Why Pyramids Appear on the Earth

The Esoteric History of the Earth
By WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY

The Twenty-second of
The
GALAHAD LECTURES
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THE TWENTY-SECOND LECTURE

We are now considering in these lectures one of the most vital and far-reaching sequences in the social history of our planet: that period when Atlantis in her decadence approached the end of her existence and the great Adite Civilization in and around the Mediterranean basin began to germinate and come to flower, preserving the culture of which we are inheritors at the present moment.

Most occult researchers as well as historians ancient and modern, place this period in the neighborhood of 11,500 years ago. The record preserved by the Israelite high priest Ezra, making his compendium of sacred information at Jerusalem in the year 757 B.C., which we have had presented to us as the Biblical Old Testament, asks us to accept that Adam himself as the first literal individual, was created in the year 4000 B.C., and that the Flood of Noah took place 1,656 years later in the year 2,344 B.C.

Millions of people today place a childish and literal faith in these figures, because Ezra contrived to make it appear that they had the stamp of divine authority. They think it some sort of unforgivable sin to question them.

Irrefutable scientific evidence attests that in the first place Adam was not a literal man, and in the second place the Hebraic account hopelessly confuses social and terrain conditions prevailing on the early continents of Atlantis and Lemuria with pristine planetary conditions.
prevailing under the many water canopies, as I have previously described to you.

In the third place, the arrogant bigotry and ignorance of Ezra are disclosed by a study of the contemporaneous records of contiguous peoples: the Lemurian Chinese, for instance. Their particular area of the planet, known as eastern Asia, was not inundated by the Flood of Noah, or precipitation of the last vapor canopy; neither does it seem to have been visited by the Fiery Monster from on High, although the Chinese knew about it and were so impressed by it that the episode worked its way into their religious observances and obviously resulted in the symbolism of the sacred Chinese Dragon. In tracing back over these vague and uncertain origins of religious observances in Asia, it may also be true that the Asiatic Lemurians, as well as the Mongolian Atlanteans, in some way associated this Dragon-Monster from the heavens with the Sacred Serpent symbology deriving from the much earlier period when the carbonaceous equator-ring was plainly visible some 22,000 miles overhead. We can easily see that the Chinese Lemurians might deify the Dragon as being particularly beneficent to them, and thus commanding adulation, because in afflicting earth as a planet it had spared their specific locality and thus shown itself as favoring them above all other peoples. What we are truly interested in today is the fact that without these cataclysms affecting their civilization, or social evolution, they were able to preserve more or less authentic records going back over the flights of time on this planet, and accurately date great royal epochs as maintaining long before the times of the vital statistics recorded by Ezra.

ONE OF the reasons why the educated Chinese look with adult tolerance on some of the childish claims of what might be called Old Testament Christianity, is the obvious inaccuracy of our earthly human records. When a missionary, relying on his Bible chronology, tries to tell a Chinaman that the first man was created only 5,941 years bygone, and that the Great Flood of Noah, or the Universal Deluge, obliterated every vestige of human life from the planet—except those few persons voyaging in the Ark—a mere 4,285 years ago, he is met with a sort of polite cynicism. "But how can
such a thing be possible?” the educated son of Cathay wants to know.

“Our records show that at the time you say the first man was being made of dust of the ground, our people were in existence by the millions and were enjoying a much higher state of civilization than anything offered anywhere in the world at present.” The poor, addled missionary, trying to build his case on the abysmal ignorance of Ezra, often has the audacity to retort: “Your records are wrong,” or “You have been instructed of the Evil One.” The Chinaman feels as outraged as an American would feel if someone told him Columbus did not discover this continent in 1492, or if a citizen of the United States were told that the date of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 was a mythical happening set by Satan. The citizen would declare: “People who say this last must be plain lunatics, or of Satan themselves and striving to breed historical confusions among us.” The Asiatic reasons to himself: “If these foreigners affecting to speak of God cannot be accurate in their early chronologies, what assurance have we that they are accurate in their claims and contentions about the importance of their Jesus-God in the drama of salvation?” And to all reasonable human beings, such Asiatics are absolutely right.

The whole scheme of modern Christianity, at least in its theological aspects, has gotten off on the wrong foot because of a canard foisted on the peoples of so-called Christendom by one particular tribe among the Israelites called the Judans and known today as Jews.

