

## FORUM POSTS FEBRUARY 2024

Post February 1st

Dear friends, before I turn to the most serious repercussion of the Reign of Terror, I found an extremely interesting piece of information in the book *Solomon's Power Brokers*: by Christopher Knight and Alan Butler. I mentioned this book, in *Volume 1*, in respect to the Knights Templar's connection to the Star Families, but the authors also have some fascinating information concerning the French Revolution.

Authors Knight and Butler relate that a little over a year after the September massacres of 1793, in November of 1794, the revolutionary government of France "officially abandoned" Catholicism. To reinforce this mandate, "a beautiful young actress" was "dressed in classical robes and seated on the high altar" of Paris' Notre Dame Cathedral. Recounting the ceremony held for the installation of the "goddess of the Revolution", they write that on December 10th, 1793, a candle, known as the "light of reason" was lit by a young woman, who not surprisingly came to be called the "Goddess of Reason." Consequently, "for a time" Notre Dame Cathedral was known as the "Temple of Reason."

Reminding us that the Statue of Liberty or "the Goddess of Reason" that was "completed and dedicated October 1886" for America's centennial, was a gift from France, the authors add "that it was entirely a Masonic inspiration." Although the statue was officially paid for by "public subscriptions", a "plaque" on the statue's pedestal reveals the true source, since it "makes clear" that "the Statue of Liberty was actually a gift from the Grand Orient Freemasons of France." Cementing the connection, the authors restate, "This huge statue carries a torch that represents the same candle" lit by the goddess of Reason in Notre Dame Cathedral December 10th, 1793.

Interestingly, when the "goddess of reason" lit her candle in Notre Dame Cathedral, the 7th Wave representing equality was in an inactive or Night phase. Even more amazing was that July 4th, 1776, was also an inactive phase for the 7th Wave, which means on both occasions, the strongest influence came from the 6th Wave/Long Count. Surprisingly, when the same goddess of reason was gifted to America, the 7th Wave was in its active Day 4. Since this time fell under the influence of the god of maize and sustenance, it brings to mind George Washington's use of corn in the foundation ceremony for the Capitol. Considering that both the Statue of Liberty and the young actress in Notre Dame Cathedral represented reason, it is hard to

countenance the utter madness that was unleashed in the Reign of Terror. Unfortunately, as we shall see this dark period in France would have serious repercussions, one of them being the instigation of Nostradamus' first antichrist, Napoleon Bonaparte.

All in all, my assessment of Robespierre is one of a zealot that was duped by the "*Shadow*." Using the "paradigm busting" energy of Uranus to create a change in the status quo, the "*Shadow*" simply twisted Robespierre's understanding of the teachings of the enlightened writers he admired. Even so, considering the nature of the man as a philanthropic lawyer, who defended the disenfranchised, how could he allow the cold-blooded murder of thousands in the name of freedom. Meditating on the question, rather than an answer I received another question: "How old was Napoleon Bonaparte during this time?" Then I remembered that although he was the "*Shadow's*" first antichrist, Napoleon could not step into that role before he reached the age of spiritual decision (21), so I needed to check his date of birth. Have a great day, Love Always, Suzzan.



Artist's depiction of the Goddess of Reason in Notre Dame cathedral, Paris 1793

Post February 2nd

Dear friends, in Learning that Napoleon was born August 15th, 1769, in Corsica, which became a province of France the same year, I realized that at the beginning of

the unrest, namely, the storming of the Bastille on July 14th, 1789, he was only 19 years-old. This fact told me two things, first that the French Revolution, although in line with the "*Shadow's*" agender and thus encouraged by "him", it was not "his" event. Second, as the antichrist Napoleon was over 21 when the Reign of Terror was instigated (September 5th, 1793), the "*Shadow*" definitely influenced it.

However, the fact is that men's false egos were manipulated by the presence of Napoleon in France, as he had moved there in 1779, although he was not there for the beginning of the Revolution. At that time, he was in Corsica, on a two-year hiatus from his rank as second lieutenant in the French army, supporting Corsican leader Pasquale Paoli in Corsica's fight for Independence. Nonetheless, how did a Corsican rise to become Emperor of all France.

Evidently, while in Corsica Napoleon organized the establishment of new branches of the Jacobins Club, of which he was a staunch Montagnard (republican) supporter. In 1792 the 23-year-old was promoted to captain in the French army. According to Napoleon's entry on Wikipedia, in 1793 he had a falling out with Paoli and fearing for his safety returned to France. July of that same year, he printed and distributed several copies of a pro-Montagnard pamphlet, catching the eye of Robespierre's brother, Augustin who was elected as a deputy in the National Convention the year before. Later, after distinguishing himself in battle where he was wounded, the Committee of Public Safety promoted Napoleon to the rank of Brigadier General. Irrespective of the promotion, when his patrons the Robespierre's lost favor and met their deaths under the guillotine in 1794, which officially ended the Reign of Terror, Napoleon was also temporarily detained under house arrest in the South of France.

Given that the revolution was threatened by counter-revolutionaries on the West coast of France, who had been fighting in the so-called War of Vendee since March 1793, Napoleon's prowess as a military strategist was eventually required in that region. Consequently, in April 1795 at just twenty-five, he was assigned there. Nonetheless, he saw it as a demotion and claimed illness to avoid the assignment and lost his commission as Brigadier General. Even so, according to the author of the entry, Napoleon landed on his feet when Parisian royalists proclaimed they were in rebellion against the National Convention. At this time, they were the revolutionaries who defeated Robespierre ending the Reign of Terror. Fearing for the group's survival, one of the National Convention's leaders Paul Barras put Napoleon in charge to repel the rebellion. Obviously, as the "*Shadow's*" antichrist, Napoleon was successful and henceforth became a hero. His success resulted in him receiving not only accolades and riches but also a new promotion to Commander of the Interior in charge of the "Army of Italy", from the new government that replaced

the National Convention, known simply as the “Directory.” Napoleon’s success in quelling the rebellion also changed his plans to marry his fiancé Désirée Clary. Instead, on March 9th, 1796, he married Joséphine de Beauharnais, the ex-mistress of Barras. Long story short, after multiple successful military campaigns, Napoleons wealth and position was greatly improved, making him feel invincible. With an over-inflated ego, he launched a successful coup against the “Directory” to take the throne of France as Emperor Napoleon I, fulfilling the “*Shadow’s*” agenda.

I was not really surprised to read in Napoleon’s entry that his military ambition superseded his desire to be with his new bride, which we see in him abandoning Joséphine just two days after marrying her to take up his new role as Commander of the Army of Italy. I was however, surprised at Napoleon’s ultimate target, as it was the “heartlands” of the “*Shadow’s*” favored dynasty, the Austrian Hapsburgs. I learned why the “*Shadow’s* man” attacked “his” favored dynasty through the result of what history has dubbed the “First Coalition War”, so named because a “coalition” of countries went to war with post-revolutionary France.

For a while it looked like Austria would win, especially when Archduke Charles defeated the French army in Germany’s south in 1796. Nonetheless, when he relocated his army to Vienna in an effort to protect the city, Napoleon pounced. Hearing that Napoleon was only 100 kilometers from Vienna panicked the Austrians and they sought a peace Treaty with France. At that time, one of Austria’s ally in the “coalition” was Great Britain, mortal enemies of France. After signing a preliminary treaty, the two parties finalized negotiations with the Hapsburgs or Holy Roman Empire in the Treaty of Campo Formio. This treaty greatly added to France’s holdings seceding most of Northern Italy and the Low Countries (modern day Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg) to France. To sweeten the pot, as it were, Napoleon included a “secret clause” vowing to return the control of certain lands, including Venice to Austria. Yet, for our purposes, the most serious consequence of the treaty was that it removed the Holy Roman Empire as Great Britain’s ally, leaving her to face Napoleon alone.

Napoleon’s victory in the First Coalition War propelled him into an unassailable position in France. His spoils of war looted from the conquered lands Italy alone is estimated to have amounted to a staggering \$45 million in currency, which then would be an unfathomable amount when we consider that a person could live comfortably on a few hundred dollars a year. As well as currency, according to his entry Napoleon’s forces acquired \$12 million in gold, silver, and precious stones, together with several hundred priceless works of art. Bringing such wealth back to France made Napoleon a hero in the eyes of the French populace.

One more consequence of the Treaty of Campo Formio brought the mention of a familiar figure back into the frame, the Marquis de Lafayette. This was someone I would never have connected with Napoleon Bonaparte, as I had identified him as a member of the “*Orders of the Quest*.” Their paths met when part of the Treaty allowed Napoleon to free prisoners held by the Hapsburgs. After Lafayette fled France in August 1792 he was captured by the Austrians in Belgium and held for a time in Luxembourg. Transferred to Prussia a month later, he remained there until that December he was transferred to Germany where he languished for a year. While Lafayette was in a Hapsburg prison, his wife Adrienne had been in a French prison since 1794. When the Reign of Terror was over, she was released and took her two daughters to join their son George, who escaped to America when he was smuggled out of France. Arriving in Connecticut, after she was granted full US citizenship for the entire family, she sought the help of Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson in her bid to free her husband.

Although George Washington wished to avoid America being drawn into the European conflict, as Lafayette had in effect served as a major general from 1777 to 1783, the president allowed Jefferson to arrange for back wages to be paid to his wife. In October of 1795, Adrienne used some of the money for her and the two girls to travel to Vienna for an audience with Emperor Francis (II) to plead for her husband’s release. Amazingly, although Francis refused to release Lafayette, he granted Adrienne’s request for her and their two daughters to join him in prison in the Czech Republic. Consequently, from October 1795 until his release almost two years later in September 1797, Lafayette had the comfort of his family in prison.<sup>77</sup>

I believe that when Napoleon secured Lafayette’s release, he hoped to gain a connection to the highest echelons of America. This supposition is seen in after restoring Lafayette’s French citizenship in March of 1800, Napoleon proposed Lafayette become the French minister to America. Perhaps as a member of the “*Orders of the Quest*”, Lafayette knew who Napoleon Bonaparte really was since he categorically refused to be associated with his regime. Considering the ruthlessness of the future emperor, Napoleon accepted Lafayette’s refusal with aplomb and instead offered him a senate position and the Legion of Honor. Again, Lafayette not only refused but added that he would have gladly accepted such honors “from a democratic government.” Even when Lafayette voted against him in 1802 in the referendum that appointed Napoleon Consul for life, he did not react. For me, the only explanation for Napoleon accepting such disrespect of his authority, was Lafayette’s affiliation with George Washington, which is possibly demonstrated by Napoleon excluding Lafayette from the late president’s memorial in Paris.

Regardless, Napoleon Bonaparte was crowned Emperor of France with a golden laurel wreath (reflecting the Roman Caesars) in December of 1804.

Napoleon's impact on Spiritual Evolution was so great that it was seen by Nostradamus nearly three centuries earlier. Initially this puzzled me, why was Napoleon the first "antichrist" to be named by Nostradamus. After all, since New Testament times there have been multiple candidates for antichrists, such as Caligula, Torquemada, and Pope Alexander (VI) to name just three men who represented the epitome of the antithesis to Christ. So, why was the conqueror Napoleon the first to receive the title antichrist? The answer is that he was the first human being to be infused with the embodiment of the "*Shadow*", the "*prince of this world*." Although I stated that "at times" the "*Shadow*" possessed a family member of the Hapsburg dynasty, I should clarify that the situation with Napoleon was not the same. With the member of the Hapsburg family the "*Shadow*" possessed, "he" could only affect the world from an ordinary man's perspective. However, with Napoleon the full consciousness of the "*prince of this world*" effectively possessed the French soldier that became the first emperor of France. My next question was, why did the "*Shadow*" wait to effectively take physical form in Napoleon Bonaparte, an obscure French soldier? The answer is again found in the spiritual world.

