
I. The Secret Doctrine

“The Secret Doctrine is the common property of the countless millions of men born under various climates, in times with which History refuses to deal, and to which esoteric teachings assign dates incompatible with the theories of Geology and Anthropology.”

– Helena Blavatsky

“First people will deny a thing; then they will belittle it; then they will decide that it had been known long ago.”

- Alexander von Humboldt

“God cannot alter the past, though historians can.”

- Samuel Butler

Zep Tepi – The First Time

There are few in the world today who find ancient history to be relevant in the modern world, but this view is one of humanity's greatest and most fundamental flaws. In fact, we will never understand the present until we understand our origins. It is absolutely vital to the search for a peaceful and enlightened world; the search for truth. The core of the problems we face today, began long ago. Much of the knowledge we need, can only be found in the very distant past, yet it is still here, present everywhere today, if we know where and how to look.

Our past as a species on this planet may be divided into two general periods – historic and prehistoric. The term history refers our documented timeline. Therefore, the historic record begins with the inception of writing systems, though undoubtably oral traditions and other languages outside of written ones do extend much deeper into the past. Archaeologists and anthropologists have widely agreed that the civilizations which arose in the fertile crescent, east of the Mediterranean Sea, were some of the first to produce documents.

Sumerian cuneiform consisted of wedge shaped lines that were pressed into clay cylinders or discs with a stylus. Around the same time, Egyptian scribes began using Hieroglyphs, often carved in relief upon stone or written with ink on papyri. The early Sanskrit of India was also one of the first languages, though the transition of the Vedas from an oral tradition to a written one, allows for the possibility that the material predates 'history'.

In many parts of the world, there is a prolonged debate regarding certain symbols used in previous ages, which many

would argue, are in fact, forms of written communication. The oldest of the Egyptian hieroglyphs, for instance, seem to be entirely symbolic (esoteric) and slowly transform into the Late Kingdom's glyphs which are almost entirely phonetic – a distinction to be addressed soon enough. It is worth noting, though, that symbol languages of previous ages may certainly have been able to convey great truths indeed, and in great detail, regardless of whether or not historians call them 'languages'.

Nevertheless, these basic systems, and thus the dawn of history, has been agreed to have occurred sometime in the fourth millennium before Christ. By the year 3000 BC, all three of these regions could safely be considered civilizations. Thus we consider this era to be the dawn of civilization and since they could all 'write', we call it the beginning of history.

Before this period, we enter into *prehistory*. While the documents of the historic record provide us with abundant details regarding the lives and customs of such cultures, the prehistoric record is a comparative void. The deciphering of these cultures depends upon a few remaining stone structures, oral traditions, and perhaps some early artifacts. Obviously, the further we recede into the past, the less evidence we have to work with. We can, however, learn a great deal about such people by taking note of their regional setting, their climate, their food supply, their genetics and especially the global events that have left their mark in the geologic record. Unfortunately, none of this holds a candle to the direct accounts we can decipher from the early written languages.

Therefore we have a threshold of the past, which separates a period about which we understand a great deal from that which is a darkened abyss, and this line is drawn at approximately 5,000 years before the present. This unchangeable condition of our past has led to a regrettable situation for historians. Since, in the first century of the technological and systematic study of our past, we have found little evidence of the presence of significant learning before this threshold, it has been assumed that the entire history of our species, before 3000 BC, constituted a time of barbaric cave dwelling, nomadism and generally speaking, primitive idiocy.

The archaeologists generally endorse the theory that those who lived here before the Sumerians, Egyptians and early Asians were nothing more than savages. This attitude has grown to become a rule. Evidence in contrast to such a chronology has been ignored, discredited, called a coincidence and in many cases, blatantly covered over. In recent years, however, alternative timelines of history have emerged and supporting evidence has accumulated. It is becoming more and more evident with each passing day that our ancient ancestors enjoyed a sophistication that surpasses our own in many ways.

Evidence of advanced knowledge effectively stretches so far into the past that it reaches a point at which we would not *expect* to find a single scrap of evidence of the civilizations that possessed it. This is due to the natural decay of things. Anything made of organic materials such as wood, cloth, bone or even soft stones would not possibly traverse such immense periods of time. Only incredibly hard stones and certain metals would have even the slightest chance of remaining intact, and even these would have to survive mankind itself, who would likely find them and use, destroy or recycle them.