Ezra wanted to give a broken hodge-podge of Israelitish peoples a background and a literature. He wanted to preserve his own priestly class and retain an inviolate stranglehold on humankind that came within the influence of that priestly caste. So he got together all the data of his time and place and put them in more or less orderly form. Of course he wrote from the biased and prejudiced standpoint and psychology of the Hebrews themselves—a trait noticeable among all races whereby they imagine that they are the people, and the only human breed admired and favored of the Almighty. But his supreme mischief was to couch it in a terminology that made it appear that God himself dictated it and put the stamp of accuracy upon it.
THE WHOLE performance is quite as absurd as if a modern department store of Cohen & Katz wanted to give their emporium prestige in the eyes of all creeds and races in a certain city. So they call in the local rabbi and say to him: "Please write a history of our store. Write it in such a way that it will appear to our customers that we are the only store in this city that enjoys the favor of God Almighty. Tell the people to whom your record comes, that at certain times and seasons, God Almighty sneaks down from His celestial abode, and buys His own pants in our men's outfitting department. Also do not forget to include that He is likewise a silent partner in our firm and periodically comes into the office and goes over our books with us, to make certain He gets His share of the profits. Of course, Rabbi, we understand that other firms in this city will say your document and its claims are a lot of impious nonsense. They may even use force against us to destroy our emporium making such claims. They may even say God doesn't wear pants at all, much less acquire His own clothing from our sales departments. But we do not want this document for the present generation. In time we, and all our competitors, and the customers of all, will die. If our store continues on, however, the children of the third or fourth generation may find your document and exclaim: 'See here! We have turned up authentic parchments disclosing that God himself is in partnership with Cohen & Katz. What a frightful error we are making to buy our pants of Kelly & O'Brien. Let us correct it as soon as we humanly can. Kelly & O'Brien are without the pale of God Almighty's favor. This precious document says so. Cohen & Katz are divinely appointed to dispense pants to us over this cycle of civilization—they are the Chosen People, and to challenge this document that says so, is to court not only death from His wrath, but eternity in the fires of a perpetual roasting place called Hell.' This is what we want you to say in your document, Rabbi, and we will see that our sons Izzy and Jacob, and our grandchildren Sammy and Seth and Moses, give your document the widest advertising possible so that in years to come the firm of Cohen & Katz become purveyors of pants to the whole human universe with none to challenge their omnipotent franchise." 

This is exactly what happened in a larger sense in Jerusalem in 757
B. C. And we today, the progeny of the “third and fourth generations,” are accepting the rabbi’s advertising document about “Cohen & Katz” as divine truth, merely because the descendants of “Cohen & Katz” have found it ever to their commercial and racial advantage to keep the canard alive. Because they have been so industrious, based on motives that were purely selfish and introvert from the very beginning, and at times used strategy or violence to destroy the counterclaims or the challenges of the world races of Kellys & Obriens, whole races now point to the “Cohen & Katz” document as authentic and divine, exclaiming, “If it were not authentic and divine, would it have met with such miraculous preservation throughout the centuries?” The world firms of the Kelleys & O’Briens leap forward declaring, “But we too have documents and records quite as authentic and well-preserved. See for yourselves!” The races of Christendom reply, “Yes, but your records have not been audacious enough to say that God himself bought his pants from your firms from the very beginning. Because you have been neglectful to include this fact, we must throw your documents and records out of court and call them profane.” The retort is made: “But we said nothing about God clothing himself in our emporiums because we considered it blasphemous to think of God as wearing earthly trousers. The whole Cohen & Katz claim is not only absurd but wickedly impious. Besides, we have records showing that the firm of Cohen & Katz has from time to time lied in their advertising, cheated their creditors, received stolen goods from criminal fences, and sought government subsidies of an unfair nature. How can the great Potentate of Love and Justice trade with such a firm of rascals and blasphemers, much less be a silent partner in the concern?” “We know nothing about that, or rather, we ignore it,” declare the races of Christendom. “The rabbi who wrote this grand piece of advertising for Cohen & Katz was a holy man. As such he must have had the ear of God. He said that God actually assured him that He bought His earthly clothes from Cohen & Katz and who are we to challenge or refute so awesome a statement? No, no! This is a divine document and we must always revere Cohen & Katz and all their commercial progeny as elect and chosen people.” Which they blindly and stubbornly do.

Do you think the analogy far-fetched or ridiculous, my friends? It
is exactly what we are doing at the present time, and letting our whole Christian structure rest on impious, inaccurate and rapacious documents. Is it any wonder that the Chinaman says gravely: "I know not this firm of Cohen & Katz and I think they are liars and subverters from beginning to end. I have all the ledgers and papers of the great firm of Hop Sam Wei to show that they were doing business quite satisfactorily before the firm of Cohen & Katz ever came into existence. Please go back where you came from and do not annoy me with your absurd, blasphemous and improper claims."

And the missionary comes back to America and raises a bigger fund of dollars than ever, to simply flood China with emissaries for "Cohen & Katz" and try to take the kingdom of heaven by a kind of rhetorical missionary violence.

O THE BIBLICAL chronology of events really taking place about 11,500 years ago can be set aside for sane and adult consideration of the facts. And what are the facts?