Previously in *Volume I*, I related that blood sacrifices conducted by the Aztecs at Tenochtitlán enabled the "*Shadow's*" agents (spiritual entities) to take human form by possessing the Aztec kings. Regrettably, the Reign of Terror achieved the same result. Considering the multiple massacres carried out before the late 18th century, it is hard to see why guillotining hundreds of individuals was especially different, but the difference here was the mass emotion accompanying the executions. Literally thousands of people reveled in an orgy of hatred, taking extreme pleasure at the suffering of the condemned. What was worse, the hatred was the 3rd level driven by vengeance, which equates to "Blasphemy of the Holy Spirit."

Due to blood being the carrier of the Soul, it acts as a door between the Earth and Astral Plane, consequently, the result of the Reign of Terror was that a door to the Astral Plane was temporarily opened. This allowed the "*Shadow*" to infuse "himself" into a willing soul, using "his" individuated part "*the prince of this world*" to possess Napoleon Bonaparte. I say "willing", because of the sanctity of absolute free-will, no one can ever be forced to become a pawn for either side. Even so, why did the "*Shadow*" choose an obscure soldier to carry out "his" agenda. What made Napoleon so appealing? A possible explanation is that his heritage was Italian nobility and that he already had delusions of grandeur, not to mention being

dominated by his ego and counterfeit-spirit. Therefore, once Napoleon was under control of the “*Shadow*”, he became emperor and quickly promoted the “*Shadow’s*” agenda, re-instigating slavery that was abolished after the French Revolution. The latter statement of the abolishment of slavery, is another sign of the influence of the 7th Wave, which moved into its active or Day 2 phase in 1794. Even so, his military and political actions was not the only reason he was named an antichrist, it was his treatment of the Vatican archives. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Napoleon Bonaparte, first Emperor of France 1769 - 1821

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Napoleon Bonaparte was born on August 15th, 1769, “on the island of Corsica into a family descended from Italian nobility. ...resentful of the French monarchy”, he “supported the French Revolution in 1789 while serving in the French army, trying to spread its ideals to his native Corsica.” During the French Revolution, he “led successful campaigns.” Rising quickly “in the ranks after saving the governing French Directory”, five years later in 1796, “he began a military campaign against the Austrians and their Italian allies, scoring decisive victories, and became a national hero” Then in 1798 “he led a military expedition to Egypt that served as a springboard to political power.” Emboldened by his success in Egypt. Napoleon “engineered a coup in November 1799 and became First Consul of the Republic. In 1804, to consolidate and expand his power, he crowned himself Emperor of the French.”

“Differences with the United Kingdom meant France faced the War of the Third Coalition by 1805. Napoleon shattered this coalition with victories in the Ulm campaign and at the Battle of Austerlitz, which led to the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire. In 1806, the Fourth Coalition

took up arms against him. Napoleon defeated Prussia at the battles of Jena and Auerstedt, marched the Grande Armée into Eastern Europe, and defeated the Russians in June 1807 at Friedland, forcing the defeated nations of the Fourth Coalition to accept the Treaties of Tilsit. Two years later, the Austrians challenged the French again during the War of the Fifth Coalition, but Napoleon solidified his grip over Europe after triumphing at the Battle of Wagram.”

“Hoping to extend the Continental System, his embargo against Britain, Napoleon invaded the Iberian Peninsula and declared his brother Joseph the King of Spain in 1808. The Spanish and the Portuguese revolted in the Peninsular War aided by a British army, culminating in defeat for Napoleon's marshals. Napoleon launched an invasion of Russia in the summer of 1812. The resulting campaign witnessed the catastrophic retreat of Napoleon's Grande Armée. In 1813, Prussia and Austria joined Russian forces in a Sixth Coalition against France, resulting in a large coalition army defeating Napoleon at the Battle of Leipzig. The coalition invaded France and captured Paris, forcing Napoleon to abdicate in April 1814. He was exiled to the island of Elba, between Corsica and Italy. In France, the Bourbons were restored to power.”

“Napoleon escaped in February 1815 and took control of France. The Allies responded by forming a Seventh Coalition, which defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo in June 1815. The British exiled him to the remote island of Saint Helena in the Atlantic, where he died in 1821 at the age of 51.”

“Napoleon had a lasting impact on the world, bringing modernizing reforms to France and Western Europe and stimulating the development of nation states. He also sold the Louisiana Territory to the United States in 1803, doubling the latter's size. However, his mixed record on civil rights and exploitation of conquered territories adversely affected his reputation. His political and cultural legacy endures as a celebrated and controversial leader. He initiated many enduring reforms but has been criticized for his authoritarian rule. He is considered one of the greatest military commanders in history and his wars and campaigns are still studied at military schools worldwide. However, historians still debate whether he was responsible for the Napoleonic Wars in which between three and six million people died.”

Post February 3rd

Dear friends, I have covered Nostradamus' first antichrist's military conquests extensively in *LOVE: The Common Denominator (LCD)*, particularly his conflicts with England and his expedition to Egypt. My interest in the Emperor here, was inspired by a snippet of information in Dan Brown's *Angels & Demons*, which referred to the Vatican Library being invaded by Napoleon. As a result, I was interested in determining if this was fiction or not. If it was true, I wanted to know how this happened. I found an interesting article entitled THE TRANSFER OF THE VATICAN SECRET ARCHIVES TO PARIS AND THEIR RETURN BACK TO THE HOLY SEE on the web site [www.vatican.va](http://www.vatican.va)



No one knows what instigated such a move, but on February 1810 Napoleon decreed that all the contents of “the papal archives” should be collected and brought to France. Initially, the collection was scheduled to go to Rheims, but Napoleon changed his mind and ordered the collection transferred to the capital, Paris. The collection was vast as seen in the article reporting that approximately, “3,239 cases (or chests) of documents” that included “the Vatican Secret Archives” were transferred by “various convoys.”

Once in Paris, the archives were housed in the “Soubise Palace” and “divided” into “sixteen alphabetical classes.” Four years later, on April 28th, 1814, the newly restored King Louis (XVIII) exiled Napoleon to Elba. Before leaving, the former emperor “publicly” entrusted Monsignor Emanuele De Gregorio, Gaetano, and Marino Marini,” to return the archives to Rome. During the transfer, Napoleon returned from exile to retake the throne for a hundred days, disrupting the transfer. Tragically, during this period “the documents were seriously damaged.”

On August 12th, eager to get the archives back, Pope Pius (VII) instructed Marino Marini to return to Paris to prepare for transferring the archives. Unfortunately, this transfer was even more problematic, and “on their way back to Rome, entire wagons of documents were lost because of accidents.” Sadly, this is not the end of the mishaps to the precious material, because when Pius (VII) learned there were still archives in France, as the excerpts from the article reports, he asked Count Ginnasi:

*To recoup the Vatican archival part still found on French soil and return it to Rome. Unimpressed with his task, “Count Ginnasi burnt hundreds (if not thousands) of pieces and sold thousands of others to be used as wrapping paper... Therefore, many series of Vatican archives were mutilated, and others were totally lost. Between July 1816 and March 1817, several trains of wagons headed for Rome and the Vatican material gradually returned to the Holy See... some series of different archives ...were ...put in places that were absolutely inconsistent... Throughout the years, these illogical displacements have been put into order and some series... have been reassembled. However, the wounds inflicted to the corpus of the Vatican archives by the inauspicious transfer to Paris, are still clearly evident.*

We will never know what treasures were lost, when the documents deemed “useless papers” were burnt or sold for “wrapping paper.” As the energy in Paris was so infused with the “Shadow”, I suspect they were important to the spiritual progress of Humanity.

In the end, although Napoleon only reigned as the French Emperor for ten years, (1804 - 1814), his impact was such that at one point he controlled most of Western Europe. A curious fact was that his “reign” was during Day 2 of the 7th Wave, an

active time and ended when the said Wave entered its Night 2, or inactive phase. Clearly, there was something I was missing here. Checking Carl’s chart (below), I found that the “goddess of water” ruled during Napoleon’s reign. Energetically water represents fear, but what was I to make of this. Then I remembered that the “*Light*” only ever inspires individuals and never coerces anyone. Obviously, Napoleon was the “*Shadow’s*” man and the “*Light*” could only mitigate his influence. Next, we will see evidence of the emperor’s influence, have a great weekend, love always, Suzzan.



### Breakdown of influence during the 7th Wave

Post February 5th

Dear friends, at first, Napoleon seemed invincible on the European continent, with only Spain holding out against him. Curiously, Spain was able to do this due to the backing of Great Britain. It was only when the emperor tried to conquer Russia that he was stopped, not by a superior army, but by the weather. From his actions, I could identify Napoleon as a tool of the “*Shadow,*” but why did Nostradamus warn future generations about him. We find the answer in his invasion of Egypt, which historians believe Napoleon instigated in March 1798, with the goal of conquering the ancient land of the Pharaohs, which at the time was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. Interestingly, Napoleon’s sojourn in Egypt occurred before he was emperor when he was only 28 years of age. Rather than a military leader, Napoleon went as an explorer, although according to his Wikipedia entry, the future emperor told the French Directory that it was to “undermine” Great Britain’s “access to India”, at the same time preserve “French trade interests.” I say that Napoleon went to Egypt as an explorer because according to Steven Englund’s 2010 book, *Napoleon: A Political Life*, “In May 1798, Bonaparte was elected a member of the French Academy of Sciences. His Egyptian expedition included a group of 167 scientists, with mathematicians, naturalists, chemists, and geodesists among them.” As a result, when they discovered the Rosetta Stone, they immediately recognized its value. Reading in Napoleon’s entry that on the way to Egypt, he had stopped at the island

of Malta, taking the time to conquer its rulers, the Knights of Saint John. Even so, I was drawn to the part where after “landing” in Alexandria, he fought the “Mamelukes” in the Battle of the Pyramids. As the author of Napoleon’s entry specifically describes his opponents as “an old power in the Middle East”,<sup>78</sup> I was curious as to who the Mamelukes were and so I looked them up on the web. I discovered from several articles on the web that the word “Mamluk”, which I gather there are several spellings for, was Arabic for white slave. These slaves were often Christians, who were forcibly converted to Islam. Yet unlike most slaves these slaves became rulers of a dynasty in their own right.

Learning that the Mamelukes/Mamluks were “white slaves” did not explain their relevance to my investigation. The explanation came from their entry on Wikipedia, because it provided information that ultimately led me to their connection to Melchizedek’s and Sophia’s consciousness and energy in the Middle East. Apparently, Mamluks were the ruling force of Egypt for three centuries. There were two lines, “The Bahri Mamluks, Kipchak Turks based at Roda, ruled from 1250 to 1382, and were then succeeded by the Burgi (“tower”) Mamluks, Circassians based at the Citadel, led by Barquq (1382-89).” The amazing thing was that among these Mamluks were women rulers. Without defining which line they belonged, the entry names two of the women as Shajrat al-Durr (AKA Tree of Pearls), who died in 1250, and Razziya Sultana. These two were the first women to rule Egypt “since Cleopatra.” The Mamluks reign evidently lasted until the Turk Selim (I) of the Ottoman Empire conquered them in 1517.

It seems that like so many dynasties there were good and bad aspects to the Mamluks’ rule. Appallingly, the entry cites historians reports of their predilection for “cruelty and death.” Mirroring the famous Vlad, the Impaler, they “favored” impalement as the method of execution. Nonetheless, they also demonstrated “genuine piety” in their “compassion for society’s poor and destitute.” Another example of the Mamluks evolvment is seen in their exquisite examples of Islamic art. The author of the entry sums up the dichotomy in saying, “On the one hand unlettered and uncultured, the Mamluks were at the same time, enthusiastic promoters of the arts, and builders of some of the most magnificent architecture in the world.”

I was curious as to the apparent contradiction of the Mamluks and learned that not all of the rulers were obsessed “with cruelty and death.” Al-Mansur Qalawun exhibited a concern for his subjects. Al-Mansur Qalawun’s entry relates the actions of the Sultan Qalawun and his son Nasir Muhammad as a civilized leader. For instance, he built a hospital as well as a school that is credited with being one of the

most fascinating building developments in Cairo, as within its confines his son Nasir added a public fountain especially for those less fortunate. Two interesting facts concerning this building is that it was built from stone taken from the pyramids and included an orphanage as well as a kindergarten.