So it is not surprising that nearby relatively recent archaeological sites, far more ancient ruins are often found. Stones themselves are, at least for now, *impossible to date*, as we shall soon see. This means that we have no definitive proof or justification for the assumption that all prehistoric peoples 'lived as beasts'. It would seem that many of the megalithic masterpieces we can examine today may have come from *extreme* antiquity.

We are left with the troubling question of the *development* of civilization. The so called 'first' civilizations, and specifically Egypt, seem to have been most highly developed at their very beginnings. It is as though these brilliant societies, capable of construction projects that modern architects would not dream of, simply emerged fully formed out of the 'barbaric' pre-history. Some of their most impressive structures are the oldest relics identifiable within their history. It almost seems as if many of these cultures simply encountered a body of knowledge that led to a sudden intellectual discovery and laid the foundation for their

societies. Or perhaps, the evidence of their 'ages of development' was wiped clean from the earth in a great catastrophe.

This may seem backwards to those who imagine a slow progression leading from nomadism to neolithic cultivation and eventually, once the basic needs are cared for, arts, culture and technology. This slow period of development is simply not evident. It is as though they had just invented an MP3 player without first creating a record player. They built a Lamborghini, before ever conceiving of the horse drawn carriage. Of course, this knowledge must have been developed at some point and in some place, but where and when are currently a mystery.

Furthermore, many of these ancient societies describe within their own histories, a time at which their culture encountered foreigners who had brought to them their greatest treasures of wisdom. These characters often came from the sea and taught the various peoples agriculture, writing, architecture, medicine, astronomy and of the nature of the soul. These ideas came as a package deal to the indigenous people all around the world, and their legends of the bearers of this knowledge demonstrate perfect continuity – even from continent to continent.

We even have physical relics from the remote past that give absolute proof of highly advanced societies. Within the stones of ancient temples, myths, oral traditions and images, we have been able to prove that even thousands of years before the written language apparently emerged, certain groups were aware of:

- the size and shape of the Earth,
- the fact that the Earth revolves around the sun,
- the distance to certain stars,
- the elliptical shape of planetary orbits,
- the tilt of the Earth's axis,
- the presence of the 'invisible' Sirius B,
- and so much more, including evidence of incredible masonry skills.

We find an obsession with life after death and an apparent intimate knowledge of the world which exists

above/beyond this one. We find a mastery over energetic fields and currents within and without the Earth, which few people today are even aware of. We find an awareness of the geometry within our solar system and of incredibly slow moving cycles of time, nearly impossible to detect without possession of precise records of stellar movements spanning, at the very least, several millennia.

By the time we dissect these eye opening anomalies it will be clear to the reader that something is very wrong. What we have been taught in public schools as well as in universities is based on an elaborate lie. It falls either into the category of disinformation (intentional lie) or else misinformation (unintentionally endorsing falsehood). The false foundation upon which the entire structure of our history rests is the previously mentioned assumption that civilization began only 5,000 years ago.

The first part of this work, *Volume One: Echoes of a Golden Age*, will expand on the wide range of evidence that boldly hints at the existence of a body of wisdom that somehow just appeared in early societies all across the world. It's presence can be proven at least 12,000 years ago, yet the evidence suggests that it has been here *far* longer. This means that 'learned humanity' has existed for *at least TWICE* as long as we have been led to believe! In the following chapter, we will examine one of the most complete incarnations of this knowledge; Khemit, or pre-dynastic Egypt.

Before that, allow me to elaborate on this 'body of wisdom'. We are talking about the tools for building a lasting peaceful civilization. It was a full set; the means to create stylized, esoteric writing systems, agriculture, astronomy, medicine, technology and a universal cosmology. Where we find one aspect, we find them all, and we find them all *everywhere*; from Scotland, to Indonesia, to China, to Mexico, to Turkey, Peru, India, Easter Island and so on. This doctrine was once the common property of countless societies that were not supposed to have shared any contact with one another before the so called Age of Exploration, at least according to the 'official story'.