Well, we know to begin with, that three or four vast cycles of civilization flourished on at least two continents that have now vanished utterly, antedating two major planetary catastrophes. One of these was a stupendous deluge, which Ezra, the advertisement-writing rabbi for the "Cohen & Katz" firm of the period, had a hazy inkling of, and inscribed in his records. The other was a great visitation of fire out of planetary space that seared half the earth, and so knocked the planet off its true axis that all astronomical calculations and records had to be corrected. Now which of these came first, and is it important to know?

We look for our cues to the form or expedient used for preserving such astronomical records, and we find them in peculiar stone structures dotting the planet here and there which today we call Pyramids. Now when most people have pyramids brought to their attention today, they immediately envision a series of four or five queer-looking piles of stone in the Valley of the Kings in Egypt, erected by that people as tombs for its royalty. That is as far as pyramid significance goes for them. Through the zealous efforts of a group of English Jews, still engaged in promoting the earthly fortunes of the divine partnership of "Cohen & Katz" with deity, the Nordic Eng-
lish and Americans have heard much since the War of the British-Israel Society, that actively encourages interpretations of one particular pyramid’s measurements and eccentricities, to wit, the Great Pyramid of Gizeh. The literature of this society seeks to show more convincingly than ever, that at one time back in the past ages the Almighty did come down and do personal business with "Cohen & Katz," but that some sort of squabble developed out of a whack-up of the profits, or the manner in which the "firm" was conducted, and that a forecast was made and recorded in stone, of the reprisals which the cheated Divine Partner was going to take over a period of time against the early members of the "firm."

Unfortunately the record of the squabble is pretty sordid, but anything can be forgiven a Chosen People whose advertisement-writing rabbi got his personal facts from God, and anyhow, it is far better that the details of the quarrel be permitted to be circulated than that no further advertising of "Cohen & Katz" be realized at all. In other words, it is better that competitors chuckle over the squabble in the "Cohen & Katz firm" than that the "firm" be wholly ignored as existing in any shape today. So because orthodox studies into the foundations of Christianity only accentuate the identification and importance of the one-time divine firm of "Cohen, Katz & Jehovah, Incorporated," it is fitting and proper to promote the Great Pyramid significances as far and wide as possible.

I might say, however, that there is an English secret service report in existence, made during the great war, when prodigious sums of money were being expended in the United States to Anglicize America and retain her moral support on the side of the Allies, which discusses in detail the excellent results which were being gotten by this British-Israel propaganda. It says in effect: "The church people of America are 'eating it up.' They are being fully persuaded that the English nation is of the Lost Tribe of Benjamin, and that the American people are of the Lost Tribe of Manasseh. Of course the firmer we can make their convictions in this regard, the more we accentuate their celestial importance in the whole social scheme of the Tribe of Judah—which is anything but lost, except in the mazes of its own prophetic infamies. We recommend that the government give this branch of our propaganda-labors the fullest financial endorsement."
NOW ALL of this is not saying that the Great Pyramid does not hold divine significances, or that they are not accurate—for it has been proven that they are accurate—neither does it detract one iota from the splendid scientific labors carried on by Professor D. Davidson, Piazza Smith, and others. Neither is this saying that the English people may not be the lost Tribe of Benjamin, or the American people the lost Tribe of Manasseh. It is merely calling attention to the fact that the “firm of Cohen, Katz & Jehovah” has not reduced its advertising appropriation by one groat over the centuries, and that other peoples and races should not be fooled by what turns out to be clever department-store advertising and nothing more.

The fact remains that people in general do think that all the pyramids that exist are in the Valley of the Kings in Egypt, that pyramids are strictly an Egyptian architectural phenomenon, that they are nothing but tombs or storehouses for records. However pyramids, taken abstractly, are quite something else, as we shall see in great detail before this series of lectures is ended.

Far, far back in Atlantean days, possibly in Lemurian days, the pyramid type of construction was evolved as the construction having longest life from an architectural standpoint.

Do you get what this means!

In the first place, the pyramid type of construction presents the least resistance to the elements. In respect to rain, they offer the inclined plane of the modern roof, permitting such falling waters to run off with minimum destruction of the materials composing it. In the matter of wind or sand erosion, they present a constantly dwindling surface up to a peak, meaning a minimum presentation of surface to take the destructive and abraiding blasts. In the matter of earthquakes, the maximum of foundation-stability is assured, with an ever lessening tonnage as the structure takes on altitude.

This sort of building is the final word in longevity of structure as against any natural jeopardies that might affect it. It is well-nigh divine in its cleverness. It even presents certain defenses against human attack on that which may be buried in the heart of each pyramid. For if the attackers or despoilers would burrow into such stonework, they would encounter maximum resistance at ground level. In the exact ratio that they climbed higher to decrease this resistance of
masonry, they would be imperiling their lives, and circumscribing the free play of their destructive instruments by the fact of their precarious altitude.

