

19th century photo of tourists at the Great Pyramid



Home »



### Index of Morya Federation Webinar Series

### Webinar Series in Progress

A Treatise on Cosmic Fire – New Fellowship Group (Francis Donald) Esoteric Healing Services and Global Sharing Group (Nicole Resciniti) Secret Doctrine Webinars (Francis Donald) Secret Teachings of All Ages Webinars (Francis Donald)

### **Prior Webinar Series**

Awakening the Higher Mind (Duane Carpenter) DINA Disciples Webinars (Elena Dramchini) Discover the Self: Through the 7 Rays Webinar (Eva Smith) Esoteric Astrology and Chart Delineation 2018 (Eva Smith, BL Allison) Esoteric Astrology and Chart Delineation 2015 (Eva Smith, BL Allison) Esoteric Astrology and the Pairs of Opposites 2020 (Eva Smith, BL Allison) Great Quest Student Webinars (Leoni Hodgson, BL Allison)





### Secret Teachings of All Ages, Program 01 - with Francis Donald

66 views • Jun 27, 2020



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# **Morya Federation**

Esoteric Schools of Meditation, Study and Service

 Home
 Meet Us \*
 About Us \*
 Webinars \*
 Student On-Line Programs

 Brother and Sister Esoteric Organizations \*
 Esoteric Sites
 Articles \*
 Cont

### New Events »

Webinar: The Secret Teachings of All Ages, August 7, 2022

New Fellowship of Cosmic Fire Group, 12 Aug 2022, 5pm GMT

Webinar: The Secret Doctrine, Aug 21, 2022

### Activities & Programs »

Weekly Morya Federation Events

World Invocation Day 2022

What is Service?

The Personal Identity Profile Version 3 (PIP III) is Here!



# Welcome!

The Morya Federation is an international Esoteric School whose faculty members and students represent more than 25 countries in North and South America, Africa, Europe, Southeast Asia, Australia and New Zealand.

Our campus resides on the Internet, where students can access all resources needed for successful learning and a rewarding Spiritual Quest experience. We offer a variety of programs to suit students at various levels of expertise and time availability.

All individuals who are drawn to and Service are welcome.

Our goal is to help create soul-illumined servers of humanity—servers inspired by love, spiritual will and spiritual intelligence—who can cooperate in establishing the new culture and civilization of the long-awaited Age of Aquarius.



# **MORYA FEDERATION**

### ESOTERIC SCHOOLS OF MEDITATION, STUDY AND SERVICE

All individuals who are drawn to spiritual teachings and to a comprehensive program of esoteric Meditation, Study

### XXXVIII

principally shown by their sacred ceremonial. For first advances the Singer, hearing some one of the symbols of masie. For they say that he must learn two of the books of Hermes, the one of which contains the hymns of the gods, the second the regulations for the king's life. And after the Singer advances the Astrologer, with a horologe in his hand, and a palm, the symbols of astrology. He must have the astrological books of Hermes, which are four in number, always in his moath. Of these, one is about the order of the fixed stars that are visible, and another about the conjunctions and laminous appearances of the sun and moon; and the test respecting their risings. Next in order advances the sacred Scribe, with wings on his head and in his hand a book and rule, in which were writing ink and the need, with which they write. And he must be acquainted with what are called hieroglyphics, and know about cosmography and geography, the position of the sun and moon, and about the five planer also the description of Egypt, and the chart of the Nile; and the description of the equipment of the priests and of the place consecrated to them, and about the measures and the things in use in else sacred rises. Then the Stole-keeper follows those previously mentioned, with the cabit of justice and the cup for libations. He is acquainted with all points called Pedeutic (relating to training) and Moschophaltic (sacrificial). There are also ten books which relate to the honour paid by them to their gods, and containing the Egyp-

tian worship; as that relating to sacrifices, first-fruits hymna, prayers, processions, festivals, and the like And behind all walks the Propher, with the water vase carried openly in his arms; who is followed b those who carry the issue of loaves. He, as being th avernor of the temple, learns the ten books calls Hieratic'; and they contain all about the laws, an the gods, and the whole of the training of the priests For the Prophet is, among the Egyptians, also ove the distribution of the revenues. There are then forty two booles of Hermesind ispensably necessary; of which the six-and-thirty containing the whole philosoph of the Egyptians are learned by the forementioned per sonages; and the other six, which are medical, by th Pastophoroi (image-bearers),-treating of the struc ture of the body, and of diseases, and instruments, an medicines, and about the eyes, and the last abou

One of the greatest tragedies of the philosophi world was the loss of nearly all of the forty-two book of Hermes mentioned in the foregoing. These book disappeared during the burning of Alexandria, for th Romans-and later the Christians realized that un of these books were eliminated they could never brin. the Egyptians into subjection. The volumes which

escaped the fire were buried in the desert and th location is now known to only a few initiates of the From Wiltings's Messer & Caseson Strike Andrew Epoches. serrer schools. THOTH THE ISIS-HEADED.

### THE BOOK OF THOTH

It is doubt's I that the daity called Thods - I by the Egyptions was originally Harvas, -but the two present first ways Nervled for While Hermes still walked the earth with men, bigeter and is ensuingently to open an entrusted to his chosen successors the sacred Book of Date dates and "These terms and "The term of the sacred the secret processes by the book of the secret free terms and the terms terms and terms and the terms and terms and the terms and the terms and the terms and terms are terms and the terms and the terms and terms and the terms and terms are terms and the terms and terms are terms and terms are terms and terms are terms and terms are terms ar Thosh. This work contained the sector processor of the block of a new ord the based on which the regeneration of humanity was to be accorn by. The entit emission many of bin plished and also served as the key to his other write are the adverted and the transmission of the president store of ings. Nothing definite is known concerning the conste first expectatly is hard and best about of the president store tents of the Book of Thoth other than that its page.

were covered with strange hieroglyphic figures and symbols, which gave to those acquainzed with their use unlimited power over the spirits of the air and the subterranean divinities. When certain areas of the brain are stimulated by the secret processes of the Mysteries the consciousness of man is extended and he is permitted to behold the Immortals and enter into the presence of the superior gods. The Book of Thosh described the method whereby this stimulation was accomplished. In truth, therefore, it was the "Key to Immorcalicy "

According to legend, the Book of Thick was kept in a golden box in the inner sancruary of the temple. There was but one key and this was in the possession of the "Master of the Mysterics," the highest initiate of the Hennetic Arcanum. He alone knew what was written in the secret book. The Book of Thath was lost to the ancient world with the decay of the Mysteries, but its faithful initiates carried it sealed in the sacred casket into another land. The book is still in existence and continues to lead the disciples of this age into the presence of the Immortals. No other information can be given to the world concerning it now, but the apostolic succession from the first hierophant initiated by Hermes himself remains unbroken to this day, and those who are peculiarly fitted to serve the Immortals may discover this priceless document if they will search sincerely and tirelessly for it.

It has been asserted that the Book of Thoth is, in reality, the myscerious Torot of the Bohemians-a strange emblematic book of seventy-eight leaves which has been in possession of the gyptles since the time when they were driven from their ancient temple, the Sera-peurn. (According to the Secter Histories the gypsies were originally Egyptian priests.) There are now in the world several secret schools privileged to initiate candidates (ato the Mysterles, but in searly every instance they lighted their alear fires from the flaming corch of Herm. Hermes in his Book of Thath revealed to all mankind the "One Way," and for ages the wise of every nation and every faith have seached immortality by the "Way" established by Hennes in the midst of the darkness for the redemption of hu-

### POIMANDRES, THE VISION OF HERMES

of the earliest of the Hermetic writings now extant. While pool ably not in its original form, having been remodeled during the first centuries of the Cheisrian Era and incorrectly translated since, this work undoubtedly contains many of the original concepts of the Hermetic culture. The Divine Pythonder consists of sevenceen fragmentary writings gathered together and put forth as one work. The second book of The Divine Pynander, called Painandres, or The Vision, is believed to describe the method by which

the divine wisdom was first revealed to Hermes, let was after Hermes had received this revelation that he began his ministry, teaching to all who would listen the secrets of the invisible universe as they had been unfolded to him

The Vision is the most famous of all the Hermetic fragments, and contains an exposition of Hermetic cosmogony and the secret sciences of the Egyptians regarding the culture and unfoldment of the human soul. For some time it was erroneously called "The Genesis of Enoch," but that mistake has now been rectified. At hand while preparing the following interpretation of the symbolic philosophy concealed within The Vision of Hermes the present author has had these reference works : The Divine Pyrainder of Hermes Mercurius Trisnegistus (London, 1650), translated out of the Arabic and Greek by Dr. Everand Hareastica (Oxford, 1924), edited by Walter Scott; Hermes, The Mysteries of Egypt (Philadelphia, 1925), by Edouard Schure; and the Thrice-Greatest Herwas (London, 1906), by G. R. S. Mead. To the material contained in the above volumes he has added commentaries based upon the esoteric philosophy of the ancient Egyptians, together with amplifications derived partly from other Hermetic fragments and partly from the secret areanant of the Hennecic sciences. For the sake of clarity, the narrative form has been chosen in preference to the original dialogic style, and obsolete words have given place to those e current use.

Hermes, while wandering in a rocky and desolate place, gave himself over to meditation and prayer. Following the secret instructions of the Temple, he gradually freed his higher consciousness from the bondage of his bodily senses; and, thus released, his divine nature revealed to him the mysteries of the

transcendental spheres. Hebehelda figure, terribleand awe-inspiring, It was the Great Dragon, with wings stretching across the sky and light surraming in all directions from its body. (The Mysteries taught that the Universal Life was personified as a dragon.) The Great Dragon called Herrnes by name, and asked him why he thus meditaurd upon the World Mystery. Terrified by the spectacle, Hermes prostrated himself before the Deagen, besteching it to reveal its denticy. The great creature answered that it was Pointendres, the Mind of the Universe, the Creative Intelligence, and the Absolute Emperor of all. (Schure identifies Poimandres as the god Osiris.) Hermes then besought Pointandres to disclose the nature of the universe and the constitution of the gods. The Deagon acquiesced, bidding Trismegisous hold its image in his mind.

Immediately the form of Pointandreschanged. Where it had stood there was a glorious and pulsating Radiance. This Light was the spiritual nature of the Great Dragon itself. Hermes was "raised" into the midst of this Divine Effalgence and the universe of material things faded from his consciousness. Presently a great darkness descended and, expanding, swallowed up the Light, Everything was troubled. About Hermes swirled a mysterious watery substance. which gave forth a smokelike vapor. The six was filled with inarticulate moanings and sighings which seemed to come from the Light swallowed up in the darkness. His mind told Hermes that the Light was the form of the spiritual universe and that the swirling darkness which had engulfed it represented material substance. Then out of the imprisoned Light a mysterious and Holy Word came forth and took its stand upon the smoking waters. This Wordthe Voice of the Light-rose out of the darkness as a great pillar, and the fire and the air followed after it, but the earth and the water remained unmoved below. Thus the waters of Light were divided from the waters of darkness, and from the waters of Light were formed the worlds above and from the waters of darkness were formed the worlds below. The earth and the water next mingled, becoming inseparable, and the Spiritual Word which is called Reason moved upon their surface, causing endless turmoil.

