

Tracking the Ancient Mysteries from Egypt to the Founding of America

Lecture 13: Mystery Streams in the Founding of America



Andrew Linnell

Outline



- Lectures 1 5: Conceptual foundations, Egypt, Greece, The Temple Legend, Vanishing of the Mysteries
- Lectures 6 10: Early Christian Mysteries, Faith versus Knowledge, Charlemagne, Knights Templars, Leonardo
- Lectures 11 15: Cathars, Rosicrucians and Mystics of the Renaissance, Founding of America, Freemasonry, Mysteries for the Future



The Stars Once Spoke to Man

The Stars once spoke to Man. It is World-destiny That they are silent now. To be aware of the silence Can become pain for earthly Man.

But in the deepening silence There grows and ripens What Man speaks to the Stars. To be aware of the speaking Can become strength for Spirit-Man.

Rudolf Steiner

Andrew Linnell

3 Keys To Remember



- 1. Religious Freedom, Equality, Commonwealth
 - Thinking, Feeling, and Willing
 - Thy Name, Thy Kingdom, and Thy Will
 - Three branches of government
- 2. American Will: Turn Ideals to Action: Live it!
 - Utopia Communities
- 3. The yearning for direction cultivates pseudomystery streams while the real mystery streams run hidden underneath



Fundamental Mystery Concepts

- Everything is evolving towards a Divine Goal
 - Human consciousness is evolving
 - Resistance to evolution is necessary builds strength
 - o Withdrawal of the spiritual world necessary for freedom
- Reincarnation
 - Cycle once every 2160 years with karmic group
 - Male Female balance, 700 years (many from 1400s here now)
 - Racial distribution Atlantean fulfillment?
 - o Geographical movement (West to East, South to North)
- Ideals
 - o Liberty, Equality, and Brotherhood
 - Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness
- Desire for Mystery Experience: By 1900, over 250 American fraternal groups existed, numbering six million members
- Mystery streams continue to flow, even if unnoticed



The Secret Founding of America: The Real Story of Freemasons, Puritans, & the Battle for The New World by Hagger, Nicholas (Dec 21, 2011)

\$7.39 Kindle Edition Auto-delivered wirelessly **★★★**★☆☆☆☆ 🖂 (13) Other Formats: Paperback, Hardcover



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Who Discovered America?

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Were The Vikings Here?



- Captain Rollo the Walker conquers St. Cler, Normandy
 - 911: King Charles the Simple offers Rollo a treaty
 - Rollo: stop killing citizens of Normandy and become Christian
 - King: give Rollo his daughter in marriage & make him 1st Duke of Normand
 - o 5 generations later: William the Conqueror wins the Battle of Hastings
- 983: Greenland discovered by Viking Gunnbjorn
- 985: Greenland settled by Erik the Red where next?
- Viking runestones dating to the 11th century
 - o Found in Kensington, Minnesota and Heavener, Oklahoma
 - 1066: Danish/Norman Viking, Wilhelm (William the Conqueror) defeated the Saxons at the Battle of Hastings – Norsemen now rule Britain
 - Vikings in the First Crusade known to Hugues de Payens (Templars)
 - Templar Portuguese sailors mingled with the Viking sailors
 - King Richard the Lionheart, one of England's greatest kings, was a direct descendent of William, a Viking descendent.
 - During the era of the Crusades, the Norman Vikings had landholdings in Sicily, Syria, and Lebanon
 - o Islamic knowledge flowed to Europe through Sicily and in Islamic Spain
 - 999: Normans began invasion that took 90 years to complete

Were Knights Templar in America?

- Basilique de la Madeleine in Vezelay
 - 1050 the monks claim to hold the relics of Mary Magdalene
 - o 1132 church rebuilt by Templars around old church
 - Sculpture of man, woman, infant with giant ears
 - The man wears a Viking helmet, the woman is bare except for a long skirt with Indian face. Incas had the strange habit of elongating their ears.
 - Did the sculptor know of these Indianized Vikings?
 - o Did the Templars visit the Americas?
- The Seal of the Templar Order:
 - o Secretum Templi



Rune Stones in America

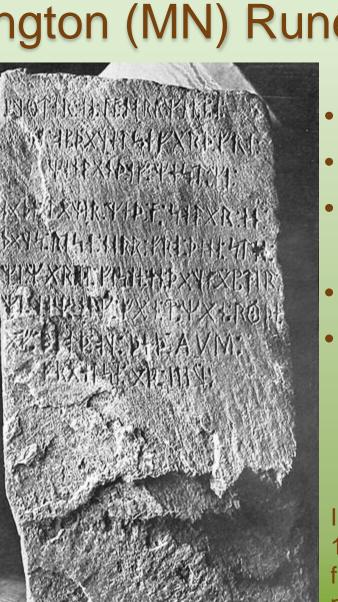


- Heavener, Oklahoma Inscription reads:
- Gnome Valley
- Glome Valley
- Land Claim?