The hospital built during the 1300s was an innovative marvel with spacious wards and efficient laboratories. Its medical staff employed the most modern treatments, under an article entitled, *The History of Medicine* on the NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine's website I found the excerpt below, which describes this hospital:

*There was a separate hall for women patients and areas reserved for the treatment of conditions prevalent in the area -- eye ailments, gastrointestinal complaints (especially dysentery and diarrhea), and fevers. There was also an area for surgical cases and a special ward for the mentally ill. Some had an area for rheumatics and cold sufferers (mabrudun). There frequently were out-patient clinics with a free dispensary of medicaments. The staff included pharmacists and a roster of physicians who were required at appointed times to be in attendance and make the rounds of patients, prescribing medications. These were assisted by stewards and orderlies, as well as a considerable number of male and female attendants who tended the basic needs of the patients. There were also instructors (mu'allimun), possibly aspiring medical students, who trained the non-professional staff. The budget of such institutions must have been considerable, and in fact the budget of the Mansuri hospital in Cairo was the largest of any public institution there.*

Due to the reign of Qalawun and al-Nasir demonstrating, at least in part, the Melchizedek and Sophia's consciousness, initially the Mamluks seemed to be of a similar energy to the Sufis, Druze, or Ismaelites. However, I was pleasantly surprised to discover they were Orthodox Sunnis.

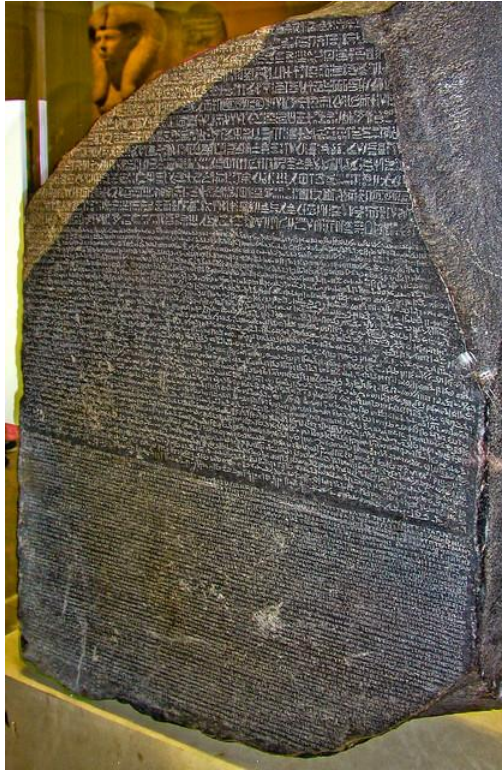
Nonetheless, I began my investigation of the Mamluks through trying to determine why Nostradamus warned future generations about Napoleon. As stated, it concerned his expedition to Egypt in 1798. At the time Napoleon invaded Egypt, the country was under the Ottoman Empire. So, was I to take from this that the emperor's battle with the Mamluks was the reason for the warning? I was also alerted to the fact that the madrassa of Qalawun was built with stone taken from the pyramids. Even so, I do not think this was the main reason for the warning. I believe it was because Napoleon's goal was to obtain the Egyptian Mysteries. Some historians think his inclusion of "a large group of scientists" might imply that Napoleon was dedicated to the principles of the Enlightenment.

Since the crowning pearl in the expedition was the discovery of the Rosetta-Stone, which enabled the translation of the Egyptian hieroglyphs, it would appear that

Napoleon's expedition was a success. Then I was reminded that at the time of Napoleon's "expedition" to Egypt, both Cagliostro and Comte de St. Germaine were household names in France. As significant as this was, it was David Stevenson's book, *THE ORIGINS OF FREEMASONRY* that revealed the deeper reason for Nostradamus' warning. In his reference to the need for not revealing *The Mysteries*, the author explains, that Neoplatonists motivation was "symbolism, especially in the form of hieroglyphs." It seems that "emblems" and symbolism "revealed divine truths." Mr. Stevenson explains that "If the symbols could be read correctly the structure and forces controlling the universe would be revealed." Moreover, the Egyptians realized "These truths", as Egyptian "sages had recorded them in their hieroglyphs." Ultimately, the author tells us that these "sacred truths had been deliberately hidden in hieroglyphs to conceal them from the profane."

Another fact that seemed relevant was that Napoleon conquered Malta from the Knights of Saint John before landing in Alexandria. As Cagliostro was received by the Grand Master of the Knights of Malta, this could imply that the emperor may have gained access to secret information. Anyway, Napoleon never succeeded in obtaining *The Mysteries*, because of the British Navy under Napoleon's nemesis Lord Horatio Nelson, unrelenting pursuit. Consequently, the future emperor was forced to leave Egypt and retreat back to France.

Because Napoleon moved so quickly to conquer as many countries as possible, all of Europe, western and eastern, including Russia and the Middle-East were drawn into the Napoleonic Wars, also known as the six wars of coalition. This further strengthened the "*Shadow's*" influence, which manifested in a subtle attack on the "*Light's*" objectives in America. Nevertheless, "his" man Napoleon was anything but subtle, crowning himself emperor and mimicking the Roman ruler, Augustus Caesar, who he appeared to style himself after, taking on several coalitions in his bid to rule the world, at least the Western Hemisphere. Have a great night, love always, Suzzan.



Rosetta Stone in British Museum

Post February 6th

Dear friends, since Napoleon was the forerunner for the “*Shadow’s*” real antichrist, Adolph Hitler, the emperor’s actions are relevant, so I will take a moment to briefly address this turbulent time of his rise to rule half of Europe, from the historians in *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Lord Nelson’s defeat of Napoleon in 1798 had stung, however, his forces remained in Egypt for another three years until 1801. Having left the Middle East, Napoleon concentrated his army on conquering Rome, Switzerland, and the Italian Piedmont (a small region in Northwest Italy). Successfully turning these areas into satellite republics, caused the creation of the Second Coalition made up of Russia, the Ottoman Empire, Naples, Portugal, Austria, and of course Great Britain. By the time Napoleon launched a coup and was appointed First Consul of France in 1799, only Britain was standing against France. When his Nemesis, Lord Nelson defeated him at Trafalgar, Napoleon knew his dream of invading and conquering the British was over. Nonetheless, his hunger to conquer was not quenched and after the Third Coalition was formed comprising of Russia, Austria, and Great Britain in 1805, the new emperor appeared unstoppable.

Considering the presence of the “*Shadow’s*” representative in the world it is hardly surprising that the leaders false selves sabotaged any alliance. As a consequence, a big part of Napoleon’s success was due to the “allies” being unable to agree in how to fight him. This is demonstrated in the Third Coalition crumbling after a year, but as Napoleon controlled Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Northern Italy, and the majority of West Germany, another Coalition, the 4th iteration was quickly created by Britain, Prussia, Russia, Saxony, and Sweden. Energetically speaking, this fourth Coalition’s War was almost a prelude to the 20th Century conflict.

According to the entry on Wikipedia for the Napoleonic Wars, in July 1806, Napoleon united most of West Germany, in the Confederation of the Rhine by combining a number of small German states, which at the time comprised a collective known as the Rhineland. To assist him in controlling such a large area, he merged several small territories into larger electorates, dukedoms, and kingdoms. Unlike his successor, Hitler, Napoleon was willing to share the title of rulership, demonstrated by his raising the “rulers of the two largest Confederation states, Saxony and Bavaria, to the status of kings.” That same year, when Britain enacted a naval blockade of French ports, Napoleon retaliated with the Berlin Decree of 1806 that introduced the Continental System. The decree attempted to ruin Britain economically, by forcing an embargo on the import of all British goods into any port controlled by France.

Only two nations formed Europe’s Fifth Coalition opposing Napoleon in 1809, Britain and Austria. This changed when Napoleon realized both Spain and Russia were not complying with the Continental System. As a result, his invasion of Spain caused other nations to join the Fifth Coalition. Napoleon’s relationship with France’s southern neighbor was a complicated one. Due to it being a kingdom, when King Louis (XVI) was beheaded in 1793, the Spanish King Charles (IV) protested, causing the French revolutionary forces to declare war on Spain. Charles responded by making an alliance with Portugal against France. However, three years later Spain became an ally of France and joined up with Napoleon’s fleet in the famous sea battle of Trafalgar against Lord Nelson in 1805, which cost Spain dearly, as it lost most of its ships. Although Charles (IV) remained an ally of France, Napoleon’s forced embargo against the importation of all British goods, coupled with his loss at Trafalgar, irked the Spanish people. Regardless Spaniards supported their king’s decision to help the French emperor separate Portugal from Britain. Nonetheless, Napoleon’s insistence on stationing his forces in Spain was the last straw for the populace. As a result, they launched a rebellion in order to oust Napoleon’s “ally” King Charles.

Believing that as he was an ally of Napoleon, the emperor would come to his aid in putting down the rebellion, King Charles (IV) was caught off guard when the French invaded Spain. He was even more astonished when in an act of pure nepotism, in 1808, Napoleon forced King Charles and his 24-year-old son Ferdinand to abdicate the throne in favor of the emperor's brother Joseph Bonaparte. This was unacceptable to the Spanish people, and it sparked the Peninsular Wars, which lasted until 1813 when Charles's son was reinstated to the throne of Spain, as King Ferdinand (VII).

A year after installing his brother Joseph in Spain, Napoleon controlled an area stretching from the Western coast of France to the border of Russia. Consequently, apart from Portugal, Sweden, Sardinia, and Sicily, every other European country was under Napoleon's French Empire. The Fifth Coalition failed to stop Napoleon and in 1810, he reached the pinnacle of his conquests. His entry on Wikipedia lists his Empire as controlling: the Swiss Confederation, the Confederation of the Rhine, the Duchy of Warsaw and the Kingdom of Italy, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Kingdom of Spain, the Kingdom of Westphalia, the Kingdom of Naples, the Principality of Lucca and Piombino, and his former enemies, Sweden, Prussia, and Austria.

Feeling invincible Napoleon wanted to ensure his legacy, but his marriage with Josephine had failed to produce a son. Consequently, although she was the love of his life, the emperor divorced his empress. Searching for a suitable royal bride, he set his sights on the daughter of the Russian Tsar, Alexander (I), but when she and her parents balked at the match, Napoleon switched to a Hapsburg princess, the daughter of the Holy Roman Emperor Francis (II), who Napoleon had just signed a peace treaty with. She was the Archduchess Marie-Louise of Austria and without even meeting each other, the emperor and the archduchess were married by proxy on March 11th, 1810. After meeting a few weeks later on March 27th, the couple held a civil wedding on April Fool's day. Hoping to kill two birds with one stone, Napoleon saw his new marriage as one cementing Austria's alliance with France, and two his 18-year-old new bride as likely to give him an heir with royal blood. The first turned out to be wishful thinking, but the second hope was quickly fulfilled, when Marie-Louise gave birth to a son, Napoleon (II) the following March.

Napoleon's time with his new wife and son was cut short when he learned that Russia was secretly preparing for war, not to mention circumventing the Continental system and trading with Great Britain. The emperor had made an alliance between France and Tsar Alexander (I) in 1807 and reaffirmed it the following year obliging Russia to comply with the Continental system. However, historians tell us that Alexander



was only feigning friendship, which is confirmed when the Tsar refused Napoleon his younger sister the grand-duchess Anna Pavlovna's hand in marriage, under the pretext that her mother was against it due to her being too young. The fact was, Britain was one of Russia's biggest "customers" for its grain and the embargo angered the Russian nobles and they pressured the Tsar to break with France, as a result, Russia had begun mobilizing for war throughout 1811. Unable to get Tsar Alexander (I) to comply, Napoleon decided to invade Russia in June the following year. At this time, Great Britain was engaged in the War of 1812 with America. As history has recorded, Napoleon's invasion of Russia resulted in a crushing defeat for the French army, emboldening his enemies. Therefore, a Sixth Coalition was formed by Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, and of course his arch enemy Great Britain. With so many countries armies against him, Napoleon was eventually driven back to France and in March of 1814 the French government officially surrendered to the allied forces. Next we will see how Napoleon is finally defeated. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Anointment of Napoleon I and Coronation of the Empress Josephine.  
by Jacques Louis David

According to her entry on Wikipedia, Joséphine Bonaparte, who was born on June 23rd 1763 was “Empress of the French as the first wife of Emperor Napoleon I from 18th May 1804 until their marriage was annulled on 10th January 1810. As Napoleon's consort, she was also Queen of Italy from 26th May 1805 until the 1810 annulment...”