Then again was heard the voice of Poimandres, but His form was not revealed: "I Thy God am the Light and the Mind which were before substance was divided from spirit and darkness from Light. And the Word which appeared as a pillar of flame out of the darkness is the Son of God, born of the mystery of the Mind. The name of that Word is Reason. Reason is the offspring of Thought and Reason shall divide the Light from the darkness and establish Truth in the midst of the waters. Understand, O Hermes, and meditate deeply upon the mystery. That which in you sees and hears is not of the earth, but is the Word of God incarnate. So it is said that Divine Light dwells in the midst of mortal darkness, and ignor-

ance cannot divide them. The union of the Word and the Mind produces that mystery which is called Life. As the darkness without you is divided against itself, so the darkness within you is likewise divided. The Light and the fire which rise are the divine man, ascending in the path of the Word, and that which fails to ascend is the mortal man, which may not partake of immortality. Learn deeply of the Mind and its mystery, for therein lies the secret of im-

The Dragon again revealed its form to Hermes, and for a long time the two looked steadfastly one upon the other, eye to eye, so that Hermes trembled before the gaze of Poimandres. At the Word of the Dragon the heavens opened and the innumerable Light Powerswererevealed, soaring through Cosmos on pinions of streaming fire. Hermes beheld the spirits of the stars, the celestials controlling the universe, and all those Powers which shine with the radiance of the One Fire-the glory of the Sovereign Mind. Hermes realized that the sight which he be-held was revealed to him only because Poimandreshadspoken a Word. The Wordwas Reason, and by the Reason of the Word invisible things were made manifest. Divine Mind-the Dragon-continued its dis-

"Before the visible universe was formed mighty hammer, It gouged out caverns in

primordial space and cast the form of the spheres in the Archetypal mold, at the same time sowing in the newly fashioned bodies the seeds of living things. The darkness below, receiving the hammser of the Word, was fashioned into an orderly universe. The elements separated into strata and each brought forth living creatures. The Supreme Being—the Mind—male and female, brought forth the Word; and the Word, suspended between Light and darkness, was delivered of another Mind called the Workman, the Master-Builder, or the Maker of Things.

ner it was accomplished, OHermes : The Word moving like a breath through space called forth the Fire by the friction of its motion. Therefore, the Fire is called the Son of Striving. The Workman passed as a whirlwind through the universe, caus substances to vibrate and glow with its friction. The Son of Striving thus formed Seven Governors, the Spirits of the Planets, whose orbits bounded the world; and the Seven Governors controlled the world by the mysterious power called Destiny given them by the Fiery Workman. When the Second Mind (The Workman) had organized Chaos, the Word of God rose straightway out of its prison of abstance, leaving the elements without Reason, and joined Itself to the nature of the Fiery Workman. Then the Second Mind, to-





### XXXXXX

gether with the risen Word, established Itself in the midst of the universe and whirled the wheels of the Celestial Powers. This shall continue from an infinite beginning to an infinite end, for the beginning and the ending are in the same place and state.

"Then the downward-turned and unreasoning elements brought orth creatures without Reason. Substance could not bestow Reason, for Reason had ascended out of it. The air produced flying thing and the waters such as swim. The earth conceived strange four-footed and creeping beasts, dragons, composite demons, and grotesquemo sters. Then the Father-the Supreme Mind-being Light and Life, fashioned a glorious Universal Man in Its own image, not an earthy man but a heavenly Man dwelling in the Light of God. The Supresse Mind loved the Man It had fashioned and delivered to Him the control of the creations and workmanship

"The Man, desiring to labor, took up His abode in the sphere generation and observed the works of His brother-the Second Mind-which sat upon the Ring of the Fire. And having beheld the achievements of the Fiery Workman, He willed also to make things, and His Father gave permission. The Seven Governoes, of whose powers He partook, rejoiced and each gave the Man a share of Its own natu

"The Man longed to pierce the circumference of the circles and understand the mystery of Him who sat upon the Eternal Fire. Hav-

ing already all power, He stooped down and peeped through the seven Harmonies and, breaking through the strength of the circles, made Himself manifest to Nature stretched out below. The Man, looking into the depths, smiled, for He beheld a shadow upon the earth and a likeness mirrored in the waters, which shadow and likeness were a reflection of Himself. The Man fell in love with His own shadow and desired to descend into it. Coincident with the desire, the Intelligent Thing united Itself with the unreasoning image or shape.

"Nature, beholding the descent, wrap-ped herself about the Man whom she loved, and the two were mingled. For this reason, earthy man is composite. Within him is the Sky Man, immortal and beautiful; without is Nature, mortal and destructible. Thus, suffering is the result of the Immortal Man's falling in love with His shadow and giving up Reality to dwell in the darkness of llusion; for, being immortal, man has the sower of the Seven Governors---also the Life, the Light, and the Word-but being mortal, he is controlled by the Rings of the Governors-Fate or Destiny.

'Of the Immortal Man it should be said that He is hermaphrodite, or male and female, and eternally watchful. He neither slumbers nor sleeps, and is governed by a Father also both male and female, and ever The second was case. This mold was called the superme Mind long before the process of creation began. Beholding the Archetypes, the Supreme Mind became enamored with Its own thought; so, taking the Word as a of the Seven Governors. These, O Hermes,

are the seven races, species, and wheels. "After this manner were the seven men generated. Earth was the female element and water the male element, and from the fire and the ather they received their spirits, and Nature produced bodies after the species and shapes of men. And man received the Life and Light of the Great Dragon, and of the Life was made his Soul and of the Light his Mind. And so, all these composite creatures containing immortality, but partaking of mortality, continued in this state for the duration of a period. They reproduced themselves out of themselves, for each was male and female. But at the end of the period the knot of Destiny was untied by the will of God and the ond of all things was loosened.

Then all living creatures, including man, which had been hermaroditical, were separated, the males being set apart by themselves and the females likewise, according to the dictates of Reason.

"Then God spoke to the Holy Word within the soul of all things, saying: 'Increase in increasing and multiply in multitudes, all you, my creatures and workmanships. Let him that is endued with Mind know himself to be immortal and that the cause of death is the love of the body; and let him learn all things that are, for he who has recognized himself enters into the state of Good.'

"And when God had said this, Providence, with the aid of the Seven Governors and Harmony, brought the sexes together, making the mixtures and establishing the generations, and all things were multiplied according to their kind. He who through the error of attachment loves his body, abides wandering in darkness, sensible and suffering the things of death, but he who realizes that the body is but the tomb of his soul, rises to immortality.

XI

Then Hermes desired to know why men should be deprived of immortality for the sin of ignorance alone. The Great Dragon answered: "To the ignorant the body is suprome and they are incapable of realizing the immortality that is within them. Knowing only the body which is subject to death, they believe in death because they worship that substance which is the cause and reality of death."

Then Hermes asked how the righteous and wise pass to God, to which Poimandres replied: "That which the Word of God said, say I: 'Because the Father of all things consists of Life and Light, whereof man is made.' If, therefore, a man shall learn and understand the nature of Life and Light, then he shall pass into the oternity of Life and Light."

Hermes next inquired about the road by which the wise actained to Life eternal, and Poimandres continued: "Let the man endued with a Mind mark, consider, and learn of himself, and with the power of his Mind divide himself from his not-self and become a servant of Reality."

Hermesasked if all men did not have Minds, and the Great Dragon replied: "Take heed what you say, for I am the Mind-the Eternal Teacher. I am the Father of the Word-the Redeener of all men ---and in the nature of the wise the Word takes flesh. By mtans of the Word, the world is saved. I, Thought (Thoth)-the Father of the Word, the Mind-come only unto men that are holy and good, pure and merciful, and that live piously and religiously, and my presence is an inspiration and a help to them, for when I come they immediately know all things and adore the Universal Father. Before such wise and philosophic ones die, they learn to renounce their senses, knowing that these are the enemies of their immortal souls.

"I will not permit the evil senses to control the bodies of these who love me, not will I allow evil emotions and evil thoughts to enter them. I become as a porter or doorkeeper, and shut out evil. protecting the wise from their own lower nature. But to the wicked, the envious and the covetous, I come not, for such cannot understand the mysteries of Mind; therefore, I am unwelcome. I leave them to the avenging demonthat they are making in their own souls. for evil each day increases itself and torments man more sharply and each evil deed adds to the evil deeds that are gone before until finally evil destroys itself. The punishment of desire is the agony of unfulfillment

Hermes bowed his head in thankfulness to the Great Dragon who had taught him so much, and begged to hear more concerning the ultimate of the human soul. So Poimandres resurred: "At death the material body of man is returned to the elements from which it came, and the invisible divine man ascends to the source from whence he came, namely the Eighth Sphere. The evil passes to the dwelling place of the demon, and the senses, feelings, desires, and body passions return to their source, namely the Seven Governors, whose natures in the lower man destroy but in the invisible spiritual man give life.

"After the lower nature has returned to the brutishness, the higher struggles again to regain its spiritual estate. It ascends the seven Rings upon which sit the Seven Governors and returns to each their lower powers in this manner : Upon the first ring sits the Moon, and to it is returned the ability to increase and diminish. Upon the second ring sits Mercury, and to it are returned machinations, deceir, and craftiness. Upon the third ring sits Venus, and to it are returned the lusts and passions. Upon the fourth ring sits venus, and to it are returned the Lord are returned ambitions. Upon the fifth ring sits Mars, and to it are returned rashness and protane boldness. Upon the sixth ring sits Jupiter, and to it are returned the sense of accumulation and riches. And upon the seventh ring sits Saturn, at the Gate of Chaos, and to it are returned falsehood and evil plotting.

"Then, being naked of all the accumulations of the seven Rings, the soul comes to the Eighth Sphere, namely, the ring of the fixed stars. Here, freed of all illusion, it dwells in the Light and sings praises to the Father in a voice which only the pure of spirit may understand. Behold, O Hermes, there is a great mystery in the Eighth Sohere, for the Milky Way is the seed-ground of souls, and from it they drop into the Rings, and to the Milky Way they return again from the wheels of Saturn. But some cannot climb the seven-runged ladder of the Rings. So they wander in darkness below and are swept into eternity with the illusion of sense and earthiness.

"The path to immortality is hard, and only a few find it. The rest await the Great Day when the wheels of the universe shall be stopped and the immortal sparks shall escape from the sheaths of substance. Woe unto those who wait, for they must seturn again,

unconscious and unknowing, to the seed-ground of stars, and await a new beginning. Those who are saved by the light of the mystery which I have revealed unto you, O Hermes, and which I now bid you to establish among men, shall return again to the Father who dwelleth in the White Light, and shall deliver themselves up to the Light and shall be absorbed into the Light, and in the Light they Il become Powers in God. This is the Way of Good and is re-

vealed only to them that have wisdom. "Blessed art thou, O Son of Light, to whom of all men, J. Poi-mandees, the Light of the World, have revealed myself. I order you to go forth, to become as a guide to those who wander in darkness, that all men within whom dwells the spirit of MyMind (The Uni-versal Mind) may be saved by My Mind in you, which shall call forth My Mind in them. Establish My Mysteries and they shall not fail from the earth, for I am the Mind of the Mysteries and until Mind fails (which is never) my Mysteries cannot fail." With these parting words, Poimandres, radiant with celestial light, vanished, mingling with the powers of the heavens. Raising his eyes unto the heavens, Hermes Elessed the Father of All Things and consecrated his life to the service of the Great Light.