 Alf Monge in 1967 showed how it could be translated as "November 11, 1012"

Kensington (MN) Runestone



- 200-pound slab
- **Covered** in runes
- Found in 1898 by Olaf Ohman, Swedish farmer
- Inscription dated 1362
- AVM
 - 13th C runes
 - Futharks
 - EL bind

In 1377, Jacob Cnoyen wrote that ir 1364, eight men had returned to Norway from an Arctic journey, one of whom, a priest, provided the King of Norway with a great deal of geographical information

Newport (RI) Tower or Church

- With wooden skirt, possibly a round church
- Four supporting pillars; they face N, S, E, W
 - Other aspects seem curiously haphazard
- Verrazzano shows it in his maps of America, 1524
- In the 1990s, William Penhallow, URI, found a number of astronomical alignments:
 - At the summer solstice the setting sun should shine through the "west" window (actually just south of true west) onto a niche in the inner wall, next to the "south" window.
 - Similarly, the angle from the "east" window through the "west" window is about 18 degrees south of west, which is the southern extreme of moonsets during what is known as the "lunar minor standstill".
 - The smaller windows also form alignments, on significant stars. These alignments explain why the pattern of windows seems "so odd"
 - History Channel: 2 windows point to Kensington
- Disproven claims: Benedict Arnold & windmill





Oak Island, Nova Scotia

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t.2m

remenciococi 3m

0000000000 6m

tucolocation - 9m

Successional - 12m

15.2m

5000000000 18.2m

second becard - 21.3m

000000000- 24.4m

27.4m

32.3m

38.4m

46m

CITY

platform

The main pit (right) was first dug in 1795 by McGinnis, Vaughan and

Smith. The secondary pit (far right)

was drilled by the Truro Syndicate

in 1849. In 1897, the Oak Island Treasure Company sunk a drill down the centre of McGinnis's

original pit. The whole area was

excavators

flood level

oak platform

sealed with coconut fibre and putty

In 1804, Smith and his

partner Simeon Lynds

removed an inscribed stone tablet from the pit

The Truro Syndicate

drilled through oak, a

layer of metal, more

oak, another layer of metal and finally a layer of spruce. They thought

the drill had struck a

The flood tunnel. As soon as the excavators reached this depth, water rushed in from

The Oak Island Treasure Company's drill struck a sheet of iron

At 46m the drill struck some soft stone and below that a thin laver

of cak. Then it struck loose metal and a -parchment fragment on which the letters V.I. were clearly seen

discovered and

littered with shafts sunk by other



- 1300s all the trees cut down
 - Replanted with European oak trees
- The "Money Pit" multiple excavations
 - 1795, 16-yr-old Daniel McGinnis discovered a circular depression with tree & tackle block
 - Coconut logs dated to 1200 1300s
 - Trap door flooded the pit on 10th level down
- Templars?
 - Pirates?



More Evidence





The Spirit Pond Rune Stone near Popham Beach, Maine

The Narragansett Rune Stone In Narragansett Bay, RI

The Sinclairs and Scotland



The Sinclairs

- The St Clairs clan after a knight called William de St Clair
 - He fights at Hastings 1066
 - Yet his family become noted opponents of King William the Conqueror
 - He had a claim to the throne of England whereas William the Conqueror had none, being the illegitimate son of Robert, Duke of Normandy.
- William Sinclair, disenchanted over the King's aggressive expansion of his new kingdom, left England to become steward to Queen Margaret and King Malcolm III of Scotland.
 - He becames known as William the Blond and Seemly Sinclair.
- Starting with William, 1st baron of Rosslyn and cupbearer to the King and Queen of Scotland, many Sinclair generations and branches became Lords, Barons and lairds of Orkneys, Caithness, and Fife
- The first Templar preceptory outside the Holy Land was built on the St. Clair/Sinclair Estate in Scotland

The Preceptory of Prince Henry St Clair of the Scottish Knight Templar





Sinclair Family

- Henri Sinclair (1060-1110) born in Roslin Castle
 - Fought in the crusade 1096-1099 alongside Hugues de Payens
 - de Payens married Henri's niece Catherine; dowry was lands in Scotland
- In 1307, many Templars escaped to Scotland
 - Enjoyed Sinclair protection
- In 1314, with Templar help, Bruce-led Scots defeat England
 - The Sinclair and Bruce families were related through various marriages that furthered their alliance
- There are many Templar graves in the Sinclair family cemetery
- Henry Sinclair (1345-1400) Lord Chief Justice of Scotland, Admiral of the Seas, Baron of Roslin, Earl of Orkney, and Lord of Shetland
 - Orkney people were predominantly Norse Vikings and 'belonged' to Norway
 - Henri was made the Earl in 1379 in Marstrand, Sweden
 - This made Henri next in rank to the Scandinavian Royal family
- Sinclairs were the patrons of the Freemason guilds into which the inheritors of the Knight Templars survived. They would be named by James II of Scotland as the guardian family of Freemasonry
- Sinclairs of Roslin were Hereditary Grand Masters of Masons in Scotland
 1437-1736
 - The office became elective: William Sinclair elected 1st Grand Master
- Many Sinclairs fought against England even in America



Sinclair Navy



According to Fredrick J. Pohl,

- Henry Sinclair built a fleet of ships larger than the navy of Norway.
- He gained adherents from the princely Zeno family of Venice, who were great sailors and who made available to him the new invention of cannon. Both the Zeno and the Sinclair families have often been associated with the Knights Templar, who were also great sailors.

