "Six" of one pillar represents "Love" and the "Seven" of the other pillar represents "Victory." Together they represent the energy of the "Thirteen" or "Death," which in this case represents the energy of "change" as in changing the World into a more positive, productive place which Napoleon was committed to achieving.

The original 13 colonies of the United States were also a Rosicrucian coding for this "Death" or positive "change" of energy from the old feudal system of Europe to a new ideology featuring increased personal liberty.

The red Rosicrucian cross has six vertical red stones, which is "Love," and two additional stones for "Wisdom," representing the Rosicrucian ideal of the love of wisdom. This is what the Rosicrucian Order meant to Napoleon.



Both the Egyptian boat and the red Rosicrucian cross contain "eight" stones, representing the Tarot's "Eight" card: "Justice." This was an extremely important concept to Napoleon, who spent three years developing his "Code Napoleon" that was published in 1804 and is still the basis of French law today.

The Code Napoleon instituted Napoleon's system of meritocracy used during his rule, where individuals were afforded the opportunity to rise as high as their talents could take them (just as Napoleon had done), replacing the system of rank and privilege based on bloodline that often led to incompetence at the highest levels. This meritocracy, of course, was a major reason for Napoleon's military successes.

The 10 stones in a partial circle at the bottom of the Rosicrucian Medal represent the wheel of "Fate" that is depicted in the Tarot as a circular wheel below a reposing sphinx. This is displayed quite obviously in the Talisman of Napoleon with a partial circle of 10 sapphires below the reposing sphinx. In the Rosicrucian Medal, the 10 stones are also set in an arc below a reposing "Phoenix" nursing its "seven" young.



The Phoenix is based on the Benu bird, a solar bird of ancient Egypt [36].

Within the Phoenix motif, there are "Four" young birds (Emperor) before a backward-facing bird, and then two more birds (Wisdom). The one backward facing bird (whose eyes are "hidden") represents the "Magi" or "Magician" (Tarot card #1) who was familiar with the esoteric or "hidden" knowledge of mankind. It is this "Magi" who is the link between Napoleon as Emperor and the Wisdom of the Ancients. The other six birds all display one eye---the famous "all seeing eye" symbol that meant "higher knowledge" or "insight into the occult mysteries" during this period of time.

Of course, the Phoenix nurturing its young is another "Isis" or "mother" motif, showcasing how Wisdom nurtures the soul of the Emperor Napoleon.

The six birds displaying the "one eye" represent Napoleon's love (six = love in Tarot) of the esoteric. The seven young birds in total represent the victory (seven = victory in Tarot) achieved through the acquisition of this knowledge by the Emperor Napoleon. Of course, what would a great Napoleonic item be without his iconic "N" found on so many of his personal items?

The Talisman of Napoleon had his initials “NB” coded into the piece in an ingenious fashion involving the total number of precious stones, and Napoleon’s Rosicrucian Medal also displays a wonderfully inventive coding that secretly displays Napoleon’s famous “N.”



The Crown rests atop the large, mother of pearl “head” that has two legs of six and seven stones, respectively. So this crowned “stick man” is composed of 14 stones; the 14th letter of the alphabet is “N” for Napoleon, of course! Note that the “heart” of Napoleon is the Rosicrucian cross with its eight red stones.

So, overall, “Napoleon” contains 22 stones, representing all the cards of the Tarot and symbolizing that Napoleon possesses all the wisdom of the Tarot. There are 21 clear stones above the mother of pearl circular inlay AND the obvious “blank” where you would think a fifth green stone should be; this again represents the Tarot deck with its

21 cards and a blank card. This is duplicated in the Talisman, with its 21 rubies and a blank hole in one of the ruby panels, representing the "key" to unlock the coding of the piece.

Overall, there are 57 stones in the Rosicrucian Medal, exactly half as many as the 114 of the Talisman. The Talisman was a tribute to Josephine and with Napoleon's divorce of Josephine (in an attempt to produce an heir---as Josephine could no longer have children), Napoleon's other "half" was no longer with him.

In conclusion, let's review the similarities between these two pieces:

- 1) both feature "four" green stones to represent Napoleon;
- 2) both feature the upside down Egyptian boat;
- 3) both feature twin "towers" extending from the boat;
- 4) both feature Isis as the largest stone or central figure of the piece;
- 5) both feature the red Rosicrucian cross;
- 6) both feature themes of wisdom, love, and victory;
- 7) both feature the Rosicrucian coding of "21 and a blank;"
- 8) both feature the "wheel of Fate"---an arc underneath a representation of Isis;
- 9) both feature Napoleon's initial(s) coded into the design;
- 10) both have NO hallmark or maker's mark.



An interesting difference between the pieces is that in the Talisman of Napoleon, a sphinx is used at the top of the piece, and in the Rosicrucian Medal, a pyramid is used at the top of the piece.

It is most likely that this Rosicrucian Medal was produced as the replacement for the Talisman of Napoleon with Napoleon's divorce from Josephine in 1810.





DISCOVERY OF THE TALSIMAN

Pieter E. Hegeman unearthed the Talisman near Noordwijk, Netherlands around 1938, some 15 feet underground, while doing some landscape work [37].

Let's look at the timeline:

- January 10, 1810: Napoleon officially divorces Josephine;
- April 1 & 2, 1810: Napoleon marries Marie Louise;
- March 20, 1811: Marie Louise bears Napoleon's son, the long-sought heir to the throne, Napoleon II;
- September 24–October 31, 1811: Napoleon spends over a month in Holland (where he is joined by Marie Louise).

During their time together, Napoleon spent two weeks in Amsterdam and later took several days to slowly pass through the Noordwijk area. He was inspecting coastal fortifications for a potential sea battle with England, among other things.

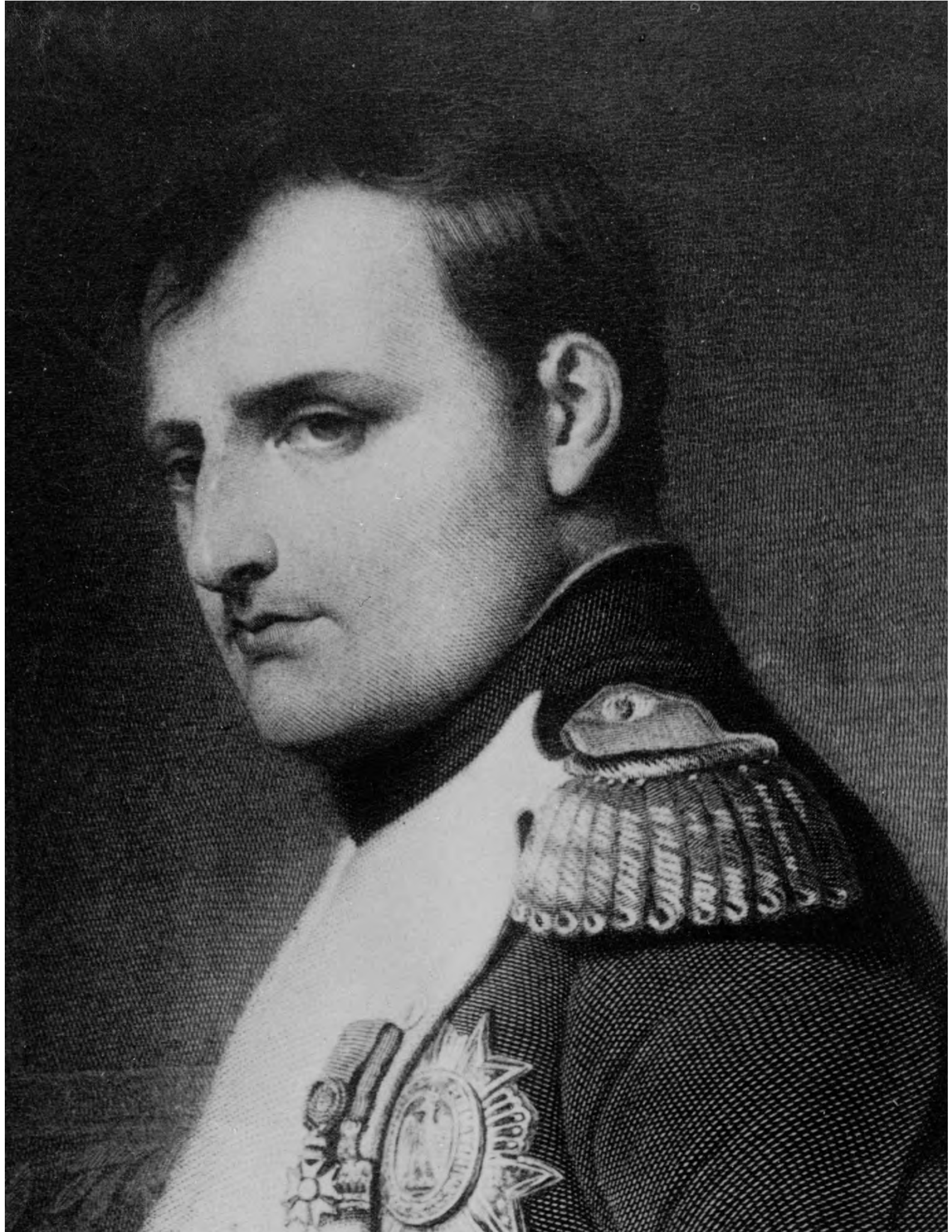
With the Talisman being a tribute to Josephine, and with Napoleon so enamored with his new wife and child, it is understandable how Napoleon could decide to make a break from the old energy and find a resting place for his “Josephine” Talisman.

A current analogy is that a marriage ring from a first wedding is not worn after a divorce and a second marriage; in fact, many people do not keep the first marriage ring.

We know that on July 28, 1815, Napoleon gifted Michael Manning with the Napoleon Rosicrucian Medal (basically, Talisman #2) when he was transferred from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland on his way to exile at St. Helena after his defeat at Waterloo.

So, history records that Napoleon discarded an amulet that no longer served a purpose for him.





JEWEL ANALYSIS & SPECIFICATIONS



10-10-2011

Page 1 of 3

Randy Jensen
4617 Dodge Street
Omaha, NE 68132

Appraisal

1. One hand held crystal and jeweled Sphinx talisman. This unusual and unique talisman is created from Silver, Sapphires, Rubies, Emeralds, pearls, and quartz crystal. The gemstones and their estimated sizes are as follows;

Crystal Quartz is carved into the shape of a sphinx. This sphinx has the body of a lion with the face and breast of a woman. She measures approximately 49.5mm long X 20mm wide X 36mm tall. There appears to be a flange or extension from the bottom of the original carving that is used to connect the crystal sphinx to the silver main section. This is not visible with out removal of sphinx which is impractical.

Here forward the right side and left side shall be determined by holding the talisman with sphinx facing away from you.





Emeralds: There are 8 cushion shaped pale green emeralds. They are set 4 to each side of the sphinx in a straight row perpendicular to the sphinx. These emeralds are a light green color. They are prong set with the pavilion exposed by way of a circle cut beneath each emerald.

The emeralds on the right side are as follows from the center outward; 1 estimated 0.25 carat, 1 estimated 0.31 carat, 1 estimated 0.30 carat, 1 estimated 0.27 carat. Estimated total weight for the right side 1.13 carats.

The emeralds on the left side are as follows from the center outward; 1 estimated 0.28 carat, 1 estimated 0.27 carat, 1 estimated 0.38 carat, 1 estimated 0.30 carat. Estimated total weight for the left side 1.23 carats. Total estimated weight for all eight emeralds is 2.36 carats.

There are a total of 84 round faceted rubies. All these rubies range in dimension from 1.3 to 1.9mm in diameter. The faceting is crude by contemporary standards. The right and left sides each contain two panels of prong set rubies, one panel on each side of the 4 emeralds. Each panel contains 21 rubies although they are set in similar patterns there are subtle intentional differences.

The panel that contains these rubies and emeralds are attached to the main body of the talisman with a hinge along a straight edge allowing both panels to move up and down. The outer or lower end of the panel is rounded. At the peak of the rounded segment is attached a natural pearls. Drilled through and hung on a wire to dangle. These pearls measure approximately 4.5mm and 5mm respectively.

The last gemstones to mention are 20 cabachon cut blue sapphires. These sapphires are bezel set with a covered bottom. It is not possible to estimate the weight so listed here are the outer average dimensions of each sapphire. These sapphires are set on the side of the talisman facing outward to the right and left and on both sides of each ruby and emerald panel previously mentioned. There are 4 sapphires towards the front of the sphinx and 6 towards the back.

Front 4 on right side; 5.9mm, 4.2mm, 4mm, 2.3mm. Back 6 on the right side; 6.2mm, 4.4mm, 4mm, 4.2mm, 3.9mm, 2.7mm.

Front 4 on left side; 6.4mm, 4.55mm, 3.3mm, 2.8mm. Back 6 on the left side; 5.5mm, 3.45mm, 4.1mm, 3.85mm, 3.3mm, 3mm.

These sapphires range from light medium purple blue to medium blue sapphire color.




The material used is Silver. It appears to have different purities at different points of the talisman. The silver is engraved with the Fleur De Lis pattern over a lined water pattern. Other engraving covers virtually every exposed surface of the silver talisman.

The talisman in it's whole measures approximately 105mm long X 61mm wide with the panels up.

The overall weight of this item in it's entirety is approximately 97.1 grams.



Total Replacement Value is an elusive value. This is a very rare and unique item. There are no trademarks or stamps of any sort. This is a one of a kind item and is rare and irreplaceable. Any value assigned by me would be a simple replication of this talisman and that falls far short of the true value.


Scot Caniglia G. G. (G.I.A.)

This appraisal is used to determine the details of the materials and gemstones involved in creating this item. No warranties are made or implied.

SILVER ANALYSIS

The metal alloy analysis of the silver base of the Talisman of Napoleon was performed by Midwest Laboratories Inc. in Omaha, Nebraska, USA.

Testing was supervised by Barry Blessing of Midwest Labs using a state-of-the-art Thermo Scientific Niton XL3t XRF (x-ray fluorescence) analyzer on July 23rd, 2014.

The findings of the analysis were as follows:

Silver	=	96.46 %
Copper	=	3.39 %
Zinc	=	0.13 %
Trace elements	=	0.02 %

As a point of reference, “German silver” is 80% silver; “coin silver” is 90% silver; “sterling silver” is 92.5% silver (and 7.5% copper); “Britannia silver” is 95.84% silver; and “fine silver” is 99.9% silver (which is too soft for jewelry or tableware and is used almost exclusively for bullion bars).

Typically, copper is added to silver to give it the strength for use as jewelry and other purposes. The tarnish that occurs on sterling silver is from the oxidation of the copper, not the silver.

The addition of zinc to copper (which makes brass) adds both strength and tarnish resistance to the silver of the Talisman.

The Talisman of Napoleon, with its 96.46% silver, is even a higher quality silver than Britannia silver with its 95.84%.

French silver standards just before the French Revolution (1789---when chaos ensued & the jewelry guilds were disbanded) allowed a maximum of only 4.2% of an alloy other than silver, while the British sterling silver standard at this time allowed 7.5% of metal other than silver; so French silver was 95+% silver, British sterling silver was 92.5% silver (Britannia silver was an option); and early American sterling silver was 91.5% to 92.5% silver. The Talisman is 96.46% silver, falling within the stricter French standard of Louis XVI and the silversmiths who made things for Napoleon [40].