Thus preached Hermes: "O people of the earth, men born and made of the elements, but with the spirit of the Divise Man within you, rise from your sleep of ignorance | Be sober and thougheful, Realize that your home is not in the earth but in the Light. Why have you delivered yourselves over unto death, having power to partake of immortality? Repent, and change your minds. Depart from the dark light and forsake corruption forever. Prepare yourselves to climb through the Seven Rings and to blend your souls with the stemal Light."

Some who heard mocked and scoffed and went their way, delivering themselves to the Second Death from which there is no salvation. But others, casting themselves before the feet of Hermes, besought him to trach them the Way of Life. He lifted them genrly, receiving no approbation for himself, and staff in hand, went forth teaching and guiding mankind, and showing them how they might he saved. In the worlds of men, Hermes sowed the seeds of wisdom and nourished the seeds with the Immortal Waters. And at last came the evening of his life, and as the brightness of the light of earth was beginning to go down, Hermes commanded his disciples to preserve his doctrines inviolate throughout all ages. The Vision of Pointandres he committed to writing that all men desiring immortality might therein find the way. In concluding his exposition of the Vision, Hermes wrote : "The

sleep of the body is the sober watchfulness of the Mind and the shutting of my eyes reveals the true Light. My silence is filled with budding life and hope, and is full of good. My words are the blos-soms of fruit of the tree of my soul. For this is the faithful account of what I received from my true Mind, that is Poimandres, the Great Dragon, the Lord of the Word, through whom I became inspired by God with the Truth. Since that day my Mind has been ever with me and in my own soul it hath given birth to the Word: the Word is Reason, and Reason hath redeemed me. For which cause, with all my soul and all my strength, I give praise and blessing unto God the Father, the Life and the Light, and the Eternal

"Holy is God, the Father of all things, the One who is before the First Beginning. "Holy is God, whose will is performed and accomplished by His

own Powers which He hath given birth to out of Himself. "Holy is God, who has determined that He shall be known, and

who is known by His own to whom He reveals Himself. 'Holy art Thou, who by Thy Word (Reason) hast established all things.

- 'Holy art Thou, of whom all Nature is the image.
- Holy art Thou, whom the inferior nature has not formed.
- "Holy art Thou, who art stronger than all powers.
- "Holy art Thou, who art greater than all excellency. Holy art Thou, who art better than all praise.

'Accept these reasonable sacrifices from a pure soul and a heart stretched out unto Thee.

"O Thou Unspeakable, Unutrerable, to be praised with silence! "I beseech Thee to look mercifully upon me, that I may not err from the knowledge of Thee and that I may enlighten those that are in ignorance, my beothers and Thy sons.

"Therefore I believe Thee and hear witness unto Thee, and depare in peace and in trustfulness into Thy Light and Life. "Blessed art Thou, OFather! The man Thou hast fashioned would

be sanctified with Thee as Thou hast given him power to sanctify others with Thy Word and Thy Truth."

The Vision of Hermes, like nearly all of the Hermetic writings. is an allegorical exposition of great philosophic and mystic truths. and its hidden meaning may be compethended only by those who have been "raised" into the presence of the True Mind.

From Bryant's Mythology.

A GREEK FORM OF HERMES. and Hornes is divised from "Bern," a form of Chiram, the sijied Danaraal Life Principle, generally represented by for-condimensions surveyinged Hernes sudder this name of Odir, the ns at Woran, and cortain of the Orionder the pupples at Buddha, There are surveyingenconcerning Airs data pupples at Buddha. an theorem concerning his dension. The first doctores translated like Enock and corriductions death of God, the second states that he was barried in the ad a great treasure placed in his temb—not a treas-



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VOL. I Introduction Texts and Translation	VOL.IJ Notes on the Corpus Hermeticum	VOL. III Commentary: Latin Asclepius & Stobael Hermetica	VOL. Testin Addend Indi
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The Mysteries of Ancient Egypt HERMES/MOSES

Edouard Schuré

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# THRICE GREATEST HERMES



G. R. S. MEAD



## The Life and Writings of Thoth Hermes Trismegistus



HUNDERrolled, lightningflashed, the veil of the Temple was rent from top to bottom. The venerable initiator, in his robes of blue and gold, slowly raised his jeweled wand and pointed with it into the darkness revealed by the tearing of the silken curtain: "Behold the Light of Egypt!" The candidate, in his plain white robe, gazed into the utter blackness framed by the two great lotus-headed columns between which the veil had hung. As he watched, a huminous haze distributed itself throughout the atmosphere until the air was a mass of shining particles. The face of the neophyte was illumined by the soft glow as he scanned the shimmering cloud for some tangible object. The initiator spoke again: "This Light which ye behold is the secret luminance of the Mysteries. Whence it comes none knoweth, save the 'Master of the Light.' Behold Him!" Suddenly, through the gleamingmista figure appeared, surrounded by a flichering greenish sheen. The initiator lowered his wand and, bowing his head, placed one hand edgewise against his breast in humble salutation. The neophyte stepped back in awe, partly blinded by the glory of the revealed figure. Gaining courage, the youth gazed again at the Divine One. The Form before him was considerably larger than that of a mortal man. The body seemed partly transparent so that the heart and brain could be seen pulsating and radiant. As the candidate watched, the heart changed into an ibis, and the brain into a flashing emerald. In Its

hand this mysterious Being bore a winged rod, entwined with scrpents. The aged initiator, raising his wand, cried out in a loud voice:"All hail Thee, Thoth Hermes, Thrice Greatest; all hail Thee, Prince of Men; all hail Thee who standeth upon the head of Typhon!" At the same instant a lurid withing dragon appeared-a hideous monster, part serpent, part crocodile, and part hog. From its mouth and nostrils poured sheets of flame and horrible sounds echoed through the vaulted chambers. Suddenly Hermes struck the advancing reptile with the serpent-wound staff and with snarling cry the dragon fell over upon its side, while the flames about it slowly died away. Hermes placed His foot upon the skull of the vanquished Typhon. The next instant, with a blaze of unbearable glory that sent the neophyte staggering backward against a pillar, the immortal Hermes, followed by streamer: of greenish mist, passed through the chamber and faded into nothingness.

### SUPPOSITIONS CONCERNING THE IDENTITY OF HERMES

Iamblichus averred that Hermes was the author of twenty thousand books; Manetho increased the number to more than thirtysix thousand (see James Gardner) --- figures which make it evident that a solitary individual, even though he be overshadowed by divine prerogative, could scarcely have

accomplished such a monumental labor. Among the arts and sciences which it is affirmed Hermes revealed to mankind were medicine, chemistry, law, art, astrology, music, rhetoric, magic, philosophy, geography, mathematics (especially geometry), anatomy, and oratory. Orpheus was similarly acclaimed by the Greeks.

In his Biographia Antiqua, Francis Barrett says of Hermes: "\*\*\* if God ever appeared in man, he appeared in him, as is evident both from his books and his Pymander; in which works he has communicated the sum of the Abyss, and the divine knowledge to all posterity; by which he has demonstrated himself to have been not only an inspired divine, but also a deep philosopher, obtaining his wisdom from God and heavenly things, and not from man."

His transcendent learning caused Hermes to be identified with many of the early sages and prophets. In his Ancient Mythology, Bryant writes: "I have mentioned that Cadmus was the same as the Egyptian Thoth; and it is manifest from his being Hermes, and



### XXXVII

from the invention of letters being attributed to him." (In the chapter on the theory of Pythagorean Mathematics will be found the table of the original Cadmean letters.) Investigators believe that it was Hermes who was known to the Jews as "Enoch," called by Kenealy the "Second Messenger of God." Hermes was accepted into the mythology of the Greeks, later becoming the Mercury of the Latins. He was revered through the form of the planet Mercury because this body is nearest to the sun : Hermes of all creatures was nearest to God, and became known as the Messenger of the Gods.

In the Egyptian drawings of him, Thoth carries a waxen writing tablet and serves as the recorder during the weighing of the souls of the dead in the Judgment Hall of Osiris-a ritual of great significance. Hermes is of first importance to Masonic scholars, because he was the author of the Masonic initiatory rituals, which were borrowed from the Mysteries established by Hermes. Nearly all of the Masonic symbols are Hermetic in character. Pythagoras studied mathematics with the Egyptians and from them gained his knowledge of the symbolic geometric solids. Hermes is also revered for his reformation of the calendar system. He increased the year from 360 to 365 days, thus establishing a precedent which still prevails. The appellation "Thrice Greatest" was given to Hermes because he was considered the greatest of all philosophers, the greatest of all priests, and the greatest of all kings. It is worthy of note that the last poem of America's beloved poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, was a lyric ode to Hermes. (See Chambers' Encyclopædia.)

THE MUTILATED HERMETIC FRAGMENTS

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From Historia Deerson Fatidicerson HERMES MERCURIUS TRISMEGISTUS.

Marter of all arts and sciences, perfort in all crafts, Rules Marter of all arts and sciences, perfort in all crafts, Rules of the Three Worlds, Scribe of the Gols, and Keeper of the Books of Life, Thath Herness Trisnegistus—the Three Times Greatest, the "First Intelligencess"—was regarded by the anient Egyptimus as the em-bediment of the Universal Mind, While in all probability there actually existed a great rage and educator by the more of Hernes, it is impos-able to extrict the the historical most from the marzed lagendary accounts which attempt to identify him with the Caunic Principle of Theoght.

of a glass vessel by fusion, after the manner Middle Ages." Among the fragmentary writings believed to have come from the stylus of Hermes are two famous works. The first is the Emerald Table, and the second is the Divine Pymander, or, as it is more commonly called, The Shepherd of Men, a discussion of which follows. One outstanding point in connection

with Hermes is that he was one of the few philosopher-priests of pagandom upon whom the early Christians did not vent their spleen. Some Church Fathers went so far as to declare that Hermes exhibited many symptoms of intelligence, and that if he had only been born in a more enlightened age so that he might have benefited by their instructions he would have been a really great man!

In his Stromata, Clement of Alexandria, one of the few chroniclers of pagan lore whose writings have been preserved to this age, gives practically all the information that is known concerning the original forty-two books of Hermes and the importance with which these books were regarded by both the temporal and spiritual powers of Egypt. Clement describes one of their ceremonial processions as follows

"For the Egyptians pursue a philosophy of their own. This is

On the subject of the Hermetic books, James Campbell Brown, in his History of Chemistry, has written: "Leaving the Chaldean and earliest Egyptian periods, of which we have remains but no record, and from which no names of either chemists or philosophers have come down to us, we now approach the Historic Period, when books were written, not at first upon parchment or paper, but upon papyrus. A series of early Egyptian books

is attributed to Hermes Trismegistus, who may have been a real savant, or may be a personification of a long succession of writers. \* \* He is identified by some with the Greek god Hermes, and the Egyptian Thoth or Futi, who was the moon-god, and is represented in ancient paintings as ibis-headed with the disc and crescent of the moon. The Egyptians regarded him as the god of wisdom, letters, and the recording of time. It is in consequence of the great respect entertained for Hermes by the old alchemists that chemical writings were called 'hermetic,' and that the phrase 'hermetically sealed' is still in use to designate the closing

of chemical manipulators. We find the same root in the hermetic medicines of Paracelsus, and the hermetic freemasonry of the



HERMETICA w.scott	HERMETICA w.scott	HERMETICA W.SCOTT	HERM W. SC AN A.S. FER
VOL. I Introduction Texts and Translation	VOL.IJ Notes on the Corpus Hermeticum	VOL. III Commentary: Latin Asclepius & Stobael Hermetica	VOL. Testin Addend Indi
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The Mysteries of Ancient Egypt HERMES/MOSES

Edouard Schuré

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# THRICE GREATEST HERMES



G. R. S. MEAD





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AN IDEALISTIC DEPICTION OF THE ATLANTEAN MYSTERY TEMPLE.

