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THE MAYANS

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VADE MECUM, VOLVENTIBUS ANNIS

THE MAYANS
SAN ANTONIO,
TEXAS

Degree 4 - 5

Number 52

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The Lord's Prayer



THE LORD'S PRAYER IN ARAMAIC
THE LANGUAGE WHICH
JESUS SPOKE

A von avasn-maya nithkadash shmakh:
taty malcothakh: nehwey sevianakh
ai canna dvash-maya op barah. Havlan
lakma dsonkanan yomana: wash boklan
khoben: ai canna dop khnan shbakn ikha-yaven,
Oola talan Inisuna ella passan min bisha: mittol
adilakhye malcotha okhel a ooti shbokhta; lalim
almin: Amen.



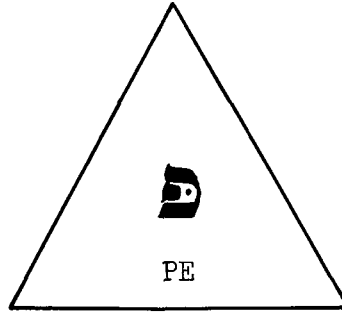
TRANSLATION

OUR FATHER in heaven. Hallowed be
Thy name.
Thy kingdom come. Let Thy will be done,
as in heaven so on earth. Give us bread
for our needs from day to day.
And forgive us our offenses, as we have forgiven
our offenders;
and do not let us enter into temptation, but
deliver us from error. Because Thine is the
kingdom and the power and the glory for ever
and ever. Amen.

Matthew 6:9, to 13.

PRECEPTORY NUMBER 22

Revelation Number 52



The 119th Psalm, 129, 136

Thy Testimonies are wonderful
And my Soul doth keep them.

The opening of Thy Words giveth light;
It giveth understanding even to
the unschooled.

I opened wide my mouth and panted
For I longed for Thy Laws.

Turn Thee Unto Me and give me
Thy Blessings As Thou hast always
Done those that love Thy name.

Establish my footsteps in the path of
Thy Word, that no iniquity will have
Dominion within me.

Redeem me from the oppression of man
That I may observe Thy Precepts.

Make Thy face to shine upon Thy Servent
And teach me Thy Statutes.

Streams of water run down mine eyes
When they observe not Thy Law.

BELOVED COMPANION,
TRIED and TRUE:

The Law was given through Moses whose name in Hebrew and Mayan is Mu-she, as it was also in his time among the Hebrews and the Egyptians. Mu means "Land" or "The Earth" and "She" means "Sea". Land of the Sea (or across the sea) might then be said to be a proper interpretation of the meaning of the name we know as "Moses".

It is interesting and instructive to see how great scholars have labored at the interpretation of ancient writings and how, at times, greatly varied opinions resulted. J. Garrow Duncan explains that the name Moshéh, as given by many students, is a good illustration of an erroneous derivation, an Egyptian

feature which occurs frequently in the Pentateuch. "On the actual etymology of the word", he says, "there is not unanimity but all agree that the word has reference to him being found in the Nile. Some take it as meaning 'son' from the Egyptian verb 'to beget', 'son of the Nile'. Others consider it is the same word as the second half of names like Thothmoshe (Thothmes), Ramoshe (Rameses) which mean 'Son of Thoth' and 'Son of Ra'.

"In the name Rameses, however, as written in Hebrew, the letter 's' is not 'sh' but 'semkath'. See Exodus 1:11; and 12:37."

Professor Yahuda says (and your Instructor agrees) that Mosheh is made up of the two words "mu" (water) and "she" (the sea). But from this some scholars deduce that the name Moses thus means "water of the Nile", the Nile, being water, and from that, "child of the Nile."

The Hebrew writer doubtless accepted the Egyptian explanation and then immediately connected the word with the Hebrew verb "mashah" (to pull out), the nearest Hebrew word to it in sound that would suit the facts of the story.