According to Pete Cummings and others, soon

- Henry used many of his ships and his Italian expert to sail to Nova Scotia in 1398 and to Massachusetts in 1399. He may even have gone to Rhode Island. Did he build Newport Tower?
- His grandson William, first Sinclair Earl of Caithness, immortalized that voyage (among many other things) in stone at Rosslyn Chapel, near Edinburgh.
- <u>http://sinclair.quarterman.org/sinclair/who/henry.html</u>

Masonic Connection

- Lord Jeffery Amherst, French and Indian War
 1758-60 Commander of the British army in NA
- General Arthur Sinclair (1736 1818)
 - 1764 was the largest landowner in Western Pennsylvania
 - Dies in Greensburg, Pennsylvania having dispersed his vast wealth through generous gifts – no inheritance
 - 9th President of the Continental Congress
 - General in the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War – believed to have formed strategy for Crossing the Delaware
 - Highest-ranking officer in the US Army (1791–1792)
 - The only territorial governor of the Northwest Territory (OH MN)
 - Cincinnati Society's motto reflects the ethic of selfless service



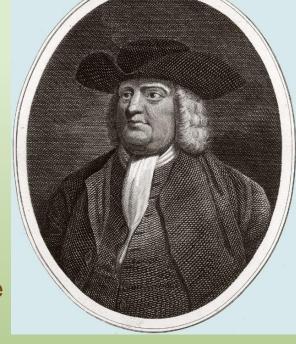
Why Come to America?



- Inspiration from
 - Thomas More's *Utopia* in 1516
 - o Francis Bacon's The New Atlantis in 1627
- Start a New World without the baggage of the Old
 - A land untainted by the sins of European decadence
- The ordained place to await the final drama of mankind

William Penn (1644–1718)

- Joined the Religious Society of Friends at 22
- Expelled from Oxford for being a Quaker
- Was imprisoned in 1668 for writing
 - The Sandy Foundation Shaken
 - o Attacked the doctrine of the trinity
 - o Designed Philadelphia, The City of Brotherly Love
- Champion of democracy and religious freedom



- Pennsylvania (First) Frame of Government protected many rights and liberties including trial by jury, freedom of the press and religion
 - Liberty Bell made for the 15th anniversary of the 4th Frame (1701)
- Wrote and urged for a Union of all the English colonies
- Wrote plan for a United States of Europe
- Democratic principles he set forth in the Pennsylvania Frame of Government served as an inspiration for the United States Constitution

Penn's "Holy Experiment"



- "That an example may be set up to the nations"
- The Crown owed his father, Admiral Sir William Penn
 - $\circ~$ Huge sum of 16,000 pounds for loans and back salary
 - In March 1681 the king agreed to grant young William, the admiral's heir, proprietary ownership of the lands west of the Delaware River and north of the Maryland border in exchange for canceling the old debt
- Treaty with the Lenape (Delaware) Indians 1682
 - $\circ~$ Ensured that they were paid fairly for their lands treated as equal humans
 - If a European did an Indian wrong, there would be a fair trial, with an equal number of people from both groups deciding the matter
- Pennsylvania lived from 1684 1688 in a de facto condition of individual anarchism, and seemed none the worse for the experience. The Assembly passed no laws after 1686
- Germantown Friends' Protest against Slavery, 1688
- French and Indian Wars fatally damaged the Holy Experiment

The Opportunity of a New World



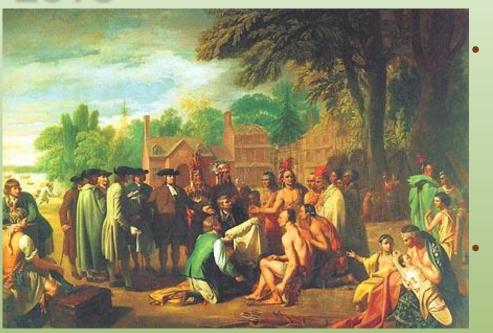
- Start afresh, free of old ways, old traditions
- Experiment with Ideals
- Practice what you preach live it
- A new life free of national karma
- Only one problem: native people were already here



Cathars – Native Americans

- Theology: monotheist with multiple levels of spiritual beings
- Initiation rites
- Justification for Extermination
 - $\circ~$ The only good Injun is a dead Injun
- Results:
 - Taking of land and low regard for life
 - Deaths of millions (Black Plague + 100 Years War | Plague + Civil War)
 - Renaissance
 - o Reformation
 - Rise in World Power
- Cornell University held a <u>conference</u> in 1987 on the link between the U.S. Constitution and the Iroquois' government
- Iroquois Great Law of Peace "includes 'freedom of speech, freedom of religion ... separation of power in government and checks and balances"

Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love



- United States is a planetary nation, emerging not from a particular race or people, but from the efforts, hopes and dreams of men and women of all races and nations.
- It is the site of a great planetary experiment, a human experiment; for the United
- States has emerged with a destiny to serve humanity in ways no other country has ever done
- William Penn, founder of this "Holy Experiment", as he called it, was guided to call this area Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love, even before the settlement was started!
 - o Philadelphia The Holy Experiment by Johanna Rucker
 - <u>http://www.ascordia.com/atu5holyexp.html</u>

The Stewart Kings, Quakers, and Rosicrucianism



- New Amsterdam, Pennsylvania Dutch, Delaware
- First in the hands of the Swedes, Finns, and Dutch
 - House of York takes over on England's behalf in 1664
- Pennsylvania grant was sanctioned officially by the duke of York before being handed over to Penn by Charles II in 1681
- Penn on friendly terms with Charles and succeeding King James II (the Duke of York) even though Quakers principles opposed Royalty!
- Penn became extremely powerful under the reign of James II, to the point of liberating Quakers from prison and shipping them to the Holy Experiment
- Why were these Stewart Kings Rosicrucian-friendly?
 - William Penn, a Quaker champion and friend of the Quaker founder (George Fox), was quite fond of the Rosicrusican-Christian faith in Holland
 - That could explain his leaning away from acknowledging the deity of Jesus
- Royal Society derived from the efforts of Rosicrucians:
 - o Theodore Haak, John Pell, and Samuel Hartlib
 - The group was first known as the "Invisible College"
 - Later as the "Rosicrucian College"
 - Finally as the "Royal Society" a name conferred by King Charles II in 1662