Is it possible that the human population, at one point in the remote past, was globally aware of itself as is it today;

freely enjoying travel, trade and communication between continents? It can often be hazardous to state a hypothesis before presenting the facts, but on this quest, it is better that we know what we are looking for. Let us not begin to speculate who or what was the source of this doctrine, but for starters, simply define it. For ease of identification, I will describe what I believe to be the three tell-tale signs of this singular inheritance. Then we can identify their manifestations in the various proto-civilizations of the globe.

Precession of the Equinoxes

The first aspect to be mentioned, is recognition of a certain astronomical/astrological phenomenon. Whereas Astronomy focuses on the scientific observation of the stars and planets, astrology is the study of the *influences* of the celestial bodies on our own lives and societies. Astronomy is rather straightforward, but astrology tends to be a less known subject in general, even though it is probably more talked about, and many who think they understand it are skeptical of it. Therefore, a quick word of defense...

As we float through time, the various incoming influences of the celestial bodies increase and decrease. For example, do we not notice that the cycle of the moon affects our moods and behaviors? (Ask any police officer if they respond to more calls on full moons or new moons...) As the sun rises and sets, don't we follow it by sleeping and waking? All stars, moons, planets and other bodies in the heavens affect us *to some degree* and in various ways. Astrology is the study of these effects. With it, we can gain a better understanding of when the appropriate time might be for specific events or actions. We can 'calculate' the times when the atmosphere would be conducive to that action. This was a central rule of Alchemy – only at certain times could transmutations be achieved, crystals be formed, or solutions be concocted. The planet's influences are a study of their own, as well as the cycles of the sun and moon. These influences come from within our own Solar System. Everything outside of it falls into the twelve divisions of the Zodiac.

Imagine the Zodiac as a ring around our Solar System.

It is split up into twelve arcs of 30° each, dividing equally the 360° view from Earth, along the plain of the ecliptic (the plane of the sun and planets). Each of these arcs contain a constellation which is displayed centrally in the night sky for about a month out of each year; the month in which the Earth is between that constellation and the sun. In other words, as the sun sets, our side of the Earth faces away from the solar center. It then faces directly outwards towards one of these regions of the Universe. As the Earth makes its way around the Sun, it slowly shifts its view towards the next sign of the Zodiac. In a full year, it sees them all. These regions are constantly flooding the Earth with influential energy. Astrologer's also study the unique combinations of the energy of closer bodies (planets, sun and moon) as they are 'housed' within each zodiacal sign. For example, noting the effects of Mars when it is in the house (30 degree arc) of Scorpio, or when Pluto is housed in Aquarius, and so on. Each of the signs also correspond to each of the four elements and therefore, are divided into 'families'.

The horoscope has to do with the capturing and holding of these energies at a given time. For example, I am a Scorpio, which means that I was born in the time when Scorpio was overhead. The idea is that my birth established in my being the qualities related to that time, or that region of space.

The initial moments of consciousness are arguably the most important moments of our lives. In this instant, we learn about air, breathing, light, color, heat, sound, feelings, and emotions – we are bombarded by impressions coming in from every angle. If the energy around the child *is* influenced by the configuration of the celestial spheres, then it would make sense that the child would bear that mark for life. After all, everything that one will become in life begins in that very moment, and all decisions made afterward, are results of that first day of 'troubleshooting' human existence. As Carl Jung puts it, "Whatever is born or done in a moment of time, has the qualities of this moment of time."

We continually ride the carousel of the Sun, and this roundabout of qualities and characteristics flows into our experience year in, year out. The ancients were well aware of

this. Now let's dig a little deeper – into the precessional cycle.

As Earth spins on its axis, the axis itself wobbles a little, circling around the true north pole. This happens very slowly. Every 72 years, it shifts just 1° making a full circle about every 26,000 years. The most commonly used figure in modern times to estimate the length of this cycle is 25,920 years. What we call the precession of the equinoxes refers to this motion, which can be observed by watching the equinox sunrise slowly drift into the various signs, and acts sort of like a voyage around the Zodiac, only backwards, and instead of a year, it takes 26,000 years. Each sign is given a 'Precessional Age' of about 2,160 years.