Report Number
14-204-2033 v2



13611 "B" Street • Omaha, Nebraska 68144-3693 • (402) 334-7770 • FAX (402) 334-9121
www.midwestlabs.com

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

For: (1234) PREPAID ACCOUNT

Page 1 of 1

This report supersedes all prior reports for the following reason(s): Report format.

Mail to: **RANDY JENSEN**
1418 S 60TH ST
OMAHA NE 68106

Date Reported: 07/23/14
Date Received: 07/23/14
Date Sampled: Not Supplied
Time Sampled: Not Supplied

Lab number: 2296989 Sample ID: JEWELRY

Analysis	Level Found	Units	Detection Limit	Method	Analyst-Date	Verified-Date
Copper (total)	3.39	%	0.01	FPXRF	akj-07/23	bab-07/23
Silver (total)	96.46	%	0.01	FPXRF	akj-07/23	bab-07/23
Zinc (total)	0.13	%	0.010	FPXRF	akj-07/23	bab-07/23

For questions contact

Heather Ramig
Heather Ramig
Client Service Representative
heather.ramig@midwestlabs.com (402)829-9891

The result(s) issued on this report only reflect the analysis of the sample(s) submitted. For applicable test parameters, Midwest Laboratories is in compliance with NELAC requirements. Our reports and letters are for the exclusive and confidential use of our clients and may not be reproduced in whole or in part, nor may any reference be made to the work, the results, or the company in any advertising, news release, or other public announcements without obtaining our prior written authorization.

IN THE WORDS OF A FEW EXPERTS....



Stephen S. Mehler, M.A.
Director of Research
Land of Osiris Research Project

1303 Alexandria Street
Lafayette, CO 80026 USA
303-499-5514

January 27, 2012

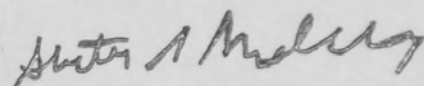
To Whom It May Concern,

I am preparing this report upon request by Randy Jensen to comment on the possible authenticity of the crystal sphinx in his possession. My background in order to do this is my over 40 years as an independent Egyptologist and prehistorian, and a past Staff Research Scientist for the Rosicrucian Order, AMORC, in San Jose, California from 1978-1980.

My first response to this piece, as an Egyptologist, is that it is definitely not an artifact of ancient Egypt, nor is anyone claiming it to be so. But as a Rosicrucian scientist having been involved in research of the history of Freemasonry, as well as the Rosicrucian Tradition, I can address the main claims put forth about this piece. The style of the sphinx portrayed is exactly the same as sphinx statues created in the 18th and 19th centuries and placed in front of Masonic temples. The particular headdress of this piece is clearly the Masonic style of the 18th century which was influenced by Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt 1798-1799, but not in the style of ancient Egyptian sphinxes with their distinctive Nemes headdresses. The motif of sphinx was popularized all over Europe after Bonaparte's expedition but the headdress of this crystal piece was modeled after the stylized headdresses for Masonic temples.

I am convinced by the research and supporting documents provided to me by Randy Jensen that this piece was indeed commissioned by Napoleon Bonaparte as a gift for himself. Napoleon's connections to both the Masons and Rosicrucians and his great interest in Masonic symbolism has been confirmed by my research. I believe this crystal sphinx to be a legitimate artifact of the 19th century commissioned by Napoleon Bonaparte to commemorate his 33rd birthday.

Sincerely Yours,



Stephen S. Mehler

PROBABILITY ANALYSIS of the JEWELLED SPHINX

By Dr. Shih-Chuan Cheng
Professor, Department of Mathematics
Creighton University
Omaha NE 68178

This probability analysis will examine the possibilities that the coding of this jeweled sphinx can be explained by random chance or coincidence. These possibilities will be expressed mathematically as percentages or fractions of percentages as they relate to the Bernoulli distribution in the theory of probability.

There are at least 27 factors that point to this piece belonging to Napoleon Bonaparte. Let's examine these 27 factors and assign a probability to each one.

Factor #1: One of Napoleon's heroes, Augustus Caesar, had a signet ring with the image of a sphinx. We will disregard this factor.

Factor #2: This piece features open-backed jewelry settings (of the emeralds) which were not in use before 1800. Because of the high number of synchronous factors that we already have, we will not assign a probability to this factor, even though it does give us an absolute date range for the creation of this piece, i.e. 1800-present.

Factor #3: The coding of 21 and a "blank" is coded into the design in a deliberate and purposeful fashion. The odds of this being random are probably one in a thousand, but we will consider that perhaps this refers to "21 and a blank" of something else besides the Tarot code (even though no one has come up with anything else). For the skeptic's sake, we will figure that this has a 75% chance of either being random or, more likely, that it refers to something else (that we can't figure out); it is well known that both Napoleon and Josephine used the Tarot, and that Napoleon used Tarot coding in the coat-of-arms for the city of Paris.

Factor #4: "Four" repeats 21 times, the same as the number of face cards in the Tarot deck. "Four" is Tarot for Emperor, making this the dominant coding of the sphinx piece. The odds that this is coincidence are remote when combined with all the other factors, but, taken alone, we will be generous to the skeptic's point of view and assign this a 95% chance of just being a coincidence.

Factor #5: The initials "JB" are coded into the design just below the sphinx. These happen to be Josephine Bonaparte's initials and she is known to have had her initials on many of her personal items. And there is an "Empress" coded in before her name. Again, the odds of this being coincidental when combined with the other factors are astronomical, but we shall estimate that this factor, taken alone, represents a 99% chance of being coincidental.

Factor #6: The sphinx itself has a Tarot and numerical coding of "Empress Josephine" in the same fashion as factor #5. The odds of an instance of deliberate coding are increased by a factor of at least four when elements are coded in twice. But we will figure this is 90% likely to refer to something other than Josephine (even though we can't figure out what that might be).

Factor #7: The initials "NB" are coded into the design. These are the initials of Napoleon Bonaparte. It is significant that this coding is derived from the total number of gems. This would most likely be either the designer's or owner's "signature." Because of the already large number of strongly aligned factors, a very conservative probability of deliberate design will be assigned: 99% coincidental.

Factor #8: The initials “NB” are coded into the design in the exact same pattern as the “JB” initials. This second instance of coding the same thing twice is striking and produces a dramatic tie-in that has a one-in-many thousands chance of being random when combined with factor #7, but for the skeptic’s sake, we will consider this factor independently from factor #7 and assign a 95% chance that this refers to something other than the initials of Napoleon and Josephine (even though we do not know what that may be).

Factor #9: The Tarot code for “Emperor, Empress, Lovers” is coded into the design. The relationship of Napoleon and Josephine is considered one of the most iconic love affairs of all time. We shall continue on our conservative path and estimate that there is a 95% chance that this is either random or means something we can’t figure out.

Factor #10: There are two pearls; two is Tarot coding for “wisdom.” It appears that the saying “Pearls of Wisdom” is coded into the design. There is a one-in-22 chance that two pearls lines up with the number two, based on the 22 cards of the Tarot, and even less of a chance that these two pearls would be randomly associated with “wisdom.” But even though this coding is far more likely to be deliberate than random, we will choose a 90% chance of this being coincidental, just to be on the conservative side.

Factor #11: There are 10 sapphires in a partial circle below the reposing sphinx. The 10th Tarot deck card, “Fate,” depicts a wheel or circle below a reposing sphinx. The odds that the 10th Tarot deck card would be represented in this jeweled sphinx in such a striking match would have to be one-in-a-thousand, perhaps much more. Yet, for this subjective aspect of our analysis, let’s conservatively figure that there is a 90% chance of this just being coincidence.

Factor #12: There is a “fleur-de-lis” on the sphinx piece. This was a symbol of French royalty, also used by Napoleon in 1802. For the skeptic’s sake, we will figure that this has a 99% chance of just being coincidental.

Factor #13: Napoleon took great pride in pointing out that his name meant “Desert Lion.” Let’s just figure this has a 99% chance of having no relationship to this piece. (But this is truly an amazing “coincidence.”)

Factor #14: Napoleon personally visited Egypt, saw the sphinx & the pyramids, and was responsible for modern Egyptology and the “Empire Style” in art & architecture, including the many Egyptian-motif items that he personally commissioned on his return to France in 1799. We will estimate this has a 95% chance of being coincidental.

Factor #15: There is similar Tarot coding on French coins and in the coat-of-arms of the city of Paris commissioned by Napoleon. Again, we will figure this has a 95% chance of being coincidental or irrelevant.

Factor #16: The coat-of-arms for the city of Paris has many striking similarities to the sphinx piece. The chances of this are extremely remote. Yet, we will figure that there is a 95% chance that this, too, is coincidence or unrelated.

Factor #17: Napoleon was a Rosicrucian, his brother was a Mason, most of his Generals were Masons, and most of his close associates were Masons. Let’s say this has a 99% chance of being unrelated.

Factor #18: Josephine was the head of women’s Freemasonry in France and often used the Tarot to give readings to her friends. We’ll say this has a 95% chance of being unrelated, though when you consider this fact and factor #17, it can be seen as strong evidence of a close possible connection between Napoleon, Josephine, and the sphinx.

Factor #19: The Mona Lisa, which Napoleon had hanging in his bedroom from 1800-1804, bears a striking resemblance to Josephine as well as to the crystal sphinx. We will figure that this has a 90% chance of just being coincidence.

Factor #20: Napoleon called the Mona Lisa “The Sphinx of the Occident.” This is another very interesting “coincidence.” Napoleon refers to the Mona Lisa as the “sphinx of the Occident” and we have Josephine sculpted in the form of a crystal sphinx---with Mona Lisa’s “expression.” We will estimate this has a 90% chance of just being coincidental.

Factor #21: There is a painting of Josephine that is posed in a very similar fashion to the Mona Lisa, with a very similar background. Let’s just figure this is purely coincidental and not even assign any odds.

Factor #22: There is a Pavillion Josephine in Strasbourg, France, where Josephine is depicted as a reposing sphinx, very much like the sphinx piece. There is certainly an amazing resemblance to the Napoleon sphinx piece and the odds that these two are unrelated would have to be fairly high, yet we will figure that there is a 95% chance that this was just purely coincidental.

Factor #23: Napoleon gifted Josephine with Charlemagne’s talisman in 1804. It had been undisturbed for nearly a thousand years. This begs the question of whether Napoleon already had a talisman and wanted Josephine to have one of her own. We will take the conservative road and figure this has a 95% chance of being unrelated.

Factor #24: Napoleon produced other pieces of coded jewelry. Battlefield communications were coded as well. Coding things was a common practice in Napoleon’s day. We will figure this fact as 95% coincidental.

Factor #25: There are strong Napoleonic connections to the Netherlands, where the sphinx piece was found. We’ll say this is 99% coincidental.

Applying the Bernoulli distribution method to the first 25 probability factors yields a maximum-likelihood estimation of 91% that these facts are not coincidental. There is only a 9% chance that coincidence can explain these factors. And, of course, this figure is attained using very conservative or “skeptical” percentages of coincidental possibility.

But the two strongest pieces of evidence are still to come:

Factor #26: The date coded into the sphinx, August 15, 1802 (Napoleon’s 33rd birthday) is the most significant date possible in the life of Napoleon as it relates to this sphinx. The mathematical likelihood of that is one chance in 36,525 (the number of days in a Century). Calculating the chances of all this being coincidence is now one chance in 328,725.

We have made a very conservative calculation with regard to our estimate of probability, the actual odds of coincidence are more likely to be much, much smaller.

But there is one last factor:

Factor #27: Of all the factors that could be considered, there is not one factor that lines up in opposition to the jeweled sphinx being Napoleon Bonaparte’s. This is akin to tossing a coin 27 times and having “heads” come up every single time. The odds of tossing a coin 27 times and having “heads” come up every single time, is one chance in 134,217,728.

Combining this calculation with our previous estimate yields our final tally for the chances that all these factors can be explained by coincidence or are unrelated. The odds of all these factors being unrelated or coincidental is now one chance in 44,100,722,636,800.



AUTHOR'S NOTE

To put Dr. Cheng's conclusions in perspective: the probability of an American nickel landing on its edge in a coin flip is one chance in 6000 tosses (according to the Smithsonian/NASA Astrophysics Data System). Therefore, you are more than 7 million times more likely to flip a coin and have it land on its edge than you are of having coincidence account for the coding of this jeweled sphinx.

To get a sense of how remote these odds are, let's use the coin flip analogy again. Say you have 25 nickels in your pocket, but only one with a "2002" date on it. First you must randomly select a nickel from your pocket without looking at the dates. You must select the "2002" nickel to continue. Then you would need to flip this 2002-dated nickel onto a hard surface and have the coin land on its edge. The edge would have to measure to within one degree of perfectly North and South or else you don't continue. The head must be facing East--not West, or you don't continue. Furthermore, the head must be oriented to within one degree of perfectly vertical as well. The odds of all this happening are about the same as the odds of having coincidence account for the coding of this jeweled sphinx.

And, of course, you get just one chance at pulling all this off: the correct nickel selected from your pocket, flipping it so it lands on its edge with the edge running perfectly North-South, and the head perfectly vertical and facing East.

I think this probability analysis demonstrates mathematically the untenable position of believing that coincidence accounts for the coding of the jeweled sphinx.

In fact, there are no other possible scenarios (other than the Napoleon scenario) that can be seriously contemplated that take into account the evidence.

UPDATE: PROBABILITY ANALYSIS ADDENDUM

This probability analysis was completed in December 2011 before the information concerning the Napoleon Rosicrucian Medal came to light (see pages 27--37); and before the silver analysis was completed (see pages 45--46). The Talisman of Napoleon and the Napoleon Rosicrucian Medal share 10 remarkable similarities; and the silver analysis verifies that the percentage and composition of the silver alloy of the Talisman matches the unusually high proportion of silver used in France during Napoleon's reign.

Including these additional facts into our calculation reduces the possibility that this artifact could be anything other than the Talisman of Napoleon to ridiculously low levels. Considering it just as likely that these remarkable similarities have no relationship to the Talisman of Napoleon, the analysis yields a LESS THAN one possibility in a random 100,000,000,000,000,000 possibilities that this artifact is something other than the Talisman of Napoleon.

Expressed as a percentage, the possibility that this artifact is something other than the Talisman of Napoleon is less than 0.00000000000000000001%. In other words, it can be mathematically proven that the Talisman of Napoleon has a 0% chance of being something other than what the evidence indicates that it is. This mathematical evidence of certainty is legally considered to be admissible evidence by judges in courts of law in the USA and other countries.