Rosicrucians

• The "Brethren of the Rose Cross"



- o Important part of the Hermetic-Christian tradition of alchemy
- 'However, modern researchers of history and sociology have placed its origin in a group of German Protestants between 1607 and 1616, when three anonymous documents first surfaced in Europe: *Fama Fraternitatis Rosae Crucis*, *Confessio Fraternitatis*, and *Chymical Wedding of Christian Rosenkreutz anno 1459*. The influence of these documents, presenting the "most laudable Order" and promoting a "Universal Reformation of Mankind", was so profound that this period of the 17th century has been deemed the "Rosicrucian Enlightenment".' http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rosicrucians
 - o Luther's family crest was a cross on a rose
 - Johan and Jakob Andreae family's crest was the Scottish Cross surrounded by four roses
 - o Jakob was the champion of the Lutheran cause after Luther's death
- The Royal Society of today is derived from the efforts of a group of known Rosicrucians: Theodore Haak, John Pell, and Samuel Hartlib, to name but a few. The group was first known as the "Invisible College," later as the "Rosicrucian College," and finally as the "Royal Society" a name conferred by King Charles II in 1662

Brief Rosicrucian History

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- Rosicrucian scholar Baron de Westerode claims:
 - Rosicrucian Order created in 46AD when an Alexandrian Gnostic sage named Ormus and his six followers were converted by Mark, one of Jesus' disciples. From this conversion, Rosicrucianism was born, by raising Egyptian mysteries with the new teachings of early Christianity
- "Many recent researchers take as granted the Alexandrian Ormus as the founder of "hermetic Rosicrucianism", via the medieval agency of the Templars." <u>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rosicrucians</u>
- 1530s: The Association of Cross and Rose existed in Portugal in the Convent of the Order of Christ, home of the Knights Templar
- Christian Rosenkruetz was "the treasure" of Cathar Montsegur
 - Crusade against the Cathars
 - Purge continued for 20 years followed by Inquisition to root out the Cathars
 - Historians say Templars assisted the Cathars, hid them in their castles
 - Last group at Montsegur boy C.R.C. initiated, then escapes
 - Only way to understand Rosicrucianism & Catharism is through reincarnation

Likely Rosicrucians

- Tyco Brahe (1546-1601)
 - Astronomer, committed to a relationship between macrocosm and microcosm
- Johannes Kepler (1571 1630)
 - Era when there was no clear distinction between astronomy and astrology, but there was a strong division between astronomy (a branch of math within the liberal arts) and physics (a branch of natural philosophy).
 - Incorporated religious arguments and reasoning into his work, motivated by the religious conviction that God had created the world according to an intelligible plan that is accessible through the natural light of reason.
 - His new astronomy called "celestial physics", as "an excursion into Aristotle's Metaphysics" transforming the ancient tradition of physical cosmology by treating astronomy as part of a universal mathematical physics
- René Descartes (1596-1650)
 - o On November 10, 1618, while walking through Breda, Descartes met Rosicrucian Isaac Beeckman
- Blaise Pascal (1623-1662): Projective geometry, math, hydrodynamics
 - Mystical experience in 1654 abandoned his scientific work and devoted himself to Rosicrucianism
- Baruch or Benedict Spinoza (1632-1677)
 - Dutch philosopher of Portuguese Jewish origin
 - Foremost philosopher of democratic thinking, equality, secular values and universality
- Gottfried Leibnitz (1646-1716)
 - o Invented calculus, alchemist
- Robert Boyle (1627-1691)
 - Boyle's Law, Chemist, prominent in the "Invisible College"
- Jan Amos Comenius (1592-1670)
- John Dee (1527-1608); Ella Wheeler Wilcox Writer, Mystic
- <u>www.rosicrucian.org</u> [some question the authenticity of this site]





Francis Bacon www.crcsite.org



- "Father of Modern Science"
- Wrote The New Atlantis about America before its founding
- Member of the company that later founded colonies in Virginia and the Carolinas
- Thought by many researchers to be at one time the head of the Rosicrucian Order and brought forth modern Freemasonry from Scotland to Europe [*I don't ascribe to this claim*]
- "The seeds for America's founding were planted much earlier by the wise initiates of many cultures, from ancient Egypt and Greece to latter-day England and France."
 - The Deeper, Secret Roots of America's Founding by McLaughlin and Davidson
- Rudolf Steiner claims he was the reincarnated Harun al Rashid

Rosicrucians in America

Drawn by Penn's Holy Experiment

- 1694: a commune of hermits near Wissahickon Creek
 - Founded by Rosicrucian Johannes Kelpius (1673-1708)
 - A Mystical Pamphlet from Colonial America
- Conrad Beissel (1691-1768), born in Eberbach in Germany, came to Pennsylvania in 1720.
 - o Sought Kelpius but Johannes had already died
- Ephrata: founded In 1732 a semi-monastic community (the Camp of the Solitary) with a convent (the Sister House) and a monastery (the Brother House) – now Lancaster County
- Like Cathars, members were vegetarian and most were celibate once they started on their spiritual path
- Beissel served as the community's composer (Ephrata Community Manuscript hymnal) as well as spiritual leader.
 - Created new musical styles/structure.
- Beissel's colony was noted for its printing facilities
 - Benjamin Franklin was a regular visitor interested in printed content
- The utopian community declined in population after the Revolution