AN IDEALISTIC DEPICTION OF THE ATLANTEAN MYSTERY TEMPLE. In the Critics, Place describes is detail the divine foundation of the Atlantean Empire, originally basen as Possidents. The golden age preserved in much and legend, when the gold grating the two preserves of the catalogue to the Atlantean empire, originally basen as Possidents. The golden age preserved in much and legend, when the gold grating the two preserves of the catalogue to the Atlantean Empire, originally basen as Possidents. The golden age preserved in much and legend, when the gold grating the two preserves of the catalogue to the Atlantean empire, which uses writen over 3, 500 years ago by the Mayas of Two and the divine grating the two preserves of the catalogue to the Atlantean The preserve to the Atlantean is the Second of the catalogue to the two preserves of two

In the Critias, Plato describes in detail the divine foundation of the Atlantean Empire, originally known as Poseidonis. The golden age preserved in myth and legend, when the gods walked with men, depicts the zenith of Atlantean civilization. The demigods of the ancient world were the Atlanteans, to whom every civilized nation owes an incalculable debe of gratitude. In the British Museum there is a remarkable document—known as the Troano manuscript—which was written over 3,500 years ago by the Mayas of Yucatan, containing an authentic account of the cataclysm which sank the continent of Atlantis. This priceless document contains the following statement according to the translation by Le Plongeon. "In the work 6 K on on the civil which sank the continent of Atlantis. This priceless document contains the following statement according to the translation by Le Plongeon. "In the year 6 Kan, on the 11th Mulac in the month Zac, there occurred terrible earthquakes, which continued without interruption until the 13th Chuen. The country of the hills of Mud, the land of Mu, was sacrificed; being twice upheaved it suddenly disappeared during one night, the basin being continually shaken by volcanic forces. Being confined, these caused the land to sink and to rise several times and in various places. At last the surface gave away and ten countries were torn asunder and scattered; unable to stand the force of the convulsions, they sank with their 64,000,000 inhabitants."

Before the Atlantean continent was submerged, the initiates of the Atlantean Mysteries, carrying with them the secret doctrines entrusted to their keeping, immigrated into Egypt and other parts of the earth where they would be safe from the impending catastrophe. Thus their secret teaching-with its priceless value to subsequent ages-was preserved. They established centers of learning and promulgated the code, clothed in the language of symbolism, to such as they deemed worthy to receive it.

### AN IDEALISTIC DEPICTION OF THE ATLANTEAN MYSTERY TEMPLE.







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# The Initiation of the (Pyramid

From Levi's Les Muthres de la Kahalle.

CEDIPUS AND THE SPHENX.

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To prov the sphere is to attain personal immeriality.



DUPREME among the wonders of antiquity, unrivaled by the achievements of later architects and builders, the Great Pyramid of Gizeh bears muce witness to in unknown civilization which, aving completed its predestined pan, passed into oblivion. Elopuene in its silence, inspiring in its majesty, divine in its simplicity, the Great Pyramid is indeed a sermon in stone. Its magnitude

overwhelms the puny sensibilities of man. Among the shifting sands of time it stands as a fitting emblem of eternity itself. Who were the illumined mathematicians who planned its parts and dimensions, the master craftsmen who supervised its construction, the skilled artisans who trued its blocks of stone?

The earliest and best-known account of the building of the Great Pyramid is that given by that highly revered but somewhat imaginative historian, Herodotus. "The pyramid was built in steps, battlement-wise, as it is called, or, accoeding to others, altar-wise. After laying the stones for the base, they raised the remaining spones to their places by means of machines. formed of short wooden planks. The first machine raised them from the ground to the top of the first step. On this there was another machine, which received the stone upon its arrival, and conveyed it to the second step, whence a chied machine advanced it still higher. Either they had as many machines as there were steps in the pyramid, or possibly they had but a single machine, which, being easily moved, was transferred from tier to tier as the stone rose. Both accounts are given, and therefore I mention both. The upper portion of the pyramid was finished first, then the middle, and finally the part which was lowest and nearest the ground. There is an inscription in Egyptian characters on the pyramid which records the quantity of radishes, ensons, and garlick commend by the labourers who constructed it; and I perfectly well rememher that the interpreter who read the writing to ene said that the money expended in this way war 1600 ralents of silver. If this then is a true second, what a vast num must have been spene The Egyptices Spheres is closely related to the Greek legend of (Mittees, who feet adved the formula riddle proposed and by the memory creative with the body of a tangent from and the head of a summer which frequencies the highway inciding to Thefes. To sock who parameters for the sphere addressed the parents, "What animalised that in the meric on the iron tools used in the work, and on the feeding and clothing of the labourers, considering the length of time the work lasted, which has already been stated [ern years], and the addizional time - no small space, I imagine -which must have been occupied by the quarrying of the stones, their conveyance, and the formation of the underground spartments."

While his account is extremely colorful, it is apparent that the Father of History, for reasons to the reading of the Peterson which he doubters considered nufficient, con-control a fraudulent story to conceal the true or site outless may be appreciate may be appreciate may be another of the appreciate may be appreciate may be appreciate that the peterson of the peterson of the second start and the peterson of the second start may be appreciate may be appreciated may be apprec origin and purpose of the Great Pyramid. This is but cost of several instances in his writings which would lead the thoughtful reader to tun-need that Period on the instance of the several of the several of the several descence of all the cost of the selection of the need of the several of the several of the several descence of all the cost of the reader of the several descence of all the cost of the reader of the several descence of all the cost of the reader. This rest that Period on the reader of the peer that Hendonis himself was an initiate of

the Sacred Schools and consequently obligated to preserve inviolate the secrets of the ancient orders. The theory advanced by Herodotan and now generally accepted that the Pyramid was the tomb of the Pharaoh Cheups cannor be mbscantiated. In fact, Manetho, Eratoschesses, and Diodorus Siculus all differ from Herodorus-as well as from each other-regarding the name of the builder of this suprome edifice. The sepulcheal vaule, which, according to the Lepsius Law of pyramid conseruction, should have been finished at the same time as the monument or sooser, was never completed. There is no proof that the building was exceed by the Egyptians, for the elaborate carvings with which the burial chambers of Egyptian covalry are almost invariably cenamented are entirely lacking and in embodies none of the elements of their architecture or decorarinn, such as inwriptions, images, carcouches, paintings, and other

distinctive features associated with dynastic mortuary art. The only hieroglyphics to be found within the Pyramid are a few builders' marks sealed up in the chambers of construction, first opened by Howard Vyse. These apparently were painted upon the stones before they were set in position, for in a number of instances the marks were either inverted or disfigured by the operation of fitting the blocks together. While Egyptologists have attempted to identify the crude dats of paint as cartouches of Cheops, it is almost inconceivable that this ambitious ruler would have permitted his royal name to suffer such indignities. As the most eminent authorities on the subject are still uncertain as to the true meaning of these crude markings, whatever proof they might be that the building was erected during the fourth dynasty is certainly offset by the sea shells at the base of the Pyramid which Mr. Gab advances as evidence that it was crected before the Deluge—a theory substantiated by the much-abused Arabian traditions. One Arabian historian declared that the Pyra-

mid was built by the Egyptian sages as a refuge against the Flood, while another proclaimed it to have been the treasure house of the powerful antediluvian king Sheddad Ben Ad. A panel of hieroglyphs over the entrance, which the casual observer might consider to afford a solution of the mystery, unfortunately dates backno further than A.D. 1843, having been cut at that time by Dr. Lepsius as a tribute to the King of Prussia.

Caliph al Marnoun, an illustrious descendant of the Prophet, inspired by stories of the immense treasures sealed within its depths, journeyed from Bagdad to Cairo, A.D. 820, with a great force of workmen to open the mighty Pyramid. When Caliph al Marmoun first reached the foot of the "Rock of Ages" and gazzed up at its smooth glistening surface, a turnult of emotions undoubtedly racked his soul. The casing stones must have been in place at the time of his visit, for the Caliph could find no indication of an entrance-four perfectly smooth surfaces confronted him. Following vague rumors, he set his followers to work on the north side of the Pyramid, with instructions to keep on cutting and chiseling until they disovered something. To the Moslems with their crude instruments and vinegar it was a herculean effort to tunnel a full hundred feet through the limestone. Many times they were on the point of rebellion, but the word of the Caliph was law and the hope of a vast fortune buoyed them up.

At last on the eve of total discouragement fate came to their rescue. A great stone was heard to fall somewhere in the wall near the toiling and disgrantled Arabs. Pushing on toward the sound with renewed enthusiasen, they finally broke into the descending passage which leads into the subterranean chamber. They then chiseled their way around the great stone portcullis which had fallen into a position barring. their progress, and attacked and removed one after another the granite plugs which for a while continued to slide down the passage leading from the Queen's Chamber above.

Finally no more blocks descended and the way was clear for the followers of the Prophet.

But where were the treasures? From room to room the frantic workmen rushed, looking in vain for loot. The discontent of the Moslems reached such a height that Caliph al Mamoun-who had inherited much of the wisdom of his illustrious father, the Caliph al Raschid -sent to Bagdad for funds, which he caused to be secretly buried near the entrance of the Pyramid. He then ordered his men to dig at that spot and great was their rejoicing when the treasure was discovered, the workmen being deeply impressed by the wisdom of the antediluvian monarch who had carefully estimated their wages and thoughtfully caused the exact amount to be buried for their benefit !

The Caliph then returned to the city of his fathers and the Gecat Pyramid was left to the mercy of succeeding generations. In the ninth century the sun's rays striking the highly pelished surfaces of the original cating stones caused each side of the Pyramid to appear as

# BY PETER TOMPKINS

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authonof Mysteries of the Mexican Pyramids

The adventures and discoveries of the explorers and eclanitists when for two thousand years, have been promise the myshery of the Genet Pyramid of Cheopie

Whoever built the Great Pyramid, it is now quite clear, knew the precise circumference of the planet and the length of the year to several decimalsdata which was not rediscovered until the 17th century. Its architects may well have known the mean length of the earth's orbit round the sun, the specific density of the planet, the 26,000-year cycle of the equinoxes, the acceleration of gravity, and the speed of light. –Secrets of the Great

Clay seal bearing the name of Khufu from the Great Pyramid on display at the Louvre museum

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Khufu's cartouche found inscribed on a backing stone of the pyramid





Herodotus



Royal cartouches derived from Manetho's Aegyptiaca



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Eratosthenes



Diodorus Siculus, Roman sculpture, third quarter of the first century BCE

# ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΣΙΚΕΛΙΩΤΟΥ ΒΙΒΛΙΟΘΗΚΗΣ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΗΣ ΤΑ ΣΩΖΟΜΕΝΑ. **DIODORI SICULI**

# BIBLIOTHECAE HISTORICAE

LIBRI QUI SUPERSUNT,

INTERPRETE

### LAURENTIO RHODOMANO.

AD FIDEM MSS. RECENSUIT

### PETRUS WESSELINGIUS,

ATQUE

HENR. STEPHANI, LAUR. RHODOMANI, FULVII URSINI, HENR. VALESTI, JACOBI PALMERII & SUAS ADNOTATIONES, CUM INDICIBUS LOCUPLETISSIMIS, ADJECIT.