"This explanation of the name belongs to a date when the Hebrews had forgotten or perhaps wished to forget all they knew of the Egyptian language", Duncan believes. "It is very likely", Duncan continues in his New Light on Hebrew Origins, "that in all such cases the author's keen desire to obliterate all Egyptian memories and to re-establish the Hebrew language, led him to substitute Hebrew derivations though he knew the true origin of the words." Duncan thinks "that this would be in accordance with the general spirit of antagonism to things Egyptian shown elsewhere in the Pentateuch."

Antagonism there certainly was but, if one is familiar with the ancient's strong desire to preserve history exactly and without changes, this whole line of reasoning turns against the above reasoning and helps to establish the truth as exactly the opposite of this suggestion. If the purpose were to forget Egyptian experiences, to wipe it from race history, why not just refrain from any mention of it? And why would the many things detrimental to Hebraic history during the Egyptian episode be put into the records? No, we are all familiar with the remarkable retainment of details that was the custom of these ancient races. We are content with accepting Mu-she as the meaning as well as the name of Moses for we have other reasons for being sure that in the time of Moses a land bridge or, at least, island "stepping stones" existed across the Atlantic and the Land of Mu or the Continent Mu was known even though vaguely to the Egyptians, the Chaldeans, the Persians and the inhabitants of islands in the Mediterranean Sea.

The Grecian word "Pan" came to mean "a forest sprite". Originally it meant "land", not just earth but a place on the earth. When Cain went out and dwelt in the Land of Nod it meant simply that he went out into the less fertile land, the land of shepherds or wanderers, nomads.

The Maya, as well as the Aztecs, used the word "Pan" also, and the meaning even today is the same as in the Biblical Lands. "Mayapan" means "place" or "Land of the Maya". The word "Lan" was also used by the Maya to mean "land" or "place". "Ixtiltlan", for example, would mean, "the place of" or "the land

of the Ixtli".

In examining maps of the Mayan country or in traveling in present-day Mexico or Guatemala you will come to many places whose names end with the phrases "Pan" or "Lan". Whenever you do you may be sure that there is some ancient structure nearby and some keeper of the secrets. True, the present-day guardian will not know the secrets, so well have they been kept since ancient times, but he knows he has a duty, a place to guard and he will watch over it all his life and the responsibility will be passed on to an appointed son and his son's sons for many generations. In some instances the guardian is content to lead the earnest archaeologist or explorer in the wrong direction. In other instances he will not hesitate to attempt to kill if it seems necessary. I know. I had one very narrow escape when I once failed to present proper signs before entering a certain ancient throne room.

Frankly, most of the people one encounters today in the land of the Maya would be disappointing to our members. Originally, you remember, the Maya were not a race but a fraternal Order. Using today's terms for these people of thousands of years ago one would perhaps call them as an Order of Scientific Thought. Not many reached the shores of America but those who did were able to make the wilderness bloom, to make great cities spring up full-fledged almost overnight. But these few, with the passing of years, soon died out. Gradually the leavening processes of Nature worked its will and each succeeding generation lost a little more as the blood-line thinned out and the genetical, master chromosomes were more and more diluted with native stock.

For at least 800 years before Columbus sailed from Genoa there had been a quickening of this reversion back to Native American ways of life. With the coming of the barbarous Conquistadores in Columbus' wake, the destruction was hastened still further. Bondage, made complete during the past four hundred years, has left but little of the true Nobility of the Maya to be met by the casual traveler. The Maya were punished by the Spanish for every display of even fragments of their ancient forbears' wisdom, and learned generations ago to pretend to be stupid, doltish, to know nothing and understand less. This is the general attitude taken by the common man among those spoken of as belonging to the Mayan "race" today.

Ah, but how different if you get out away from the big cities, out where the blood of the people is of more clear Mayan strain - providing you can win their confidence, their belief in you after four hundred years of proof that strangers are not to be believed or trusted. Few indeed of the white race have been worthy of their trust. From Cortez to the present day, most white men they have known have behaved in manner synonymous with fraud, treachery, broken trusts, rape, robbery and murder. There have been few exceptions among the strangers who came seeking; few who were sufficient for letting down the bars of their ancient charge; few worthy of being helped or shown or encouraged.