George Fox (1624-1691) and the Quakers

- Founder of the Religious Society of Friends
 - Commonly known as the Quakers
 - Time of great social upheaval
 - Refused to bow or take off their hats to "social superiors"
- Rebelled against the religious and political consensus
 - Began preaching at age 23. Solemn devotion pledged at age 11.
 - "being bred at Oxford and Cambridge did not qualify or fit a man to be a minister of Christ."
 - Shut out of churches, he preached to the crowds in the streets. Taken from the street to the jail, he made the jail a cathedral
- Proposed an unusual approach to the Christian faith
 - Believed direct communication with God was possible for everyone
 - Pacifism, taking no oaths, no pledges of allegiance other than to God
 - "Unadulterated Christianity and the destruction of priest craft, superstition, and ridiculous, unavailing rites and ceremonies"
 - Leonard Ravenhill <u>http://www.ravenhill.org/fox.htm</u>
- His journal is known even among non-Quakers for its vivid account of his personal inner and outer journey



Quakers

- 1620 Origin: The Seekers or Legatine-Arians
- Waiting worship
 - The order of service is not planned in advance
 - o Members predominantly silent
 - Unprepared vocal ministry from anyone present
 - So long as it is credible to those assembled
 - The speaker is moved to speak by God
- Pacifists, plain dressers, refuse to swear oaths, opposed slavery, and refused alcohol.
- Quakers Barclays, Lloyds, Friends Provident, Clarks, Cadbury, Rowntree, and Fry's
- Very active in philanthropic efforts, including abolition, prison reform, and social justice projects





Shakers

- At its peak, they numbered about 6,000
- Believed in
 - Renunciation of sinful acts
 - The Kingdom of God was near



- United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing
- Pacifists, celibate with communal lifestyle, equality of the sexes
- Known for their simple living, architecture, and furniture
- "Shaking Quakers": ecstatic nature of their worship services
- "The new heaven and new earth prophesied of old is about to come. The marriage of the Lamb, the first resurrection, the new Jerusalem descended from above, these are even now at the door. And when Christ appears again, and the true church rises in full and transcendent glory, then all anti-Christian denominations—the priests, the Church, the pope—will be swept away" – Jane Wardley

Benjamin Franklin

E TOTAL COLOR

- Benjamin Franklin was raised as a Quaker
- Inventor: bifocal glasses & rubber catheter. Lighting & electricity.
- Healing Arts: founded first hospital and first medical library in America
 - He wrote extensively about the gout, the causes of lead poisoning, and the origins of the common cold. Invented the bar of soap.
- Franklin published an astrological ephemeris in his Poor Richard's Almanac
- Rosicrucian connection:
 - Franklin also published the books of Johann Conrad Biessel, who founded Ephrata in Pennsylvania, the first Rosicrucian community in the New World. Franklin visited there frequently and brought gifts.
 - This community was a focus for the spreading of the Ageless Wisdom in America, and after its disbanding, most of its metaphysical library passed into Franklin's keeping.
 - George Washington was also a friend of the community
 - Franklin spoke of the "Father of Lights," as the Rosicrucians do, and his speech to the Continental Congress reflects other Rosicrucian themes: "God governs in the affairs of men. If a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid?" Some researchers believe that Franklin himself was secretly a Rosicrucian
- His epitaph suggests he believed in reincarnation: "The Body of B. Franklin, Printer ... lies here, food for worms, but the work shall not be lost; for it will appear once more, in a new and more elegant Edition, Revised and corrected by the author."

George Washington



- "No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the Invisible Hand which conducts the affairs of men more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of Providential agency."
 - George Washington, first inaugural address
- Washington was often called clairvoyant because it seemed he could look into the future and predict troop movements with amazing accuracy.
- According to a report by Anthony Sherman, who was with Washington at Valley Forge when the incident occurred, Washington had a vision of an Angelic presence.
 - He was shown the birth, progress, and destiny of the United States in three great crises where enemies within and without challenged the Union, but it persevered.
 - He was told that "while the stars remain and the heavens send down dew upon the earth, so long shall the Republic last. The whole world united shall never be able to prevail against her. Let every child of the Republic learn to live for his God, his land, and the Union."

Desire for Mystery Experience

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Secret Fraternal Societies



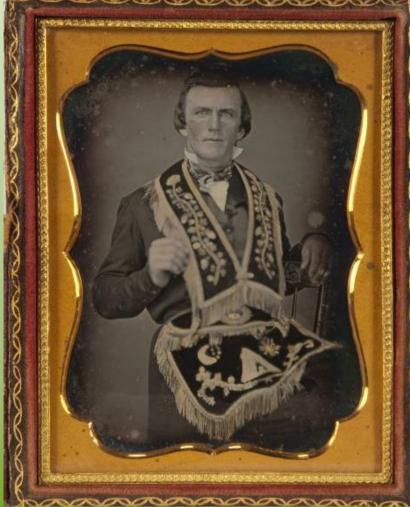
- At least 50 out of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence
 - o Including John Hancock, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson.
 - Franklin and Jefferson had both been initiated into a French Masonic lodge
 - Washington was initiated into the Masonic Lodge of Fredericksburg, VA.
- The Boston Tea Party was the work of the Masons of the St. Andrews Lodge
 - Paul Revere was a Mason
- American Masonic lodges had a strong metaphysical orientation which developed common values and purposes among members, as well as deep bonds of loyalty
 - The traditional secrecy preserved in Masonic lodges allowed members to communicate and organize the American Revolution with little fear of exposure
- Several significant foreign contributors to the revolution were also Masons, e.g. Marquis de Lafayette of France