Yet that is not the only reason why pyramids were evolved in Lemuria or Atlantis, to subsequently find erection throughout the whole earth. The very nature of such construction was a projection into earthly materials of celestial geometry; or rather, it gave celestial geometry a materialistic exposition. It enabled the ancient astronomers and mathematicians to chronicle in imperishable stone their wealth of wisdom without having to employ human speech, which would alter from age to age and make the wisdom of one cycle unintelligible to the next.

At the same time that these features and factors could be incorporated in this type of building, it could be made to memorialize great events entirely apart from the nature of the structure physically, just as today we put up a replica of a lovely Grecian building to eulogize Abraham Lincoln’s life and contribution to human ethics, at the nation’s Capital. The fact that the building embodies all the architectural esthetics of Greece in her prime, has nothing whatsoever to do with Lincoln’s record as a statesman.

People who think that the only pyramids in existence are those in the Valley of the Kings in Egypt, and that they were only erected as receptacles for mummies, are referred to what we have already considered concerning the greatest pyramid in the world, not in the Nile valley at all, but right here in America, at Cholula, Mexico. There is also a mammoth pyramid at Xcoch, Mexico, fully rivaling anything put up by the Egyptians. But because the American pyramids were constructed of earth instead of stone they have become badly disintegrated.

We have already mentioned the dimensions and characteristics of the pyramid of Cholula in a previous lecture, so let us take a glance about the world and observe some of these celestial structures in countries from South America to India. Of the Great Pyramid, and its Christian significance, I will have much to say in a subsequent lecture.
IGNATIUS DONNELLY has shown us, this singular architectural construction was originated far before the birth of history. In the Puranas of the Hindu we read of pyramids long antedating any which have survived to the present. Cheops, the reputed builder of the Great Pyramid in Egypt, was preceded by a countless host of similar erecters whose products have long since toppled into ruins. Fifty years ago Faber in his Origin of Pagan Idolatry placed artificial tumuli, pyramids and pagodas in the same category, conceiving that all were transcripts of the holy mountain which was generally supposed to have stood in the center of Eden—or rather, as intimated in more than one place by the Psalmist himself, the Garden was situated on an eminence—which we of the present are inclined to believe may be a theological hark-back to the holy mountain that stood in the center of the Plain of Atlantis.

The Arabian traditions have linked the pyramid with the Flood. In a manuscript preserved in the Bodleian Library and translated by Dr. Sprenger, Abou Balkhi says: "The wise men, previous to the Flood, foreseeing an impending judgment from heaven, either by submersion or fire, which would destroy every created thing, built upon the tops of the mountains in upper Egypt many pyramids of stone in order to have some place of refuge against the impending calamity. Two of these buildings exceeded the rest in height, being four hundred cubits high and as many broad and as many long. They were built with large blocks of marble, and they were so well put together that the joints were scarcely perceptible. Upon the exterior of the building every charm and wonder of physic was inscribed."

This tradition locates these monster structures upon the mountains of upper Egypt. But there are no buildings of such dimensions to be found anywhere in Egypt, nor are there mountains in the Nile Valley. Is it not possible that we have here another reference to the great record preserved in the Land of the Deluge? Were not the pyramids in Egypt and America imitations of similar structures in Atlantis? Might not the building of such gigantic edifices have given rise to the legends current on both continents in regard to the Tower of Babel?

How did the human mind hit upon this singular edifice, the pyramid? By what process of development did the human mind reach it? Why
should these extraordinary structures crop out on the banks of the Nile, and amid the forests and plains of America?

And why, in all countries, should they stand with their sides square to the four cardinal points of the compass?

Are they in this too, reminiscent of the Cross, and of the four rivers of Atlantis that ran truly to the north, south, east and west?

Faber has many supporters of his conviction that the pyramid is a transcript of the Sacred Mountain which “stood in the midst of Eden,” or the Olympus of Atlantis.

Thomas Maurice, who was no mean authority, held the same view. He conceived the uses to which pyramids in particular were anciently applied, to have been three—namely, as tombs, temples, and observatories. Now whatever may have been the actual dates of their erection, or with whatsoever people they may have originated, whether in Africa or Asia, in the lower Valley of the Nile or on the Plains of Chaldea, the pyramids of Egypt were destined to very opposite purposes. According to Herodotus they were introduced by the Hyksos, and Proclus the Platonic philosopher connects them with the science of astronomy, a science which, he adds, the Egyptians derived from the Chaldeans. Hence we may infer that they served as temples for planet worship as well as for observatories. Subsequently to the descent of the shepherds, their hallowed precincts were invaded by royalty, from motives of pride and superstition, and the principal chamber in each used as a tomb.