The many strange coincidences between the mysterious Maya and the Biblical or Pre-Biblical peoples is beyond explaining or proving by exact evidence. But the similarities are too many and too detailed to be coincidence entirely. The similarity makes it necessary that we modern members of The Order of The Mayans investigate carefully every clue that appears until some day the history written in Mayan books and stored in vast Mayan Libraries which the conquering Spaniards destroyed so completely, may be again at least partially reconstructed.

The Bible, as an historical record, is our favorite research base. But among unenlightened masses the Bible, best known and least known of all books, is tremendously misunderstood.

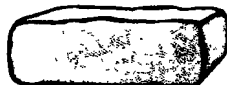
The average person, you will find, has so confused the title "The Word of God" that if he is questioned without being given time to think, he will state his belief that "God wrote the Bible." Often he even will maintain this, after he has had time to think.

We find much of our Christian religion reverting back to inborn habits of human superstition these days. Most people do not want to think, much less read or study. They form notions, they pick up phrases and often misunderstand them and then erect superstitions upon their thoughtlessness and misunderstanding. Yet many of these people are the mainstays of churches and think of themselves as truly good people.

No one who clearly understands ever put forth the claim that God wrote the Bible or that Christ did or that the Messiah even caused it to be written. Why is it that millions of well-meaning persons who proclaim their love of The Holy Bible never devote one moment to learning anything about it, or evidence the slightest interest in its glorious history? And if they do occasionally read a few passages in it, they skip over the things they do not grasp and dismiss them from their minds without paying the respect of a lingering thought. Such an attitude is not merely disrespectful, it is also unworthy of the powers of mind God blessed us with.

It is a poor Christian, indeed, who fears to think on the things spoken in this Holy Book. Yet there are people who would consider it sacrilegious to do so. How they arrive at such conclusions (or superstitious ideas) would be difficult to say. That attitude can only result from knowing no more of God than the idol-worshiping savages of darkest Africa.

With the view that God's guidance led certain men to write the Scriptures and others to gather them together we can have no quarrel. God's Power is continually inspiring mankind in various ways to good works. And the Bible should be regarded as living literature, accurate on the whole, but written by men and subject to men's inherent frailties and inaccuracies. In the past, many have quarreled with this viewpoint, I know. But recently, the Catholic Church which has most consistently insisted on acceptance of the Bible as written and held by them, issued a newly written Bible - not changed nor altered in its Word, but restated in more modern language so that more people will read it and think as they read.



BRIEF HISTORY OF THE BIBLE

The Bible is composed of two chief parts: the Old Testament and the New Testament, referred to by biblical scholars as OT and NT. Let us trace the OT (Old Testament) as given in the opinion of the less extreme, higher critics.

In the 9th Century B. C. (2,800 years ago), a writer (called J or Yahwist) of the Kingdom of Judah, wrote a history of the world and of the Hebrews down to

the time of David. In the next century (800 years before Jesus) a historian of the northern Kingdom of Is-Ra-El (called E or the Elohist) also composed a history. These were based on still more ancient fragments and folklore, the belief of the priests of those times and other various sources. These two writings were combined by a Judean some time after the fall of the northern Kingdom of Israel and are to be found inextricably associated in Genesis, Exodus, Numbers, Joshua, Judges 1 and 2, Samuel (Sa Mu El). According to scholars, this combined JE narrative is the bulk of the earlier Old Testament and consists of the rewriting and rearranging of old traditions, rather than a firsthand account of the authors.

To Deuteronomy, scholars assign a late 7th Century before Christ authorship. This part was written for the specific purpose of providing a written law for the people. Leviticus was, according to the higher criticism, composed soon after 570 B.C. by a man (called H) in close sympathy with the aspirations of Ezekiel, (E-Ze-Ki-El, a variation of the vowel sounds spoken of in Revelation No. 51). The Book of Deuteronomy is not the only book which represents the group which sponsored the reforms, for most of 1 and 2 Kings is said to have been composed by persons of the same point of view. The Deuteronomists used old sources and pointed their moral constantly.