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Indpdnt Org of Odd Fellows

- 1745: Founded in England
- 1819: American branch in Baltimore was organized
- 1907: 1 million US members
- Apron: tent, sun, moon, & wreath
- Initial Encampment degrees:
 - 1. Patriarchal
 - 2. Golden Rule
 - 3. Royal Purple



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Source: National Heritage Museum

IOOF Apron Details



- Why tent?
 - What's inside?
 - o What style?
- Background
 - o 4 objects
 - Sun & Moon
 not present
- Seeing eye
 - o Wings
 - Shooting stars



Source: National Heritage Museum

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Order of Good Templars



- Independent Order of Good Templars
 - Grand Lodge in New York
- Fraternal order accepted both men and women as well as African Americans (in northern states)
- Ritual degrees
- Required the total abstinence from alcohol by members

Mystery Spans Religion



- 3 of the 7 founding members of the Scottish Rite's Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, on August 5, 1813, were active in New York's Jewish Congregation Shearith Israel
- Four of the first Supreme Council members of the world's first Supreme Council, founded in Charleston, South Carolina in 1801, were drawn from its Jewish community
- Mosaic pavement: black and white
 - Where do we find it?
 - Sephardic synagogues
 - o Colonial Caribbean
 - $\circ~$ and the relationship to its use within



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Rituals – From the Mysteries



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America's Seeing Eye Pyramid Great Seal of the United States

- All Seeing Eye of the Spirit, placed above a pyramid
 - Egyptian and the Mayan initiation chamber
 - Symbol represents spiritual vision to the Freemasons and to the Rosicrucians
 - Sauron of Lord of the Rings
- Designed by Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and Ben Franklin
 - Final version by Charles Thomson, 1782
- Minted in 1789. 1933 President Roosevelt puts it on the dollar bill From: The Deeper, Secret Roots of America's Founding by McLaughlin and Davidson





Seeing Eye Pyramid (cont.)

- Several intriguing Latin phrases:
 - Annuit Coeptus ("God Favors Our Endeavors")
 - Novus Ordo Seclorum ("The New Order of the Ages")
 - E Pluribus Unum ("Out of Many, One") not only reflects the unity of the original thirteen states but on a deeper level takes diversity and fuses these into one
- The eagle on the front side of the Seal represents the view from above
 - Eagle holds a sheaf of arrows, war, and in the other the olive branch, peace
 - The bird looks to the West the direction of cultural movement
 - o Above the eagle is the Rosicrucian symbol of the Son, "In Christos Morimor"
 - The symbol of John's Gospel is the Eagle
- The number 13 is used 13 times in the Great Seal--in the number of stars, clouds around the stars, stripes, arrows, leaves and berries in the olive branches, feathers in the tail, layers of stones in the pyramid, number of letters in E Pluribus Unum and in Annuit Coeptus, and the number of letters (3x13) in the title: "The Coat of Arms of the United States of America"
 - Where does 13 come from? Is it an unlucky number?
 - Twelve signs of the zodiac plus the sun, the twelve knights of the round table plus King Arthur, twelve tribes of Israel plus Yahweh, twelve disciples plus Christ, twelve bodhisattvas plus Christ



Mayan Calendar and Folklore

- Corresponds with ancient Mysteries
 - Popol Vuh oral tradition, written in 1500s
 - Mysteriously disappears from Guatemalan Library in 1858
 - Found in Newbury Library in Chicago in 1941 by Adrian Recinos
 - French translation 1861, Spanish in 1942, English in 1985
- Kali Yuga: period of just over 5100 years
 - Began a bit before 3100 BC and ended about 1900 AD
 - Earlier Yugas (Dvapara, Treta, and Krita) lasted multiples of 5K years
- Mayan Great Cycle = 13 Baktuns = 5125 years
 - Ended 2012 (Dec.21) began 3114 BC (Aug.13) birth of Venus
- Baktun = 144,000 days or 20 Katuns
- Katun = 7,200 days or 20 Tuns
- Tun = 360 days or 18 Uinals
- Uinal = 20 Kins (days)
- Folklore mentions 4 prior stages of Earth and Man
 - o 7 Ahpu (Elohim), Twins

The Building of America



- U.S. Constitution's structure seems based on Masonic ideals
- The federalism created by the Constitution is remarkably similar to the federalism of the Grand Lodge system of 1723
- The cornerstone of the U.S. Capitol Building was laid in a Masonic ceremony with George Washington presiding as Grand Master
- Physical pattern of Washington is based on sacred architecture
 - Line of sight at the winter solstice exists from the top of the monument to the southeast down Virginia Avenue
 - Masonic architects also laid out the city of Washington, D.C. in a meta-physical design to make the best use of the earth energies called "ley-lines"
 - The original design of Pierre-Charles L'Enfant was later modified by Washington and Jefferson to produce the octagonal patterns

Desire for a Utopia on Earth



- 1515: Sir Thomas More: Utopia
 - Greek pun meaning "good place" and "no place"
 - European philosophers dreamed of the OPPORTUNITY to start a new kind of society with no baggage from past
 - Religious and economic equality
- Sir Francis Bacon