THE LEGAL CASE FOR THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE TALISMAN OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

David C. Nelson, Attorney at Law
April 27, 2021



INTRODUCTION

Napoleon Bonaparte, also known as Napoleon I, was born in Ajaccio, France, on the 15th day of August, 1769 and died in Longwood, St. Helena on the 5th day of May, 1821. Bonaparte joined the French military as a teen and quickly rose to become the post-French Revolution military and political leader of France. He became Consulate for life of France on August 15, 1802 (his thirty-third birthday), crowned himself Emperor of France on December 2, 1804, and conquered and ruled most of Europe for over a decade. Based upon research performed by Google engineer, Charles Ward, and Google tech wizard, Steven Skiena, reported in 2013, Napoleon Bonaparte is second only to Jesus Christ as the most important man in history.¹

This document presents the legal case that Napoleon Bonaparte's Talisman (his personal good luck charm) was made for and originally owned by Bonaparte. Napoleon's Talisman is currently owned by Randy Jensen. The reader is encouraged to review and digest Mr. Jensen's interesting and detailed paper on this subject. While Mr. Jensen's paper includes numerous facts that link this Talisman to Napoleon, Mr. Jensen's paper also includes many inferences that give strong suggestions that Napoleon owned this Talisman, and even though there is no evidence that those inferences are invalid, this document will focus only on the overwhelming pieces of evidence that comprise the legal case this Talisman belonged to Napoleon.

SUMMARY OF TOP FIVE PIECES OF EVIDENCE

The top five pieces of evidence that this Talisman was made for and owned by Napoleon are:

1. The likeness of the Talisman to Napoleon's Rosicrucian Medal, with the Medal being backed by full provenance dating back to 1815.
2. The silver content of the Talisman within the French silver standards put in place in 1789, which standards were the highest of any nation in the world at that time.
3. The written opinion of Stephen Mehler, a renowned expert in Egyptology, Free Masons and Rosicrucians, that this Talisman was commissioned by Napoleon to commemorate his 33rd birthday, the day of his coronation as Consulate for life of France.
4. The Probability Analysis of the Jeweled Sphinx by Dr. Shih-Chuan Cheng, performed before facts 1 and 2 were known, indicates that there is a 1 in 44.1 trillion chance the Talisman was not owned by Napoleon Bonaparte.
5. Date and Tarot coding of Napoleon's (NB) and his wife, Josephine's (JB) initials, Emperor (referring to Napoleon), Empress (referring to Josephine), Lovers (referring to Napoleon and Josephine), the date 15 August 1802 (the date of Napoleon's coronation as Consulate for life of France), and other coding, in the design of the Talisman.

¹ <http://www.thelocal.fr/20131216/napoleon-second-most-important-person-in-history>.

THE TALISMAN

The Talisman of Napoleon consists of a quartz crystal sphinx with the body of a lion and the head of a woman, sitting on a silver base with two hinged panels, each divided in two parts, creating a total of four panels. The Talisman contains a total of 114 precious stones (20 sapphires, 84 rubies, 8 emeralds and 2 pearls), plus one quartz crystal sphinx. The dimensions are 49.5mm long X 20mm wide X 36mm tall. The total weight is 97.1 grams.

THE LIKENESS OF THE TALISMAN TO NAPOLEON'S ROSICRUCIAN MEDAL

According to Ilma Hackett, a Guide at The Briars homestead south of Melbourne, Australia, Napoleon's Rosicrucian medal was gifted by Napoleon to Michael Manning, the bosun of the *Ballerophon*, when the ship was anchored off the English coast. Ms. Hackett has written that the medal was sold by Manning's grandson to Dame Mabel Brookes and was taken to the Briars by Ms. Brookes. Napoleon's Rosicrucian medal was stolen during a break in at The Briars homestead that occurred in May, 2014. Ms. Hackett's email to Mr. Jensen² and the documents referenced therein provide full provenance for this medal.

The comparison of Napoleon's Rosicrucian medal to Napoleon's Talisman and the overwhelming similarities are fully described on pages 24 - 32 of Mr. Jensen's paper. There is credible circumstantial evidence that the two pieces of art are linked. With Napoleon's Rosicrucian medal having provenance and given the similarities between it and Napoleon's Talisman, the Talisman can be authenticated without possessing its own provenance.

THE SILVER CONTENT

Midwest Laboratories, Inc., located in Omaha, Nebraska, performed an analysis of the metals in the silver base of the Talisman on July 23, 2014. The testing was performed using a state-of-the-art Thermo Scientific Niton XL3t XRF (x-ray fluorescence) analyzer. The findings were:

Silver	96.46%
Copper	3.39%
Zinc	0.13%
Trace elements	0.02%

In 1789, just before the beginning of the French Revolution, the relevant silver standards in the world were:

German	min. 80.0% pure silver	max. 20.0% other metals
British Sterling	min. 92.5% pure silver	max. 7.5% other metals
Brittania	min. 94.84% pure silver	max. 5.16% other metals
French	min. 95.8% pure silver	max. 4.2% other metals

The silver in the Talisman (96.46%) exceeds even the French silver standards that were set in place by King Louis XVI prior to 1789 and used by the silversmiths who made objects for Napoleon in the early nineteenth century. This fact provides a likelihood that the Talisman was made in France.

² Email dated Thu, 11 Sep 2014 11:47:16 +1000 cphijh@bigpond.com

STEPHEN MEHLER'S OPINION LETTER

On January 27, 2012, after examining Napoleon's Talisman and reviewing Mr. Jensen's paper on Napoleon's Talisman, Stephen S. Mehler, M.A., Director of Research Land of Osiris Research Project, residing in Lafayette, Colorado, USA, issued an opinion letter on Napoleon's Talisman. Mr. Mehler, at that time, had already attained over 40 years' experience as an independent Egyptologist and prehistorian and was a past Staff Research Scientist for the Rosicrucian Order, AMORC, in San Jose, California from 1978-1980.

The final paragraph of this letter states:

I am convinced by the research and supporting documents provided to me by Randy Jensen that this piece [Napoleon's Talisman] was indeed commissioned by Napoleon Bonaparte as a gift for himself. Napoleon's connection to both the Masons and Rosicrucians and his great interest in Masonic symbolism has been confirmed by my research. I believe this crystal sphinx to be a legitimate artifact of the 19th century commissioned by Napoleon Bonaparte to commemorate his 33rd birthday.

THE PROBABILITY ANALYSIS

Dr. Shih-Chuan Cheng, Professor, Department of Mathematics, Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska, has reviewed an early draft of Mr. Jensen's paper and issued a Probability Analysis of the Jeweled Sphinx. This probability analysis was performed before factors 1 (comparison to Napoleon's Rosicrucian medal) and 2 (the silver content) were obtained. Even without these two key facts, Dr. Cheng's probability analysis indicates that there is a 1 in 44,100,722,636,800 (1 in 44.1 trillion) chance the Talisman was not owned by Napoleon Bonaparte. Therefore, there is overwhelming mathematical evidence that the Talisman belonged to Bonaparte.

CODING IN THE TALISMAN

To unlock the secret coding of the Talisman contained in the distinct pattern of rubies, you have to understand the Tarot code. The Tarot code can be traced back to the Egyptian schools of approximately 1500BC.³ The Tarot is a deck of 21 pictorial cards and a blank card. Each card in the Tarot deck was numbered and themed ("3" = Empress, "4" = Emperor, "6" = Lovers, etc.).

The decoding of the Talisman is fully described on pages 5 - 10 of Mr. Jensen's paper. The coding within the Talisman of the date of Napoleon's 33rd birthday and same date of his coronation as lifetime Consulate of France (August 15, 1802), Napoleon's and Josephine's initials (NB and JB), Emperor, Empress, Lovers, etc. are all strong circumstantial evidence that the Talisman belonged to Napoleon.

³ Knight, Christopher and Robert Lomas The Hiram Key Beverly, Massachusetts: Fair Winds Press 1996. This conclusion is presented on pages 321-22.

CONCLUSION

After reading Mr. Jensen's full paper on this subject and independently researching his key findings, it is my legal opinion that the facts enumerated above would provide a court of law with the necessary evidence to find that, beyond a shadow of a doubt, mathematical certainty has replaced the need for provenance to authenticate an antiquity and that this item is, indeed, the Talisman of Napoleon Bonaparte.



DAVID C. NELSON

Phone: 402.392.1250 Fax: 402.392.0816

dnelson@akclaw.com

8712 West Dodge Road, Suite 300

Omaha, Nebraska 68114-3450



**ABRAHAMAS
KASLOW &
CASSMAN LLP**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW



CONCLUSION

We have fully decoded an item that was previously unknown to historians and scholars. This crystal sphinx atop a silver base encrusted with 114 precious stones is coded with the initials of Napoleon Bonaparte, Josephine Bonaparte, and the date of Napoleon's 33rd birthday, August 15, 1802. This day was celebrated in Paris, and all of France, for not only Napoleon's birthday, but also his achievement of a Lifetime Consulship status and the one-year anniversary of the signing of the Concordat, an agreement with the Catholic Church.

Rosicrucian Tarot coding is featured extensively in Napoleon's talisman that is a tribute to his great love, Josephine, his trip to Egypt to uncover ancient esoteric mysteries, and his place as a great military and civic leader.

Napoleon patterned the look of the crystal sphinx atop his talisman after his favorite painting: the Mona Lisa. The sphinx represented Josephine in a "Mona Lisa" pose as the embodiment of the goddess Isis.

We have also fully decoded, for the first time, the only previously known talisman of Napoleon's: The Napoleon Rosicrucian Medal. This priceless artifact was unfortunately stolen in Australia in 2014.

The Napoleon Rosicrucian Medal is also coded with "21 and a blank" Tarot coding and we have shown how the Talisman of Napoleon shares 10 remarkable similarities with the Napoleon Rosicrucian Medal.

We have used the hard science of mathematics, specifically, probability analysis, to prove that there is a 0% chance that the crystal sphinx is anything other than the Talisman of Napoleon. We have confirmed our findings through a state-of-the-art silver analysis using x-ray fluorescence; and we have the confirmation of our results by Stephen Mehler, a leading Egyptologist, crystal expert, and former Rosicrucian historian.

A legal investigation, led by attorney David C. Nelson of Abrahams Kaslow & Cassman LLP, into the authenticity of the Talisman of Napoleon has concluded that the information we have presented provides a court of law with the necessary evidence to find that without a shadow of a doubt this artifact is, indeed, the Talisman of Napoleon Bonaparte.

During the course of our investigation, we have been afforded a glimpse into the personal life of one of history's most polarizing figures, revealing some of the breadth and depth of the iconic personality of Napoleon Bonaparte.

NOTES

1. Knight, Christopher and Robert Lomas The Hiram Key Beverly, Massachusetts: Fair Winds Press 1996 This conclusion is presented on pages 321-322.
2. Hall, Manly P. The Secret Teachings of All Ages Los Angeles: The Philosophical Research Society, Inc. 1988 pages 129-130
3. Hall, page 130; also, Wasserman, James. The Mystery Traditions Rochester, Vermont: Destiny Books 2005 pages 124-125 (pictures the Marseilles Tarot Deck from 1748 France)

4. These pieces of coded jewelry are pictured at www.sentimentaljewelry.blogspot. In the classic book, French Jewelry of the Nineteenth Century, written by Henri Vever in 1906, he states (page 118): "Some jewels were created independently of fashion, in a manner of speaking, and survived every fashion: their chief merit lay in their sentimental associations and in their value as keepsakes. During the Consulate and the Empire, countless jewels were produced along these lines, decorated with hair or stones with symbolic meaning."

Vever, referring to jewelry from Napoleon's Consulate and Empire periods, goes on to state on page 123: "As in the previous century, charms were still fashionable for men; they wore their watch attached to a single silk cord or ribbon that emerged from the trouser fob, beneath the waistcoat; a frequently bulky assortment of charms was suspended from this."

Vever adds (page 16), "Sadly, visual source material (from this period) is rare; nearly all the important jewels of the period have been dispersed, broken up or melted down as a result of political upheavals and the relentless march of fashion. Even the Crown Jewels have not survived this universal fate: almost without exception they have been remounted on several occasions, most notably for the coronations of those sovereigns who have succeeded to the French throne. Therefore, not even one of the numerous jewels ordered by Napoleon for his coronation and wedding to Marie-Louise has survived to this day."

Napoleon also used Tarot coding in a ceremonial collar he wore while serving as Master of a Rosicrucian Order jurisdiction in Paris. See the collar at: www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Mystical_Order_Rosae_Crucis The coding of "two", "four", and "eight" represents that Napoleon rules with Justice and Wisdom. The connection between Tarot and the Rosicrucians is explored by Manly P. Hall in The Secret Teachings of All Ages. On page 129, he states, "The Tarot is undoubtedly a vital element in Rosicrucian symbolism, possibly the very book of universal knowledge which the members of the order claimed to possess." As an interesting side note, Napoleon appointed his four brothers to prominent Masonic positions.

5. DeLorme, Eleanor P. Josephine as Patroness of the Arts September 2002
Home and Garden Publications
www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m1026/is_3_162/ai_91088121/print?tag=artBody;coll
6. Schom, Alan. Napoleon Bonaparte New York: HarperCollins Publishers 1998 page 261
7. Hall, page 131; Wasserman, James. Instructions for Aleister Crowley's Thoth Tarot Deck
Stamford, Connecticut: U.S. Games Systems, Inc. 1983 page 8
8. Emoto, Masaru. The Hidden Messages in Water
Hillsboro, Oregon: Beyond Words Publishing 2004
9. Napoleon's last words were "France, the Army, the Head of the Army, Josephine."
10. Emmanuel-Augustin-Dieudonnes-Joseph, comte de Las Cases Le Memorial de Saint-Helene
French first published 1822
11. Bourrienne, Louis Antoine Fauvelet de. Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte Four Volumes
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons 1912 page 158
12. Many of the founders of the United States, including George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, were members of the Masonic Order. Thomas Jefferson was the Imperator of the Rosicrucian Order before his presidency and had close ties to high level Masons. Jefferson had spent the years 1785-1789 as minister to France before he was President. As President, Jefferson acquired the "Louisiana Purchase" from Napoleon in 1803. Jefferson's famous home, the Monticello, was coded with the same Tarot coding as the Sphinx. As an example, the front of Jefferson's home has six steps leading up to the porch supported by four large pillars. "Six" is Tarot for "Love" and "four" is Tarot for "Emperor" or leader. The rear has seven steps leading up to a porch with six pillars. "Seven" is Tarot for "victorious warrior" and again, "six" is Tarot for "Love." Also, there are 13 total steps (even though the ground and floor heights are the same at the front and rear of the home!); "13" is Tarot for "Death"--death of the old regime (English rule) and hence, rebirth of the new--in this case, the United States of America! There were 13 original states in part because this was an important Masonic symbol. The highest level of Masonry is the 33rd degree and Jefferson's Monticello is 33 yards wide and has 33 rooms. Jefferson is saying to the astute visitor of his home that here resides a man with vast knowledge, a victorious leader who loves his home and country and who has helped to "birth" or create a new nation.
13. Hall, page 199
14. Huson, Paul. Mystical Origins of the Tarot Rochester, Vermont: Destiny Books 2004 page 55