One of the principal sources of the first six books in the higher criticism is called P or Priestly Code, most notable in The Book of Numbers. P, with D (Deuteronomy), JE and H, then, make up the first and oldest portion of the Bible. The books of Chronicles and of Ezra and Nehemiah are a lengthy moral account of the Jews, showing the effects of Karma, the rewards for goodness and the retribution for evil. The author of these four books, called the Chronicler, is placed about 400 years before the birth of Christ.

The theological idea behind the OT and the NT is the Covenant of God culminating in delivery of the Law through Moses. In Christian theology this is known as the Old Covenant because Jesus is believed to have come to fulfill it and set up a new one. The expressions "Old Testament" and "New Testament" come from a Latin mis-translation of a Greek word used in the Septuagint for "covenant".

The latter portion of the Bible is the distinctive Christian Scripture and consists entirely of the writings of the earliest Christian period, the time and the influence of Jesus. It consists of 27 books: 4 biographies of Jesus, called Gospels; an historical account of the first foreign missionary activity, namely, the Acts of the Apostles; 21 letters of the early Church, called the Epistles, and finally the Apocalypse or Revelation.

These books, also, were not written all at the same time or place and each book presents its own peculiar problems of date, composition, etc. The chief problem of the study of the New Testament is that of the Synoptic Gospels.

The books of the New Testament represent only part of the early Christian literature. Of all the known early Christian writings the Church chose these alone to be incorporated into the Bible.

The circumstances of the selection are not precisely known. In the early second century after Christ, Christians everywhere held in veneration two sets of writings in particular: a set of gospels and a series of Paul's epistles. These were the four Gospels and thirteen Epistles.

By authority of Origen in the Alexandrian Church, there were also included James, Hebrews, 2 Peter, 2 and 3 John and Jude in the New Testament. In the 4th Century A.D. (333 years after Christ) the canon was fixed as it is now by St. Athanasius and Pope Damasus in the year 382. Martin Luther in his time objected among other things to the inclusion of the books of James and Hebrews, Jude and Revelation as not originally considered canonical.



In addition to the foregoing facts about the Bible every good Mayan should know something about that class of ancient literature, some of which has been correctly and some of it incorrectly labeled "Pseudepigrapha", a Greek word pronounced su-du-pig-ru-fu and meaning "things falsely ascribed". These are writings of a biblical type, sometimes of spurious date or authorship.

The books of the Apocrypha, mostly Deuterocanonical have received special attention. The Pseudepigrapha are Jewish, composed between the years 200 B.C. and 200 A.D., and Christian, between the years 50 to 400 A.D. Some of them defy classification because of additions by later writers. The greater number are apocalyptic, inspired by the Jewish Messianic hope or by the expectation of Christ's Second Coming. For this type see Ezekiel 38:39.

Jewish Pseudepigrapha include: the Ethiopic Book of Enoch, the Secrets of Enoch, the Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs (written by a Pharisee about 100 years before Christ's birth), the Assumption of Moses, the Sibylline Oracles, (an accumulation of prophecies of Christ's coming, written between 200 B.C. and 200 A.D.) and the Apocalypse of Baruch.

Bible stories elaborated include the Books of Adam and Eve, Joseph and Asenath (see Gen. 41:45) and Jannes and Jambres. The Psalms of Solomon, Two Histories of The World, the Book of Jubilees or Little Genesis (100 B.C.) ending with the giving of the Law on Sinai and the Book of Biblical Antiquities, ascribed to Philo (100 A.D.), all seem to bear the same relation to the canonical books covering their material as Chronicles do to 2 Samuel and Kings. Then, there are 3, 4 and 5 Maccabees besides the Biblical book of Maccabees. The 5th Gospel (a fragment) is similar to Matthew.