AMSTELODAMI, Sumptibus JACOBI WETSTENIL M. D. CCXLVI.











Pyramide de Djedkarê Isési (n°37)

Karl Richard Lepsius

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(n°38)

Map of Saqqara pyramids, drawn by Lepsius

Pyramide d'Ounas (n°35)

Complexe de Djéser (n°32, 33, 34)

> Pyramide d'Ouserkaf (n°31) '

> > Pyramide de Téti (n°30)





Richard William Howard Vyse, British Egyptologist





The Great Pyramid stands upon a limestone plateau at the base of which, according to ancient history, the Nile once flooded, thus supplying a method for the huge blocks used in its construction. Presuming that the capstone as originally in place, the Pyramid is, according to John Taylor, in round figures 486 feet high; the base of each side is 764 feet long, and the entire structure covers a ground area of more than 13 acres. The Great Pyramid is the only one in the group at Gizeh--in fact, as far as known, the only one in Egypt--that has chambers within the actual body of the Pyramid itself. For this reason it is said to refute the Lepsius Law, which asserts that each of these structures is a monument raised over a subterranean chamber in which a ruler is entombed. The Pyramid contains four chambers, which in the diagram are lettered K, H, F, and O.





A VERTICAL SECTION OF THE GREAT PYRAMID. The Great Pyrauld study upon a lineature plateau at the base of which, according to ancient hittery, the Nike ones flowed, thus supplying a method of transportation for the base black used in an construction. Prevening that the capture outs originally in place, the Pyrauld is, according to Jun Taylor, in round figures add feat high, the base of each side is the fort long, and the entry starter covers a ground dread of merchan 13 acres. The Great Pyrauld is the only one in the group at Gigeh—in fact, as far as brown, the only one in Egypt—that has chambers within the extual lody of the Pyrauld its electric to every a ground dread of mercidan 13 acres. The Great Pyrauld is the only one in the group at Gigeh—in fact, as far as brown, the only one in Egypt—that has chambers within the extual lody of the Pyrauld its electric to every a subtreation of a subtreation of a subtreation of the section for the base of each of these structures is a monument rated over a subtreation is which a nulse is maked. The Pyrauld contains for chambers, which is in the digreen are littered K. H. F. act O. The King's Chamber (R) is an obiong spantment 30 fort lang, 17 feet wide, and 19 feet high (disregarding fractional parts of a fort in such exact), with a flat reof constaining of nine great stores, the largest in the Pyrauld. Above the King's Chamber are five is to empanitive to the torest constants. As the set of the King's Chamber, he reof of the fifth construction chamber is printed and the rest of the first ender opposite the environment notices of the Phanesis Chamber and the rest of the first estimation of the spring of nine great stores, the largest in the Pyrauld. Above the King's Chamber are five is to empanite the first estimation of the first ender of the first is the first ender of t

King is Chember in their fibrits an ficture a trabler has the building your not binned for a omit.
 Between the upper end of the Grand Gallery (G. G.) and the King's Chamber is a small antechander (H), its extreme length 9 feet, its extreme wolds 4 feet, and its extreme keight as jeet, and its extreme height of a small antechander. (H) its and the extreme height of the upper end of the Grand Gallery (G. G.) and the King's Chamber is a small antechander (H). Its extreme length 9 feet, its extreme wolds 4 feet, and its extreme keight as jeet, and its extreme height of the upper end of the Grand Gallery—isy feet in benefit, all feet in height of the quien is chamber inter and decreasing to 31 feet as the result of seven converging overlaps of its stand and opening into the Queen's Chamber is a feet in width at its under point and decreasing to 31 feet as the result of seven converging overlaps of its stand point in its Queen's Chamber is a feet in width, and point of the Queen's Chamber is a feet in width, and point of the Queen's Chamber is a previous and point on its of the theory is the conter of the point and opening into the Queen's Chamber is a previous to fee theory is a sole of the conter of the point where the Queen's Chamber, her even the opening into the Queen's Chamber is a previous to the annotation of the conter of the point where the Grand Gallery ends and the horizontal previous to be annot observe to be and to first out of the conter of the point where the Grand Gallery ends and the horizontal previous previous to be annot observe to be and to first out of the conter of the point where the Grand Gallery ends and the horizontal previous previous to be annot conter is a previous include the antipolity is a standard previous to be antipolity of the conter of the point where the Grand Gallery ends and the horizontal previous the Queen's Chamber is a previous is a previous nicke of grandard previous and the horizontal previous to previous the anting through the feet of the Quee

the Pyramids are built will yet he found, I feel convinced, anaple broken off by a fanatical Mohammedan, lest the followers of the Propher be led into idolatry. The very nature of its construction and information as to their uses. A good diamond drill with two or three the present repairs necessary to prevent the head from falling off indihundred feet of rods is what is wanted to test this, and the solidarity cate that it could not have survived the great periods of time which of the Pyramids at the same time." (See The Solution of the Pyra-

mid Problem.) Mr. Ballard's theory of extensive underground apartments and Mr. Ballard's theory of extensive underground apartments and quarties bringsup an important problem in architectonics. The Pyra-mid builders were too farsighted to endanger the permanence of the Great Pyramid by placing over five million tons of limestone and granite on any but a solid foundation. It is therefore reasonably cer-tain that such chambers or passageways as may exist beneath the building are relatively insignificant, like those within the body of the such a solid foundation. It is therefore the body of the structure, which occupy less than one sixteen-hundredth of the cubic contents of the Pyramid.

The Sphinx was undoubtedly created for symbolical purposes at the instigation of the priesteraft. The theories that the uracus upon its forehead was originally the finger of an immense sundial and that both the Pyramid and the Sphinx were used to measure time, the seasons, and the precession of the equinoxes are ingenious but not wholly convincing. If this great creature was creeted to oblicerate the ancient passageway leading into the subterranean temple of the Pyramid, its symbolism would be most appropriate. In comparison with the overwhelming size and dignity of the Great Pyra-mid, the Sphinx is almost insignificant. Its battered face, upon which may still be seen vestiges of the red paint with which the bgure was originally covered, is disfigured beyond recognition. Its nose was

### XUIII

A VERTICAL SECTION OF THE GREAT PYRAMID.

have elapsed since the erection of the Pyramid. To the Egyptians, the Sphinx was the symbol of strength and intelligence. It was portrayed as androgynous to signify that they recognized the initiates and gods as partaking of both the positive and negative creative powers. Getald Massey writes: "This is the secret of the Sphinx. The orthodox sphinx of Egypt is masculine to forecreated build and the impact of the impact of the secret of the sphink. secret of the Sphinx. The orthodox sphinx of Egypt is masculine in front and feminine behind. So is the image of Sut-Typhon, a type of horn and tail, male in front and female behind. The Pharaohs, who wore the tail of the Lioness or Cow behind them, were male in front and female behind. Like the Gods they included the dual totality of Being in one person, born of the Mother, but of both serves as the Child." (See The Natural Genesis.) Most investigators have ridiculed the Sphinx and, without even destings to investigators have ridiculed the Sphinx and, without even

deigning to investigate the great colossus, have turned their atten-tion to the more overwhelming mystery of the Pyramid.

### THE PYRAMID MYSTERIES

The word pyramid is popularly supposed to be derived from wip, fire, thus signifying that it is the symbolic representation of the One Drvine Flame, the life of every creature. John Taylor believes the word *pyramid* to mean a "measure of wheat," while C. Piazzi Smyth favors the Coptic meaning, "a division into ten." The initiates of

Vertical Section, looking West, GREAT PYRAMID in the plane of its passages: showing the supposed ancient exterior formed by the outer surface of the Casing - stones, in dotted lines. 1865 A.D.



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A. Entrane passage

The Great Pyramid stands upon a limestone plateau at the base of which, according to ancient history, the Nile once flooded, thus supplying a method of transportation for the huge blocks used in its construction. Presuming that the capstone was originally in place, the Pyramid is, according to John Taylor, in round figures 486 feet high; the base of each side is 764 feet long, and the entire structure covers a ground area of more than 13 acres.

The Great Pyramid is the only one in the group at Gizeh--in fact, as far as known, the only one in Egypt--that has chambers within the actual body of the Pyramid itself. For this reason it is said to refute the Lepsius Law, which asserts that each of these structures is a monument raised over a subterranean chamber in which a ruler is entombed. The Pyramid contains four chambers, which in the diagram are lettered K, H, F, and O.





- K– King's Chamber
- H– Antechamber
- F– Queen's Chamber
- O– Subterranean Chamber



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- K– King's Chamber
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- **F-Queen's Chamber**
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apartment 39 feet long, 17 felt wide, and 19 feet high (disregarding fractional parts of a foot in each case), with a flat roof consisting of nine great stones, the largest in the Pyramid. Above the King's Chamber are five low compartments (L), generally termed construction chambers. In the lowest of these the so-called hieroglyphs of the Pharaoh Cheops are located. The roof of the fifth construction chamber is peaked. At the end of the King's Chamber opposite the entrance stands the famous sarcophagus, or coffer (I), and behind it is a shallow opening that was dug in the hope of discovering valuables. Two air vents (M, N) passing through the entire body of the Pyramid ventilate the King's Chamber. In itself this is sufficient to establish that the building was not intended for a tomb.





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Between the upper end of the Grand Gallery (G. G.) and the King's Chamber is a small antechamber (H), its extreme length 9 feet, its extreme width 5 feet, and its extreme height 12 feet, with its walls grooved far purposes now unknown. In the groove nearest the Grand Gallery is a slab of stone in two sections, with a peculiar boss or knob protruding about an inch from the surface of the upper part facing the Grand Gallery. This stone does not reach to the floor of the antechamber and those entering the King's Chamber must pass under the slab. From the King's Chamber, the Grand Gallery--157 feet in length, 28 feet in height, 7 feet in width at its widest point and decreasing to 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> feet as the result of seven converging overlaps, of the stones forming the walls--descends to a little above the level of the Queen's Chamber. Here a gallery (E) branches off, passing more than 100 feet back towards the center of the Pyramid and opening into the Queen's Chamber (F).