Hat Sabaism once extensively prevailed in the Western Hemisphere is a well authenticated fact. Sabaism, or star worship, recognizes the unity of God, but reveres intelligences supposed to reside in the heavenly bodies, or that are the heavenly bodies themselves. Such worship is still practiced to some extent by wandering tribes on the North American continent, and was the national religion of the Peruvians at the time of the Conquest. That it was also the religion of their more highly civilized predecessors on the soil, south of the equator more especially, is evidenced by the remains of fire altars, both round and square, scattered about the shores of Lakes Umayu and Titicaca, and which are the counterparts of the
Gueber dokhmehs overhanging the Caspian Sea on the other side of the globe.

Accordingly we find, among these and other vestiges of antiquity that indissolubly connected these long-since extinct populations in the New World with the races of the Old World, the well-defined symbol of the Maltese Cross. And what is the pyramid but the flat Maltese Cross brought up into the third dimension?

No country in the world can compare with India for the exposition of this pyramidal cross. There the stupendous labors of Egypt were rivaled and sometimes surpassed. Indeed, but for the fact of such monuments of patient industry and unexampled skill now being in existence, the accounts of some others which have long since disappeared—having succumbed to the ravages of time and the fury of the bigoted Musselman—would sound in our ears as incredible as the story of Porenna’s Tomb which “o’ertopped old Pelion” and made “Ossa like a wart.”

Yet something not very dissimilar to it in character was formerly the boast of the ancient city of Benares on the bank of the River Ganges. I allude to the great temple of Bindh Maghu, which was demolished in the seventeenth century by the emperor Aurungzebe. Tavernier, the French baron, who traveled thither about the year 1680, has preserved a brief description of it. The body of the temple was constructed in the figure of a colossal cross, with a lofty dome at the center, above which rose a massive structure in the pyramidal form. At the four extremities of the cross there were four other pyramids of proportionate dimensions, and which were ascended from the outside by steps, with balconies at stated intervals made as places of rest, reminding us of the Temple of Belus, as described in the pages of Herodotus.

The remains of a similar building are found at Mhuttra, on the banks of the Jumna. This and many others, including the subterranean temple at Elephanta, and the caverns of Ellora and Salsette, are described in the well-known work by Maurice. Maurice adds that besides these, there was yet another device in which the Hindu displayed the all-pervading sign. This was by pyramidal towers placed crosswise. At the famous temple of Chillambrum on the Coromandel coast, there are seven lofty walls, one within another, around the central quadrangle, and as many pyramidal gateways in the
midst of each side, which form the limbs of a vast cross.
In Mexico, pyramids are found everywhere. Cortez, in a letter to
Charles V, states that he counted four hundred of them at Cholula.
The temples of the people were on those "high places."
The most ancient pyramids in Mexico are at Teotihuacan, eight
leagues from the City of Mexico. The two largest were dedicated to
the sun and moon respectively, each built of cut stone with a level
area at the summit and four stages leading up to each. The larger
one is 680 feet square at the base, about 200 feet high, and covers
an area of eleven acres. This is almost identical in measurement
with the Great Pyramid of Gizeh, except that the Egyptian structure,
which has come into such prominence in recent years, has no inter-
mediate platforms up its walls.
The Pyramid of Cholula, measured by Humboldt, is 160 feet high,
1,400 feet square at the base, and covers forty-five acres. This means
that it is nearly four times the size of "the altar unto the Lord in the
midst of the land of Egypt."
Senor Garcia y Cubas thinks the pyramids of Teotihuacan were built
for the same purposes as those of Egypt. He considers the analogy
established in eleven particulars, as follows:
First, the site chosen is the same; second, the structures are oriented
with slight variations; third, the line through the center of the struc-
tures is the astronomical meridian; fourth, the construction in grades
and steps is the same; fifth, in both cases the larger pyramids are
devoted to the sun; sixth, the Nile has a "valley of the dead" as at
Teotihuacan there is a "street of the dead"; seventh, some monu-
ments in each class have the nature of fortifications; eighth, the small-
er mounds are of the same nature and for the same purpose; ninth,
in both countries each pyramid has a small mound joined to one of
its surfaces; tenth, the openings discovered in the Pyramid of the
Moon are also found in the Egyptian pyramids; eleventh, the inte-
rior arrangements of the pyramids are analogous.
It is objected that the American edifices are slightly different in form
from the Egyptian, in that they are truncated, or flattened at the top.
But this is by no means the universal rule. In many of the ruined
cities of Yucatan one or more pyramids have been found upon the
summit of which no traces of any building could be discovered, al-
though on surrounding structures such buildings could be found.
Waldeck found near Palenque two pyramids in a state of perfect preservation, square at the base, pointed at the top, and thirty-one feet high, their sides forming equilateral triangles. There is in Egypt another form of pyramid called the mastaba, which, like the Mexican, was flattened on the top, while in Assyria structures flattened like the Mexican are found. The Phoenicians also built pyramids. In the thirteenth century the Dominican Bocard visited the ruins of the Phoenician city of Mrith, or Marathos, and speaks in the strongest admiration of those pyramids of surprising grandeur, constructed of blocks of stone from twenty-six to twenty-eight feet long, whose thickness exceeded the stature of a tall man.