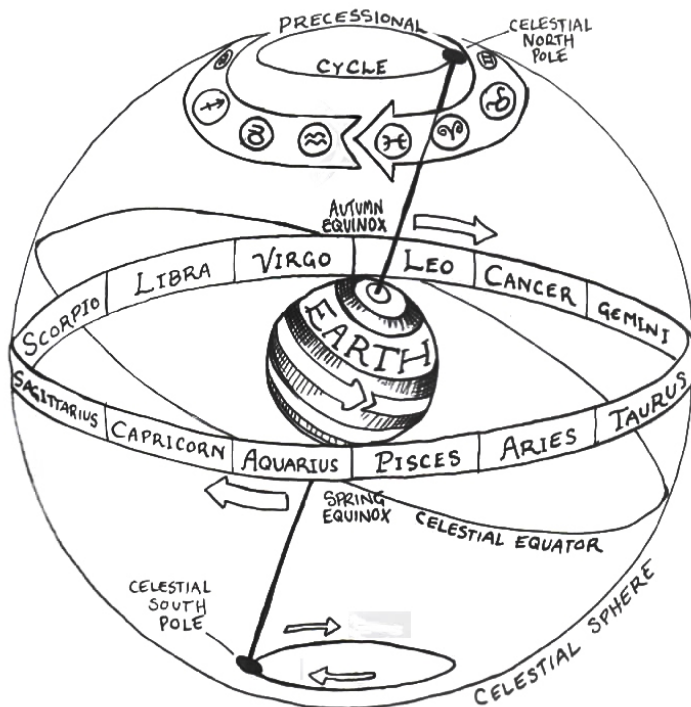


Illustration 1: My own illustration of the precessional cycle

That is why we refer today to the dawning of the Age of Aquarius – the water bearer of the Gods of Olympus, whose name was Ganymede in Greece – a beautiful clue to

events that are occurring now, in the dawning of his age. It is once again Ganymede that will bring the waters of enlightened consciousness. The Age of Pisces is ending and we are on the precessional cusp of Aquarius. We have been in the Piscean Age since the days of Jesus, who was the herald of the age. That is why his symbol is a fish. In the astrological ages preceding the common era, participating societies worshipped the principle that corresponded with the zodiacal sign that ruled the age in which they lived.

We may acknowledge at this point that within our 5,000 year history, only three of the ages would have been witnessed. However, the signs and influences of the various arcs of the Zodiac are older than anyone knows. In the very first societies, we find these these regions of the universe categorized by the principles they embody. A set of specific symbols were used to represent these principles and this set has not been changed since ancient Sumer at the very latest – the so-called 'first' civilization of the fertile crescent.

There are many different forms of astrology within the various cultures of the ancient world, yet one singular system can be found complete in the Mesopotamian and Egyptian societies during their earliest days. It is this Zodiac that has reached us today after it spread from Babylon to Greece and finally Rome. We can still see it on the ornate ceiling of Denderah, one of the most beautiful of all Egyptian temples. Athanasius Kircher provided a beautiful drawing to illustrate this ceiling relief. Though Dendera is by no means the oldest portrayal of these signs, it is one of most detailed, and most *telling*, in ways, as we shall see further along.

Interestingly, there has never been any evidence of a period in which this science was developed – no guessing at what animals should represent what sign. That is to say, the region of the sky called Taurus has been represented by a bull, and that of Leo, a Lion, since the *very beginning* – which is an unknown date, predating 'history'.

Astrology has faced skepticism for as long as it has existed. It has been called a perpetual mockery, an everlasting farse, a terrible hallucination, 'the most persistent that ever haunted the human brain' (Franz Cumont). The scientific mindset maintains such an attitude, and this is to be expected.

Extraterrestrial influences entering the earth (with the exception perhaps of solar radiation and meteorites...) are not visible, measurable or controllable with instruments, and so we might expect science to call it folly. Our sciences know little of the cosmic rays and unseen signals.



Illustration 2: Dendera Zodiac, from Athanasius Kircher (1602 - 1680)

Yet many of the most respected minds of our history were either open (or else 'closeted') astrologers from Plato to Kepler and Newton; Francis Bacon to Benjamin Franklin. Since it is an intuitive discipline, most find it hard to accept and even fewer are able to successfully utilize the system. Nevertheless, we find that astrology was an incredibly important science to our ancestors.

For example, the age of Taurus lasted roughly from 4000 to 2000 BC – covering the apparent 'dawn of civilization'.