15. Gebelin, Antoine de Le Monde Primitif Paris: L'Auteur 1779
16. The massive Description de l'Egypte was published in 23 volumes between the years 1809-1828 by the French government.
17. Nouvel-Kammerer, Odile Symbols of Power: Napoleon and the Art of the Empire Style 1800-1815 New York: Abrams 2007
18. McLynn, Frank Napoleon New York: Arcade Publishing, Inc. 2002 page 290
19. Dominique Vivant Denon acted as Napoleon's art advisor.
20. Hancock, Graham and Robert Bauval Talisman London: Element/HarperCollins 2004 pages 412-413
21. Hancock, Graham and Robert Bauval Talisman page 412
22. Hancock, Graham and Robert Bauval Talisman page 412
23. Hancock, Graham and Robert Bauval Talisman page 402
24. Rosicrucian historian Stephen Mehler confirmed this connection.
25. Mona Lisa timeline: http://www.pbs.org/treasuresoftheworld/mona_lisa/mlevel_1/mtimeline.html
26. <https://regencyredingote.wordpress.com/2010/07/02/napoleon-slept-with-mona-lisa/>
27. In a New York Times article Rome Enjoys Two Gatherings of Masterworks, by Canova and Bernini January 8, 2008, critic Roderick Conway Morris states "Canova was inspired as much by painting as by previous sculpture, and applied his genius to emulating the painter's illusionist effects in stone."
28. <http://www.trekearth.com/gallery/Europe/France/East/Alsace/Strasbourg/photo1295905.htm>
29. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/6737909.stm>
30. <http://www.crystalvaults.com/talismans> Lecouteux, Claude The High Magic of Talismans and Amulets Inner Traditions 2014
31. <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2014-04-15/rare-napoleon-artefacts-stolen-from-historic-homestead-victoria/5391160>
<http://johntyrrell.blogspot.com/2014/04/theft-of-napoleon-memorabilia-from.html>
32. The Briars Museum staff, Mt. Martha, Australia 3934 VIC, 03 5974 3686

33. The Briars Museum staff
34. The Briars Museum staff
35. The Briars Museum staff
36. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bennu>
37. Pieter Hegeman II of Lancaster, Pennsylvania states that his deceased father, a landscape gardener, dug this item up at a depth of about 15 feet near Noordwijk, Netherlands when he was a teenager (born 1922). Noordwijk borders Amsterdam on the North where the Royal Palace was occupied by Napoleon's brother, Louis Napoleon, and Josephine's daughter, Hortense, from 1808-1810.
38. <http://www.silvercollection.it/frenchhallmarks.html>
<http://gaukartifact.com/2013/03/11/french-silver-hallmarks-makers/>
39. <http://www.collectorsweekly.com/sterling-silver/french>
40. <http://www.collectorsweekly.com/sterling-silver/french>

"The Emperor said that the desert had always held a special attraction for him. He had never crossed it without a certain emotion. To him, it was the symbol of immensity, he said. It showed no limits, it had neither beginning nor end: it was a motionless ocean. This spectacle was pleasing to his imagination. And he took pleasure in pointing out that Napoleon means "desert lion."

--Las Cases, 1816

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abbott, John S. C. Confidential Correspondence of the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Josephine New York: Mason Brothers 1856
- Bonaparte, Napoleon and J. Christopher Herold. Mind of Napoleon: A Selection of his Written and Spoken Words New York: Columbia University Press 1955
- Bonaparte, Napoleon. Napoleon's Memoirs Two Volumes Great Britain: The Golden Cockerel Press 1945
- Bourrienne, Louis Antoine Fauvelet de. Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte Four Volumes New York: Charles Scribner's Sons 1912
- Bushby, Tony. The Secret in the Bible Palo Alto, California: Stanford Publishing Group/Joshua Books 2003
- Castle, Alison. Stanley Kubrick's "Napoleon" The Greatest Movie Never Made Koln, Germany: Taschen 2009
- Cole, Juan. Napoleon's Egypt: Invading the Middle East New York: Palgrave Macmillan 2007
- Deschamps, Madeleine. Empire New York: Abbeville Press 1994
- Franceschi, General Michel and Ben Weider The Wars Against Napoleon: Debunking the Myth of the Napoleonic Wars New York: Savas Beatie LLC 2008
- Gebelin, Antoine Court de. Le Monde Primitif Paris: l'Auteur 1779
- Gengembre, Gerard. Napoleon: The Immortal Emperor New York: The Vendome Press 2003
- Hall, Manley P. The Secret Teachings of All Ages Los Angeles: The Philosophical Research Society 1988
- Hancock, Graham and Robert Bauval. Talisman London: Element/HarperCollins 2004
- Hart, Charles Henry and Edward Biddle. Memoirs of the Life and Works of Jean Antoine Houdon: The Sculptor of Voltaire and of Washington Philadelphia, Printed for the Authors 1911
- Herold, J. Christopher. Bonaparte in Egypt New York: Harper & Row 1962
- Hortense, Queen. Memoirs of Queen Hortense Two Volumes New York: Cosmopolitan Book Corporation 1927
- Howard, John Eldred. Letters & Documents of Napoleon London: The Cresset Press 1961

- Huson, Paul. Mystical Origins of the Tarot Rochester, Vermont: Destiny Books 2004
- Josephine, Consort. Memoirs of Empress Josephine New York: A. L. Fowle 1900
- Knapton, Ernest John. Empress Josephine Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press 1963
- Knight, Christopher and Robert Lomas The Hiram Key Beverly, Massachusetts: Fair Winds Press 1996
- Markham, Felix. Napoleon New York: New American Library 1963
- Markham, J. David. Napoleon's Road to Glory: Triumphs, Defeats & Immortality London: Brassey's 2003
- Markham, J. David. The Road to St. Helena: Napoleon After Waterloo UK: Pen & Sword Military 2008
- Nouvel-Kammerer, Odile. Symbols of Power: Napoleon and the Art of the Empire Style 1800-1815 New York: Abrams 2007
- Pike, Albert. Morals and Dogma of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry Richmond Virginia: L. H. Jenkins 1927
- Poulet, Anne L. Jean-Antoine Houdon: Sculptor of the Enlightenment Chicago: University of Chicago Press 2004
- Raulet, Sylvie. Rock Crystal Treasures New York: The Vendome Press 1999
- Remusat, Madame de. Memoirs of Empress Josephine New York: P. F. Collier & Son 1910
- Russell, Terence M. The Discovery of Egypt: Vivant Denon's Travels with Napoleon's Army Stroud, UK: Sutton Publishing 2005
- Vever, Henri. French Jewelry of the Nineteenth Century Translated by Katherine Purcell London: Thames & Hudson Ltd. 2001
- Wasserman, James. The Mystery Traditions Rochester, Vermont: Destiny Books 2005
- Wasserman, James. The Secrets of Masonic Washington Rochester, Vermont: Destiny Books 2008

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- 1) **What is the Talisman of Napoleon?**
A. The Talisman of Napoleon is a good luck charm that belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte who ruled France from 1799-1815. Napoleon used this amulet from 1802-1811, at the height of his power.
- 2) **Why is there a sphinx on the top of the Talisman?**
A. Napoleon spent a year in Egypt and personally saw the Sphinx and the Great Pyramid, which had a special significance to him.
- 3) **Why is the Talisman decorated with so many jewels?**
A. The jewels are arranged in a complex of secret codes significant to Napoleon.
- 4) **What is all the coding on the Talisman about?**
A. The intricate coding reflects certain important people, places, and events in the life of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1802.
- 5) **Why is the base of the Talisman made of silver and not gold?**
A. Silver held a special significance to the Egyptians and thus fit the overall theme of the piece.
- 6) **How big is the Talisman?**
A. The Talisman is 50 millimeters or 2 inches long, fits in your pocket, and weighs 97 grams.
- 7) **When was it determined that this Talisman belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte?**
A. In 2008; the decoding of the Talisman of Napoleon took six years and was completed in 2011.
- 8) **Are there historical documents that link this jeweled sphinx to Napoleon Bonaparte?**
A. None that have been found. It stands to reason that any documentation relating to the creation of the Talisman of Napoleon would have been intentionally destroyed to preserve its secrets.
- 9) **Are there facts or other information that line up in support of the Talisman NOT belonging to Napoleon Bonaparte?**
A. No.
- 10) **Did Napoleon Bonaparte put his name on the Talisman?**
A. Napoleon coded both his initials "NB" and Josephine's initials "JB" as well as the date of his 33rd birthday, August 15, 1802, into the Talisman.
- 11) **Are there any hallmarks or maker's marks on the Talisman?**
A. No. Hallmarks were required by French law on all silver items starting in 1260, and shortly thereafter in the other European countries. Only Royal jewelry was exempt.

12) **What is the connection between the Talisman & secret societies?**

A. During this era, memberships in secret societies were commonplace. The Talisman exhibits extensive “Tarot” coding used by the “Rosicrucians.”

13) **Are all the stones in the Talisman real?**

A. Yes. Many historical objects encrusted with jewels have had their real stones replaced with imitation stones over the years. This piece has all 114 original stones completely intact. Other items of coded Napoleonic jewelry have had their real jewels replaced, including the priceless Napoleon Rosicrucian Medal.

14) **What are the most interesting connections related to the Talisman of Napoleon?**

A. The Talisman of Napoleon is connected to many interesting people, places, and things, including:

- Leonardo da Vinci and the Mona Lisa
- the Sphinx and ancient Egypt
- the Louvre
- the “Empire Style” of art & architecture---started by Napoleon with his visit to Egypt
- “Love” as in the iconic love affair of Napoleon & Josephine
- the fascinating world of codes, secret societies, and esoteric knowledge

- Thomas Jefferson, with whom Napoleon transacted the largest land purchase of all time (The Louisiana Purchase in 1803) and who shared Napoleon’s love of codes and membership in the Rosicrucian secret society

- Jean-Antoine Houdon, who is considered one of the greatest sculptors of all time
- Gaspard Monge, the father of descriptive geometry
- France, and particularly Paris---the “City of Love”
- Royal jewelry, especially “Consulate” era Royal jewelry (1800-1804) which is exceedingly rare

- Ian Fleming, the creator of James Bond, agent 007, in fiction and the movies, who named his television counterpart “Napoleon Solo” as homage to Napoleon Bonaparte

15) **What is the value of the Talisman of Napoleon Bonaparte?**

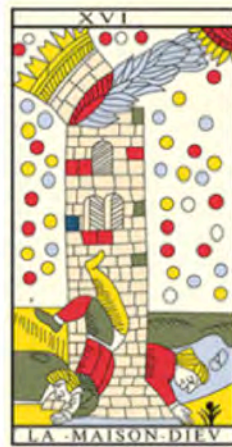
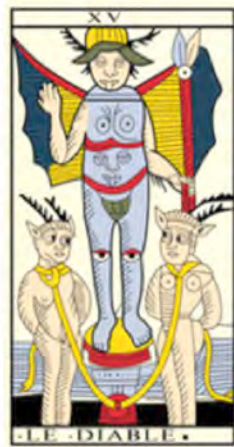
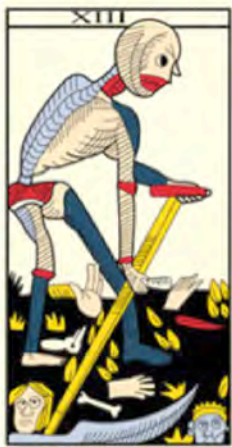
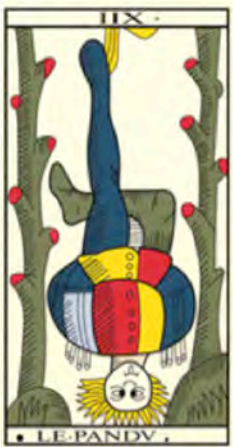
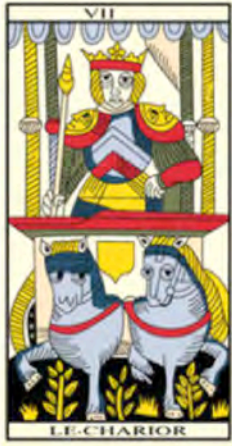
A. It is difficult to arrive at an exact value; celebrity antique appraiser, Dr. Lori (Verderame), has gone on public record to say that examining the Talisman was one of the highlights of her career, describing the Talisman as “priceless.”

For reference, the Mona Lisa, considered the World’s most valuable artwork, has been appraised at \$700 million and a previously lost Faberge egg, one of 50 eggs made by Carl Faberge in Russia in the late 1800s, sold in early 2014 for approximately \$33 million.

Appendix A

The Tarot Deck of Marseille France: Early 1700s

- 0) The Fool: initiate into the esoteric mysteries;
- 1) The Magician;
- 2) The Female Pope or High Priestess / Wisdom;
- 3) Empress;
- 4) Emperor;
- 5) The Pope or Hierophant;
- 6) The Lovers;
- 7) The Chariot / Victory;
- 8) Justice;
- 9) The Hermit;
- 10) The Wheel of Fortune / Fate;
- 11) Strength;
- 12) The Hanged Man;
- 13) Death (often unnamed);
- 14) Temperance;
- 15) The Devil;
- 16) The Tower;
- 17) The Star;
- 18) The Moon;
- 19) The Sun;
- 20) Judgment;
- 21) The World.



s.XVII
Jean Dodal
Tarot of Marseille
Arcane Deck
Reconstruction

by D. Cases
<http://dcases.deviantart.com/>

Appendix B



Napoleon's famous "hand in the jacket" pose was actually a sign of secret society membership seen in many portraits of members from this era. The Tarot coding of the clock in the background, "4:13" (Emperor, Death), translates to "Napoleon, the Emperor who changed France."