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(B) North Shaft The Queens Chamber Tunnel 🖊 **Chamber Entrance** Entrance











































### The Initiation of the (Pyramid



UPREME among the wonders antiquity, unrivaled by the achievements of later architects and builders, the Great Pyramid Gizeh bears mute witness to n unknown civilization which, ving completed its predestined an, passed into oblivion. Elouent in its silence, inspiring in s majesty, divine in its simplicity, the Great Pyramid is indeed a sermon in stone. Its magnitude

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distinctive features associated with dynastic mortuary art. The only hieroglyphics to be found within the Pyramid are a few builders' marks sealed up in the chambers of construction, first opened by Howard Vyse. These apparently were painted upon the stones before they were set in position, for in a number of instances the marks were either inverted or disfigured by the operation of fitting the blocks together. While Egyptologists have attempted to identify the crude dabs of paint as cartouches of Cheops, it is almost inconceivable that this ambitious ruler would have permitted his royal name to suffer such indignities. As the most eminent authorities on the subject are still uncertain as to the true meaning of these crude markings, whatever proof they might be that the building was erected during the fourth dynasty is certainly offset by the sea shells at the base of the Pyramid which Mr. Gab advances as evidence that it was crected before the Deluge-a theory substantiated by the much-abused Arabian traditions. One Arabian historian declared that the Pyra-

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At last on the eve of total discouragement fate came to their rescue. A great stone was heard to fall somewhere in the wall near the toiling and disgruntled Arabs. Pushing on toward the sound with renewed enthusiasm, they finally broke into the descending passage which leads into the subterranean chamber. They then chiseled their way around the great stone portcullis which had fallen into a position barring their progress, and attacked and removed one after another the granite plugs which for a while continued to slide down the passage leading from the Queen's Chamber above.

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From Levi's Les Myssilves de la Kaballe. ODIPUS AND THE SPHINX.

The Egyptian Sphine is clearly related to the Greek legend of Colonus, who first solved the famous riddle proposinded

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René Adolphe Schwaller de Lubicz





By denying the existence of any evidence for the development of Egyptian civilization prior to the first dynasty, West created room to inject the idea of a lost, advanced civilization of Atlanteans who created the Sphinx and passed on their knowledge to the dynastic Egyptians. Ten years later, West sought the opinion of geologist Robert Schoch to validate his claims. In 1990 they traveled together to Egypt, visiting the Sphinx. The following year Schoch formulated and presented his version of the hypothesis, purposely avoiding the use of the word "Atlantis". He originally estimated the Sphinx to have been created before 5000 BC, later pushing his minimum estimate further back to 9700 BC, once again aligning it with Plato's lost civilization of Atlantis. Schoch and West argued that other structures and surfaces on the Giza Plateau are made from the same band of limestone as the Sphinx enclosure, but do not show the same erosion as the walls of the Sphinx enclosure. –Wikipedia

Robert Schoch (left) and John Anthony West on the Giza Plateau

### The Initiation of the (Pyramid



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King Sheddad



Now under his hand were a hundred thousand kings, each ruling over a hundred thousand captains, commanding each a hundred thousand warriors; so he called these all before him and said to them, 'I find in old books and histories a description of Paradise, as it is to be in the next world, and I desire to build its like in

View of the Palace of Iram, the so-called 'earthly paradise' of King Sheddad

this world. Go ye forth therefore to the goodliest and most spacious tract in the world and build me there a city of gold and silver, whose gravel shall be rubies and chrysolites and pearls and the columns of its vaults beryl... -The Book of the Thousand Nights and One Night, translated by John Payne



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From Levi's Les Myssilves de la Kaballe. ODIPUS AND THE SPHINX.

As the most eminent authorities on the subject are still uncertain as to the true meaning of these crude markings, whatever proof they might be that the building was erected during the fourth dynasty is certainly offset by the sea shells at the base of the Pyramid which Mr. Gab advances as evidence that it was erected before the Deluge--a theory substantiated by the much-abused Arabian traditions. One Arabian historian declared that the Pyramid was built by the Egyptian sages as a refuge against the Flood, while another proclaimed it to have been the treasure house of the powerful antediluvian king Sheddad Ben Ad. A panel of hieroglyphs over the entrance, which the casual observer might consider to afford a solution of the mystery, unfortunately dates back no further than A.D. 1843, having been cut at that time by

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The participants of the Prussian Egypt expedition under Richard Lepsius on the top of the Great Pyramid, watercolor by Johann Jakob Frey, 1842.





Pyramide de Djedkarê Isési (n°37)

Karl Richard Lepsius

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(n°38)

Map of Saqqara pyramids, drawn by Lepsius

Pyramide d'Ounas (n°35)

Complexe de Djéser (n°32, 33, 34)

> Pyramide d'Ouserkaf (n°31) '

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### The Initiation of the (Pyramid



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The earliest and best-known account of the building of the Great Pyramid is that given by that highly revered but somewhat imaginative historian, Herodotus. "The pyramid was built in steps, battlement-wise, as it is called, or, according to others, altar-wise. After laying the stones for the base, they raised the remaining stones to their places by means of machines formed of short wooden planks. The first machine raised them from the ground to the top of the first step. On this there was another machine, which received the stone upon its arrival, and conveyed it to the second step, whence a third machine advanced it still higher. Either they had as many machines as there were steps in the pyramid, or possibly they had but a single machine, which, being easily moved, was transferred from tier to tier as the stone rose. Both accounts are given, and therefore I mention both. The upper portion of the pyramid was finished first, then the middle, and finally the part which was lowest and nearest the ground. There is an inscription in Egyptian characters on the pyramid which records the quantity of radishes, onions, and garlick consumed by the labourers who constructed it; and I perfectly well remember that the interpreter who read the writing to me said that the money expended in this way was 1600 talents of silver. If this then is a true The system of the second in the work, and on the feeding and clothing of the labourers, considering the length of time the work lasted, which has already been seated [ten years], and the additional time — no small space. I imagine — which must have been occupied by the quarrying of the stones, their conveyance, and the formation of the underground apartments." While his account is extremely colorful, it is "While his account is extremely colorful, it is "There is atill events events and and periaded."

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The sciences were financially supported, honoured everywhere, universally pursued; they were like tall edifices supported by strong foundations. Then the Christian religion appeared in Byzantium and the centres of learning were eliminated, their vestiges effaced and the edifice of Greek learning was obliterated. Everything the ancient Greeks had brought to light vanished, and the discoveries of the ancients were altered beyond recognition. –The Meadows of Gold, by Al-Mas'udi

The Grand Gallery by Luigi Mayer



Al Masudi



The interior of the Great Pyramid. Plan by Charles Piazzi Smyth, 1877



a dazzling triangle of light. Since that time, all but two of these casing stones have disappeared. Investigation has resulted in their discovery, recut and resurfaced, in the walls of Mohammedan mosques and palaces in various parts of Cairo and its environs.

#### PYRAMID PROBLEMS

C. Piazzi Smyth asks: "Was the Great Pyramid, then, erected before the invention of hieroglyphics, and previous to the birth of the Egyptian religion?" Time may yet prove that the upper chambers of the Pyramid were a sealed mystery before the establishment of the Egyptian empire. In the subterranean chamber, however, are markings which indicate that the Romans gained admission there. In the light of the secret philosophy of the Egyptian initiates, W. W. Harmon, by a series of extremely complicated yet exact mathematical calculations, determines that the first ceremonial of the Pyramid was performed 68,890 years ago on the occasion when the star Vega for the first time sent its ray down the descending passage into the pit. The actual building of the Pyramid was accomplished in the period of from ten to fifteen years immediately preceding this date.

While such figures doubtless will evoke the ridicule of modern Egyptologists, they are based upon an exhaustive study of the principles of sidereal mechanics as incorporated into the structure of the Pyramid by its initiated builders. If the casing stones were in position at the beginning of the ninth century, the so-called erosion marks upon the outside were not due to water. The theory also that the salt upon the interior stones of the Pyramid is evidence that the building was once submerged is weakened by the scientific fact that this kind of stone is subject to exudations of salt. While the building may have been submerged, at least in part, during the many thousands of years since its erection, the evidence adduced to prove this point is not conclusive

The Great Pyramid was built of limestone and granite through-out, the two kinds of rock being combined in a peculiar and significant manner. The stones were trued with the utmost precision, and the cement used was of such remarkable quality that it is now practically as hard as the stone itself. The limestone blocks were sawed with bronze saws, the teeth of which were diamonds or other jewels. The chips from the stones were piled against the north side of the plateau on which the structure stands, where they form an additional buttress to aid in supporting the weight of the structure. The entire Pyramid is an example of perfect orientation and actually squares the circle. This last is accomplished by dropping a vertical line from the apex of the Pyramid to its base line. If this vertical line be considered as the radius of an imaginary circle, the length of the circumference of such a circle will be found to equal the sum of the base lines of the four sides of the Pyramid.

If the passage leading to the King's Chamber and the Queen's Chamber was sealed up thousands of years before the Christian Era, those later admitted into the Pyramid Mysteries must have received their initiations in subterranean galleries now unknown. Without such galleries there could have been no possible means of ingress or egress, since the single surface entrance was completely closed with casing stones. If not blocked by the mass of the Sphinx or concealed in some part of that image, the secret entrance may be either in one of the adjacent temples or upon the sides of the limestone plateau.

Attention is called to the granite plugs filling the ascending pas-sageway to the Queen's Chamber which Caliph al Mamoun was forced practically to pulverize before he could clear a way into the upper chambers. C. Piazzi Smyth notes that the positions of the stones demonstrate that they were set in place from above-which made it necessary for a considerable number of workmen to depart from the upper chambers. How did they do it? Smyth believes they descended through the well (see diagram), dropping the ramp stone into place behind them. He further contends that robbers probably used the well as a means of getting into the upper chambers. The ramp stone having been set in a bed of plaster, the robbers were forced to break through it, leaving a jagged opening. Mr. Dupré, an architect who has spent years investigating the pyramids, differs from Smyth, however, in that he believes the well it elf to be a robbers' hole, being the first successful attempt made to enter the upper chambers from the subterranean chamber, then the only open section of the Pyramid.

Mr. Duprébases his conclusion upon the fact that the well is merely a rough hole and the grotto an irregular chamber, without any evidence of the architectural precision with which the remainder of the structure was erected. The diameter of the well also precludes the possibility of its having been dug downward; it must have been gouged out from below, and the grotto was necessary to supply air to the thieves. It is inconceivable that the Pyramid builders would break one of their own ramp stones and leave its broken surface and a gaping hole in the side wall of their otherwise perfect gallery. If the well is a robbers' hole, it may explain why the Pyramid was empty when Caliph al Mamoun entered it and what happened to the missing coffer lid. A careful examination of the so-called unfinished sub-

terranean chamber, which must have been the base of operations for the robbers, might disclose traces of their presence or show where they piled the rubble which must have accumulated as a result of their operations. While it is not entirely clear by what entrance the robbers reached the subterranean chamber, it is improbable that they used the descending passageway. There is a remarkable niche in the north wall of the Queen's Cham-

ber which the Mohammedan guides glibly pronounce to be a shrine. The general shape of this niche, however, with its walls converging by a series of overlaps like those of the Grand Gallery, would indicate that originally it had been intended as a passageway. Efforts rate that originally it had been intended as a passageway. Efforts made to explore this niche have been nonproductive, but Mr. Dupré believes an entrance to exist here through which—if the well did not exist at the time—the workmen made their exit from the Pyramid after dropping the stone plugs into the ascending gallery. Biblical scholars have contributed a number of most extraordi-

nary conceptions regarding the Great Pyramid. This ancient edifice has been identified by them as Joseph's granary (despite its hope-lessly inadequate capacity); as the tomb prepared for the unfortunate Pharaoh of the Exodus who could not be buried there because his body was never recovered from the Red Sea; and finally as a perpetual confirmation of the infallibility of the numerous prophecies contained in the Authorized Version !