The Egyptian pyramids all stand with their sides to the cardinal points, while many of the Mexican pyramids do likewise. The Egyptian pyramids are penetrated by small passageways, and so too are the Mexican. The Pyramid of Teotihuacan, according to Almarez, has at a point sixty-nine feet from its base, a gallery large enough to admit a man crawling on hands and knees, which extends inward on an incline a distance of twenty-five feet and terminates in two square wells or chambers, each five feet square and one of them fifteen feet deep. Dr. Lowenstern states, according to Bancroft’s “Native Races,” that the gallery is 157 feet long, increasing in height to over six feet and a half as it penetrates the pyramid, that the well is over six feet square, extending apparently down to the base and up to the summit, and that other cross-galleries are blocked up by debris.

In the Pyramid of Cheops there is a similar opening or passageway forty-nine feet above the base; it is three feet eleven inches high and three feet five and one half inches wide; it leads down a slope to a sepulchral chamber or well, and connects with other passageways leading up into the body of the pyramid. In both the Egyptian and American pyramids the outside of the structure was covered with a thick coating of smooth polished stone and shining cement. Humboldt considered the Pyramid of Cholula of the same type as the Temple of Jupiter at Belus, the pyramids of Meidoun Dachhour, and the group of Sakkarah in Egypt.
In both America and Egypt the pyramids were used as sepulchers, and it is a remarkable fact that systems of earthworks and mounds, kindred to the pyramids, are found even in England. Silsbury Hill, at Avebury, is an artificial mound 170 feet high. It is connected with ramparts, avenues 1,480 yards long, circular ditches and stone circles almost identical with those found in the valley of the Mississippi. In Ireland the dead were buried in vaults of stone and the earth raised up over them in pyramids flattened at the top. Such earthen structures were called “moats.” Stone vaults have been found at the bases of similar truncated pyramids in Ohio.

There can be no doubt that the pyramid was a developed and perfected mound, and that the parent form of these perfected structures is to be found at Silsbury Hill, and in the earthen mounds of Central America and the Mississippi Valley. Is it possible to suppose all these extraordinary coincidences to be the result of accident?

We might just as well say that the similarities between the American and English forms of government were not the result of relationship or descent, but that men placed in similar circumstances had spontaneously and of necessity reached the same results.

But in the cases of the Great Pyramid of Gizeh in Egypt and Teotihuacan in Mexico, what could have been the sense of piling up stupendous masses of stone just to reach an elevation—if elevation were the purpose of them—when there were hundreds of natural hills or small mountains that could have given people perspectives of distance? What purposes could have been served by erecting such massive structures, some of the stone blocks twenty-four feet square, when they only housed dinky little passageways into stuffy little vaults without windows and in some cases without ventilation? If it be argued that it must have been to keep corpses of the dead from vandals, how can this circumstance be explained: that many of the long passageways were deliberately plugged and sealed up in course of building the pyramids? If this was done, then the interior burial chamber must have had to be constructed after the person to be buried in it had died, and while his corpse was lying around somewhere awaiting the completion of such mausoleum. As the pyramid building approached the top where these crypts were roofed over, then the bodies must have been deposited almost in the pyramids'
finished state. But right here we are confounded by a fact in human logic: If the bodies of dead royalty were so interred as the pyramids grew to completion, why the trouble of creating the passageways and sealing them, at all? Why not merely pile up the material in the Maltese cross form, drop the body in at the top, set the upper stones and then slide down the polished sides?

The answer is so obvious that it is tremendous.

Pyramids are not buildings as a house or a cathedral is a building; neither were they platforms for revelation, although some of them might have been used for observatories on account of the altitudes they offered. An entirely different principle was being materialized in imperishable stone. Pyramids were not, and are not, buildings, but Things—Things created purely and simply to preserve compendiums of information!

The circumstances that they furnish elevation, or have smaller buildings on their summits, or passageways burrowed into them, or chambers like grave-vaults in their hearts, have led scholars all astray.