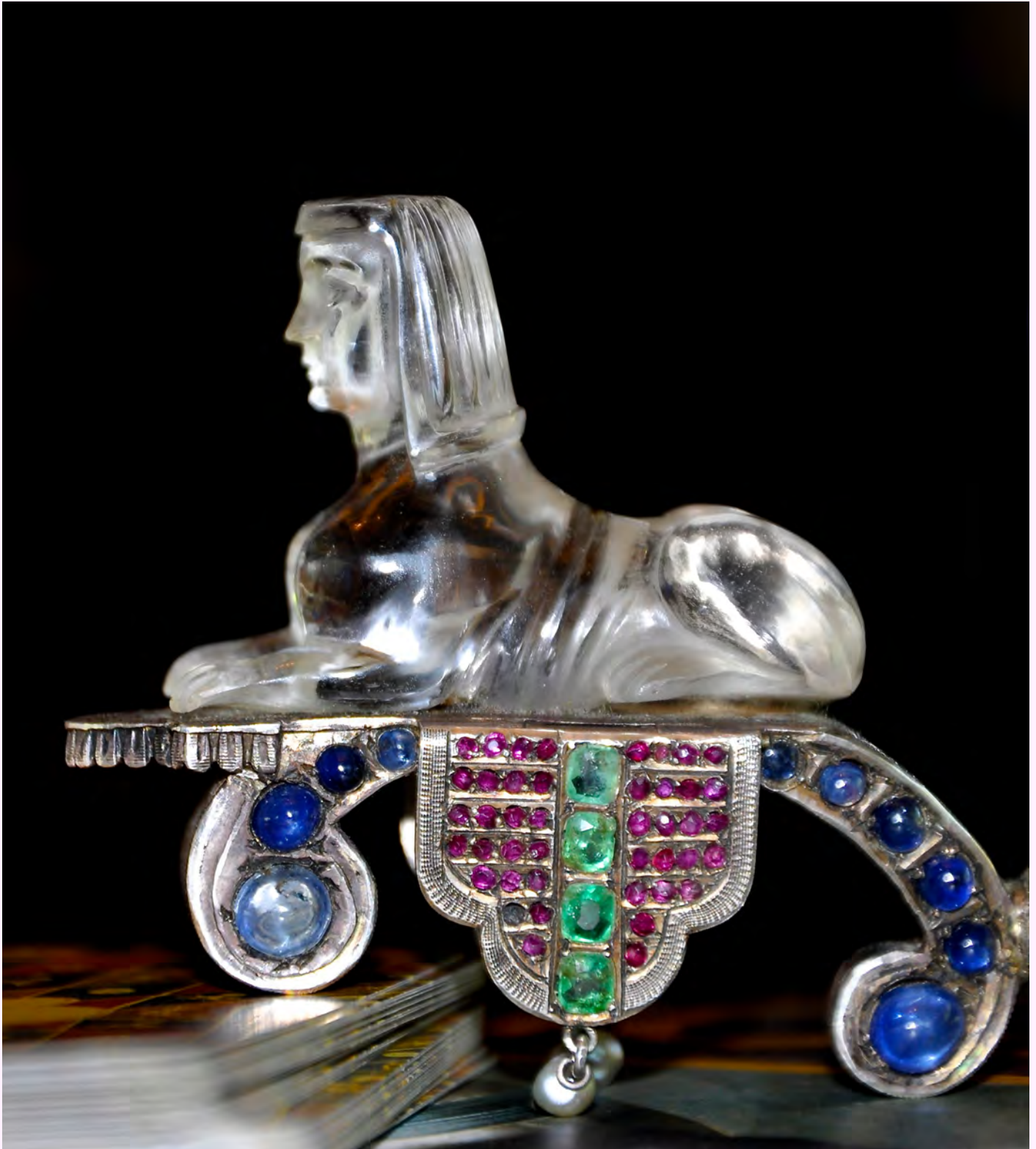
Appendix C

NAPOLEON ON HIS “HIDDEN” TREASURE:

“You wish to know Napoleon’s treasures? They are immense, you are right, but they are in the open for everyone to see. Here is their list: the great basins of Antwerp and Flushing, which are capable of accommodating whole fleets and of sheltering them when the sea freezes over; the hydraulic installations at Dunkirk, Le Havre, and Nice; the gigantic basin of Cherbourg; the naval installations at Venice; the fine roads from Antwerp to Amsterdam, from Mainz to Metz, from Bordeaux to Bayonne; the carriage roads over the Simplon, Mont-Cenis, and Mont-Genevre passes and the Corniche road, which open the Alps to access from four sides—this alone represents more than eight hundred million francs.”

“As for the mountain roads, they surpass all the Roman monuments in boldness, grandeur, labor, and ingenuity. The roads linking the Pyrenees with the Alps, Parma with La Spezia, Savona with Piedmont; the Pont d’Iena, Pont d’Austerlitz and Pont des Arts (three bridges in Paris); the bridges at Sevres, Tours, Roanne, Lyons, Turin, Bordeaux, Rouen; the bridges across the Isere and the Durance, etc.; the canal joining the Rhine to the Rhone by way of the Doubs, which links the Dutch ports with the Mediterranean; the Scheldt-Somme canal, linking Amsterdam and Paris; the Rance-Vilaine canal; the Arles canal; the Pavia canal and the Rhine canal; the draining of the swamps of Bourgoin, of the Cotentin peninsula, and of Rochefort; the restoration of most of the churches destroyed in the Revolution and the building of new ones; the creation of numerous industrial establishments to wipe out begging; the enlargement of the Louvre and the construction of public granaries, of the Bank of France, of the Ourcq canal; the municipal water system in Paris; the numerous drains, quays, embellishments, and monuments of that great capital; his labors in embellishing Rome; the revival of the Lyons manufactures; the creation of several hundred cotton-spinning and weaving plants employing several million workers; the accumulation of funds intended for the creation of four hundred beet-sugar factories; fifty million francs spent on repairing and embellishing the palaces of the Crown; sixty millions’ worth of furnishings in the Crown’s palaces in France, Holland, Turin, and Rome; sixty millions’ worth of crown diamonds, all bought with Napoleon’s money, including even the “Regent,” which he recovered from the Jews of Berlin, to whom it had been pawned for three millions; the Musee Napoleon (the Louvre), whose worth is estimated at more than four hundred million francs and which contains nothing but objects legitimately acquired, either by purchase or by virtue of peace treaties; several millions economized (to constitute a fund) for the encouragement of agriculture, which is the primary wealth of France; the institution of horse races; the introduction of Merino sheep; etc. All this constitutes a treasure of several billions that will endure for centuries.”

Appendix D



THE KEY THAT UNLOCKS THE SECRET CODE

Three of the four ruby panels have 21 rubies while the fourth panel of rubies, above on the left, has an empty hole and yet still has 21 rubies. The pattern of rubies is the same on both the left and right ruby panels. The empty ruby hole was designed to be empty.



NAPOLEON'S 33rd BIRTHDAY: AUGUST 15, 1802

The ruby panel shown above on the left has eight rows for August and 15 rubies, then a blank spot and two more rubies for August 15th, '02 (1802). This is followed by four rubies—Tarot coding for “Emperor.”

Appendix E

INTERESTING FACTS

Ian Fleming, creator of the James Bond 007 character of film and literature fame, was an avid fan of Napoleon Bonaparte.

As documented in Mike L. Sparks' "James Bond is Real" book, it was Ian Fleming who created the character "Napoleon Solo," portrayed by Robert Vaughn, for the famed 1960s TV series, "The Man from U.N.C.L.E." (1964-1968).



Ian Fleming named his James Bond television counterpart "Napoleon Solo" as homage to Napoleon Bonaparte whom he admired greatly. "SOLO" is coded by Fleming with an upside down 007!

Napoleon was mentioned prominently by Sean Connery in his role as James Bond, 007, in the very first James Bond movie, "Dr. No" (1962). The movie was shot on location in Jamaica, where Ian Fleming made his home.



The opening weekend for the release of the 2015 remake of "The Man from U.N.C.L.E." included Saturday, August 15th, Napoleon Bonaparte's 246th birthday.



Appendix F

OWNERSHIP HISTORY

1802-1811 Napoleon Bonaparte; Paris, France

1811-1938 Buried; Noordwijk, Netherlands

1938-1992 Pieter E. Hegeman; Netherlands & Lancaster, Pennsylvania, USA

1992-2005 Pieter E. Hegeman II; Lancaster, Pennsylvania, USA

2005-present Glenn Randall Jensen; Omaha, Nebraska metro area, USA

Glenn Randall Jensen, of 26 Carter Lake Club, Carter Lake, IA 51510, acquired this jeweled sphinx on February 3rd, 2005 in a FedEx shipment from Pieter E. Hegeman II of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Pieter E. Hegeman II inherited this jeweled sphinx from his father, Pieter E. Hegeman in 1992.

Pieter E. Hegeman II, born 1960, has served as the Chairman of the Park and Recreation Board in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania and operates Hegeman's Landscape and Tree Service, the business his father started in 1954.

Pieter E. Hegeman (1922-1992) was a landscape gardener born in the Netherlands and was a past President of the Lancaster County Garden Club from 1964-1968 and Lancaster County Gardener of the Year in 1968.

Pieter E. Hegeman II has stated that his father told him he had acquired the piece while landscape gardening when he was a teenager.

Pieter E. Hegeman II, 20 Tennyson D, Lancaster PA 17602, 717-295-1217,
Pieter2@comcast.net

Glenn Randall Jensen, 26 Carter Lake Club, Carter Lake, IA 51510,
712-796-7121, classicgolf@hotmail.com

ACQUISITION OF THE JEWELLED SPHINX

Glenn Randall Jensen, former owner of Classic Golf, Inc. in Omaha, Nebraska, acquired this jeweled sphinx on February 3, 2005 in a FedEx shipment from Pieter E. Hegeman II of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Hegeman traded the jeweled sphinx to Jensen for a new set of Ping golf clubs.

In an attempt to sell the jeweled sphinx, which he had inherited from his late father, Hegeman listed it on eBay in December 2004. The listing ran for one week without selling and Hegeman then relisted the jeweled sphinx. It was at this time that the trade between Glenn Randall Jensen and Pieter E. Hegeman II was negotiated.

See the attached, original eBay listing #4948458953 from December 5, 2004.

Also see the attached email correspondence between Jensen and Hegeman from 2009.

Pieter E. Hegeman II's father, Pieter E. Hegeman (1922-1992) was a landscape gardener born in the Netherlands who unearthed the jeweled sphinx when he was near Noordwijk, Netherlands. Pieter E. Hegeman moved to the USA and started Hegeman's Landscape and Tree Service in 1954. Hegeman was the President of the Lancaster County Garden Club from 1964 to 1968 and Lancaster County Gardener of the Year in 1968.

See the attached obituary for Pieter E. Hegeman.

Pieter E. Hegeman and his wife, Neeltje (1926-2001), also born in the Netherlands, had three children, two girls and a boy, Pieter E. Hegeman II.

Pieter E. Hegeman II, born 1960, has served as the Chairman of the Park and Recreation Board in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania and continues to operate Hegeman's Landscape and Tree Service, the business his father started in 1954.



[Back to home page](#)

Listed in category: [Jewelry & Watches](#) > [Fashion Jewelry](#) > [Other Items](#)

UNEARTHED,SAPPHIRE,EMERALD,RUBY,, EGYPTIAN, ASIAN??

Item number: 4948458953

Seller of this item? [Sign in](#) for your status

[Email to a friend](#)

Bidding has ended for this item. This item has been relisted.

[List an item like this](#) or buy a similar item below.

This item or one like it has been relisted.



Starting bid: **US \$1,500.00**
(Reserve not met)
Ended: Dec-15-04 14:09:26 PST
Start time: Dec-05-04 14:09:26 PST
History: [0 bids](#)
Item location: Lancaster, Pennsylvania United States

Seller information

[pietereh2](#) (447 ☆)
Feedback Score: 447
Positive Feedback: 99.6%
Member since Sep-10-99 in United States

[Read feedback comments](#)

[Add to Favorite Sellers](#)

[View seller's other items](#)

[Safe Buying Tips](#)

[Larger Picture](#)

Ships to: **Worldwide**
Shipping costs: Check item description and payment instructions or contact seller for details

[Shipping, payment details and return policy](#)

Financing available NEW!

Only \$63 per month if you use PayPal Buyer Credit. Subject to credit approval. US residents only. See repayment details.

[See details](#) | [Apply now](#)

Description ([revised](#))

THIS ARTIFACT WAS UNEARTHED BY MY FATHER IN THE NETHERLANDS WHEN HE WAS A TEENAGER,,AND HE WOULD BE 83 TODAY,,BUT IS DECEASED,,HE TOLD ME HE WAS DIGGING A DEEP TRENCH AND FOUND THIS ABOUT 15FEET DOWN,,WHEN THIS WAS FOUND JUST AS YOU SEE IT,,,,

IT MEASURES LITTLE OVER 4 INCHES LONG ALMOST 2 INCHES HIGH,IT HAS 8 EMERALD,,20 SAPHIRE,AND 100 RUBY ,,2 PEARL ,THE BASE IS MADE OUT OF HAND CARVED SILVER OR LOW KARAT GOLD I WAS TOLD,THE JEWELER DID NOT WANT TO SCRAPE IT OR ACID TEST IT AND NEITHER DID I,BUT IT IS HEAVY FOR ITS SIZE,THE CARVING IN THE BASE THE JEWELER WAS ALL DONE BY HAND AND HE SAID WOULD HAVE TAKEN WELL OVER A WEEK OR LONGER,,IT'S VERY DETAILED.

I HAVE OBTAINED THIS FROM MY PARENTS ESTATE AND I AM OFFERING THIS FOR THE FIRST TIME OR SHOWING THIS FOR THE FIRST TIME,,SO WHY NOT EBAY ,,

I HAVE NO IDEA WHAT THIS IS, HOW OLD ,WHAT IT BELONG TO,,OTHER THAN IT DOES NOT TAKE ROCKET SCIENCE TO FIGURE OUT IT WAS NOT CHEAP,,

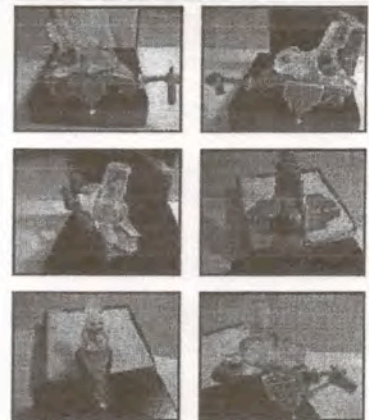
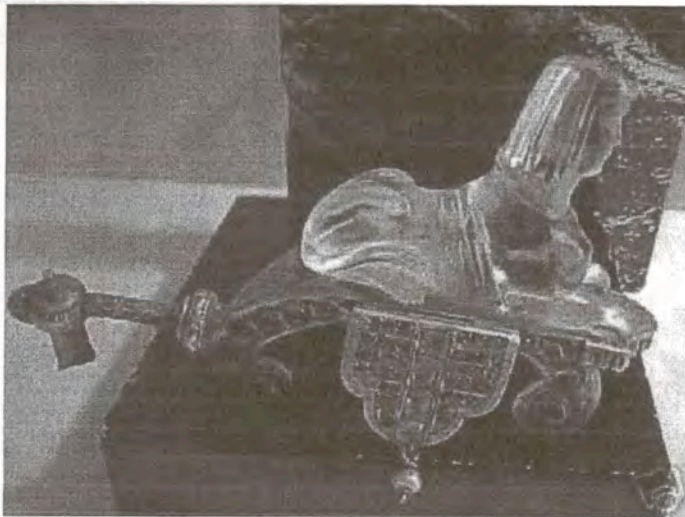
ALL THE STONES WERE CERTIFIED REAL ,AND THE TOP SPHINX IS MADE OUT OF QUARTZ OR SOMETHING AND HAND MADE AND VERY DETAILED,,

IF ANYBODY OUT THERE IN EBAY LAND WOULD HAVE ANY IDEA WHAT THIS IS ,,PLEASE EMAIL ME THANKYOU

PLEASE SERIOUS BIDDERS ONLY ,,

THANKYOU FOR YOUR TIME

Select a picture



FREE Counters and Services from Andale

Shipping, payment details and return policy

Services available

Check item description and payment instructions or contact seller for details.

Classic Golf

From: Randy Jensen [classicgolf@hotmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, October 05, 2011 12:58 PM
To: Randy Jensen
Subject: Original sphinx owner: emails/name , address, phone

Dear pieter2,

Hi, I traded some Ping golf clubs to you for a crystal sphinx about 4 years ago and I just wanted to know what city in the Netherlands was your father near when he dug up the sphinx.