#### THE SPHINX

Although the Great Pyramid, as Ignatius Donnelly has demonstrated, is patterned after an antediluvian type of architecture, examples of which are to be found in nearly every part of the world. the Sphinx (Hu) is typically Egyptian. The stele between its paws states the Sphinx (Fill) is the straight of the Sun God, Harmackis, which was evidently made in the similitude of the Pharaoh during whose reign it was chiseled. The statue was restored and completely excavated by Tahutmes IV as the result of a vision in which the god had appeared and declated himself oppressed by the weight of the sand about his body. The broken beard of the Sphinx was discovered during excavations between the front paws. The steps leading up to the Sphinx and also the temple and altar between the paws are much later additions, probably Roman, for it is known that the Romans reconstructed many Egyptian antiquities. The shallow depression in the crown of the head, once thought to be the terminus of a closed-up passageway leading from the Sphinx to the Great Pyramid, was merely intended to help support a headdress now missing.

Metal rods have been driven into the Sphinx in a vain effort to discover chambers or passages within its body. The major part of the Sphinx is a single stone, but the front paws have been built up of smaller stones. The Sphinx is about 200 feet long, 70 feet high, and 38 feet wide across the shoulders. The main stone from which it was carved is believed by some to have been transported from distant quarries by methods unknown, while others assert it to be native rock, possibly an outcropping somewhat resembling the form into which it was later carved. The theory once advanced that both the Pyramid and the Sphinx were built from artificial stones made on the spot has been abandoned. A careful analysis of the limestone shows it to be composed of small sea creatures called *mummulites*. The popular supposition that the Sphinx was the true portal of

the Great Pyramid, while it survives with suprising tenacity, has never been substantiated. P. Christian presents this theory as fullows, basing it in part upon the authority of lamblichus:

"The Sphinx of Gizeh, says the author of the Traité des Mystères, served as the entrance to the sacred subterranean chambers in which the trials of the initiate were undergone. This entrance, obstructed in our day by sands and rubbish, may still be traced between the forelegs of the crouched colossus. It was formerly closed by a bronze gate whose secret spring could be operated only by the Magi. It was guarded by public respect and a sort of religious fear maintained its inviolability better than armed protection would have done. In the belly of the Sphinx were cut out galleries leading to the subterranean part of the Great Pyramid. These galleries were so artfully crisscrossed along their course to the Pyramid that in setting forth into the passage without a guide through this network, one ceaselessly and inevitably returned to the starting point." (See Histoire de la Magie.)

Unfortunately, the bronze door referred to cannot be found, not is there any evidence that it ever existed. The passing centuries have wrought many changes in the colossus, however, and the original opening may have been closed.

Nearly all students of the subject believe that subterranean chambers exist beneath the Great Pyramid. Robert Ballard writes: "The priests of the Pyramids of Lake Moeris had their vast subterranean residences. It appears to me more than probable that those of Gizeh were similarly provided. And I may go further :-- Out of these very caverns may have been excavated the limestone of which the Pyramids were built. \* \* \* In the bowels of the limestone ridge on which

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and 38 feet wide across the shoulders. The main stone from which it was carved is believed by some to have been transported from distant quarries by methods unknown, while others assert it to be native rock, possibly an outcropping somewhat resembling the form into which it was later carved. The theory once advanced that both the Pyramid and the Sphinx were built from artificial stones made on the spot has been abandoned. A careful analysis of the limestone shows it to be composed of small sea creatures called *mummulites*. The popular supposition that the Sphinx was the true portal of the Great Pyramid, while it survives with suprising tenacity, has never been subscantiated. P. Christian presents this theory as fol-lows, basing it in part upon the authority of lamblichus: "The Sphinx of Gizeh, says the author of the Traité des Mystères, served as the entrance to the sacred subterranean chambers in which the trials of the initiate were undergone. This entrance, obstructed

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Charles Piazzi Smyth (1819–1900), Astronomer Royal of Scotland



## OUR INHERITANCE

IN

# THE GREAT PYRAMID.

BY

# PROFESSOR C. PIAZZI SMYTH, F.R.SS. L. & E.

ASTRONOMER-ROYAL FOR SCOTLANDS.

Mith Photograph, Map, and Plates.

LONDON: ALEXANDER STRAHAN AND CO. 1864.

e travels of JIZEH. during th OF n March **MID** PYRA GREAT by Fran His THE Photograf

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Broadly calculated, it is believed by Egyptologists that the great Pyramid was built 3,350 B.C.; and that Menes and his Dynasty existed 750 years before the Fourth Dynasty (supposed to have built the Pyramids) had appeared. Thus 4,100 years B.C. is the age assigned to Menes. Now Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson's declaration that "all the facts lead to the conclusion that the Egyptians had already made very great progress in the arts of civilization before the age of Menes, and perhaps before they immigrated into the valley of the Nile" (Rawlinson's "Herodotus," vol. ii. p. 345) is very suggestive, as destroying this hypothesis. It points to great civilization in prehistoric times, and a still greater antiquity. The Schesoo-Hor ("the servants of Horus") were the people who had settled in

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Egypt; and, as M. G. Maspero affirms, it is to this prehistoric race that "belongs the honour... of having founded the principal cities of Egypt, and established the most important sanctuaries." This was before the great Pyramid epoch, and when Egypt had hardly arisen from the waters. Yet "they possessed the hieroglyphic form of writing special to the Egyptians, and must have been already considerably advanced in civilization." It was, says Lenormant, "the country of the great prehistoric sanctuaries, seats of the sacerdotal dominion, which played the most important part in the origin of civilization." What is the date assigned to this people? We hear of 4,000, at the utmost of 5,000 years B.C. (Maspero). Now it is claimed that it is by means of the cycle of 25,868 years (the Sidereal year) that the



approximate year of the erection of the Great Pyramid can be ascertained. "Assuming that the long narrow downward passage was directed towards the pole star of the pyramid builders, astronomers have shown that .... Alpha Draconis, the then pole-star, was in the required position about 3,350 B.C., as well as in 2,170 B.C." (Proctor, quoted by Staniland Wake.) But we are also told that "this relative position of Alpha Draconis and Alcyone being an extraordinary one... it could not occur again for a whole sidereal year" (ibid). This demonstrates that, since the Dendera Zodiac shows the passage of three sidereal years, the great Pyramid must have been built 78,000 years ago, or in any case that this possibility deserves to be accepted at least as readily as the later date of 3,350 B.C. –SD2:431-2

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# NEW LIGHT FROM THE GREAT PYRAMID

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## BY ALBERT ROSS PARSONS

AUTHOR OF " FARSIFAL : THE FINDING OF CHRIST THROUGH ART"

"A cosmic mystery of the church" -DIDACHE, zi. 11

"Not being cosmic, he came to men as cosmic" -CLRMENT, STROM, vi. 15

Καί ταυτα ειπων, φωνη μεγαλη εκραυγασε, Λαζαρε, δευρο εξω

#### PUBLISHED A.D. MDCCCXCIII

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# The Great Year and **Astrological Ages**



# **Astrological Ages**







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Still further evidence that the dynastic Egyptians did not construct the Great Pyramid of Giza may be found in sediments surrounding the base of the monument, in legends regarding watermarks on the stones halfway up its sides, and in salt incrustations found within. Silt sediments rising to fourteen feet around the base of the pyramid contain many seashells and fossils that have been radiocarbon-dated to be nearly twelve thousand years old. These sediments could have been deposited in such great quantities only by major sea flooding, an event the dynastic Egyptians could never have recorded because they were not living in the area until eight thousand years after the flood. This evidence alone suggests that the three main Giza pyramids are at least twelve thousand years old. In support of this ancient flood scenario,

mysterious legends and records tell of watermarks that were clearly visible on the limestone casing stones of the Great Pyramid before those stones were removed by the Arabs. These watermarks were halfway up the sides of the pyramid, or about 400 feet above the present level of the Nile River. Further, when the Great Pyramid was first opened, incrustations of salt an inch thick were found inside. While much of this salt is known to be natural exudation from the stones of the pyramid, chemical analysis has shown that some of the salt has a mineral content consistent with salt from the sea. These salt incrustations, found at a height corresponding to the water level marks left on the exterior, are further evidence that at some time in the distant past the pyramid was submerged halfway up its height. -article by Martin Gray on sacredsites.com



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#### THE SPHINX

Although the Great Pyramid, as Ignatius Donnelly has demon-strated, is patterned after an antediluvian type of architecture, ex-amples of which are to be found in nearly every part of the world, the Sphinx (Hu) is typically Egyptian. The stele between its paws states the Sphinx is an image of the Sun God, Harmackis, which was evidently made in the similitude of the Pharaoh during whose reign it was chiseled. The statue was restored and completely ex-cavated by Tahutmes IV as the result of a vision in which the god had appeared and declared himself oppressed by the weight of the sand about his body. The broken beard of the Sphinx was discovered during excavations between the front paws. The steps leading up to the Sphinx and also the temple and altar between the paws are much later additions, probably Roman, for it is known that the Romans reconstructed many Egyptian antiquities. The shallow depression in the crown of the head, once thought to be the terminus of a closed-up passageway leading from the Sphinx to the Great Pyramid, was merely intended to help support a headdress now missing. Metal rods have been driven into the Sphinx in a vain effort to discover chambers or passages within its body. The major part of the Sphinx is a single stone, but the front paws have been built up of smaller stones. The Sphinx is about 200 feet long, 70 feet high, and 38 feet wide across the shoulders. The main stone from which it was carved is believed by some to have been transported from distant quarries by methods unknown, while others assert it to be native rock, possibly an outcropping somewhat resembling the form into which it was later carved. The theory once advanced that both the Pyramid and the Sphinx were built from artificial stones made on the spot has been abandoned. A careful analysis of the limestones shows it to be composed of small sea creatures called mammilites. The popular supposition that the Sphinx was the true portal of the Great Pyramid, while it survives with suptising tenacity, has nevel teen su Although the Great Pyramid, as Ignatius Donnelly has demon-strated, is patterned after an antediluvian type of architecture, ex-

the trials of the initiate were undergone. This entrance, obstructed in our day by sands and rubbish, may still be traced between the forelegs of the crouched colossus. It was formerly closed by a bronze gate whose secret spring could be operated only by the Magi. It was guarded by public respect and a sort of religious fear maintained its inviolability better than armed protection would have done. In the belly of the Sphinx were cut out galleries leading to the sub-terranean part of the Great Pyramid. These galleries were so art-fully crisscrossed along their course to the Pyramid that in setting forth into the passage without a guide through this network, one ceaselessly and inevitably returned to the starting point." (See His-toire de la Magie.) toire de la Magie.)

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From a careful scrutiny of the coffer in the King's Chamber, Petrie established that the ancients had used saws with 9foot blades, their teeth made or hard jewels, to cut the sides of the coffer out of a single solid block. To hollow it out they had used drills with fixed cutting points also made of hard jewels, probably diamond or corundum. Petrie estimated that in order to cut through the hard granite, a pressure of two tons would have had to be placed on the drill. How this could be done was a mystery to Petrie, who concluded: "Truth to tell, modern drill cores cannot hold a

candle to the Egyptians... their fine work shows the marks of such tools as we have only now reinvented." With such tools the ancient Egyptians were somehow able to cut sharp hieroglyphs into incredibly hard diorite, and also to turn stone bowls to paper thin surfaces. To measure the bottom of the coffer and to see if there were any secret opening beneath it, Petrie had its three tons raised about 8 inches, but found no sign of any opening. When raised and struck, the coffer produced a deep bell-like sound of extraordinary, eerie beauty. -Secrets of the Great Pyramid:103

Red Granite coffer in the King's Chamber

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For a structure that was built more than 4,000 years ago, long before the advent of blueprints and computers, the Great Pyramid of Giza is remarkably well aligned. Experts have long puzzled over how the Egyptians managed to construct this ancient wonder. Now, one engineer thinks he has discovered the secret to the pyramid's precision: the fall equinox. Glen Dash, who has worked at archaeological sites in Egypt, Greece, Cyprus and the United States, recently detailed his idea in the Journal of Ancient Egyptian Architecture. He notes that the Great Pyramid is nearly perfectly aligned along the cardinal points—north, south, east and west—with "an accuracy of better than four minutes of arc, or one-fifteenth of one degree."