Utopia Communities



- 1638<u>New Haven</u>New Haven, Connecticut <u>Pennsylvania</u> <u>German Colonies</u>Pennsylvania
- 1694<u>Society of the Woman in the Wilderness</u> Germantown, Pennsylvania
- 1732 Ephrata Cloister Ephrata, Pennsylvania
- 1774<u>Shakers</u>near Albany, New York
- 1805<u>Harmony</u>Harmony, Indiana
- 1825<u>Nashoba</u>Nashoba, Tennessee
- 1825<u>New Harmony</u>Harmony, Indiana
- 1841 Brook Farm West Roxbury, Massachusetts
- 1847<u>Kingdom of St. James</u>Beaver Island, Michigan

Johannes Kelpius (1667-1708)

The Woman in the Wilderness



- Thought to be a Rosicrucian taught by Johann Jacob Zimmerman from Jacob Bohme
- A German Pietist, mystic, musician, and writer, interested in the occult, botany, and astronomy, who came to believe with his followers in the "Society of the Woman in the Wilderness" that the end of the world would occur in 1694.
- This belief, based on an elaborate interpretation of a passage from the biblical Book of Revelation, anticipated the advent of a heavenly kingdom somewhere in the wilderness during that year. Kelpius felt that the seventeenth-century Province of Pennsylvania, given its reputation for religious toleration at the edge of a barely settled wilderness, was the best place to be. Philadelphia had been founded in 1682, but the city and the Province of Pennsylvania had quickly become a tolerant haven and refuge for many pietist, communitarian, or free-thinking groups who were leaving an intolerant Old World for the congenial religious climate of the British colony. Kelpius and his followers crossed the Atlantic and lived in the valley of the Wissahickon Creek in Philadelphia from 1694 until his death. It is reported that they lived communally, though they also spent time in solitary meditation in caves and small cells scattered about their common living quarters. Though no sign or revelation accompanied the year 1694, the faithful, known as the Hermits or Mystics of the Wissahickon, continued to live in celibacy, searching the stars and hoping for the end.
- Kelpius led his group to a ridge above the Wissahickon gorge, one of the oldest geologic formations in North America. There along the fortieth parallel, Kelpius constructed a forty-foot square tabernacle, forty in his esoteric philosophy being a number of the highest mystical significance.
- Johannes Kelpius Lodge of the Rosicrucians in Allston, MA

Ephrata Community

- Conrad Beissel, a mystic
- Members were an internationally famous group of scholars
- Believed that the highest spiritual attainment was possible only to celibates: thus Sisters and Brothers of the Elect lived in separate monastic buildings while the Householders, lived in family groups
- Adherents took new names, vegetarians
- Calligraphy and music







| Name | Loc | Founder | Fou nd | End ed | Notes |
|--|------------------|---|-----------|-----------|---|
| <u>Old Economy</u> <u>Village</u> | Pennsyl vania | <u>George</u> <u>Rapp</u> | 1824 | 1906 | Christian theosophy society founded 1785 in Iptingen, Germany |
| <u>New Harmony</u> | Indiana | <u>Robert</u> <u>Owen</u> | 1825 | 1829 | A <u>Harmonites</u> Village. |
| <u>New</u> <u>Philadelphia</u> <u>Colony</u> | Pennsyl vania | <u>William</u> <u>Morris</u> | 1832 | 1833 | A <u>libertarian</u> <u>socialist</u> community |
| Oberlin Colony | Ohio | <u>John J.</u> <u>Shipherd</u> | 1833 | 1843 | Based on Communal ownership of property |
| Bryce Farm | Mass. | <u>George &</u> <u>Sophia</u> <u>Ripley</u> | 1841 | 1846 | A <u>Transcendent</u> community |

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| Name | Loc | Founder | Fou nd | End ed | Notes |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---|
| <u>North American</u> <u>Phalanx</u> | New Jersey | Charles Sears | 1841 | 1856 | A <u>Charles Fourier</u> Society community |
| <u>Hopedale</u> <u>Community</u> | Mass. | <u>Adin</u> <u>Ballou</u> | 1842 | 1868 | A community based on " <u>Practical Christianity</u> " |
| <u>Fruitlands</u> | Massach usetts | <u>Amos</u> <u>Alcott</u> | 1843 | 1844 | A <u>Transcendent</u> community . |
| <u>Skaneateles</u> <u>Community</u> | New York | SUIR | 1843 | 1846 | A Society for Universal Inquiry and Reform |
| <u>Clermont</u> <u>Phalanx</u> | <u>Ohio</u> | Charles Fourier | 1844 | 1846 | A Fourier Society community |
| Prairie Home Community | Ohio | <u>John O.</u> <u>Wattles</u> | 1844 | 1845 | A Society for Universal Inquiry and Reform |



| Name | Loc | Founder | Fou nd | End ed | Notes |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|---|
| Prairie Home Community | Ohio | John O. Wattles | 1844 | 1845 | A Society for Universal Inquiry and Reform |
| <u>Sodus Bay</u> <u>Phalanx</u> | New York | Sodus Bay Fourierists | 1844 | 1846 | A Fourier Society community |
| <u>Wisconsin</u> <u>Phalanx</u> | Wiscons in | Albert Brisbane | 1844 | 1850 | A Fourier Society community |
| Fruit Hills | Ohio | Orson S. Murray | 1845 | 1852 | A community based on <u>Owenism</u> |
| Kristeen Community | Indiana | Charles Mowland | 1845 | 1847 | Society for Universal Inquiry and Reform community. |
| Spring Farm Colony | Wiscons in | Fourierite Families | 1846 | 1848 | A Fourier Society community |