“Joséphine's marriage to Napoleon was her second. Her first husband, Alexandre de Beauharnais, was guillotined during the Reign of Terror, and she was imprisoned in the Carmes Prison until five days after his execution. Through her children by Beauharnais, she was the grandmother of the French Emperor Napoleon III and the Brazilian Empress Amélie of Leuchtenberg. Members of the current royal families of Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, and Norway and the grand ducal family of Luxembourg also descend from her. Because she did not bear Napoleon any children, he had their marriage annulled and married Marie Louise of Austria. Joséphine was the recipient of numerous love letters written by Napoleon, many of which still exist.

“A patron of art, Joséphine worked closely with sculptors, painters, and interior decorators to establish a unique Consular and Empire style at the Château de Malmaison. She became one of the leading collectors of different forms of art of her time, such as sculpture and painting. The Château de Malmaison was noted for its rose garden, which she supervised closely.

“After the annulment, Joséphine lived at the Château de Malmaison, near Paris. She remained on good terms with Napoleon, who once said that the only thing to come between them was her debts. (Joséphine remarked privately, ‘The only thing that ever came between us was my debts; certainly not his manhood.’—Andrew Roberts, Napoleon.) In April 1810, by letters patent, Napoleon created her Duchess of Navarre. Some claim Napoleon and Joséphine were still secretly in love, though it is impossible to verify this.

“In March 1811, Marie Louise delivered a long-awaited heir, Napoleon II, to whom Napoleon gave the title ‘King of Rome.’ Two years later Napoleon arranged for Joséphine to meet the young prince ‘who had cost her so many tears.’

“Joséphine died of pneumonia in Rueil-Malmaison on 29th May 1814, soon after walking with Emperor Alexander I of Russia in the gardens of Malmaison, where she allegedly begged to join Napoleon in exile. She was buried in the nearby church of Saint Pierre-Saint Paul in Rueil. Her daughter Hortense is interred near her.

“Napoleon learned of her death via a French journal while in exile on Elba, and stayed locked in his room for two days, refusing to see anyone... Despite numerous affairs, eventual marriage annulment, and his remarriage, the Emperor's last words on his death bed at St. Helena were: ‘France, the Army, the Head of the Army, Joséphine.’”

Post February 7th

Dear friends, following on from our previous post, initially Napoleon tried to hold on to his legacy, abdicating the throne by ceding it to his three-year-old son Napoleon II, with his wife Marie Louise acting as regent until he was old enough. However, the allies of the Sixth Coalition were concerned that this would allow for Napoleon to regain the throne later. Instead on April 11th, 1814, the Coalition forced the emperor to accept the “Act of Abdication”, signing the *Treaty of Fontainebleau* with the declaration below, which in effect meant that he unconditionally abdicated the throne.

*The Allied Powers having declared that Emperor Napoleon was the sole obstacle to the restoration of peace in Europe, Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares that he renounces, for himself and his heirs, the thrones of France and Italy, and that there is no personal sacrifice, even that of his life, which he is not ready to do in the interests of France. - Done in the palace of Fontainebleau, 11 April 1814.*

For some unfathomable reason, the *Treaty of Fontainebleau* allowed Napoleon Bonaparte to rule the Island of Elba he was exiled to, as emperor. Predictably he escaped and tried to reconquer France. At the time, the country was ruled by King Louis XVIII, a younger brother of Louis XVI. The former Louis had escaped to the Netherlands, which was under Austrian control, when his brother and sister-in-law tried to escape to Varennes in 1791. Unable to return to France, he had waited out the Reign of Terror in exile. Although restored to the throne in May of 1814, his rule was not the same as his brother Louis XVI absolute rule. According to this King Louis’s entry on Wikipedia, his reign was conditional on the king’s agreement that France would have a constitution and be recognized as a Republic and an Empire, with a “bicameral parliament elected every year.” The agreement also dictated that France would have a flag of three colors representing the former “regimes.” Initially, King Louis rejected the conditions and tried to disband the Senate, but when the allied powers of the Sixth Coalition insisted that he agree to the terms, he capitulated.

When Napoleon escaped Elba in February of 1815 he headed straight for mainland France. With the help of French troops loyal to him, the former emperor forced King Louis XVIII to flee Paris and return to the Netherlands. News of the emperor’s escape reached Great Britain, but as Napoleon’s archenemy Lord Nelson had been killed in the Battle of Trafalgar after defeating the French fleet, Napoleon’s recapture fell to the Duke of Wellington, who was Commander in Chief of the British Army. Therefore, on June 18th, 1815, Wellington commanded a Seventh Coalition created to defeat Napoleon. This time the French faced a 73,000 strong army from Great Britain, Holland/Netherlands, Belgium, and Ireland. This famous battle’s success resulted in the colloquialism of future would be conquerors “meeting their

Waterloo”, meaning the aggressor was soundly thrashed or defeated. Napoleon’s defeat ultimately sent the former emperor back into exile, this time though, he was no longer an emperor, because to all intents and purposes he was a prisoner in Longwood House on the island of Helena, where he died six years later May 5th, 1821.

Following Napoleon’s defeat and subsequent exile, Wellington had helped reinstall Louis XVIII to the French throne. Consequently, the temporarily deposed king re-entered Paris triumphantly on July 8th, 1815, to take up his residence in the Tuileries Palace. That same Fall, King Louis’ kingdom was greatly decreased from his first tenure as king, because in November 1815, the French government had to sign a treaty formally ending Napoleon’s Hundred Days rule, which reduced France’s borders to where they were in 1790. The treaty also put an economic strain on France, as they were forced to fund an occupying army for a minimum of five years, which added up to an annual cost of 150 million francs. In addition, the French people were required to pay war reparations to the allied countries to the tune of another 700 million francs.

The reign of King Louis XVIII came to an end on September 16th, 1824, when he died of complications from gout that led to gangrene. He was succeeded by his younger brother Charles, who was crowned Charles X King of France on May 29th, 1825. However, this King Charles’ rule abruptly ended barely six years later, in 1830 when he suspended the constitution that June. Not surprisingly, this caused another uprising a month later known as the July Revolt, which forced the king’s abdication. King Charles, his wife Queen Marie-Therese and his eldest son and heir, Louis escaped from Paris. Before fleeing to Great Britain under the protection of the Duke of Wellington, the king abdicated the throne in favor of his ten-year-old grandson Henry. Yet, Neither Charles’ son or grandson ever took the throne, instead it was the son of the man who had betrayed King Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, namely, the Duke of Orléans. As his son was the head of the Orléanist Party that removed King Charles X in the July Revolt, he took the throne as Louis Phillipe I King of the French in 1830.

I found Louis Phillipe I King of the French ascending the throne in 1830 very interesting, because it provided a motive for his father’s betrayal. As a younger brother to Louis XVI, his support of the revolutionaries, by changing his name to Philippe Égalité may have been motivated by his desire to replace his brother as King of France. Regardless of his father’s motives, King Louis Phillipe did not believe in the divine right of kings or hereditary rule, rather he felt that the people should determine who sat on the throne, which was known as “popular sovereignty.”

Nevertheless, King Louis Phillippe soon discovered how difficult it is to please all of the people all of the time, when the working classes began noticing the disparity between their wages and those of the upper and middle classes, and the king lost the support of the common people. Consequently, when the people again rebelled in 1848, the last King to sit on the throne of France was forced to abdicate, as a result, France became the republic it is today. Tomorrow, we cross the Atlantic to catch up on events in the New World. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Louis XVIII 1755-1824

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Louis XVIII, who was born on November 17th, 1755, was “King of France from 1814 to 1824, except for a brief interruption during the Hundred Days in 1815. He spent 23 years in exile from 1791: during the French Revolution and the First French Empire (1804–1814), and during the Hundred Days.

“Until his accession to the throne of France, he held the title of Count of Provence as brother of King Louis XVI. On 21 September 1792, the National Convention abolished the monarchy and deposed Louis XVI, who was later executed by guillotine. When his young nephew Louis XVII

died in prison in June 1795, the Count of Provence proclaimed himself (titular) king under the name Louis XVIII.

“Following the French Revolution and during the Napoleonic era, Louis XVIII lived in exile in Prussia, Great Britain, and Russia. When the Sixth Coalition first defeated Napoleon in 1814, Louis XVIII was placed in what he, and the French royalists, considered his rightful position. However, Napoleon escaped from his exile in Elba and restored his French Empire. Louis XVIII fled, and a Seventh Coalition declared war on the French Empire, defeated Napoleon again, and again restored Louis XVIII to the French throne.

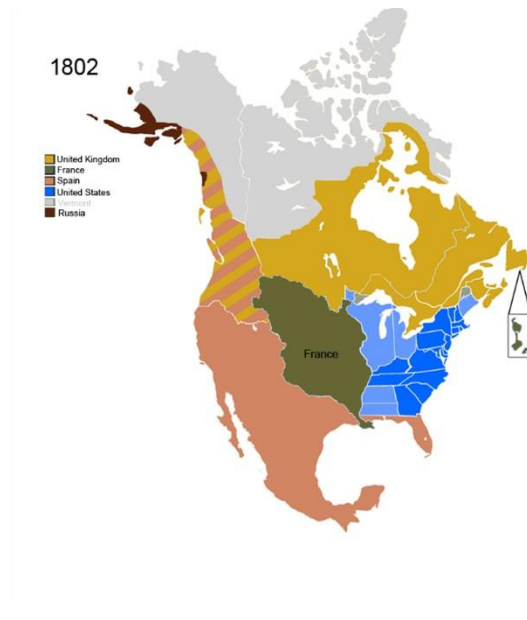
Louis XVIII ruled for slightly less than a decade. The government of the Bourbon Restoration was a constitutional monarchy, unlike the Ancien Régime, which was absolutist. As a constitutional monarch, Louis XVIII's royal prerogative was reduced substantially by the Charter of 1814, France's new constitution. His return in 1815 led to a second wave of White Terror headed by the Ultra-royalist faction. The following year, Louis dissolved the unpopular parliament (the *Chambre introuvable*), giving rise to the liberal *Doctrinaires*. His reign was further marked by the formation of the Quintuple Alliance and a military intervention in Spain. Louis had no children, and upon his death the crown passed to his brother, Charles X. Louis XVIII was the last French monarch to die while still reigning, as Charles X (1824–1830) abdicated and both Louis Philippe I (1830–1848) and Napoleon III (1852–1870) were deposed.

## Post February 8th

Dear friends, returning to the “New World”, I found that although the country was not directly involved in the Napoleonic Wars, the emperor’s actions did affect America’s development and answered a question that had always puzzled me, “Why did half the country become so violent.” As we can see from the map above, at the beginning of the 19th century, the newly independent country, consisting of 13 colonies had expanded to sixteen separate States. According to Yahoo Answers on the web, these were:

*“Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts Bay, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island there was the addition of Vermont... Kentucky ...and Tennessee... Keep in mind, at this time Maine was still part of Massachusetts Bay (later separated into Massachusetts and Maine), and West Virginia was still part of Virginia. In addition to this, the states which are now Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, the parts of Minnesota east of the Mississippi River, and all but the southernmost tips of Mississippi and Alabama were owned by the United States (acquired 1783) but weren't states yet. They were only territories. Basically, the United States and its territories consisted of all land it currently owns east of the Mississippi River with the sole exception of Florida and the southern tips of Mississippi and Alabama, which were Spanish, and eastern parts of Louisiana, which were French.”*





Even so, looking at the aforementioned map above, the overwhelming impression I got was that Spain dominated America in 1810. The US only controlled the East as far as Florida. However, a quick look at a map of North America in 1802 shows that French territory was concentrated in the center of the continent and includes parts of what would be Canada. At this time, Napoleon was still a general fighting the revolutionary wars in Europe.