The SAGES, savants and avatars of antiquity had certain great wisdom which had come to them from what we call celestial realms, or which represented the pinnacle of the lore or culture of their periods. Now it is a fact too little recognized, that the only language which is universal among all sentient human beings, from the vast star-planet Sirius to the corner grocery store in Paris, Vt., is the language of mathematics. Two and two make four in any tongue, among any races, of any era or cycle. If, therefore, some way could be found by which to translate and transcribe the wisdom of a given dispensation in terms of geometry, a hundred million generations could come and go but that wisdom could never perish so long as the stone endured.

Thus men did not make pyramids to lift themselves into the air, or cover their heads or bodies, whether alive or dead. They actualized in stone certain great mathematical and geometrical forms and worked out in them imperishable textbooks of their wisdom. It is because the Great Pyramid in Egypt is in such an excellent state of preservation, comparatively speaking, and also because it contains formulae that particularly apply to our present Christian era, that we are sud-
denly giving it such international attention. When this present era
closes, it may continue to stand for a good many hundred genera­
tions yet to be born. But it will take its place in a category with the
old business ledger, a thing of curiosity only, as today we revere the
ledger at Mount Vernon where George Washington kept his ac­
counts.

Undoubtedly earlier great pyramids scattered about the earth from
Peru to India similarly served generations that were born and that
perished centuries in antiquity. Now they are falling apart and no­
body especially cares. As “things” they are as antiquated and unim­
portant as last century’s encyclopedia. Still they continue in exis­
tence, lose their facings, accumulate gravel and soil on their stone
steps from which plants grow, and rear their turrets into starlit night
to bedevil the unlettered.

Let us turn to the Great Pyramid for a moment and see specifically
some illustrations of how the Atlanteans incorporated in stone for our
edification, some of the wisdom of their magi or wise men:

Take the number of days in the true solar year. How to record that
in stone for future generations? Well, measured down to a thou­
sandth part of an inch, the Great Pyramid from the tip of one corner
to another around its base is 9,131.05 Pyramid inches. This reduced
to cubits is 365.242. Now the orbit of the earth around the sun
is traveled in 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 49.7 seconds—
which is expressed in decimals of days by 365.242.

Now each of the four base sides of the Pyramid, measuring careful­
ly from the end of one socket in the base of the solid rock to that of
another, is exactly 9131.05 Pyramid inches. And as there are 25
Pyramid inches in one Pyramid cubit, by dividing the above inches
by 25 the result is 365.24 Pyramid cubits, which, it will be observed,
signifies the orbit of the earth expressed in terms of a cubit to a day.

But we are not yet done with the solar orbit; for we find that the
height of the north and south walls of the Queen’s Chamber added
together is equal to 365.24. Lastly, if we measure horizontally from
the center of the Pyramid at the top of the 35th course of masonry to
the surface of the Pyramid, we get 3652.42 Pyramid inches, which is
equal to the solar year expressed by ten inches’ being made equal to
one day.

Or take the distance of the earth from the sun: It was estimated by
the ancient astronomers of modern times at ten miles, then 10,000 miles, then 2,500,000 miles, then 36,000,000 miles, and more recently 95,233,055 up to about fifty years ago. Lastly it was pronounced 91,840,000, according to the calculations of M. Poiseaux, the French astronomer.

Though several important expeditions have been sent out to the various parts of the world by the cooperation of many nations to settle this question, in 1874 and in 1882, by observations made during the transit of Venus over the sun’s disc, yet the result has been only to divide the astronomers of the leading countries into two camps, the one declaring the distance to be between 92 1/2 and 93 million miles and the other between 91 and 91 1/2 million miles. The computation arrived at by M. Petrie from the Great Pyramid, resulted in a figure which lay between those of the contending parties, and disclosed with what celestial accuracy and authenticity the avatar-Atlanteans had secured information and preserved it in stone. M. Petrie, finding that half the diagonal of the base was to the height of the Pyramid as 10 is to 9, multiplied the height, 5813.01, by 10 raised to the 9th power. Converting the result, 5,813,010,000,000 Pyramid inches, into British inches and then dividing by twelve inches to the foot, he got the figure 484,901,917,500. Dividing this figure by the 5,280 feet in a mile he got the measurement: 91,837,484, the mean distance from the sun to the earth.

Not to bedevil you with big figures, take again the polar diameter of the earth: One Pyramid inch is exactly the 500,000,000th part of the earth’s polar axis of rotation. Divide the distance of the sun, 91,837,484 miles, by twice the height of the Pyramid, and the quotient will be 7907.9 miles, which is the polar diameter of the earth—equal to 20,000,000 Pyramid cubits.