The Gospel of Nicodemus contains the Acts of Pilate, Pilate's report on the Crucifixion and the Descent Into Hell, the Harrowing of Hell by Jesus, the Protevangelium of James and the Gospels of Thomas with legends of Mary and Jesus and the Arabic Gospel of the Infancy of Jesus.

There are others, too. Undoubtedly genuine are the Apostolic Constitutions, the Epistle of St. Clement 1, the seven Epistles of St. Ignatius of Antioch, one of St. Polycarp and one of St. Barnabus. The Epistles of Abgar are claimed to be written by Jesus and a king of Edessa, according to the Columbia University Encyclopedia.

Finally, you should know this and bear it in mind: The West usually regards the Bible as having been translated from the original Greek. This is not correct. Jesus spoke the Aramaic language (A-Ra-Mayic) and the Scriptures were translated to the Greek from the Peshitta Text and from Greek to other languages. This is some of the immense accumulation of Pseudepigrapha, some of which is genuine but difficult to accept because of errors in translation.

George M. Lamsa has written an important book titled "Gospel Light" which gives for the first time the correct interpretations of idioms of the Aramaic language which are given inaccurately in our Bible, translated into and from the Greek and have caused endless difficulties for many Bible readers. This book explains them as they have always been understood by the people of the East.

These Aramaic "popular phrases" have generally been misinterpreted, just as American idioms and colloquialisms are understood by American people but are a puzzle to the people of the East. We would understand, for example, if I were to say, "Poor Martha is in a big stew over the fire at her husband's store." We would understand that I meant she was worried and fretting. But the Greek translators had no way of knowing that in the times of Jonah there was a similar saying, "I am in a big fish", meaning "I am in a stew", "I am worried." They simply made it a whale as the only fish they knew of big enough to swallow a man. When Jonah's problem had passed, the original translators made it "the whale vomited Jonah." Even today we say "I am all at sea" even though we are very much on dry land.

"Jesus did not say it was as difficult for a rich man to enter Heaven as for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle", says Dr. Lamsa, "He said, 'for a rope to pass through the eye of a needle.' The Aramaic word for rope is the same as for camel - it is 'gomla'. How can that be? Well, why should the English word 'board' mean a plank and also 'to eat'. And why should 'fire' mean 'something burning' and also 'to discharge a gun' - or an employee?"

"Such statements as 'he died on third base', 'he went away for good', the 'President's bill was shot full of holes', 'I was sky high over it', would be taken literally if they were to be translated by someone unfamiliar with the idioms of our language."

We are indebted to Dr. Lamsa also for the symbols on the frontispiece of this lecture-lesson. The symbol above the Lord's prayer is one the ancient scribe used to indicate that the manuscript was a sacred one. It was only used at the beginning of the writing. All sacred writings were preceded by this symbol.

The symbol below the Aramaic words used by our Great Companion is the symbol for Amen.

And now, strangest of all, the words of the Lord's Prayer, as written in the original Aramaic, are very akin to the language of The Maya. LePlongeon has shown that the Savior's last words on the Cross were in the Maya language - and more than that, that their Mayan meaning seem far more suitable than the last spoken words of Christ as given in the Biblical translation, "My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken me." But the people nearby could not understand His words. (See Mark 15:33 to 37; also Matthew 27:46 to 50.) They thought He called Elijah. As given in the Bible, according to Matthew and Mark, His dying words were, "Eli, Eli, lamah sabachtrani."

According to LePlongeon, the words were Mayan, "Hele, Hele, lamah zabactani." That is, "Now, now, I am fainting, darkness covers my eyes." The translators have John say, "It is finished" and that is certainly more nearly correct.

Jesus knew it was not yet finished. It was written that upon the third day He would rise. The multitude around the cross could not understand His words, though He cried out "in a loud voice"; they thought He was calling for Elijah to come in a fiery chariot to save Him. Jesus could have saved Himself before the crucifixion had He so desired but He knew what He must do. Why then, would this most perfect of men suddenly, at His last breath, seemingly reproach God with the words ascribed to Him, "My God, My God, Why hast Thou forsaken me?" The answer is plain. He did not do so. His words were not understood by the multitude.