New France, as it was known had changed hands before. According to historians France had conquered the lands known as the Louisiana territory in 1699. In 1762 King Louis XVI surrendered all land west of the Mississippi River to Spain. Still, when the “*Shadow’s*” antichrist Napoleon came to power, initially his ambition was to claim America too, which as he had conquered Spain, all the land (orange) in the map above fell under French control.



Fortunately, as Great Britain and other European rulers kept Napoleon constantly engaged in a costly war, he needed to raise funds, but as the territory in America was still technically a part of the Spanish Empire, Napoleon had to get Charles IV to officially give the land back to France. Consequently, in 1800, France controlled a vast area of America. This territory incorporated Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska. It also included the state of Minnesota west of the Mississippi River, together with large parts of North and South Dakota.

In respect to French controlled land in America, the area encompassed the whole of Wyoming, and Colorado, as well as the northeast part of New Mexico, the northern part of Texas, east Montana, and Louisiana west of the Mississippi River, including the strategic port of New Orleans. Although not involved in the Louisiana Purchase, the Louisiana territory incorporated parts of the Canadian provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

According to Thomas Jefferson's entry on Wikipedia, in 1803 the president had begun Negotiations with Napoleon, in his position as First Consul of France, to buy 40,000 square miles of New Orleans and neighboring coastal areas for close to 10 million dollars. Surprising Jefferson, Napoleon countered with offering the president the chance to buy the entire Louisiana Territory, a land mass according to *Encyclopedia Britannica* of 827,987 square miles for the bargain price of 15 million. This "deal" did not make sense to me, the land was more than 25 times the size, yet Napoleon had not even doubled the price. Historians believe that the loss of Haiti (formerly Santo-Domingo) and France facing another war with Great Britain are possible reasons why the First Consul was willing to sell the land for such a bargain. However, I think that Napoleon was being driven by the "*Shadow*" to make this land a part of America at this time. After all, this purchase doubled the size of the new United States and facilitated thousands of settlers moving to the area, which was predominantly Native American lands. The Plains Indian tribes were a big part of the "*Light's*" plan for America, as such the sale pretty much nullified their contribution.

Regrettably the nullification of the Native Americans was not the "*Shadow's*" only target in urging the Louisiana Purchase, if we look at the maps above, the rest of the land west was under the Spanish Empire. Following the Louisiana Purchase, Napoleon's exploits completely destabilized Spain, which in turn affected its colonies in the West and South of America. Napoleon's entry on Wikipedia sums this up by citing John Lynch's book, *Caudillos in Spanish America 1800-1850*: "The impact of the Napoleonic invasion of Spain and ousting of the Spanish Bourbon



monarchy in favor of his brother Joseph, had an enormous impact on the Spanish empire. In Spanish America many local elites formed juntas and set up mechanisms to rule in the name of Ferdinand VII of Spain, whom they considered the legitimate Spanish monarch. The outbreak of the Spanish American wars of independence in most of the empire was a result of Napoleon's destabilizing actions in Spain and led to the rise of strongmen in the wake of these wars.” These wars of Independence lasted throughout the 19th Century and set the scene for the next antichrist, the actual embodiment of the “*Shadow*”, Adolph Hitler.

Having seeded “his” energy of war, intolerance, and greed into more than half of America, the “*Shadow*” launched “his” most devastating attack on *Great Spirit-Mind’s* plan. It was a two-pronged attack, one military and one subtle. Curiously, it was the subtle attack that was the most effective in sabotaging the “*Light’s*” or *Great Spirit-Mind’s* plans for America. However, before I get to this, let us catch-up with the events following the Presidencies of George Washington and John Adams. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Post February 9th

Dear friends, at the beginning of the 19th century in 1801 we find Thomas Jefferson as the 3rd President of the United States. America expanded during his presidency with not only the Louisiana Purchase but also the expedition of Lewis and Clark. His entry on Wikipedia states “As a political philosopher, Jefferson was a man of the Enlightenment and knew many intellectual leaders in Britain and France.” It seems that he “idealized the independent yeoman farmer as exemplar of republican virtues.” A third generation American, Jefferson “distrusted cities and financiers and favored states’ rights and a strictly limited federal government.” A supporter of the “separation of church and state” America’s 3rd president was the “co-founder and leader of the Democratic-Republican Party.” It was so successful that his party “dominated American politics for a quarter-century.” Thomas Jefferson wore many hats, apart from a politician he was also an “architect, archaeologist, paleontologist, inventor, and founder of the University of Virginia.”

As Thomas Jefferson was a “man of the Enlightenment”, I wondered if he too was a member of the “*Orders of the Quest*.” He was not a mason and as the masons were behind the astrological planning of the Federal City with their cornerstone/foundation ceremonies, I was not clear as to Jefferson’s role in the “*Light’s*” objectives. I needed to investigate further, first with the traditional view of Jefferson, which according to his entry on Wikipedia, is that in 1762 he graduated with honors from the prestigious William and Mary College in Williamsburg, Virginia. While there, he apparently studied philosophy, mathematics, and metaphysics. When his teacher, Professor William Small acquainted Jefferson with the writings of John Locke, Francis Bacon, and Sir Isaac Newton, the eager young man was so impressed that he dubbed them, “the three greatest men the world had ever produced.”

During his time in college, Jefferson joined a “secret” society known as the Flat Hat Club, named for the “flat” mortarboard covers the students wore then, and still do today at graduation. Jefferson’s college reminded me that King William III and Queen Mary II, for who the college is named, signed the British Bill of Rights. Jefferson’s “three greatest men” gives us a clue to his philosophy, as previously I demonstrated that two of the three, Francis Bacon and Sir Isaac Newton were definitely members in the “*Orders of the Quest*.” Interestingly, David A. Shugarts in his *SECRETS OF THE WIDOW’S SON* relates that Isaac Newton and Francis Bacon also translated the Emerald Tablet. Initially it surprised me that Isaac Newton was a translator of the Emerald Tablet. I say initially, because in 2000 I read in the *Smithsonian Magazine* that Isaac Newton was an alchemist familiar with the philosophers’ stone. We reported on the article in *Our Story 1995 – 2002: TRUE PHILOSOPHERS’ STONE* thus:

*“...in December 2000, amazingly we read in an article from the Smithsonian Magazine that Isaac Newton was an alchemist and had drawn a depiction of the Philosophers’ Stone. The magazine featured several illustrations to accompany the article. One of the illustrations especially intrigued me. It was one of Newton’s own sketches and it depicted a strange two headed, winged figure of a man and woman merged into one body. Both heads wore crowns, which were positioned either side of a six-pointed star. Each foot was on two blocks -- one attached to a pillar with a tree sprouting symbols of the Sun. The other block attached to a pillar sprouting symbols of the Moon. In the forefront, there is the weirdest depiction of a two-headed animal I have ever seen; bearing no resemblance to any animal that I knew of, it was perplexing to say the least. Nonetheless, the author’s caption made me wonder if the great man may have been trying to pass something on in symbolic form. Under the picture, Jennifer Lee Carrell, the author of the article wrote, “Opposites (male and female, day and night) are united under a star representing the philosophers’ stone in a 16th century manuscript.”*

The above excerpt is yet another confirmation that Sir Isaac Newton was a member of the “*Orders of the Quest*.” So, with the connection between the first two “great men”, I wondered at Jefferson’s third “great” man, John Locke. I first came across this philosopher in respect to inspiring John Toland, the philosopher that King George I’s mother Electress Sophia was a patroness for. Locke was also tied to Isaac Newton’s entry as influencing the father of gravity. So, as John Locke also impressed Thomas Jefferson, I knew I needed to investigate him further. On his entry on Wikipedia, I learned that he had a “profound influence on philosophy and politics”, especially the principles of liberalism. For instance, his writings inspired Voltaire and Rousseau’s Social Contract, not to mention his effect on several Founding Fathers of America. Even so, the author of his entry said that Locke’s greatest contribution was “in the realm of epistemology, which I gather is based on the philosophy and theory of knowledge, in particular logic. The author relates that “intellectual historians such as Charles Taylor and Jerrold Seigel argue that Locke’s *Essay Concerning Human Understanding* (1690) marks the beginning of the modern conception of the self.”

My journey has shown me that many times the most famous people are influenced by individuals who often languish in obscurity. I wonder how many members of the general population of America have heard the name John Locke, and yet I do not think there is a single American who is not familiar with Thomas Jefferson. The entry on Wikipedia for America’s 3rd president above, confirmed that Jefferson was a member of the Flat Hat Club while in college. As he also studied metaphysics, I wondered if the club promoted philosophy.

Looking up the Flat Hat Club on Wikipedia, I learned that according to its entry, the name is the common name of the first official college fraternity known as the F.H.C.

Society. It was founded on November 11th, 1750. Apparently, it counted itself a “brotherhood” and “devised and employed a secret handshake. The club members, known as “brothers,” also wore a silver membership medal, issued certificates of membership, and met regularly for discussion and fellowship.” Secret handshakes within a “brotherhood” certainly sounded Masonic to me and yet everything I read said that Jefferson was not a mason. Still, as reported in the previous *Volume* under the sub-section “18th century”, multiple secret esoteric clubs existed all over Europe and America during the 1700s. The same article on Wikipedia reports of another “club” established during the 1700s in the William and Mary College. This club, founded twenty-three years later to mimic the Flat Hat Club, was named the P.D.A Society or the “Please Don’t Ask” club. Interestingly, when another student of the college, John Heath, was turned down by P.D.A., out of resentment in December 1776 he founded the *Phi Beta Kappa* Society, which later became the first official Greek-letter fraternity, “during the course of the Anti-Masonic controversies of the 1830s.” I wondered if it was possible that the “Anti-Masonic controversies of the 1830s” was the reason why history has distanced Thomas Jefferson from the Freemasons? He was George Washington’s Secretary of State and as stated was on the committee to design the Great Seal. For him to have been chosen for either post obviously he must have been thought to be at least open to Masonic ideas.

To be honest, for quite a while I was unclear as to Thomas Jefferson’s philosophical views and whether or not he was influenced by the Melchizedek/Sophia energy. Nonetheless, after some considerable digging, I found a strong indication that he was indeed influenced by their Divine energy. This is because according to his entry on Wikipedia like Benjamin Franklyn, Jefferson was a Deist, which we see in the terminology he used in the Declaration of Independence, such as “Creator.”

Evidently, Jefferson first became soured on religion when he was appointed Minister to France and joined Franklyn in Paris five years before the French Revolution. This was enforced back in the States with the squabbling between denominations. As a result, he wrote prolifically on the perils of religious intolerance. A few examples are: “the serious enemies are the priests of the different religious sects, to whose spells on the human mind its improvement is ominous – Millions of innocent men, women, and children, since the introduction of Christianity, have been burned, tortured, fined and imprisoned. What has been the effect of this coercion? To make half the world fools and half hypocrites; to support roguery and error all over the world.”

The statement that Jefferson believed “it was this Creator that endowed humanity with a number of inalienable rights.” was recently challenged. However, I will

address this discrepancy shortly. Now I want to discuss Thomas Jefferson's role in the "*Light's*" objectives. He is most famous for supporting the separation between church and state. Despite this, I felt that his contribution to Spiritual Evolution was more than just the endorsement for religious freedom. I found a higher level in his wisdom in his entry, which related that Jefferson believed that individuals could not be morally bound by the actions of preceding generations, which included debts as well as laws. This is because he said that "no society can make a perpetual constitution or even a perpetual law. The earth belongs always to the living generation."