And so on ad infinitum. When we come to consider the Great Pyramid in its latest literal interpretations, we splurge in these interesting compendiums of astronomical and mathematical wisdom. What we are intent on determining in this lecture is, why pyramids began making their appearance all over the earth, and in this sensible grasp of the potentialities in measurements of these monuments, we have our answer. The symmetry of these measurements one beside another, and the mathematical calculations carried out into thousandth parts of inches, could not have “just happened.” Moreover,
they prove that man’s evolution has not been in any straight line of culture and civilization, as the biologists or Biblical apologists would have us accept. There have been mighty empires peopled by savants whose knowledge as compared with ours, makes ours appear like children’s. There stand the irrefutable attestments of it in imperishable stone.

BUT TO get back to the opening quandary of our lecture, after all these interesting divergencies—whether the Pyramids of Egypt were in existence at the time of the Biblical Flood, there is one important feature of the Great Pyramid too little recognized or known. The majesty of this structure beggars description, and great Biblical scholars and earnest Pyramid students agree that it was erected prior to the Flood, because its ancient sides record the fact that at one time, at the height of three hundred feet, the walls were lashed by the waves of some unknown sea, as the salt is still encrusted in places upon its stones!

This seldom emphasized fact means just one of two things: either the land on which it stands was at one time 300 feet lower than the present level of the Mediterranean, or the whole Mediterranean basin has been under 300 feet of water at some time or another since the Great Pyramid was built. In the light of all of our learning, utterly uncensored as it is, and aided by esoterics and metaphysics, we are disposed to accept the latter explanation.

There has been a deluge in the history of the planet every time a portion of the original water canopy fell. The last one, which cleaned the heavens utterly, has probably been apostrophized in scripture as Brother Noah’s little wet spell. But that Brother Noah was a literal individual, and made a literal ark, and went boating for 150 days with all his family and specimens of all the male and female animals in creation in a “sacred” scow 625 feet long, 104 feet wide, and 62 feet high, together with the necessary provisions to last them six months, is another of those pretty fables that must be taken with a grain of salt, in fact a whole sackful. Rabbi Ezra slipped up badly there in letting his purported talk with the Almighty become too literal. That the whole thing is an absurdity is apparent from ordinary facts
of metabolism and ventilation. We are told first of all that the ark was sealed water-tight, which would also mean air-tight. Such a menagerie would perish for want of oxygen in the first hours of such a grandiose boat ride. We are told that there was a window 25 inches square in the ark’s side somewhere. But even so, try to imagine what the sanitation of the ark must have been after the first thirty days. Both pestilence and scurvy would most certainly have resulted from the collection of so much unspeakable offal and excrescence. And here is still more important information which Advertising-Writer Ezra didn’t know: Average living creatures consume amounts of food equal to their weight every ten weeks! Noah and his floating circus, riding the world’s great typhoon, were afloat on the briny deep fifteen times ten weeks. That meant that the whole zoo, humans included, required to have aboard fifteen times their own physical weight and volume of food to keep from starvation. We boys raised on the nation’s farms once had plenty of muscular demonstration of the amount of offal that accumulates when we neglected to clean out father’s horse-barn or cowbarn in the winter season, with livestock standing in their stalls around the clock. I personally recall acting as masculine chambermaid for three horses in my young and tender years. Although those horses were regularly exercised in the open, the accumulation of manure outside the stable every month made almost as large a cubic volume as the structure in which they were kept. We are told there are at least 1,700 animal specimens in existence today whose genealogical origins according to geology, antedate the flood. Try stabling 3,400 such animals, from elephants to chipmunks, on the 26,250 square feet of floor space, or the three stories, stipulated in Genesis, together with fifteen times their own bulk in foodstuffs, and then come back to me and agree with me or not when I maintain that Rabbi Ezra was the world’s greatest master of fiction. No, the true facts lay nearer the circumstance that the Flood of Noah was not universal, but more or less confined to some 300 feet of water from the last water canopy that deluged the section of the planet’s surface that included the Mediterranean basin. I am willing to concede that there was a psychic person named Noah and that he made a boat for the big rainstorm at the direction of clairaudient mentorship. I am willing to concede that he and his relatives, with
food for them, might have remained cooped up in the famous scow for six months without murdering one another or heaving one another's family pets out the 25-inch window. But I am inclined to take the animal business with reservations. Noah might have taken a certain number of his pet animals along, that the children mightn't have wanted to leave to drown. But even so, when it was over, and he and Mrs. Noah realized the procreational work that lay before them, I don't blame the old gentleman for going on a first-class drunk. In fact, I'm rather partial to Noah because he showed himself so human and not the prig which Ezra has made him out, at all.

Whether Noah existed or not, is only important to "Cohen & Katz," since it supplies them with a genealogical alibi for being in existence at present to the commercial discomfort of a whole lot of Gentiles. People existed in other parts of the world who did not take that Immortal Boat Ride; and they kept and maintained certain social and religious customs which Ezra hadn't been told about.

Suppose we see what these customs were, and the parts played in them by the various pyramids, in our succeeding lecture. . . .