In this time, the religions of Mesopotamia and Egypt were saturated with taurine imagery. The image of the bull also found its place in Vedic India and was even mentioned in the Bible many times, including the Exodus. The Hebrews were awaiting Moses descent from the mount and many followers denied Moses newfound God. They instead built a representation of a Golden Calf – in all probability an Egyptian God they had left behind – the Bull of Montu, Hathor, or perhaps the dark entity Ba'al, which was the enemy of the Israelite God.

The Bull of Montu was venerated in Egypt throughout the entirety of the Age of Taurus. Then, around 2000 BC, at Thebes (modern day Luxor) this deity was suddenly replaced by the Ram of Amon who remained prominent right up until the Ptolemaic period beginning in the late fourth century BC. Of course, this period corresponds to the Age of Aries and as it approached the time of Christ, it crossed the cusp into Pisces. The shift from bull-shaped idols to ram-shaped ones makes perfect sense in light of the astrological ages passing from Taurus to Aries, yet Egyptologists attribute the change to a 'priestly dispute [that] took place in Thebes in which the priests of Amon ultimately emerged victorious'.

There has been found literally no evidence for this false assumption. The fact that astrological ages were known and followed by Ancient Egyptians was not enough to convince the ignorant that this was the reason for the transition. Adding to the credibility of this theory, we find that both Montu and Amon were solar deities. Therefore, the Sun itself had shifted – previously ruling through Taurus (bull) and afterward through Aries (ram). In this light, the transition can be understood as no feud of priests, but a change that was recognized long before it ever occurred.

All these facts are demonstrated brilliantly in John Anthony West's *The Case for Astrology*. This was an early work by a man who will figure very prominently in this story, as his work in Egypt is the foundation upon which many of the theories described herein rest. His deep understanding of astrology is what allowed him to read the symbolism of Egypt so well, and the importance of this point can not be overstated.

The shift from bull to ram is merely an example to demonstrate that such societies were aware of the Precession of the Equinoxes (and perhaps to demonstrate the ignorance of modern Egyptology...). The term 'Precession of the Equinoxes' refers to the equinoxes because by measuring the point on the horizon where the sun rises on the equinox, one could theoretically track its slow motion year to year. The problem is that, as mentioned, even watching the sky from one's birth to one's death, the stars would appear to shift only a single degree (over 72 years). Not only that, but the viewer must design and construct an observatory that would be precise enough to register a shift of only one degree. Even with such equipment, it would take records of consistent observation, made over the course of many generations to determine even the rough length of the cycle, yet the *exact* length was indeed known by at least some of these cultures.

They all had the means to document the moving skies. Observatories are present all throughout the ancient world. Teotihuacan or Chichen Itza in Mexico, Machu Picchu in Peru, Teohuanaku in Bolivia, Nabta Playa in Egypt, the Angkor Complexes in Cambodia, Stonehenge in the UK and even the remote island of Rapa Nui (Easter Island) are but a few examples of cultures that built advanced observatories. Yet even still, the fact that our ancestors understood such a subtle movement of the planet is perplexing. From India to the Middle East to the Americas, ancient societies have proven to modern researchers that they were aware of this 25,920 year cycle. In fact, they each considered it to be among the greatest wisdom in their possession and built their own calendars based on it.

Though this cycle is divided into twelve equal parts, just as the year is divided into twelve months, there are also two 'equinoxes' within the *great year*. Roughly every 13,000 years, the axis of the earth either turns toward or away from our closest point of immovable reference – the center of the Milky Way. While the North Pole turns away, the South Pole turns towards it. Therefore, these two points in the cycle represent its renewal. This is as close as we can come to identifying when the cycle begins or ends.

It is then extremely significant to realize that we are

currently passing through one of these beginnings/endings. Not only are we passing from the Piscean Age to the Aquarian, we are also crossing a threshold between the Winter and Summer of the great year. The last time our axis turned towards/away from the galactic center was around 13,000 years ago and this point in time will show itself to be a monumental moment for our human ancestors (pun somewhat intended). For them, it was the shift into the Age of Leo, and it was also a time of cataclysmic destruction from which the human race has arguably still not entirely recovered.

All of these things will become clearer to us as we follow the trail of bread crumbs that past civilizations have left for us. The important point to realize presently is that once such knowledge had been attained, it would surely be amidst the information that our ancestors would have made an enormous effort to preserve. Such important knowledge, attained by means unknown, was among the greatest secrets known by the ancients and it is no mystery why they left evidence of this understanding in time capsules for us to unearth. Now let us move on to the second major tenet of this all encompassing doctrine.