Jefferson's understanding of human civilization and society not standing still, and that "laws" need to be adaptable to progress, indicates his wisdom. However, it was a remark on an entry on Wikipedia concerning President John F. Kennedy's opinion of Thomas Jefferson that clinched it for me. Evidently, President Kennedy while hosting a number of Nobel Prize winners in 1962 observed, "I think this is the most extraordinary collection of talent and of human knowledge that has ever been gathered together at the White House—with the possible exception of when Thomas Jefferson dined alone."

Thomas Jefferson's presidency is known for the Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis and Clark expedition, both of which on the face of it agreed with the philosophy of the "*Orders of the Quest*." This was confirmed when we read *Secrets of the Widow's Son* and learned from Mr. Shugarts that Lewis and Clark "were masons." However, this philosophy was "hijacked" when the "*Shadow*" infused half the country with "his" energy, which meant that the settlers entering the new territory were affected by it. Mr. Shugarts also informs us that as Thomas Jefferson was the American ambassador in Paris, "he was profoundly influenced by the classic structures he saw there..."and considered the "Pantheon" the "most perfect of building design." The author deduces that this is the reason the Jefferson Memorial, erected at the beginning of the 20th Century is in the shape of the Pantheon.

Having investigated Thomas Jefferson's official biography, I was clearer on his philosophy, but I was still not sure if he was a member of the "*Orders of the Quest*." Just when I was about to concede defeat over nailing down the answer, I learned of another society that Thomas Jefferson joined, namely, Benjamin Franklin's American Philosophical Society. So, before I leave Thomas Jefferson let us briefly examine this society. Its entry on Wikipedia has that Franklyn founded it long before the American Revolution in 1743. Apparently, it started as an "offshoot of his earlier club, the Junto." Dedicated to promoting studies in the "humanities" as well as science, it became a beacon for some of the most forward-thinking men of the 18th

century, including George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and Thomas Paine to name but a few. As well as American's the society attracted philosophers from the continent, one name in particular stood out for me, the Marquis de Lafayette. Twenty years before the French Revolution, the Society amalgamated with another society, the American Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge, adopting Franklyn's name, who became its first president.

Following the War of Independence, another signee of the Declaration, Francis Hopkinson took over as president. He successfully obtained from the state of Pennsylvania the deed to a lot in Philadelphia to build the Society's Philosophical Hall, which still stands. Over the years, such noted names as Charles Darwin, Thomas Edison, and Louis Pasteur have added their support as members. Evidently, in 1786 the Society created a prize for "navigation, astronomy, or natural philosophy." Known as the Magellanic Premium, this award is credited with being the "oldest scientific prize." Apart from science, the Society recognized other subjects, such as the "Barzun prize for cultural history, Judson Daland Prize for Outstanding Achievement in Clinical Investigation, the Franklin medal, the Lashley award for neurobiology, the Lewis award, and the Jefferson medal for distinguished achievement in the arts, humanities, or social sciences."

Revealing that the society has a "Jefferson medal", ostensibly because he served as the Society's president from 1797 to 1815, settled the question of the 3rd President's role in *Great Spirit-Mind's* plan for America. To me, the American Philosophical Society is obviously one of the earthly representations of the "*Orders of the Quest*." Therefore, the fact that Thomas Jefferson was not only a member, but also the president of the society is extremely telling, confirming his affiliation with the philosophy of the "*Light's*" Founding Fathers. Despite being a mason, Benjamin Franklin formed the society in the belief that philosophy was all-inclusive. In discovering this, I was reminded of the corruption caused by Jacques de Molay's curse, allowing the influence of the "*Shadow*" to infiltrate some factions of the masons. I will not go into which faction is which at this time, as I will be discussing it in the next "upstepping."

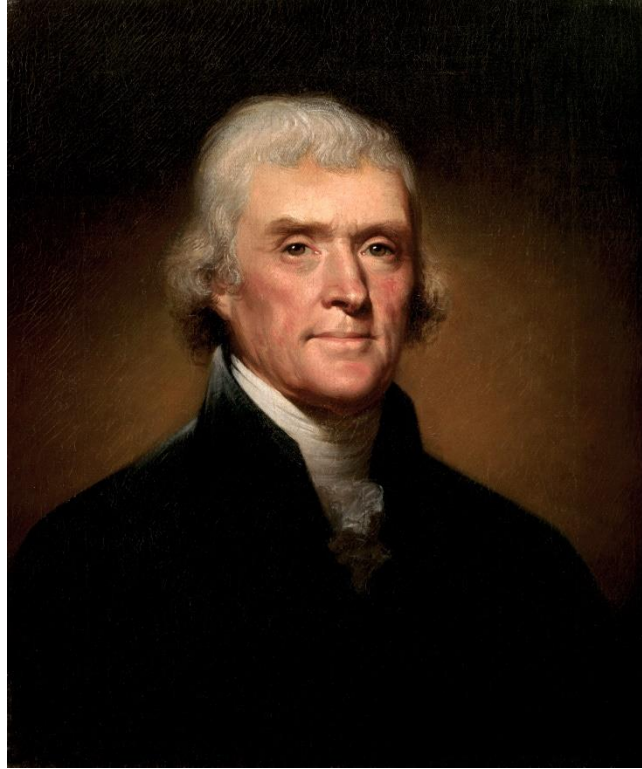
I recently discovered another factor indicating Jefferson's affiliation with the "*Orders of the Quest*" from his entry on Wikipedia, "his lifelong interest in linguistics." Apparently, not only could he "speak, read, and write in a number of languages... In his early years, he excelled in classical languages." It seems that Jefferson was enamored with Greek language, viewing as the "perfect language as expressed in its laws and philosophy." While attending the College of William & Mary, he "became familiar with the Anglo-Saxon language, especially as it was

associated with English Common law and system of government and studied the language in a linguistic and philosophical capacity...”

The author of his entry writes that “Linguistics played a significant role in how Jefferson modeled and expressed political and philosophical ideas. He believed that the study of ancient languages was essential in understanding the roots of modern language.”

Surprisingly, Jefferson also “collected and understood a number of American Indian vocabularies and instructed Lewis and Clark to record and collect various Indian languages during their Expedition.” Unfortunately, following his two terms as president, when Jefferson “packed 50 Native American vocabulary lists”, while transporting them back to Monticello in a heavy chest, believing the chest contained “valuables”, someone stole the chest, later in frustration to ditch the precious documents into the “James River” after he or she learned the chest “was only filled with papers. Subsequently, 30 years of collecting were lost, with only a few fragments rescued from the muddy banks of the river.”

Moving onto our next Founding Father, following Thomas Jefferson two terms as President of the United States, he was succeeded in 1809 by James Madison. It was under Madison’s presidency that the “*Shadow*” launched his two-pronged attack on America. The first prong was militarily through the War of 1812 with Britain. On this occasion, the “*Shadow*” simply took advantage by steering two powerful individuals to fulfill “his” agenda. Remember that although neither side can force an individual into being a tool, both sides can, however, create scenarios to influence individuals. The two individuals involved in the struggle between the “*Light*” and the “*Shadow*” in the early 19th century, was the 4th president of the United States James Madison and the British politician Lord Liverpool. Despite the “*Shadow’s*” influence for the latter being through Lord Liverpool’s military commanders, Rear Admiral George Cockburn, and General Robert Ross, it was just as affective. Have a great day Love always, Suzzan.



Thomas Jefferson 1743 - 1826

According to his entry on Wikipedia. Thomas Jefferson was born on April 13th, 1743, on the family's Shadwell Plantation in the British Colony of Virginia, the third child of ten children. Interestingly, he “was born a British subject.” His father, Peter Jefferson, was a planter and surveyor who died when Jefferson was fourteen...” When Peter died in 1757, Thomas inherited approximately 5,000 acres, which included Monticello, and he assumed full legal authority over the property at age 21.

“During the American Revolution, Jefferson represented Virginia at the Second Continental Congress and served as the second governor of Virginia from 1779 to 1781. In 1785, Congress appointed Jefferson U.S. minister to France, where he served from 1785 to 1789. President Washington then appointed Jefferson the nation's first secretary of state, where he served from 1790 to 1793. During this time, in the early 1790s, Jefferson and James Madison organized the Democratic-Republican Party to oppose the Federalist Party during the formation of the nation's First Party System. Jefferson and Federalist John Adams became both friends and political rivals. In the 1796 U.S. presidential election between the two, Jefferson came in second, which made him Adams' vice president under the electoral laws of the time. Four years later, in the 1800 presidential election, Jefferson again challenged Adams, and won the presidency. In 1804, Jefferson was reelected overwhelmingly to a second term.

As president, in 1803, Jefferson promoted a “western expansionist policy with the Louisiana Purchase, which doubled the nation's geographic size. To make room for settlement, Jefferson began the process of Indian tribal removal from the newly acquired territory. As a result of peace negotiations with France, Jefferson was able to reduce military forces and expenditures. In his



second presidential term, Jefferson was beset by difficulties at home, including the trial of his former vice president Aaron Burr. In 1807, Jefferson implemented the Embargo Act to defend the nation's industries from British threats to U.S. shipping, limiting foreign trade and stimulating the birth of the American manufacturing industry.

“Presidential scholars and historians generally praise Jefferson's public achievements, including his advocacy of religious freedom and tolerance, his peaceful acquisition of the Louisiana Territory from France, and his leadership in supporting the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Jefferson is consistently ranked among the top ten US presidents, though his relationship with slavery continues to be debated. Jefferson was a slave owner, but condemned the slave trade in his draft of the Declaration of Independence and signed the Act Prohibiting Importation of Slaves in 1807. Since the 1790s, he was rumored to have had children by his slave Sally Hemings; according to scholarly consensus, Jefferson probably fathered at least six children with Hemings. Jefferson's writings and advocacy for human rights, including freedom of thought, speech, and religion, served as substantial inspirations to the American Revolution and subsequent Revolutionary War in which the Thirteen Colonies succeeded in breaking from British America and establishing the United States as a free and sovereign nation. Jefferson was a leading proponent of democracy, republicanism, and individual rights, and produced formative documents and decisions at the state, national, and international levels.

“Amazingly, despite being President for two terms, he went into debt. Shockingly, his liability amounted to him being “approximately \$100,000” in of debt, which “weighed heavily on his mind in his final months” of life. Facing his mortality, Thomas Jefferson, was acutely aware it was becoming increasingly clear that he would have little to leave to his heirs. In February 1826, he successfully applied to the General Assembly to hold a public lottery as a fundraiser. His health began to deteriorate in July 1825, due to a combination of rheumatism from arm and wrist injuries, and intestinal and urinary disorders. By June 1826, he was confined to bed. On July 3, overcome by fever, Jefferson declined an invitation to attend an anniversary celebration of the Declaration in Washington.

“Jefferson died on July 4th, 1826, at 12:50 p.m. at age 83, on the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. In the moments prior to his death, Jefferson instructed his treating physician, ‘No, doctor, nothing more’, refusing laudanum. But his final significant words were, "Is it the Fourth?" or "This is the Fourth". When John Adams died later that same day, his last words were ‘Thomas Jefferson survives’, though Adams was unaware that Jefferson had died several hours before. At the time The sitting president was Adams's son, John Quincy Adams, and he called the coincidence of their deaths on the nation's anniversary “visible and palpable.” When Jefferson died in 1826, James Madison replaced him as rector. Jefferson bequeathed most of his reconstructed library of almost 2,000 volumes to the university.