Thanks, Randy Jensen

From: pieter2@comcast.net [mailto:pieter2@comcast.net]
Sent: Sunday, June 14, 2009 8:06 PM
To: rj@classicgolf.omhcoxmail.com
Subject: Re: You've received a message from an eBay member

Randy,
Good to hear from you, I still play with the clubs I got from you. Making any head way with the sphinx? My father unearthed it near Nordwijk where he was born after World War II, That's all I know and he is no longer with us so anymore info is gone with him. Please let me know when you find out anything else about . I sometimes regret trading it with you but I get sad when I looked at it and think of him gone.
What do you think its worth I hate to ask???
keep my updated,

Pete

----- Original Message -----

From: "Randy Jensen" <rj@classicgolf.omhcoxmail.com>
To: pieter2@comcast.net
Sent: Monday, June 15, 2009 10:30:43 AM GMT -05:00 US/Canada Eastern
Subject: RE: You've received a message from an eBay member

Pete, I do have some more information on the sphinx: there is a "Tarot" coding to the number and placement of jewels on the piece that indicates that the original owner was a member of a secret society (the Rosicrucians) and was quite influential. I am trying to find some documentation that might make finding out the original owner something more than a guess. I have spent several years researching all this! I had lost your original information and just found your eBay name the other day. If you would send me your name, address, and phone number again, I'll keep you in the loop on continuing developments! Thanks for the "Nordwijk" information!

Randy Jensen

From: pieter2@comcast.net [mailto:pieter2@comcast.net]
Sent: Monday, June 15, 2009 4:08 PM
To: Randy Jensen
Subject: Re: You've received a message from an eBay member

Randy,
Ok keep me posted.
Pieter Hegeman
20 Tennyson D
Lancaster, Pa. 17602
717--295-1217

Intelligencer Journal (Lancaster, PA) – March 13, 1992

Pieter E. Hegeman, leading landscape architect, was 69

Pieter E. Hegeman, 69, of 1825 Lincoln Highway East, died Thursday morning at home after a lengthy illness. A resident of Lancaster County since 1954, he was founder, owner and operator of Hegeman's Landscape and Tree Service of Lancaster until his retirement in 1984. His son, Pieter Hegeman II, has continued the business. He was president of the Men's Garden Club from 1964 to 1968, the Conestoga Valley Association from 1975 to 1977...

Lancaster New Era (PA) – March 13, 1992

Pieter E. Hegeman, landscape architect, environmentalist

Pieter E. Hegeman, a landscape architect who left behind his footprint both on the Lancaster County soil and in the minds of those he taught to appreciate nature, died Thursday morning at age 69. Hegeman died at his home at 1825 Lincoln Highway East after a lengthy illness. He was the husband of Neeltje Ketel Hegeman. A resident of Lancaster County since 1954, he was the founder, owner and operator of Hegeman's Landscape and Tree Service of Lancaster...

Intelligencer Journal (Lancaster, PA) – February 14, 2001

NEELTJE K. HEGEMAN, 74, HOMEMAKER

Neeltje K. "Nellie" Hegeman, 74, of 1825 Lincoln Highway East, died early Tuesday morning at Lancaster General Hospital after a long illness. A homemaker, Mrs. Hegeman was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Strasburg. She enjoyed sewing, traveling, bowling, and cooking. Born in Alphen A/D Rhine, Netherlands, she was the daughter of the late Marinus and Anna Schellingerhout Ketel. Her husband, Pieter E. Hegeman died in 1992...

ENDORSEMENTS & COMMENTS



Michael L. Sparks
paratroop2000@yahoo.com

10 December 2013

As a 30+ year U.S. military non and commissioned Airborne infantry officer, defense industry consultant, and futurist author (James Bond is Real, 2011), I highly endorse Randy Jensen's revelational and exciting work in unraveling the mysteries of the Napoleonic saga through decoding the hidden meanings and messages within his history, life--and remarkably—a recently recovered artifact.

Randy has not only recovered an incredible piece of personal jewelry that Napoleon himself made in honor of his beloved lady Josephine, he has decoded its artwork contained therein to deliver messages of love and devotion--and act as a timeless reminder that people in the pre-computer age were not only just as intelligent and brilliant as some are today, but they also had to hide their messages and warnings very subtly in art to evade retribution from the evil forces of their day.

Moreover, Randy has uncovered a direct connection between Napoleon Bonaparte and British spymaster Commander Ian Fleming of the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve (RNVR) and Military Intelligence Section 6-Secret Intelligence Service (MI6-SIS) fame who helped create the TV series *The Man from U.N.C.L.E.*---after launching the world-famous James Bond Agent 007 spy series in books and movies.

This connection is the name of Flemings' TV hero: *Napoleon Solo*, whose coded name references Napoleon Bonaparte as a 007 (SOLO upside down), revealing a man nearly all alone fighting a shadowy, world-wide criminal organization--a very real network that actually existed in Napoleon's time just as it does today--that led to the precious artifact being literally buried deep in the soil of Europe for generations. Randy has uncovered this critical clue to revealing the mystery of who was actually a true hero for the ages. A man who presents a lethal threat to the evil of yesterday and today--a man with a sharp mind who sees beyond the ordinary; a man that Ian Fleming knew intimately; a man that Fleming knew is REAL!



Michael L. Sparks

Home | U-M

A A A Text Size

ATHLETICS

The Wolverines' Wild Ride



Take a look at some amazing stats and behind-the-scenes photos from the Wolverines' heart-stopping drive to the 2013 NCAA Basketball Championship.

SUSTAINABILITY

Claws and Effect



We all know that the wolverine is a rare breed. But it's also a threatened species that needs our protection. Biologist Bridget Fahey, MS '97, is on the case at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

MOST COMMENTED

- [The Birth of "The Yellow and Blue"](#)
- [Documentary Bows on Hill](#)
- [In It to Win It with Al Storey](#)

HEALTH YOURSELF

Why is Behavior Change So Hard?



Victor Katch explores the process of changing

our habits and encourages readers to take his 30-day "Health Yourself Nutrition Pledge."

TALKING ABOUT WORDS

ARTS AND CULTURE

Heart and Antiques

BY J.D. BOOTH

April 15, 2013

[EMAIL](#) | [PRINT](#) | [COMMENT](#) | 0

0

There are at least two things that get under the skin of Dr. Lori Verderame, BA '87, when she sees an appraiser estimating the market value of a person's particular trash or treasure.

One is the scenario in which the appraiser is, in fact, a potential buyer, placing the "expert" in an obvious conflict of interest. The other is when the appraiser neglects to wear white gloves while touching the object in question. That's a clear sign of disrespect for the object and its history, says this university professor and former museum curator and director.

"Handling a piece without protection is a big problem," says Verderame, who is known simply as Dr. Lori to the art, antique, and history aficionados who comprise the long-established fan base called "the Dr. Lori Nation."

That "nation" has grown considerably since Dr. Lori joined the Discovery Channel's "Auction Kings" as the show's expert appraiser. The reality TV show, produced by Los Angeles-based Authentic Entertainment, is shot on location at an auction house north of Atlanta. It's just one of the outlets in which Dr. Lori demonstrates her extensive expertise—all while working to protect the interests of people who unknowingly possess valuable objects.

She discovered that protective tendency while first working at the Yale University Art Gallery and later at the Palmer Museum of Art at



Dr. Lori Verderame, BA '87

April 2013 | Home

An online magazine for alumni and friends of U-M.

Search Michigan Today

Search input field with a GO button

Follow us on



Letters to the Editor

Your U-M History

Alumni Notes

Alumni Books and Arts

Alumni Websites

Archives

U-M Resources
Maps, Events, and other helpful links

Michigan Stories
U-M publications

University Record

RSS

Sign Up For Michigan Today Monthly Email

Update your address

Contact Us

Unsubscribe

Nonplussed About a Guest Columnist?



Anne Curzan turns her column over to

graduating senior Nicholas Triantafillou this month. He details a semantic shift leaving many linguists nonplussed. Or are they?

TALKING ABOUT MOVIES

Ode to the Road



Frank Beaver sends news from the British Film

Institute, where he gets re-inspired by some of the greatest road pictures of all time.

ON CAMPUS

Into the Stacks



The University is home to more than 20 libraries

filled with some 13 million volumes. The U-M Alumni Association brings back memories of late nights in the stacks in this video that celebrates our beautiful spaces and amazing collections.

Penn State University, where in 1996 she earned her doctorate in the history of art and architecture.

One day she was approached by a victim of one of the most egregious offenses in her business: An unscrupulous appraiser had set the value of an object very low and subsequently purchased that object from the unwitting owner.

"It's actually the reason I got involved in appraising art and antiques," Dr. Lori says. "A 75-year-old woman had sold an historic document to an appraiser who gave her \$50 for it. It turned out to be worth \$50,000 and she had come to the museum to see if she had any recourse."

Sadly, no.

It was then Dr. Lori had an epiphany: "I wonder if there are any other [victims] like that?"

Oh yeah there were.

To Serve and Protect

Since that encounter, Dr. Lori has taught audiences about identifying valuable antiques and family heirlooms through her Antique Appraisal Comedy Show.



Dr. Lori appraises antiques on the spot and teaches audiences how to identify valuable pieces.

Over more than a decade, she developed a dedicated audience across multiple channels, including fans who buy tickets to her live stage shows and cruise ship performances. It's an energized and varied career that allows her to do what she loves most: educate people about the precious and historic items gathering dust in their closets.

"I hear people's stories, their family histories, and listen with empathy when they've been ripped off," she says.

Fortunately, many of her encounters do end happily. Like the time a man tore open the back of a chair he planned to re-upholster. Beneath the fabric was a pastel painting by the French impressionist Edgar Degas. It was authentic and worth \$100,000.

Another time, Dr. Lori tagged a weathervane as being worth \$15,000. The owner had removed it from his property in Louisville, Ky. That piece of farmland was in foreclosure and the appraiser's information helped save his family homestead.

And then there was the crystal talisman in the form of a sphinx encrusted with gems. The piece, once owned by Napoleon Bonaparte, belonged to a man who had traded a set of golf clubs for it. He clearly got the better end of that deal as the talisman was priceless.

On the Market

In the course of just one year, this resident of Bucks County, Penn., will evaluate some 20,000 objects at more than 150 events around the globe. She performs in-home appraisals with private clients, writes a column syndicated to more than 400 publications worldwide (reaching nearly 10 million readers a month), and produces a blog for Lifetime television.



Dr. Lori prepares for a demonstration by Paul Brown on the set of the Discovery Channel's "Auction Kings."

In addition to her role on "Auction Kings," which she joined at the beginning of season three, she has been featured on "The Tonight Show with Jay Leno," "The Daily Show with Jon Stewart," and "Anderson Cooper Live."

Dr. Lori does all of this while coping with two parents suffering from Alzheimer's Disease. It was her father, she says, who inspired her initial love of history and antiques. The World War II veteran served as a combat medic in the Pacific Theater before pursuing a career in business and a hobby in collecting art, antiques, and other artifacts.

"I was always surrounded by antiques, yard sales, old stuff," she says, reflecting on happier times. "As the youngest of three daughters, I was 'my father's son,' always in the garage and tagging along with him antiques."

Tell it Like it Is

Inspired by those early years in her dad's garage and at New England's many flea markets, this Connecticut native chose to pursue her doctorate after first earning an undergraduate degree in history at U-M. She picked Michigan for two basic reasons: "It's one of the best history schools in the nation—and it wasn't in Connecticut."

No-nonsense comments like these showcase this antique appraiser's most endearing quality: honesty. It's not always pretty, but it is very entertaining, and it has served her well in the Dr. Lori

Nation and beyond.

"People know I'm going to tell them the truth," she says. "I know how to work with aging objects and how to highlight their fascinating history. And, there's fun and laughter involved in all of it."

Once in a while there's even a genuine thrill.

"This has been a super roller coaster ride," Dr. Lori says, "and I have a front-row seat."

Like

6 people like this.

[Click for comments >>](#)

J.D. Booth J.D. Booth is a freelance journalist/writer whose greatest professional joy is being able to coax great stories from people and bringing those tales and ideas to life. He can be reached by e-mail (jd@jdbooth.com) or phone at (313) 254-4599.

COPYRIGHT © 2007-13 THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
U-M HOME | U-M NEWS | DESIGN BY MICHIGAN CREATIVE
[ABOUT MICHIGAN TODAY](#) | [PRIVACY STATEMENT](#) | [NON-DISCRIMINATION POLICY](#)

BRENDA FORMAN

MCLEAN, VIRGINIA

WEBSITE: BRENDAFORMAN.COM

Mr. Randy Jensen has asked for my assessment of his research on the jeweled crystal sphinx talisman that he believes may have been commissioned and owned by Napoleon Bonaparte.

Mr. Jensen asked me this because I am an established jewelry historian. For several years now, I have taught a full-length course on the history of jewelry in various places (e.g., the George Washington University Certificate Program in Fine Arts and Appraisal). I have also lectured widely on individual subjects in that field, appearing on prestigious podiums such as the Smithsonian Campus on the Mall, the San Antonio Museum of Art, Hillwood Museum and Gardens, and the National Association of Jewelry Appraisers.

I translated all three volumes of Henri Vever's seminal work, *La bijouterie française au 19^{ème} siècle* (In English, *French Jewelry in the 19th Century*) from the original French into English. My translation was published by Antiquorum Auctioneers in 2001.

I find Mr. Jensen's research very intriguing, notably in the manner in which he has drawn an interesting and convincing link between the pattern of the jewels on the sphinx and the lore of the tarot.

I consider this a most fruitful line of inquiry. "Official" histories too often choose to avoid their subjects' interest in the occult, possibly considering such subjects to be outside the realm of historic accuracy (and perhaps a little less than "respectable"?). Yet interest in the "occult," including but far from limited to the tarot, has been an aspect of human thought for probably all of human existence. Pick your historical period and you will find numerous practitioners of what we would now dismiss as the "occult." The *haruspices* of ancient Rome were consulted by all levels of society, up to and including the Emperors. The alchemists of later centuries fanatically pursued "phlogiston" and the Philosopher's Stone – a most fashionable obsession at the time. Meanwhile, astrology has endured for millennia and remains vibrantly alive in our own day. It is worth remembering that Sir Isaac Newton, that greatest of scientists, was a dedicated alchemist. It is also worth noting that a presence whom Napoleon himself called the "Red Man" visited him before battles to assure him of victory. (The Red Man warned him not to attack Russia, a warning Napoleon ignored with what disastrous results we know.)

In short, humanity's veneration of what modern thought and belief regard as "reasonable" or "logical" can prove quite thin. Thus, to connect Napoleon Bonaparte with the tarot and to see its symbolism in the jewels on this beautiful object makes a good deal of sense.

Lucky charms and talismans go back to ancient Egypt and probably far beyond. They can be costly and beautiful, but they are essentially occult objects, endowed by their possessors with supernatural attributes and valued for the good fortune they are expected to bring. Mr. Jensen's sphinx is readily placed in that ancestral line. Its gems attest to its beauty and costliness; but it acquires "occult" abilities to attract good fortune by the tarot symbolism coded into it, as Mr. Jensen has so ingeniously deduced.