The State of the Human Soul

In societies that precede written language, we often find that only the *most important* knowledge is preserved. This occurs through oral recitations, stories, myths, symbolic art, songs and dances, etcetera. It goes without saying that whatever is not important to the future of the race, may not find its way into the limited archives which cannot exceed the capacity of a single mind or perhaps a group council. If we did not have the internet or printing presses to preserve our vast ocean of information, what would we choose to remember? It is interesting to postulate...

The grand cycle of precession is clearly a concept worth retaining, but what else? One of the most important topics, and the one most commonly found around the world, is that of origins, both of the specific culture and that of humans in general. While this subject will be treated at length in Chapter

Five, there is a particular theme that should be acknowledged immediately.

We are all familiar with the term soul or spirit, yet opinions of what these terms refer to are intensely disparate. Many believe that it is the essence of a person that lives on after the body dies. Others imagine that death is the end of the being forever and that there is no aspect of a person that continues. Many, perhaps most, never really think about it because they are afraid to think about it. To our remote ancestors, it was a common fact that death was nowhere near the end and that the body was not much more than clothing, worn by the luminous soul.

At the core of these civilizations we find a deep reverence and intellectual obsession with the world beyond the body. From the Terra Cotta Warriors of China to the tombs of mummified pharaohs in Egypt, we find the belief that the deceased are not gone. They are still present. The Tibetan Book of the Dead contains incredibly detailed verses describing the realm through which the recently deceased must travel. Mantras are spoken aloud in the presence of the body, sometimes for months, in the hopes that the recitation is heard by the departed soul and is guiding them through the obstacles of the borderlands.

In Egypt, the tradition is strikingly similar. In the many tombs of the Valley of the Kings, countless volumes known generally as the 'underworld texts' decorate the walls. These texts describe the *duat*; the labyrinth of trials that the soul must conquer. This is parallel to the Tibetan *Bardo*. The detail with which this world is described leaves a modern student dumbfounded. If this is all fantasy, why go to such great lengths to preserve it? If it was all a hallucination or dream, then why was it also the central focus of the most advanced society of its day? What was the goal of this study? What was the reason for mummification; that process so complex that it has not been reproduced to our day (1, because it can only be accomplished at certain places and 2, because it is a complex operation that we have failed to comprehend)? Why dwell on the afterlife?

Though the Egyptian view of the soul is fascinating beyond words, it will be addressed in the following chapter.

For now let us approach the question more broadly. We must examine the totality of cultures that received this legacy.

It is hard to elaborate on details that each of these cultures believe, but a few things may be said to show their general agreement, though certain terms must take on a wide definition. For instance, the term soul itself must here be defined as that which can carry one's conscious experience and memory, in tact, beyond the bounds of the physical body. Many of these cultures describe man as a composite being with several bodies attached the physical one, but for simplicity's sake, at least initially, we can say that those civilizations that were heirs of the doctrine all generally believed in *some kind* of afterlife, or at least the *potential* for one.

As we will see, this makes up the large majority of civilizations present in those ages and the smaller communities in more rural areas were largely shamanistic or followed some form of animism which, by its own nature *requires* a belief in the 'body outside the body'. This is to say that in an age that we know little to nothing about, it may have been that the vast majority of the human race believed in an afterlife, or believed in the soul.

Every region had its own unique way of interpreting and stylizing the inheritance. Using a singular set of guidelines, the indigenous populations of each of these regions designed their own societies. Each had a different artistic style, a different system of symbolic language, and different names for universal principles. Their various cosmologies, therefore, differ as well, but only slightly.

It can be said, however, that they were all of the same mind in the highest of matters. All believed in the soul. All believed that it can live on after the body dies. All recognize a certain destination that the soul should strive to reach. Oftentimes this destination is associated with the stars and specifically with the Milky Way. Oftentimes this is also considered to be the place from which the souls of mankind originated – the Dark Rift at the core of the galaxy. This darkness we see is the effect of seeing so many stars with such a great density that, like a black hole, the gravity becomes so strong that even light itself is prevented from escaping, or

eventually reaching our eyes. If this light were to escape our dense Galactic Center, it would likely blind us every hour of every day...