To demonstrate his theory, Dash set out with a rod (also known as a "gnomon") for tracking the movement of the sun on September 22, 2016, the day of the fall equinox. He planted the gnomon on a wooden platform and marked the location of the rod's shadow throughout the day, forming a curve. At the end of the day, he wrapped a piece of string around the pole and used it to mark an arc that intercepted two points of the curve. When a straight line is drawn through, its almost perfectly pointed east to west, with a slight counterclockwise rotation—just like the alignment of Egypt's three biggest pyramids. – Smithsonian Magazine 2/22/18

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# PROJECTION OF THE GREAT PYRAMID WHEN ENTIRE AND COVERED WITH THE CASING STONES.

Length of each of the four sides at the base, 764 feet. Vertical bright, 486 feet to the apex.

a. Level of Surface of Ground.

6. Level of Chamber in Book.

c. Level of Low Water in the Nile.

d. Descending Passage, in a straight line to Entrance of Chamber in Reck. · Polar Star, as soon from the bottom of the descending passage

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# BATTLE OF THE STANDARDS:

THE ANCIENT, OF FOUR THOUSAND YEARS, AGAINST THE MODERN, OF THE LAST FIFTY YEARS-THE LESS PERFECT OF THE TWO.

### By JOHN TAYLOR,

AUTITOR OF "THE GREAT PYRAMID, WHY WAS IT BUILT !" RTC., ETC.

"THOU SHALT HAVE A PREFERT AND JUST WHIGHT, & PERFECT AND JUST MEASURE SHALT THOU HAVE: THAT THY DATE MAY HE LENGTHENED IN THE LAND WHICH THE LOAD THY GOD OFFER THEE."-Deat XXV. 18.

LONDON: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, ROBERTS, & GREEN. 1864.

C



![](_page_105_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_106_Picture_0.jpeg)

Casing stones from the Great Pyramid

Along the face of the Pyramid, Smyth checked the angle of the casing stones discovered by Howard-Vyse.

Unfortunately tho sharp lines had already been almost obliterated by the Arabs and by the chipping away of souvenir

hunters, but searching through the debris piled high round the base, Smyth was able to find fragments of casing stones with the angles still intact.

Invariably the angle checked out at about 52°, or its complement of 128°,

confirming Taylor's theory that the height of the Pyramid was designed to be in relation to the perimeter of its base as the radius of a circle is to its

circumference. To see if he could refine

this angle, Smyth observed the silhouette of all the backing stones against the sky by means of a very accurate altitude azimuth circle. By this method Smyth obtained an angle of 51° 49'. Meanwhile Sir John Herschel had obtained a figure of 51° 52' from the dimensions of the casing stones as reported by Howard-Vyse. Smyth chose to take the mean of these available measures as 51° 51' 14.3", a difference of less than a minute from either figure. He also chose to take the mean of the 763.62 foot base line measured by the French and the 764 feet measured by Howard Vyse, and got 763.81- a difference of barely 2 inches, on a length of 763 feet.

![](_page_107_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_107_Picture_1.jpeg)

This was an arbitrary act, but the result produced an astounding value for  $\pi$  (pi) in the Great Pyramid proportions of 3.14159+. Searching for a reason for the incorporation in the pyramid of this relation of the radius of a circle to its circumference, Smyth pursued Taylor's theory of the base being divided into 366 units to coincide with the number of days in the year. To have been absolutely precise, the perimeter should have measured 36524.2 pyramid Inches. This would require that each side be 9140.18 British inches. The only solution appeared to be to dig up the sockets and remeasure the baseline

more accurately; but time and money were running short. Fortunately two engineers from Glasgow, messrs. Inglis and Alton, happened to pass through Egypt on their way from a tour of the Holy land. Cajoled by their fellow Scot, they agreed to help him uncover the sockets originally found by the French (which had once more become covered with debris in the Intervening half century) and make a truly accurate survey. Following Smyth's complex computations, the engineers were able to uncover not only the sockets but a perfectly leveled stretch of pavement at the perimeter of the base...


Back in Scotland, Piazzi Smyth received the results of the engineers survey; these gave a much shorter length of 9110 Inches for a side of the Pyramid. Smyth concluded that the true length must be the mean between this figure and the longer one of 9168 inches obtained by Howard-Vyse, or 9140 inches, which was just 1 inch less than was required for Smyth's theory, resulting in a year of 365.2 days instead of the precise 365.24 required by theory. A great deal now hung on the exactness of these figures. It could mean that the ancient Egyptians had produced a structure whose basic unit, the pyramid inch, incorporated not only a system for linear measurementwith the cubit and the inch-but also for temporal measurement, with a year of 365.24 days, both based on the most sensible foundation: the polar axis of the planet, around which it rotates once in a day. In Smyth's opinion the linear measure of the base of this colossal monument viewed in the light of the philosophical connection between time and space, has yielded a standard measure of length which is more admirably and learnedly earth-commensurable than anything which has ever yet entered into the mind of man to conceive. Smyth summed up his work: "The Pyramid has created a more surprisingly accurate knowledge of high astronomical and geographical physics, nearly 1500 years earlier than the extremely infantile beginning of such things among the ancient Greeks."

a dazzling triangle of light. Since that time, all but two of these casing stones have disappeared. Investigation has resulted in their discovery, recut and resurfaced, in the walls of Mohammedan mosques and palaces in various parts of Cairo and its environs.

## PYRAMID PROBLEMS

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Mr. Duprébases his conclusion upon the fact that the well is merely a rough hole and the grotto an irregular chamber, without any evidence of the architectural precision with which the remainder of the structure was erected. The diameter of the well also precludes the possibility of its having been dug downward; it must have been gouged out from below, and the grotto was necessary to supply air to the thieves. It is inconceivable that the Pyramid builders would break one of their own ramp stones and leave its broken surface and a gaping hole in the side wall of their otherwise perfect gallery. If the well is a robbers' hole, it may explain why the Pyramid was empty when Caliph al Mamoun entered it and what happened to the missing coffer lid. A careful examination of the so-called unfinished sub-

terranean chamber, which must have been the base of operations for the robbers, might disclose traces of their presence or show where they piled the rubble which must have accumulated as a result of their operations. While it is not entirely clear by what entrance the robbers reached the subterranean chamber, it is improbable that they used the descending passageway. There is a remarkable niche in the north wall of the Queen's Cham-

ber which the Mohammedan guides glibly pronounce to be a shrine. The general shape of this niche, however, with its walls converging The general shape of this niche, however, with its walls converging by a series of overlaps like those of the Grand Gallery, would indi-cate that originally it had been intended as a passageway. Efforts made to explore this niche have been nonproductive, but Mr. Dupré believes an entrance to exist here through which—if the well did not exist at the time—the workmen made their exit from the Pyramid after dropping the stone plugs into the ascending gallery. Biblical scholars have contributed a number of most extraordi-

nary conceptions regarding the Great Pyramid. This ancient edifice has been identified by them as Joseph's granary (despite its hope-lessly inadequate capacity); as the tomb prepared for the unfortunate Pharaoh of the Exodus who could not be buried there because his body was never recovered from the Red Sea; and finally as a per-petual confirmation of the infallibility of the numerous prophecies contained in the Authorized Version !

## THE SPHINX

Although the Great Pyramid, as Ignatius Donnelly has demonstrated, is patterned after an antediluvian type of architecture, examples of which are to be found in nearly every part of the world, the Sphinx (Hu) is typically Egyptian. The stele between its paws states the Sphinx is an image of the Sun God, Harmackis, which was evidently made in the similitude of the Pharaoh during whose reign it was chiseled. The statue was restored and completely excavated by Tahutmes IV as the result of a vision in which the god had appeared and declared himself oppressed by the weight of the sand about his body. The broken beard of the Sphinx was discovered during excavations between the front paws. The steps leading up to the Sphinx and also the temple and altar between the paws are much later additions, probably Roman, for it is known that the Romans reconstructed many Egyptian antiquities. The shallow depression in the crown of the head, once thought to be the terminus of a closed-up passageway leading from the Sphinx to the Great Pyramid, was merely intended to help support a headdress now missing. Metal rods have been driven into the Sphinx in a vain effort to

discover chambers or passages within its body. The major part of the Sphinx is a single stone, but the front paws have been built up of smaller stones. The Sphinx is about 200 feet long, 70 feet high, and 38 feet wide across the shoulders. The main stone from which it was carved is believed by some to have been transported from distant quarries by methods unknown, while others assert it to be native rock, possibly an outcropping somewhat resembling the form into which it was later carved. The theory once advanced that both the Pyramid and the Sphinx were built from artificial stones made on the spot has been abandoned. A careful analysis of the limestone

shows it to be composed of small sea creatures called mummulites. The popular supposition that the Sphinx was the true portal of the Great Pyramid, while it survives with suprising tenacity, has never been substantiated. P. Christian presents this theory as follows, basing it in part upon the authority of lamblichus:

"The Sphinx of Gizeh, says the author of the Traité des Mystères, served as the entrance to the sacred subterranean chambers in which the trials of the initiate were undergone. This entrance, obstructed in our day by sands and rubbish, may still be traced between the forelegs of the crouched colossus. It was formerly closed by a bronze gate whose secret spring could be operated only by the Magi. It was guarded by public respect and a sort of religious fear maintained its inviolability better than armed protection would have done. In the belly of the Sphinx were cut out galleries leading to the subterranean part of the Great Pyramid. These galleries were so artfully crisscrossed along their course to the Pyramid that in setting forth into the passage without a guide through this network, one ceaselessly and inevitably returned to the starting point." (See Histoire de la Magie.)

Unfortunately, the bronze door referred to cannot be found, not is there any evidence that it ever existed. The passing centuries have wrought many changes in the colossus, however, and the original opening may have been closed.

Nearly all students of the subject believe that subterranean chambers exist beneath the Great Pyramid. Robert Ballard writes: "The priests of the Pyramids of Lake Moeris had their vast subterranean residences. It appears to me more than probable that those of Gizeh were similarly provided. And I may go further :-- Out of these very caverns may have been excavated the limestone of which the Pyramids were built. \* \* \* In the bowels of the limestone ridge on which

If the passage leading to the King's Chamber and the Queen's Chamber was sealed up thousands of years before the Christian Era, those later admitted into the Pyramid Mysteries must have received their initiations in subterranean galleries now unknown. Without such galleries there could have been no possible means of ingress or egress, since the single surface entrance was completely dosed with casing stones. If not blocked by the mass of the Sphinx or concealed in some part of that image, the secret entrance may be either in one of the adjacent temples or upon the sides of the limestone plateau.