Comments on Napoleon's Talisman

"It is fascinating stuff." ---Rafe Blaufarb, Florida State University, Professor of Napoleonic studies

"It is a spectacular object and rather lovely." ---Geraldine Beskin, The Atlantis Bookshop

"...unique...incredibly fascinating...thank you for showing me your wonderful antique treasure." ---Susan Jacques, President and CEO, Borsheim's Fine Jewelry & Gifts

"...excellent research into the piece..." ---Stephen Mehler, author & Rosicrucian researcher

"...a fabulous piece..." ---Philip Weiss, Weiss Auctions

"That is fantastic!!" ---Carmi Camicata, My Napoleon Obsession blogsite editor

"...a fascinating history!" ---Leslie Roskind, Director of Jewelry, Christie's Auctions

"I can't believe this!! The piece is absolutely beautiful!!" ---Mary Nelson, Omaha Morning Blend, KMTV

"That's a great bit of research. Very interesting read." ---Ralph Livingston III, author

"...extremely fascinating..." ---Sabine Oelmann

"A fascinating article!" ---Robert Burnham, editor www.napoleon-series.org

"An interesting artifact indeed..." ---Bron Lipkin, antiquities expert

"A most unusual...artifact the like of which I have never seen before." ---Robin Bates, Napoleonic collections expert

"Very impressive..." ---Dr. Gary Wiren

"Wow! Excellent work. I have devoted myself to the study of the Tarot and I can assure you that person did a job!" ---John Keller, Tarot researcher

"That is some impressive research!" ---Andrew Brunk, Brunk Auctions

"This is fascinating. It is intriguing." ---James Wasserman, author of Secrets of Masonic Washington

"What a singularly amazing work of art! Your research is impressive." ---Holly Hackwith, ISA

Appendix H

Glenn Randall Jensen

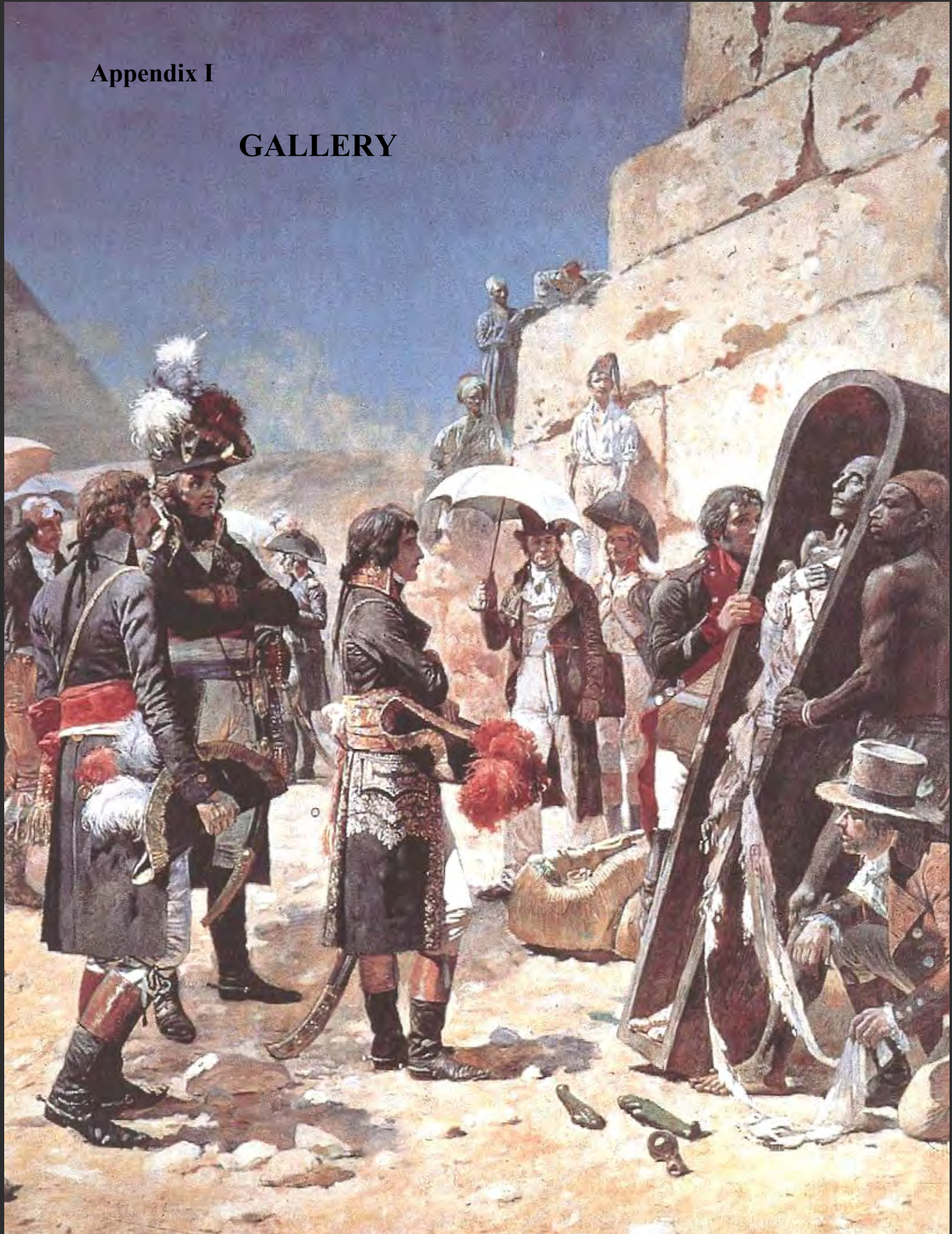
- Randy graduated with honors from Creighton University in 1977.
- Randy is a former member of MENSA.
- Randy owned and operated Classic Golf at 4617 Dodge St., Omaha NE, USA for 25 years.
- During that time Randy established himself as one of the worlds leading authorities on antique golf clubs, golf memorabilia, and their values.
- Randy also found time to win: eight National Hickory Championships, two Scottish Hickory Championships, seven Golf Collectors Society World Championships, two Canadian Hickory Golf Championships, and 19 Heart-of-America Hickory Golf Championships. These tournaments are played with antique wood shaft golf clubs that are 100 years old.
- Randy has been famously referred to in print as “The Tiger Woods of Hickory Golf.”
- Randy is a published author with his classic book “Playing Hickory Golf.”
- Randy was a founding member of the Society of Hickory Golfers which now oversees Hickory Golf Championships in the USA, Scotland, England, Sweden, Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Australia, and Japan--- just to name a few!
- Randy holds the world record for the most holes of hickory golf played in one day: 409 holes of golf!
- In addition to this, Randy is an expert on esoteric subject matter, having read over 300 books on this and related topics.
- Randy has owned the Talisman of Napoleon since February 3rd, 2005.
- It took Randy three years to determine that the Talisman was produced by Napoleon Bonaparte.

- It took Randy six years to fully decode the Talisman.
- During those six years of research, Randy's efforts averaged more than 40 hours per week and took him to several countries around the World.
- Randy's library on Napoleon has over 100 books that he has read.
- Randy has gotten some of the world's leading experts to corroborate his amazing research findings on the Talisman of Napoleon.
- Randy's research has been published on the World's foremost Napoleonic research website: www.napoleon-series.org on three different occasions, most recently on September 15th, 2014. The Napoleon Series draws 10,000 visitors a day to their website and had over 9 million downloads of information to users Worldwide last year.



Appendix I

GALLERY















IN THE WORDS OF NAPOLEON...

“Nobody is so stupid as not to be good for something.”

“I defy anyone to trick me. Men would have to be exceptional rascals to be as bad as I assume them to be.”

“I start out by believing the worst.”

“Be successful! I judge men only by the results of their actions.”

“Men are moved by two levers only: fear and self-interest.”

“Love should be a pleasure, not a torment.”

“The gentle emotions of love, Cupid’s treacherous arrows, are poisoned, it is said, but we take pleasure in pain, we do not want to be cured. Indeed, having tasted the sensations, the drunkenness of love, we dread the horrible solitude of the heart, the emptiness of feeling.”

“Women are always much better or much worse than men.”

“Marriage should be forbidden to individuals who have known each other for less than six months.”

“Show a watch to a savage, and he will think it has a soul.”

“Wanting to be an atheist does not make you one.”

“If I had to have a religion, I should adore the sun, for it is the sun that fertilizes everything; it is the true god of the earth.”

“We are born for the enjoyment of life. Happiness is merely the enjoyment of life in the manner that conforms best to our nature. We are born, then, to be happy.”

“Everything on earth is soon forgotten, except the opinion we leave imprinted on history.”

“Men of genius are meteors destined to be consumed in lighting up their century.”

“What I am, I owe to strength of will, character, application, and daring.”

“The greater one is, the less will he must have. He depends on events and circumstances.”



“All great events hang by a single thread. The clever man takes advantage of everything, neglects nothing that may give him some added opportunity; the less clever man, by neglecting one thing, sometimes misses everything.”

“He who fears to lose his reputation is sure to lose it.”

“Imagination rules the world.”

“We have been guided at all times by this great truth: that the sovereignty resides in the French people in the sense that everything, everything without exception, must be done for its best interests, for its well-being, and for its glory.”

“My motto has always been: A career open to all talents, without distinctions of birth.”

“Do you know what I admire most in this world? It’s the total inability of force to organize anything. There are only two powers in the world—the sword and the spirit. By spirit I understand the civil and religious institutions... In the long run, the sword is always beaten by the spirit.”

“The English constitution is merely a charter of privileges.”

“Nothing should be made into a general rule unless it conforms to the public interest; whatever serves mere private interest should be permitted only by an exceptional decision of the public authority.”

“We shall face the crisis without resorting to a loan, which would consume the future, and without paper money, which is the greatest enemy of the social order.”

“Man is entitled by birthright to a share of the earth’s produce sufficient to fill the needs of his existence.”

“Avoid everything that might give false ideas of the truth.”

“Public opinion is an invisible power, mysterious and irresistible. Nothing is more mobile, nothing vaguer, nothing stronger. No matter how capricious, it nonetheless is truthful, reasonable, and just, far more often than one would think.”

“Absolute power has no need to lie: it is silent. Responsible government, on the other hand, being obliged to speak, dissimulates and lies shamelessly.”

“The true conquests, the only ones that leave no regret, are those that have been won from ignorance.”



BONAPARTE

“In my opinion, physicians kill as many people as we generals. When they dispatch a number of souls to the other world through ignorance, mistake, or not having properly examined their complaints, they are just as cool and insouciant as a general of my acquaintance, who lost three thousand men in storming a hill. Having succeeded, after several desperate attempts, he observed, with great sangfroid, ‘Oh! It wasn’t this hill I meant to take, it was another. This one’s of no use’—and returned to his former position.”

“One never must judge a man by his physiognomy. Men must be tested to be known. How many faces I had to judge in my life! What opportunities for acquiring experience! How many denunciations, how many reports have I listened to! And indeed I made it a fixed rule never to allow myself to be influenced either by facial traits or by words.”

“Of all the arts, music has the most influence on the passions; it is the art which a legislator should encourage most. A piece of moral music, composed by a master, cannot fail to affect the listener’s feelings and has much more influence than a good treatise of morals, which convinces our reason without changing our habits.”

“Good God! How stupid men of letters are! A fellow who is capable of translating a poem is incapable of leading fifteen men.”

“The policies of all the powers are inherent in their geography.”

“Governments keep their promises only when they are forced or when it is to their advantage to do so.”

“Men who have changed the world never achieved their success by winning the chief citizens to their side, but always by stirring the masses. The first method is that of a schemer and leads only to mediocre results; the other method is the path of genius and changes the face of the world.”

“The art of choosing men is not nearly so difficult as the art of enabling those one has chosen to attain their full worth.”

“I must say this to Your Majesty: war shall never be of my doing, for if it were, I should look upon myself as a criminal. Criminal is what I call a sovereign who, for a whim, undertakes a war which the policy of his country does not justify.”

“What my enemies call a general peace is my destruction. What I call peace is merely the disarmament of my enemies. Am I not more moderate than they?”

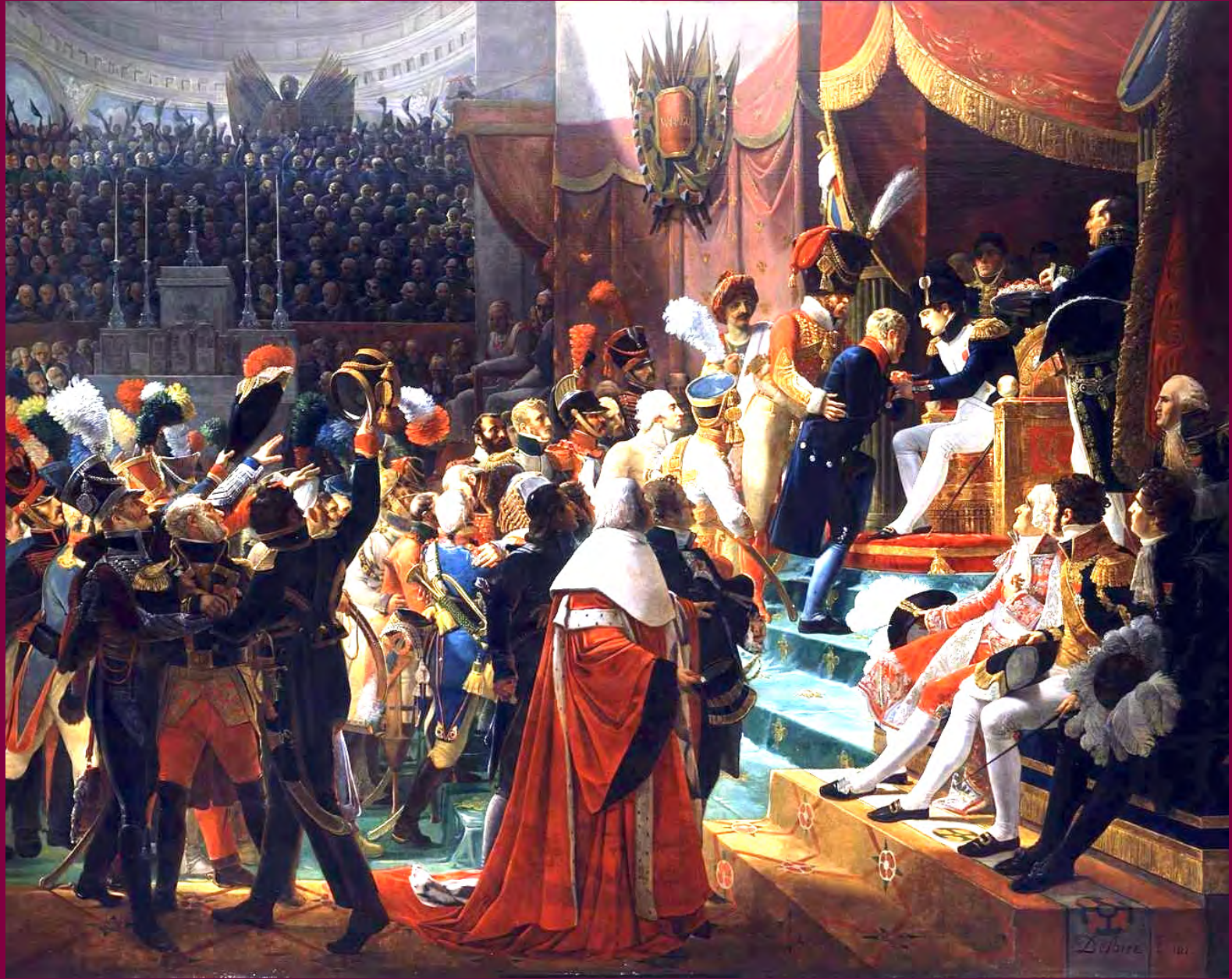


“It was part of my ceaseless dreams to make Paris the true capital of Europe. At times, for instance, I wanted it to become a city of two, three, or four million inhabitants—in a word, something fabulous, something colossal and unprecedented, with public establishments commensurate with its population.”