In the more highly developed societies we find an understanding that at some point humanity fell from its pure state into the world of dense material. At this time, the physical body became a necessity, but beforehand it was not necessary. We find the conviction that everything in this world is somewhat illusory, though it is real enough when one is immersed in it without recollection of higher worlds they may have already inhabited. These greater worlds lie above, awaiting our release from the clothing of this dense material. All these civilizations, marked as heirs of the Secret Doctrine, seem to believe that the highest potential form for us is not the human body, but the subtle bodies that carry our consciousness to vantage points above our immediate plane and continue our evolution past the boundaries of the 'world of forms'.

While it could be argued easily that these beliefs are intrinsic to human nature itself, arising within the collective consciousness, and will inevitably show themselves within any human culture, the similarities, and in some cases congruities, between supposedly isolated cultures will show this to be more than simply a 'common guess', or a superstitious retort to our collective fear and wonder surrounding death.

The Master Technology

The third aspect of this sacred legacy could be called a concept, a law, a technology, or as many archaeologists consider it, a fruitless hobby. All of the above mentioned peoples constructed *wonders* in stone. No matter what continent we are discussing, some of the hardest stones in the world have been shaped and sculpted as though they were butter. Stones in the hundreds of tons have been plucked from the earth, transported vast distances, often through thick jungle, shaped into unthinkable forms, erected, placed in massive walls, poised high atop cliffs, balanced upon a single point and so on...

Megalithic construction is one of the single greatest mysteries on our humble planet. When, and for what purpose, this technology was spread across the globe is also a mystery. Where it originated is yet another mystery. The greatest mystery of all, however, is *how* it was done. How is it that the Great Pyramid at Giza is aligned to the cardinal directions with more precision than is the Royal Observatory of London; the building that marks the modern Prime Meridian?



Illustration 3: Great Pyramid of Giza, Photo: Trevor Grassi

How is that rocks the size of houses were stacked together without mortar in the wall of Sacsayhuaman high up in the Andes Mountains?

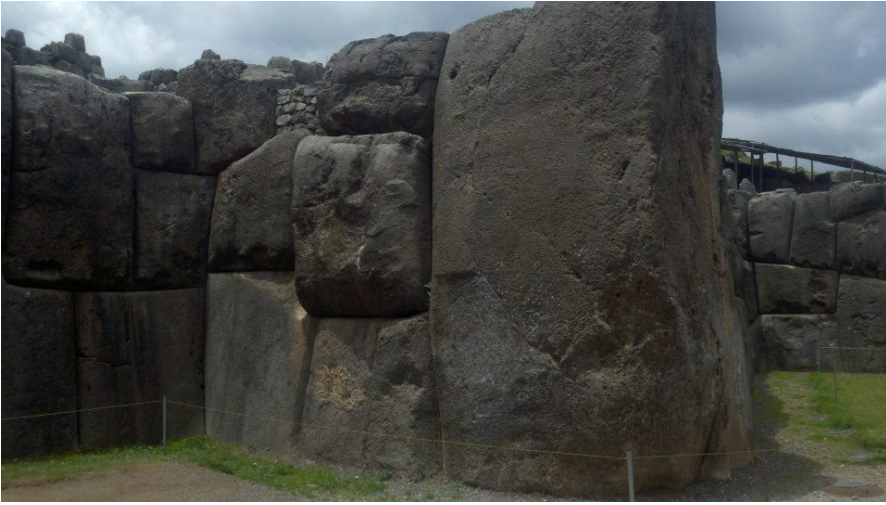


Illustration 4: Sacsayhuaman, Photo: Trevor Grassi

How were the arched spires of Angkor Wat so perfectly poised as to offer a staircase for the equinox sunrise to ascend?

Below: Spring Equinox sunrise, Angkor Wat, Cambodia
 Right: Spring Equinox sunrise, the Great Sphinx, Giza, Egypt



Photos: Santha Faiia

Illustration 5: Photo credits: Santha Hancock

The number of theories describing how these feats were achieved is unending, and each, as unlikely as the next. I would credit Graham and Santha Hancock for their incredible work, *Heaven's Mirror*. This book is a miraculous resource – the conjoined force of Graham's intimate knowledge of how many of these temples were actually *used* and Santha's incredible photography, which frames all the visuals one

needs.