Post February 10th

Dear friends, the author of his entry on Wikipedia seems to say that James Madison was instrumental in America going to war with Britain. Be that as it may, the author

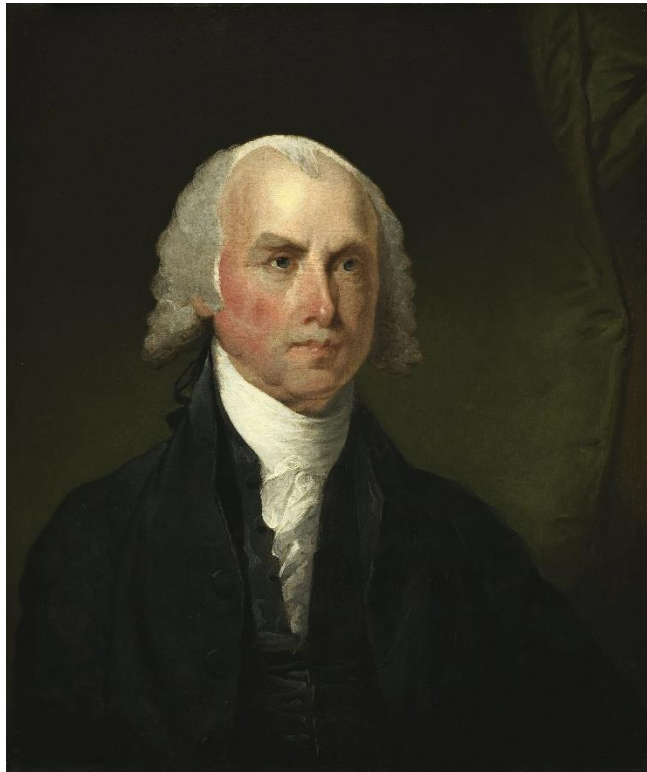
also tells us that Madison was a “political philosopher” and that he is regarded as the “Father of the Constitution”, because he “was the principal author of the document.” As Madison was Thomas Jefferson’s “Secretary of State”, I wondered if he held the same philosophy as the other Founding Fathers. Apparently, the entry says that Madison was a key person in the forming of the American government during its early days, especially concerning the Federalist papers regarding the Constitution, writing more than “a third” of them. His main claim to fame is his title “Father of the Bill of Rights”, which he compiled on the premise that every citizen of the country required protection from those in the majority who might trample on their rights. As the Leader in the House of Representatives under Washington’s administration, Madison “worked closely” with the president to establish a functional government. Unfortunately, he was also involved in creating the two-party system, which plagues us today. Opposed to Alexander Hamilton, who was President Washington’s Secretary of the Treasury, Madison helped Jefferson develop the Democratic Republican Party, separate from the Federalists. Appointed as Jefferson’s Secretary of State, he oversaw the Louisiana Purchase from Napoleon Bonaparte, which doubled the size of America. I will come back to this a little later, but for now after being in government since 1788, he finally arrived at the Whitehouse in 1809. Three years later, President Madison led the country into a war with Great Britain.

From a purely spiritual perspective, James Madison was instrumental in the “subtle” aspect of promoting the “*Shadows*” agenda. I say this not with any political nuance, but in respect to the “*Light’s*” objective. This was why in *Volume I*, I wrote in respect to the British Bill of Rights, although the bill helped the “*Light’s*” objective for America, the “*Shadow*” succeeded in corrupting it by putting “his” ‘five cents worth’ in.”

With hindsight, we can see how Madison’s policy of “checks and balances” does not work with today’s partisanship. As we have seen, if the party holding the majority in both houses is not the same as the president there is often gridlock, with Congress blocking every appointment and legislation the elected president wishes to achieve. When we add the fact of special interests “buying” the member’s support, it is untenable. The simple fact is that while the lower, or human ego and counterfeit-spirit reigns supreme, spiritual progress is stunted, which will be reflected in every aspect of life. I will explain why later, but in respect to James Madison, I see him as an unwitting tool for the “*Shadow*” through his title “Father of the Constitution.” To reiterate, the “*Light’s*” objective centered on unification and unmasking the illusion of separateness. When I began this treatise, I thought that one of the biggest obstacles to America’s spiritual progress was the sense of separateness engendered

by the Constitution. However, overtime I came to understand that the problem lay with the ten amendments added to it known as the “Bill of Rights.”

On the face of it, the “Bill of Rights” seems to be a good thing for America, by maintaining the right of the individual over the possible exploitation of the Government. Regrettably though, in the subtlest of ways many of the amendments actually create conflict and division from the spiritual perspective. Take for instance, the second amendment’s “Right to Bear Arms.” This resulted in an absolute smorgasbord for the “*Shadow*”, as “he” easily instigated fear, anger, and hatred through the use of a cold piece of steel. Likewise, with the first amendment’s “Right to free speech.” Designed to allow the public to freely voice their opposition to government policies, this amendment has again evolved into a tool which the “*Shadow*” useg to incite fear, anger, and hatred. I will return to this discussion later in the appropriate “upstepping” when the fruit of these seeds ripen. Next, we will examine Lord Liverpool, James Madison’s opponent in the War of 1812. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



**James Madison 1751 - 1836**

According to his entry on Wikipedia, “James Madison was an American statesman, diplomat, and Founding Father who served as the fourth president of the United States from 1809 to 1817. Madison was popularly acclaimed the "Father of the Constitution" for his pivotal role in drafting and promoting the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights.”

Born into a “prominent slave-owning planter family in Virginia on March 6th, 1751, James Madison served as a member of the Virginia House of Delegates and the Continental Congress during and after the American Revolutionary War. Dissatisfied with the weak national government established by the Articles of Confederation, he helped organize the Constitutional Convention, which produced a new constitution designed to strengthen republican government against democratic assembly. Madison's Virginia Plan was the basis for the convention's deliberations, and he was an influential voice at the convention. He became one of the leaders in the movement to ratify the Constitution and joined Alexander Hamilton and John Jay in writing *The Federalist Papers*, a series of pro-ratification essays that remains prominent among works of political science in American history. Madison emerged as an important leader in the House of Representatives and was a close adviser to President George Washington.

“During the early 1790s, Madison opposed the economic program and the accompanying centralization of power favored by Secretary of the Treasury Hamilton. Alongside Thomas Jefferson, he organized the Democratic–Republican Party in opposition to Hamilton's Federalist Party. After Jefferson was elected president in 1800, Madison served as his Secretary of State from 1801 to 1809 and supported Jefferson in the case of *Marbury v. Madison*. While Madison was Secretary of State, Jefferson made the Louisiana Purchase, and later, as President, Madison oversaw related disputes in the Northwest Territories.

“Madison was elected president in 1808. Motivated by desire to acquire land held by Britain, Spain, and Native Americans, and after diplomatic protests with a trade embargo failed to end British seizures of American shipped goods, Madison led the United States into the War of 1812. Although the war ended inconclusively, many Americans viewed the war's outcome as a successful “second war of independence” against Britain. Madison was re-elected in 1812, albeit by a smaller margin. The war convinced Madison of the necessity of a stronger federal government. He presided over the creation of the Second Bank of the United States and the enactment of the protective Tariff of 1816. By treaty or through war, Native American tribes ceded 26,000,000 acres (11,000,000 ha) of land to the United States under Madison's presidency. Retiring from public office at the end of his presidency in 1817, Madison returned to his plantation, Montpelier, and died there in 1836.

“Among historians, Madison is considered one of the most important Founding Fathers of the United States. Leading historians have generally ranked him as an above-average president, although they are critical of his endorsement of slavery and his leadership during the War of 1812. Madison's name is commemorated in many landmarks across the nation, both publicly and privately, with prominent examples including Madison Square Garden, James Madison University, the James Madison Memorial Building, and the USS James Madison.”

Post February 12th

Dear friends, at the outbreak of the War of 1812 with Great Britain, which was also indirectly caused by Napoleon, King George III was still on the throne, but in name

only. Due to the king's mental illness, his eldest son George the Prince of Wales and future King George IV was acting as Regent. Regardless, the business of running the country was in the hands of the British Parliament and leading this body was the Prime Minister and his Cabinet, or the Government. Unlike the US, the Government in Great Britain was, and still is, determined by whichever party holds the majority of seats in the House of Commons. A key member at this time was Robert Banks Jenkinson, the 2nd Earl of Liverpool, aka Lord Liverpool. Born June 7th, 1770, he had a long distinguished political career, but the Earl came to the forefront of politics when the Prime Minister William Pitt became ill.

Since Liverpool was serving as Pitt's Home Secretary, the equivalent to the US Secretary of State, he took the reins so to speak. Following Pitt's death in 1806, when Liverpool was asked to accept the position he refused, consequently, Pitt's cousin, Lord Grenville was elected Prime minister, and Liverpool became the leader of the opposition.

When after a year, Grenville was replaced by the Duke of Portland, the Earl was again appointed Home Secretary. Liverpool continued in the position when the duke was replaced as Prime minister, by Spencer Perceval in 1809. In 1808, Prime minister Perceval offered him the post of Secretary of State for War & Colonies. Liverpool was still serving in that position on May 11th, 1812, when Perceval was assassinated. When he was again asked to accept the position, this time Liverpool accepted and officially became Prime Minister. In History Class at school it was difficult for me to understand the reason for the War of 1812, since at the time Britain was embroiled in the Napoleonic Wars, which involved Europe, the Middle-East, and Russia. Nonetheless, I now know that there was an energetic underlying cause for the conflict that was driven by the "*Shadow*." First though, let us examine the nuts and bolts of this event. I found the secular perspective of the causes for the war in excerpts from the Wikipedia entry for the War of 1812, which relates that the war "had many causes", most of which centered on the war with France.

Due to America not being involved in the Napoleonic Wars or the "Coalition Wars", it was free to expand economically. Consequently, it developed a successful maritime industry, trading with multiple nations. Up until this time, Great Britain literally "ruled the waves", but while it was at war with France, America's Merchant Marine fleet nearly doubled in size between 1802 and 1810 and quickly became the foremost neutral fleet. When both France and Great Britain began trying to block each other's ability to trade, America merchants lost money.

During the Napoleonic Wars, America became caught between a rock and a hard place so to speak, as the page for the War of 1812 in *Encyclopedia Britannica* explains. Evidently the Continental System that Napoleon initiated November 21st, 1806 affected American trade, by “designating ships that visited British ports as enemy vessels.” Great Britain countered this with the November 11th, 1807 “Orders in Council” stating that all “neutral ships” (meaning American ships) needed to acquire “licenses” to trade with France or its colonies.

Upping the ante, Napoleon came back with another decree a month later known as the “Milan Decree” sanctioning the seizure of all neutral ships that the British authorities had searched. “Consequently, American ships that obeyed Britain faced capture by the French in European ports, and if they complied with Napoleon's Continental System, they could fall prey to the Royal Navy.” To make matters worse, Britain’s Royal Navy was in the practice of pressing men to serve on their ships, by abducting them from nearby towns when they were in port, which in itself incensed Americans. Even so, when the Royal Navy began searching American vessels and removing American citizens as deserters, before making them serve as seaman on their ships, it was the last straw. As a result, Jefferson persuaded the US congress to apply “economic pressure” on the two countries, by passing the “Embargo Act” of 1807, which prohibited all French and British exports from American controlled ports, with the added punishment for Britain’s practice of “impressment” by restricting the majority of Britain’s imports. This began a tit for tat attitude and brought other regions and combatants into the conflict, such as Canada and the Native American tribes.

Having read all the various causes of this war, on the material level it simply came down to profit and power. Both countries were vying for land and the biggest share in trade, but neither side knew that they were really pawns in the “*Shadow’s*” ploy to destabilize the West. Therefore, notwithstanding the secular causes of the War of 1812, the “*Shadow*” had a more nefarious purpose for the war, namely, to decimate the Federal City. The motive was to undo the infusing of *The Mysteries* into the buildings of Washington DC, by simply destroying them. It began two years from the onset of war in August 1814 when Great Britain took the Federal City and set about burning it to the ground. Their primary target was the seat of American power, the White House, and the US Capitol buildings. After the British forces set fire to the White House, all but the South wall of the president’s residence was seriously damaged.

According to an entry for the burning of Washington in 1814, within twenty-four hours a powerful storm broke loose, dousing the fires. Apparently, this storm

spawned a “tornado”, which tore a path “through the center” of Constitution Avenue. Along the way, the tornado picked up “two cannons” and “dropped them” on top of both British soldiers and American noncombatants, instantly killing them. Once the storm subsided, the British forces pulled back to the fleet, which was anchored offshore, only to find that “many were badly damaged” in the storm. The author observes that historians disagree over the storm’s impact on the British forces, with some asserting that it “forced their retreat”, while others are equally sure that it helped in the destruction of Washington DC. Ultimately, many historians believe that despite only occupying the capital for 26 hours, the British forces achieved their goal, which was to destroy the city rather than hold onto it “for an extended period.” Regardless of which historian’s assessment is right, Madison and his government reclaimed a devastated city with many buildings in ashes.