And so it is today. The message He came to teach, the life He laid down in torture to fulfill the Word has not yet been understood by the multitude.

You, my Companion, through the honor of Membership in this Order, have the opportunity for understanding much. Here is the ancient Light. Think! Think of these things! Keep the Sacred Light of Knowledge and Wisdom burning!




May the Love and Grace of our Great Companion be poured over you abundantly.


God Bless You,

THE MAYANS.








PE

The letter PE had the numerical value of 80 among the ancient Hebrews and its Phoenician form  signifies a human mouth, open as though singing the vowel chant. The Sacred Name of God associated with this name is Phodeh, which means Redeemer. The Peru (Pe-ru), neighbors of the Maya, spoke of the Creator of the Universe as Pachacamac. Other important symbolic words connected with the letter PE are: Pencil, Pen, Papyrus. The papyrus or "speaking leaf" was a paper made from certain leaves. The Egyptians and the Maya made paper for books, records and for use in ornamental dress, such as elaborate head-dresses or hats. The symbol of the Egyptians  which looks quill-like, was probably a palm leaf. This is one of the Egyptian forms of the letter PE. The practice of penance is connected with the PE symbol of mouth and tongue. It is not known exactly what form of penance was indulged in by the Hebrews and the Phoenicians who used the  symbol but the Maya, after confession to the Priest of Aesin, often did penance by running a cord knit with thorns under the tongue, thus drawing blood. This was for sins like lying or perjury and the soreness of the tongue served as a reminder to the penitent of the folly of falsehood. The result of this was a race of people

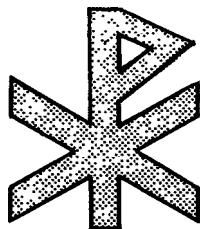
among whom gossip and slander, falsehood and defamation were almost unknown. The Priest-Kings of Mayapan carried a Pedum or short staff as a badge of office as did the Egyptian Kings. Its form was \int , like the heiroglyph for Papyrus. There is some connection between the Maya and the Pelasgians who were the oldest inhabitants of ancient Greece before the establishment of the Hellenes in Greece, probably dating from an early migration from Atlantis. "Peetash" was the name for the sin of calumny among the Persians whose ancient greatness was made possible by the wisdom of the Medes' Biblical "Peleg" a son of Eber "in his day was the world divided." The Greek word for 5 is Pente (5th Degree) and in the science of magic the Pentegram is important. The Pentegram is the sign of "The Word made flesh." The triple triangle of Pythagorus is known as the Pentalpha . All the Pythagorean Epistles carried the Pentalpha at the beginning.

Perfection is symbolized by the letters PE, as is also Perseverance. Other important PE words are, Phoenicians, Pan, Philosopher, Phoenix or the Eagle (found in the Christian catacombs and as a chief symbol of The Maya and the Aztecs), Prayer Password is Preceptor or Preceptory, Purity and the Indian Puranas. (Books of Knowledge, 18 in number).

The ancient languages all had the letter PE; the Semetic and Phoenician of about 3,000 years was \int ; the Greek Π , called Pi; Etruscan \int and Δ ; Latin \int and \int ; the Umbrian \int ; Faliscan \int ; Oscan \int ; the Mayan (from LePlongeon)  \int 8; Egyptian Hieratic . The base of some pyramids are  shaped; all others .

You already know the Vesica Pisces Symbol of Christ. The term "Penta" (5) also stands for the 5 wounds inflicted on the Savior on the Cross. The Constantine monogram of Christ was  but it is more ancient than Constantine.

This monogram is called Chi-Rho, or Labarum, and is said to have appeared in the sky one day to Constantine. It is the first two letters of Christ's name in Greek and means "By this sign, conquer", also given as "In hoc signo vinces." This symbol, properly placed over a map of the world, points to the Pyramids.