These temples, at least the ones used specifically as observatories, all tend to have wide plains circumscribed by walls meant to hold water. When these wide flat basins were filled with water (and due to the extreme precision which which they were leveled, only an inch or less would do...) they become mirrors of the ancient skies, which could easily be viewed from exact and unmoving positions above them – the apexes and various levels of the stairs ascending up to those apexes...

If this imagery is not beautiful enough, consider as well that large amounts of mercury have been discovered below the Pyramid of Kulkulkan at Teotihuacan. Is it possible that they pumped it into the courtyards and actually created a massive mercury-filled star mirror?

This will be discussed in more detail further along, but note that the view from the Pyramid of the Moon at Teotihuacan, just north of Mexico City, can demonstrate the point.



Illustration 6: Teotihuacan, Photo: Trevor Grassi

This is the view of the Pyramid of the Sun from the Pyramid of the Moon. The Pyramid of the Moon is used during the hours of the moon – the night – when the stars are out...

How did the ancients construct such masterpieces? For the most part, theorists admit defeat. There is one rational argument which, if true, would explain every detail of the process all at once, but we will reach this subject in due time. We must simply recognize this technology or skill when we come across it. This is not very hard to do. All across the world we find temples, pyramids, obelisks, mounds, monoliths, stone circles, giant stone heads, stone spheres, vast complexes carved from bedrock, caves decorated in bas relief, and many other stunning works of art, the origins of which cannot be explained by any archaeologist or anthropologist.

This incredible art is a sure sign of the inheritance of the doctrine. The ability to manipulate stone in this way is the mark of a society that understood one of the greatest secrets of metaphysical science. Some ancient sites may not show stonemasonry techniques that are so impossible, but have shown by their alignments that they were bearers of this astronomical secret, and that they were continuously following the subtle motion. Other sites seem to imply that the stone was essentially turned into marshmallows and then re-hardened back into its original hardness, as if the molecular density had been manipulated.

Possession of this secret implies a command over the elements that can be utilized in other functions as well, some benevolent and others sinister, and so the tradition of initiation is used to protect it from entering into the wrong hands. Thus, these societies have often developed a hierarchical priesthood, much like the early masonry guilds of Europe, which protected similar 'trade secrets' of sacred architecture, among other subjects, with certain handshakes and gestures.

Though archaeologists tend to explain these feats as the work of legions of slaves, this theory is entirely outdated. The more we come to understand such sacred structures, the more we realize that the builders were enlightened artisans of the highest degree. Furthermore, the secrets possessed by these skilled adepts, eradicated the need for myriads of workers. Many of these temples and pyramids, therefore, may have been built by only a small sect of priests, rather than hundreds of thousands of slaves, but these are controversial claims and

we must visit the evidence before reaching conclusions.

These are the three criteria by which we can recognize the presence of the Secret Doctrine;

1. knowledge of the precessional cycle,
2. intimate knowledge of the afterlife or 'higher worlds', and
3. possession of the technology that allowed for megalithic construction.

There are many other traits that such archaic societies share, and which will be discussed, but these three aspects are like three solid strands woven together in a braid, the length of which represents the time that they have traversed, waiting for someone to come along and suddenly recognize or understand them. These are the three tell-tale signs of the Secret Teachings.

The term 'The Secret Doctrine' was popularized by Helena Blavatsky in the late Nineteenth Century by her book of that title, and for all intensive purposes, that doctrine which I speak of is identical to the one she introduces to the world in her writings. Yet, I may use the term in a more general sense than did she. I use it to encompass all the high wisdom of the ancient world, in every land, and in one sense, she does as well, but her own works deal more directly with the source of this knowledge.

As we examine the various traditions of past ages, we will gradually see the necessity of acknowledging a common ancestor or source for the doctrine. While I am very careful with what terminology I use, I am not writing to impress any academics, and I have no reputation to protect. So, unlike many who delve into the mysteries of the past, I am here to 'call it like I see it', and I am free to follow the evidence wherever it leads. I have no narrative to uphold; my career is not dependent on the need to prop up any preconceived notions or assumed timelines. Therefore, I am not afraid to use the forbidden 'A word' – ATLANTIS.