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| Name | Loc | Founder | Fou nd | End ed | Notes |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---|
| <u>Icarians</u> | Multiple | <u>Étienne</u> <u>Cabet</u> | 1848 | 1898 | <u>French</u> <u>utopian</u> movement, founded by Étienne Cabet |
| <u>Oneida</u> <u>Community</u> | New York | <u>John H.</u> <u>Noyes</u> | 1848 | 1880 | Communalism, Complex Marriage, Mutual Criticism and Ascending Fellowship |
| <u>Amana Colonies</u> | Iowa | <u>True</u> <u>Inspiration</u> | 1850 | 1932 | Villages had a church, a farm, multi-family residences, workshops and communal kitchens. |
| Free Lovers at Davis House | Ohio | Francis Barry | 1854 | 1858 | Based on Free Love and spiritualism |

Theistic Rationalism



- Hybrid of: rationalism, natural religion, and Christianity

 Rationalism predominates
- 1856: term first used in English translation of a German book on religious history
- Some historians argue that the term describes the beliefs of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and James Wilson
- Rational thought balances the conflicts between natural religion and Christianity with the goal to bolster one's morality
- Believe that God plays an active role in human life, thus:
 - Prayer is effective
 - The Bible is divinely inspired but use reason to reject corruptions
 - God intervenes in human affairs

The American Renaissance: Transcendentalism

- Concordians, *The Dial* Like Mani, uniting religions
- Margaret Fuller
- Henry David Thoreau
- John Muir
- Frederic Henry Hedge
- Walt Whitman
- Nathaniel Hawthorne
- The Alcotts: Amos Bronson, Louisa May
- Harrie Beecher Stowe
- Julia Ward Howe

- The Channings
- Jones Very
- George Ripley
- The Peabody sisters
- Henry W. Longfellow
- Edgar Allan Poe
- Herman Melville
- Emily Dickinson
- Theodore Parker
- Charles Ives
- Ralph Waldo Emerson
 - 1841 address delivered at Boston's Masonic Temple

Transcendental Mystery Tones



- Delphi: Know Thyself: The structure of the universe literally duplicates the structure of the individual self - all knowledge, therefore, begins with self-knowledge
- Micro-Macrocosm: An individual is the spiritual center of the universe and in an individual can be found the basis to nature, history, and the cosmos itself
 - Understanding God through understanding the Human
- Neo-Platonism: Nature as a living mystery, full of signs even symbolic
- Individual virtue and happiness depend upon self-realization this depends upon the reconciliation of two opposing universal psychological tendencies:
 - Expansiveness: self-transcending that embrace the whole world to know and become one with it
 - Contraction: self-assertion, the desire to remain unique and separate an egotistical expression
- The transcendentalist expectation is to move from the contracting to the expansive

Quotations



- "The spirit of the time is in every form a protest against usage and a search for principles." Emerson in the opening number of *The Dial*.
- "The word Transcendentalism, as used at the present day, has two applications. One of which is popular and indefinite, the other, philosophical and precise. In the former sense it describes man, rather than opinions, since it is freely extended to those who hold opinions, not only diverse from each other, but directly opposed." Noah Porter
- "Transcendentalism is the recognition in man of the capacity of knowing truth intuitively, or of attaining a scientific knowledge of an order of existence transcending the reach of the senses, and of which we can have no sensible experience." - J. A. Saxton, *Dial* II: 90
- "Literally a passing beyond all media in the approach to the Deity, Transcendentalism contained an effort to establish, mainly by the discipline of the intuitive faculty, direct intercourse between the soul and God." Charles J. Woodbury in *Talks with RWE*
- "Transcendentalism was not ... speculative, but essentially practical and reformatory."
 John Orr in "The Transcendentalism of New England," *International Review*, XIII: 390
- "The problem of transcendental philosophy is no less than this, to revise the experience of mankind and try its teachings by the nature of mankind, to test ethics by conscience, science by reason; to try the creeds of the churches, the constitution of the states, by the constitution of the universe." Theodore Parker in *Works* VI: 37
 Andrew Linnell

More Offshoots



- Christian Science (Mary Baker Eddy)
- New Thought (Warren F. Evans)
- Boy Scouts: Star, Life, Eagle
- Toastmasters

Is America the Great Satan?



- Mysteries describe two snakes that must be kept in balance (Caduceus) – one Lucifer, the light bearer and one the Great Satan, the Prince of Darkness - Ahriman
 - Lucifer had his incarnation in ancient times in the East
 - Ahriman will have his in this millennia in the West, in America
- Why in America?
 - The nation best suited for his incarnation
 - Fewer social norms in the way of a Man-Machine coupling
 - The nation best able to confront without going under
 - Just as the barbarian Northern Europeans swept away Rome to be the bearers of the Renaissance, so does America have spiritual strengths to confront him and turn his "gifts" into good



3 Summary Points from Tonight

- 1. Religious Freedom, Equality, Commonwealth
 - Thinking, Feeling, and Willing
 - Thy Name, Thy Kingdom, and Thy Will
 - Three branches of government
- 2. American Will: Turn Ideals to Action: Live it!
 - Utopia Communities
- 3. The yearning for direction cultivates pseudomystery streams while the real mystery streams run hidden underneath