“I want to find my glory and my happiness in the happiness of the present generation. Within the limits of my influence, I want our century to be characterized by humanitarian and generous ideas.”

“When I took power, people would have liked me to be another Washington. Words come cheap, and no doubt those who made such glib statements were doing so in ignorance of the time and place, of men and things. If I had been in America, I would gladly have been a Washington, and without deserving much credit for it; indeed, I don’t see how it could have been reasonably possible to act otherwise. But if Washington had been a Frenchman, at a time when France was crumbling inside and invaded from outside, I would have dared him to be himself; or, if he had persisted in being himself, he would merely have been a fool and would have prolonged his country’s misfortunes. As for me, I could only be a crowned Washington. And I could become that only at a congress of kings, surrounded by sovereigns whom I had either persuaded or mastered. Then, and only then, could I have profitably displayed Washington’s moderation, disinterestedness, and wisdom.”

“I have closed the gaping abyss of anarchy, and I have unscrambled chaos. I have cleansed the Revolution, ennobled the common people, and restored the authority of kings. I have stirred all men to competition, I have rewarded merit wherever I found it, I have pushed back the boundaries of greatness. All this, you must admit, is something. Is there any point on which I could be attacked and on which a historian could not take up my defense? My intentions, perhaps? He has evidence enough to clear me. My despotism? He can prove that dictatorship was absolutely necessary. Will it be said that I restricted freedom? He will be able to prove that licence, anarchy, and general disorder were still on our door-step. Shall I be accused of having loved war too much? He will show that I was always on the defensive. That I wanted to set up a universal monarchy? He will explain that it was merely the fortuitous result of circumstances and that I was led to it step by step by our very enemies. My ambition? Ah, no doubt he will find that I had ambition, a great deal of it—but the grandest and noblest, perhaps, that ever was: the ambition of establishing and consecrating at last the kingdom of reason and the full exercise, the complete enjoyment, of all human capabilities! And in this respect the historian will perhaps find himself forced to regret that such ambition has not been fulfilled.”



JOHN S. C. ABBOTT on NAPOLEON...

The history of Napoleon has often been written by his enemies. This narrative is from the pen of one who reveres and loves the Emperor. The writer admires Napoleon because he abhorred war, and did everything in his power to avert that dire calamity; because he merited the sovereignty to which the suffrages of a grateful nation elevated him; because he consecrated the most extraordinary energies ever conferred upon a mortal to promote the prosperity of his country; because he was regardless of luxury, and cheerfully endured all toil and all hardships that he might elevate and bless the masses of mankind; because he had a high sense of honor, revered religion, respected the rights of conscience, and nobly advocated equality of privileges and the universal brotherhood of man. Such was the true character of Napoleon Bonaparte. The narrative contained in these pages is offered as a demonstration of the truth of this assertion.

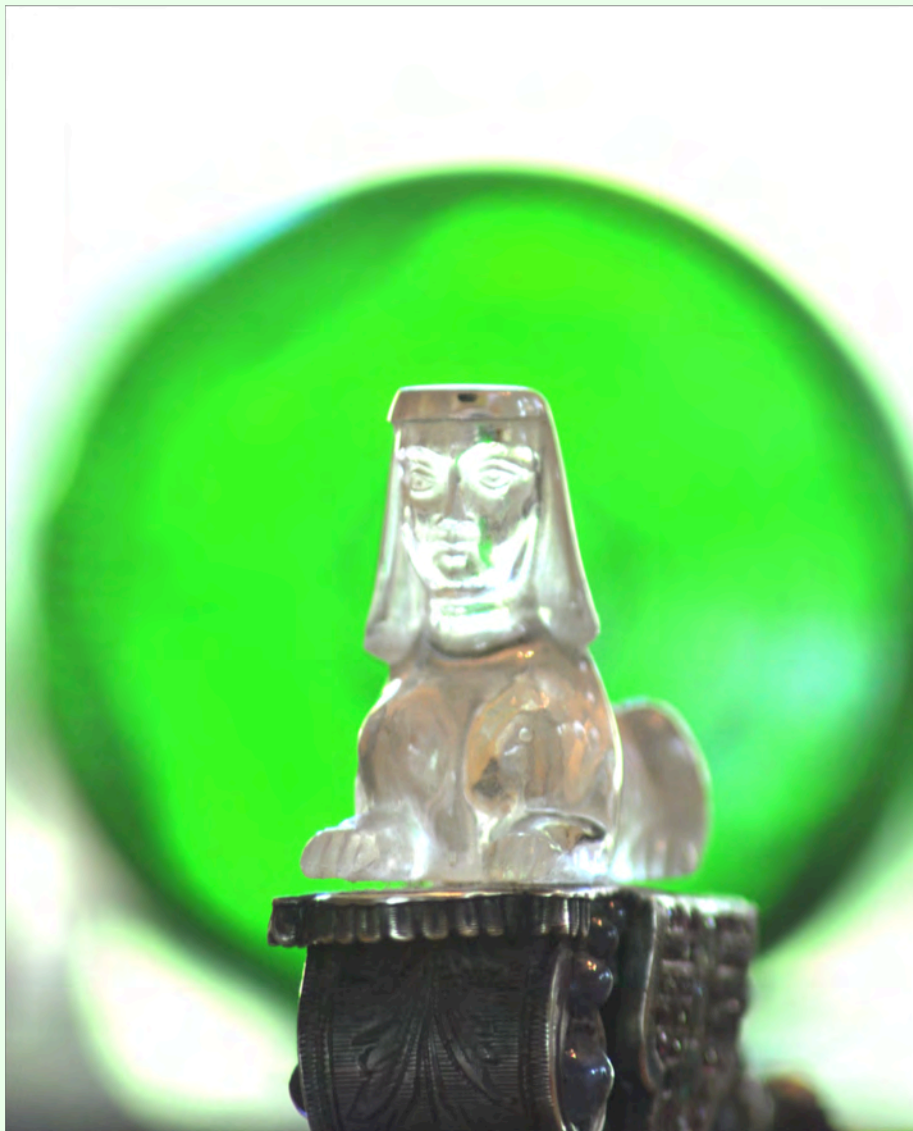
The world has been bewildered by the contradictory views which have been presented of Napoleon. Hostile historians have stigmatized him as a usurper, while admitting that the suffrages of the nation placed him on the throne; they have denounced him a tyrant inexorable as Nero, while admitting that he won the adoring love of his subjects; he is called a bloodthirsty monster, delighting in war, yet it is confessed that he was, in almost every conflict, struggling in self-defense and imploring peace; it is said that his insatiable ambition led him to trample remorselessly upon the rights of other nations, while it is confessed that Europe was astonished by his moderation and generosity in every treaty which he made with his vanquished foes; he is described as a human butcher, reckless of suffering, who regarded his soldiers merely as food for powder, and yet, on the same page, we are told that he wept over the carnage of the battlefield, tenderly pressed the hand of the dying, and won from those soldiers who laid down their lives in his service a fervor of love which earth has never seen paralleled; it is recorded that France at last became weary of him and drove him from the throne, and in the next paragraph we are informed that, as soon as the bayonets of the Allies had disappeared from France, the whole nation rose to call him back from his exile, with unanimity so unprecedented, that without the shedding of one drop of blood he traversed the whole of France, entered Paris, and re-ascended the throne; it is affirmed that a second time France, weary of his despotism, expelled him, and yet it is at the same time recorded that this same France demanded of his executioners his beloved remains, received them with national enthusiasm, consigned them to a tomb in the very bosom of its capital, and has reared over them such a mausoleum as honors the grave of no other mortal. Such is Napoleon as described by his enemies.

Appendix J

THE TALISMAN OF NAPOLEON VIDEO

This 15-minute video describes the decoding of the Talisman of Napoleon in detail.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AZv0fhzDLNY>





Index

Abbott, John S. C. 108
Acrostic & other coded jewelry 10, 17, 51, 61
Alliette, Jean-Baptiste 15
Arc De Triomphe – Inside Back Cover
Augustus Caesar 49
Austerlitz 23
Balcombe, Betsy 30
Balcombe, William 30
Bauval, Robert 19
Bellerophon (British ship) 30, 39
Benu bird 34
Biblioteque Nationale de Paris 18
Bond, James 007 75, 76, 84
Briar's Museum, Australia 28, 63, 64
Brookes, Dame Mabel 30
Cagliostro, Count 15
Caniglia, Scot (jewel analysis) 42-44
Canova, Antonio 17,
Charlemagne's Talisman 25, 26
Chaudet, Antoine-Denis 17
Cheng, Dr. Shih-Chuan 49-51, 55, 57
The Code Napoleon 33
Concordat 12, 60
Connery, Sean 76
Consulate-era Royal jewelry 10, 17, 61
Corbet, Charles-Louis 17
Coronation of Napoleon & Josephine, 1804 25, 26
The Da Vinci Code 20
Decoding the Talisman 7-13
Decoding the Talisman: how long did it take? 67, 92
Denon, Dominique Vivant 17
Dr. No (1962—1st James Bond movie) 76
eBay listing for the Talisman 79-80
Egypt 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 31, 32, 33, 34, 48
Egyptian boat symbolism 18, 19, 31, 32, 33, 36
Egyptian mystery schools 8, 31

Emperor Tarot coding 8, 10, 12, 13, 19, 31, 34, 36, 49, 61, 62, 69, 70, 72
Empire Style 16, 48, 63
FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) 67, 68
Fatamid Dynasty 13
Fleming, Ian 68, 75, 76
Fleur-de-lis 14, 50
Foncier, Marie (Napoleon's jeweler) 17
Forman, Brenda 89
Franklin, Benjamin 62
Freemasons 16, 19, 50, 61, 62, 66, 71
French calendar explained (1792-1804) 16
French Revolution 15, 19, 20
French Silver Standards during Napoleon's reign 45, 55, 56, 60, 67
Gebelin, Court de 15
Germain, Count St. 15
Gerome, Jean Leon 15, 16
Great Pyramid of Giza 15
Hallmarks, lack of 36, 44
Hancock, Graham 19
"Hand in the jacket" Masonic pose 71
Hegeman, Neeltje K. 82
Hegeman, Pieter E. 39, 64, 77, 78, 82
Hegeman II, Pieter E. 64, 77, 78, 81
Holy Grail 20
Houdon, Jean-Antoine 17, 65, 66
Isis 18, 19, 31, 32, 33, 34
"James Bond is Real" 75, 84
Jefferson, Thomas 62, 68
Jensen, Glenn Randall 1, 42, 46, 48, 55, 58, 77, 78, 81, 84, 89, 91-92
Jesus 20, 55
Jewel Analysis and Specifications 41-44
Josephine as "Rose" 11
Josephine Bonaparte 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 32, 37, 39, 49, 50, 51, 60, 62, 66
Josephine's first husband 19
Josephine's hair & the Talisman 23
Josephine's initials 10, 11, 49
Josephine images 10, 19, 23, 25, 96
King Charles the Second (France) 14

King Francis I (France) 20
 Knights Templar 15
 Las Cases 15, 64
 The Last Supper 20
 Louisiana Purchase 62, 68
 Louvre 17, 20, 72
 Maggs, Frank 30
 Magi 34
 Malmaison (home of Napoleon & Josephine) – Inside Back Cover
 The Man from U.N.C.L.E. 75, 76
 Manning, Michael 29, 30
 Marie Louise Bonaparte 39
 Mary Magdalene 20
 Mehler, Stephen 48, 55, 57, 60, 63
 Mona Lisa 6, 20, 21, 51, 60, 63, 97
 Mona Lisa images 20, 21, 97, Inside Back Cover
 Mona Lisa in Napoleon's bedroom 21
 Monge, Gaspard 17, 18
 Monticello (Thomas Jefferson's home) & its Tarot coding 62
 Napoleon II 39
 Napoleon and the Sphinx (Jean Leon Gerome painting) 15, 16
 Napoleon as Mars the Peacemaker (sculpture by Canova) 17
 Napoleonic gold coin 17
 Napoleon images 5, 9, 16, 22, 25, 36, 40, 59, 71, 83, 93, 94, 95, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 110
 Napoleon in Egypt 7, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 31, 48, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 93, 94
 Napoleon quotes 18, 62, 64, 72, 100, 102, 104, 106
 Napoleon Rosicrucian Medal 27-37, 39, 52, 55, 56, 60
 Napoleon Rosicrucian Medal images 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37
 Napoleon's astrology 14
 Napoleon's birthday (August 15, 1769) 12, 46, 51, 55, 60, 74
 Napoleon's ceremonial Rosicrucian collar 61
 Napoleon's Egyptian Commission 18
 Napoleon's favorite color 11, 31
 Napoleon's hidden treasure 72
 Napoleon's initials 10, 11, 34, 35, 36, 49, 50, 60
 Napoleon's jeweler 17
 Napoleon's last words 62
 Napoleon's Lifetime Consulate Status 7, 12, 60
 Napoleon's sword 23
 Napoleon's Tomb (Les Invalides) - Inside Back Cover
 Napoleon Timeline 7
 National Institute of France 15

Nelson, David C. (legal viewpoint) 54-58, 60

Nitot, Francois Regnault 17

Noordwijk, Netherlands 39, 64, 77, 78

Northumberland (British ship) 30, 39

Notre Dame Cathedral 25

Paris coat-of-arms 18, 19, 31, 32, 50

Pavillion Josephine sphinx statue 23

Pearls of Wisdom 13, 50

Phoenix bird 34

Planning the Talisman 16, 17

Probability Analysis 49-52, 55, 57, 60

Quartz crystal 13, 14

Remusat, Madame de 16

Rosetta Stone 15

Rosicrucians 1, 6, 7, 15, 20, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 48, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, 71

Seine River 18

Silver Analysis of the Talisman of Napoleon 1, 6, 45-46, 52, 55, 56, 60

Solo, Napoleon 75, 84

Sparks, Mike 75, 84

Sphinx 1, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 23, 32, 37, 41-44, 48, 49, 51, 56, 60, 77, 78, 87

The Sphinx of the Occident (The Mona Lisa) 21, 51

St. Helena 30, 39, 66

Talisman, meaning of the word 25

Talisman of Napoleon images 8-9, 11-14, 18, 21, 22-24, 27, 31-32, 36, 38-39, 41-44, 47, 53-54, 73-74, 79-80, 92, 98, 110

Talisman of Napoleon, material composition 13

Talisman of Napoleon technical specifications 42-44

Talisman of Napoleon, value of 68

Talisman of Napoleon video 109

Talisman of Napoleon, wearing & displaying 24

Tarot code 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 49, 50, 55, 57, 60, 61, 62, 69-70, 73-74

Tarot code, 21 and a blank 7, 8, 35, 36, 49, 57, 60, 69-70, 73

Tarot, meaning of the word 15

Total precious stones of the Talisman (114) 1, 7, 11, 36, 60

USA original 13 colonies 16, 33

Vaughn, Robert 75

Verderame, Dr. Lori 68, 85-88

Versailles 20

Vever, Henri 61, 66, 89

Vinci, Leonardo da 20

Vinci's, Leonardo da, notebook 20

Washington, George 62

Waterloo 7

Wheel of Fate 13, 34, 36, 50