That no one may misconstrue, the purpose of this lesson is to overcome superstitious fear of the Bible and to instill reverence for it for what it really is, the greatest work of man, the most important book ever given to humankind for guidance. But understand it. It is not dead words on dead paper, pages about people dead and gone but the living voice of the I Am, sifted, diluted, enriched, worked on and studied for many years.

It is the history of many centuries of a large section of humanity, their

collected experiences and conclusions, their errors and their ignorances exposed and what they have learned of the wise ways of living. It is today, as it was a thousand years ago, a guide in perplexity and a comfort in times of trouble. Yes, it is more. In it are infinite wisdom and infinite love. Between its covers are the minds and the hearts of humanity. From it you can take salvation, guidance and spiritual nourishment.

If any man neglects his Bible or the study of its sources and its history, he does his soul a wrong. In the treasure it offers its readers it is, indeed, the Voice of God, for man in his most earnest good endeavors reaches up and touches his I Am consciousness and this is what he has put into the Bible. In that sense, by self-revelation it was in all truth "written" by God, Himself. Honor it, not in superstition, but with your evolved Understanding. Honor it, not by putting it enshrined or otherwise untouched upon a shelf, but by familiarizing yourself with every part of it, by reading it, by absorbing it, by making it a part of you, by loving its wisdom and by the grace of thinking about it often.

Your Mayan Instructor.

EXERCISE

From most of the members of this class I have received reports of excellent progress in their experiments to locate the thought-of match among three matches or more placed on the table before them. Some of the members of this class report almost perfect results locating one match thought of out of an entire box of several hundred matches spread over the table. A few class members have not reported at all telling whether they have or have not followed these directions. I cannot help you if you do not report. And you cannot attain mastery of this strange power of mind if you do not practice - practice often - and follow directions EXACTLY.

Those who have reported results are now ready to proceed with the next stage of this development. For this, allow anyone to hide a single match in any part of the room while you are out of the room. You then proceed to locate it while blindfolded and without them telling you anything.

In your first attempts tell them not to put it under or inside anything. Just to put it somewhere within the room within easy access. Sometimes they hide it in a book, under a cushion or carpet, or inside a clock. At this stage of your development this might make it too hard and discourage you from continuing with your development, so tell them that since you are blindfolded, to leave it in full view or in a place easy to put your hand right on it. Then proceed exactly as you did to locate one out of the three matches on the table. The only difference here ~~is that you are to locate a match in some part of the room.~~

Whoever hides the match should be your assistant, your "concentrator". Upon their ability to concentrate depends your success.

Have your concentrator hold your left wrist lightly. Stand, blindfolded, with your right hand (your "locator") extended before you. Concentrate your attention, not on the match or object to be found, but UPON YOUR CONCENTRATOR, STARTING AT THE POINT HE OR SHE TOUCHES YOUR WRIST. KEEP your Mind focused then, at that point of contact. Never mind the match; you'll find it IF you keep your mind on that point of contact at your left wrist. Use your right hand to find it.

Call your Concentrator's attention to the fact that you are blindfolded. Tell him to think of you as though you were blind. Tell him not to think of where the match is but to think of each separate thing that HE wants you to do. If he wants you to walk, he is to think "WALK!" as a mental command to you. Then you must be alert to OBEY THE IMPULSE YOU RECEIVE and START WALKING the moment you get his mental impulse.

Everything he wants you to do must come as a series of mental commands. "Move left", "Move right", "Up higher", "No, down lower", must be your Concentrator's thoughts to you. You simply obey them. Don't start wondering or guessing where the match is. Don't worry about it - you don't need to care. You will find it more quickly than you would believe possible if you just keep your mind's attention wholly on the point of contact.

As you progress, have them hide the match in more difficult-to-find places in the room. Practice this daily. Practice it often. Make yourself really proficient in this phase of your development. Success with this, real success, makes the most astounding demonstrations to come, easy to master.