Irrespective of the buildings erected by the masons being ostensibly destroyed, all was not lost. True, the Whitehouse was razed to the ground, yet, as the “south wall” survived, the cornerstone placed there by the masons also survived. David Ovason confirmed this when he wrote that the cornerstone laid on October 13th, 1792 was “laid in the southwest corner of the President’s house.”

Above I related that David Ovason believes George Washington laid a foundation stone at the Capitol rather than a cornerstone, because the president descended into a trench. If this is correct, then the spiritual energy of the Capitol Building was also protected. As for the marker stone that first marked the boundary of Washington DC, I highly doubt that it was even considered a target by the British. Consequently, although the “*Shadow*” instigated the destruction of Washington, “he” was unable to remove the energy consciousness the masons infused into the stones, at least not in 1814.

Unfortunately, the “*Shadow*” did not give up on “his” campaign to thwart the “*Light’s*” energetic plan for Washington DC, so, “he” bided his time until the memories were not so clear. “His” opportunity arrived when Andrew Jackson took office in 1829. At this time, the “*Shadow*” succeeded in negating the energy by disrupting the connection between two of the three edifices in the “Federal Triangle.” I explained how this was achieved in the chapter *Money’s effect on Spiritual Evolution* in *FOR THE CHILDREN*:

*Pennsylvania Avenue’s wide expanse was to provide a two-way observation between the White House and the Capitol. At least, this was the original intention. Today the Treasury Building obscures this vista; its location determined by Andrew Jackson in 1836. One would naturally ask how any successor of the Founding Fathers could foil such*

*an important aspect of the plan for Washington DC Conceding that L'Enfant's original maps were "mislaidd and almost forgotten," Mr. Ovason still thinks that every president knew the plan. He states categorically that Andrew Jackson must have been aware "the wide avenue connecting the Capitol with the White House served a symbolic purpose." So how did it happen?*

*It seems that the location of the Treasury Building occurred through the then President Andrew Jackson losing his patience with the "bureaucrats and designers." Typical of many artists' egos colliding with the egos of the civil authorities, neither ego would agree on where to build the Treasury. President Jackson solved the argument by simply issuing an executive decision to build the Treasury building "to the east of the White House." Of course, this was on Pennsylvania Avenue. Mr. Ovason laments that today if one stands on the steps of the Treasury Building they can get an unobstructed view of the Capitol, but the White House is only visible from the rear of the building. He believes that Jackson was unaware of his faux pas. Nonetheless, the President's decision resulted in the nullification of "the Mystery of Washington, DC"*

*Nullification of the carefully constructed plan of the Founding Fathers to illicit the beneficial astral energies of three major stars to guide the democracy, is a clear example of how the ego sabotages our spiritual plans. The key here is that President Jackson "lost his patience" which meant he was purely in the grip of his ego. This is a perfect example for the saying "patience is a virtue." Obviously, disrupting the energy connection between the Whitehouse and the Capitol had serious ramifications. Even more importantly was the fact the building's (the Treasury) focus being money. Inserting a building focused on money into the energy vortex designed to guide the country has resulted in corruption and money ruling nearly every decision in government.*

Unfortunately, there were other energies strengthening the "Shadow's" agenda, which were the ramifications of the Reign of Terror in America's friend and ally France. We will see how, in the next post. Have a great night, love always, Suzzan.





Robert Banks Jenkinson, 2nd Earl of Liverpool, KG, PC, FRS 1770 - 1828

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Robert Banks Jenkinson, the 2nd Earl of Liverpool, was born on June 7th, 1770. He was a “British Tory (modern day Conservative) statesman who served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1812 to 1827. He also held many other important cabinet offices such as Foreign Secretary, Home Secretary and Secretary of State for War and the Colonies. He was also a member of the House of Lords and served as leader.”

“Jenkinson was the son of George III's close adviser Charles Jenkinson, later the first Earl of Liverpool, and his first wife, Amelia Watts. His 19-year-old mother, who was the daughter of a senior East India Company official, William Watts, and of his wife Begum Johnson, died from the effects of childbirth one month after his birth. Through his mother's grandmother, Isabella Beizor, Jenkinson was descended from Portuguese settlers in India; he may also have been one-sixteenth Indian in ancestry.”

“Jenkinson was educated at Charterhouse School and matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1787. In the summer of 1789, Jenkinson spent four months in Paris to perfect his French and enlarge his social experience. He returned to Oxford for three months to complete his terms of residence, and in May 1790 was created Master of Arts. Jenkinson's first wife, Louisa, died at 54. He married again on 24th September 1822 to Mary Jenkinson, Countess of Liverpool.

“As prime minister, Jenkinson called for repressive measures at domestic level to maintain order after the Peterloo Massacre of 1819. He dealt smoothly with the Prince Regent when King George III was incapacitated. He also steered the country through the period of radicalism and unrest that followed the Napoleonic Wars. He favored commercial and manufacturing interests as well as the landed interest. He sought a compromise of the heated issue of Catholic emancipation. The revival

of the economy strengthened his political position. By the 1820s, he was the leader of a reform faction of "Liberal Tories" who lowered the tariff, abolished the death penalty for many offences, and reformed the criminal law."

Important events during his tenure as prime minister included the War of 1812 with the United States, the Sixth and Seventh Coalitions against the French Empire, the conclusion of the Napoleonic Wars at the Congress of Vienna, the Corn Laws, the Peterloo Massacre, the Trinitarian Act 1812, and the emerging issue of Catholic emancipation. Scholars rank him highly among all British prime ministers, but he was also called "the Arch-mediocrity" by a later Conservative prime minister, Benjamin Disraeli."

"Jenkinson finally retired April 9th, 1827, after suffering a severe cerebral hemorrhage at his Fife House residence in Whitehall two months earlier and asked the King to seek a successor. He suffered another minor stroke in July, after which he lingered on at Coombe, Kingston upon Thames until a third attack on December 4th, 1828, from which he died. Having died childless, he was succeeded as Earl of Liverpool by his younger half-brother Charles Jenkinson, 3rd Earl of Liverpool. Jenkinson was buried in Church of St Mary, Hawkesbury beside his father and his first wife."

Post February 13th

Dear friends, we see how the "*Shadow*" manipulated every opportunity to thwart the "*Light's*" objective in how despite Robespierre and the National Convention having abolished slavery, since at the time Britain still permitted it, the French colonies threatened to accept British rule. Revealingly, as well as being used by the "*Shadow*" in the attempt to destroy the Federal Triangle in Washington DC, Lord Liverpool was one of the supporters of this heinous practice. Because slavery served the "*Shadow*", I was not surprised to read that Napoleon Bonaparte immediately rescinded the ban on the slave trade in the French colonies. Across the Atlantic in America in the late 18th (1790s) and well into the 19th (1800s) century, the slave trade exploded with the transfer of large numbers of slaves from the "Old South" to the west. According to the entry for slavery, from 1790 to 1860 an estimated 1 million slaves were transported from Maryland, Virginia, and North and South Carolina. Initially the slaves were taken to Kentucky and Tennessee, but from 1810 the slave's destination was Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. For instance, just in the 1830s alone, nearly 300,000 were transported to Alabama and Mississippi, each receiving 100,000. Ultimately from 1810 to 1860 as many as half a million men, women and children were wrenched not only from their home state, but often from their families. The page on slavery entitled African Americans on *Encyclopedia Britannica* introduces an even more heinous report on how slavers increased their profit:

*In 1807 Pres. Thomas Jefferson signed legislation that officially ended the African slave trade beginning in January 1808. However, this act did not presage the end of slavery. Rather, it spurred the growth of the domestic slave trade in the United States, especially as a source of labor for the new cotton lands in the Southern interior. Increasingly, the supply of slaves came to be supplemented by the practice of “slave breeding,” in which women slaves were persuaded to conceive as early as age 13 and to give birth as often as possible.*

Leaving the abominable practice of enslaving human beings aside for now, I want to return to the Middle East. Earlier I related that in Egypt Napoleon encountered an Islamic sect called the Mamelukes, and that although some of them were “cruel”, at least two of the Mameluke Sultans were evolved enough to improve their people’s situation through education and medical treatment. Therefore, I could conclude that the Mamelukes were not exclusively influenced by the “*Shadow*”, which indicated to me that remnants of the Melchizedek/Sophia energy, was still in the area. Regrettably to the South in Saudi Arabia, in the birthplace of Islam, a sect arose at the end of the 18th century, which was clearly instigated by the “*Shadow*.”

Throughout the previous “upsteppings”, I always found representatives of the “*Light*” in the Islamic nations, particularly with the Cities of Light and Sufism. Tragically at the end of the 18th century, the Islamic religion was devastatingly hijacked by the “*Shadow*.” At this time the Ottoman Empire was still very much intact, ruling from its base in Istanbul. Yet the heart of Islam, Mecca, was about to change with ramifications that would last up till today.

The shift in Islam was known as Wahhabism, which took its name from the sect’s founder, Muhammad ibn Abd al-Wahhāb, a Saudi Arabian scholar. According to *Encyclopedia Britannica*, he was born in 1703 in Al-Uyaynah, near Riyadh the capital city of Saudi Arabia. Following his “formal education”, he left Medina for more distant shores. Settling for a time in Iraq, Muhammad took a position as a teacher in the city of Basra, where he met and married a woman of means, who left him an inheritance upon her death. Moving to Iran, in 1736 he took up the gauntlet of opposing Sufism. Back in Saudi Arabia he “wrote the Kitāb at-tawhīd” otherwise known as the “Book of Unity.” As the title for this subsection implies Wahhābī is the term outsiders use for the sect, whereas supporters refer to themselves as al-Muwahhīdūn, or “Unitarians.”

Basically, Abd al-Wahhāb was opposed to anything that was not specifically mentioned in the Quran, therefore his “teachings have been characterized as puritanical and traditional.” Vehemently opposed to “all innovations”, which Abd

al-Wahhāb considered “reprehensible.” He was convinced that it was possible to recapture “the original grandeur of Islam” if Muslims would only adopt the “principles enunciated by the Prophet Muhammad.” Essentially, followers of Abd al-Wahhāb do not believe in anyone or thing acting as “an intermediary between the faithful and Allah”, designating it as “polytheism.” Along with this, al-Muwaḥḥidūn’s abhor any kind of decoration in mosques, or the veneration of Islamic saints. Abd al-Wahhāb was apparently health conscious as he “condemned” tobacco.

Reading this page on Wahhāb, Muḥammad ibn ‘Abd al, he appeared like an Islamic version of the Protestant Puritans. However, the sect’s entry on Wikipedia provided information that revealed the danger in Abd al-Wahhāb’s teaching. Evidently, the ruler in his hometown of ‘Uyayna, adopted Abd al-Wahhāb’s teaching which resulted in him “ordering that an adulteress be stoned to death.”

Abd al-Wahhāb’s actions may also reveal that the influence behind the man in founding the sect was the “*Shadow*.” Again, like so many others, I suspect that he was an unwitting tool. However, when Abd al-Wahhāb’s teaching made a Saudi chief compel the ruler to expel the radical teacher from Uyayna, it played right into the “*Shadow’s*” agenda, because the ruler of Diriyah offered him sanctuary. This eventuality resulted in an alliance with Abd al-Wahhāb sect’s most powerful benefactor, Muhammad bin Saud. The author of the entry reports that there is a historical record of their agreement that together “they would bring the Arabs of the peninsula back to the ‘true’ principles of Islam as they saw it. According to one source, when they first met, bin Saud declared:

This oasis is yours, do not fear your enemies. By the name of God, if all Nejd was summoned to throw you out, we will never agree to expel you. — Madawi al-Rasheed, *A History of Saudi Arabia*

Muhammad ibn ‘Abd al-Wahhab replied:

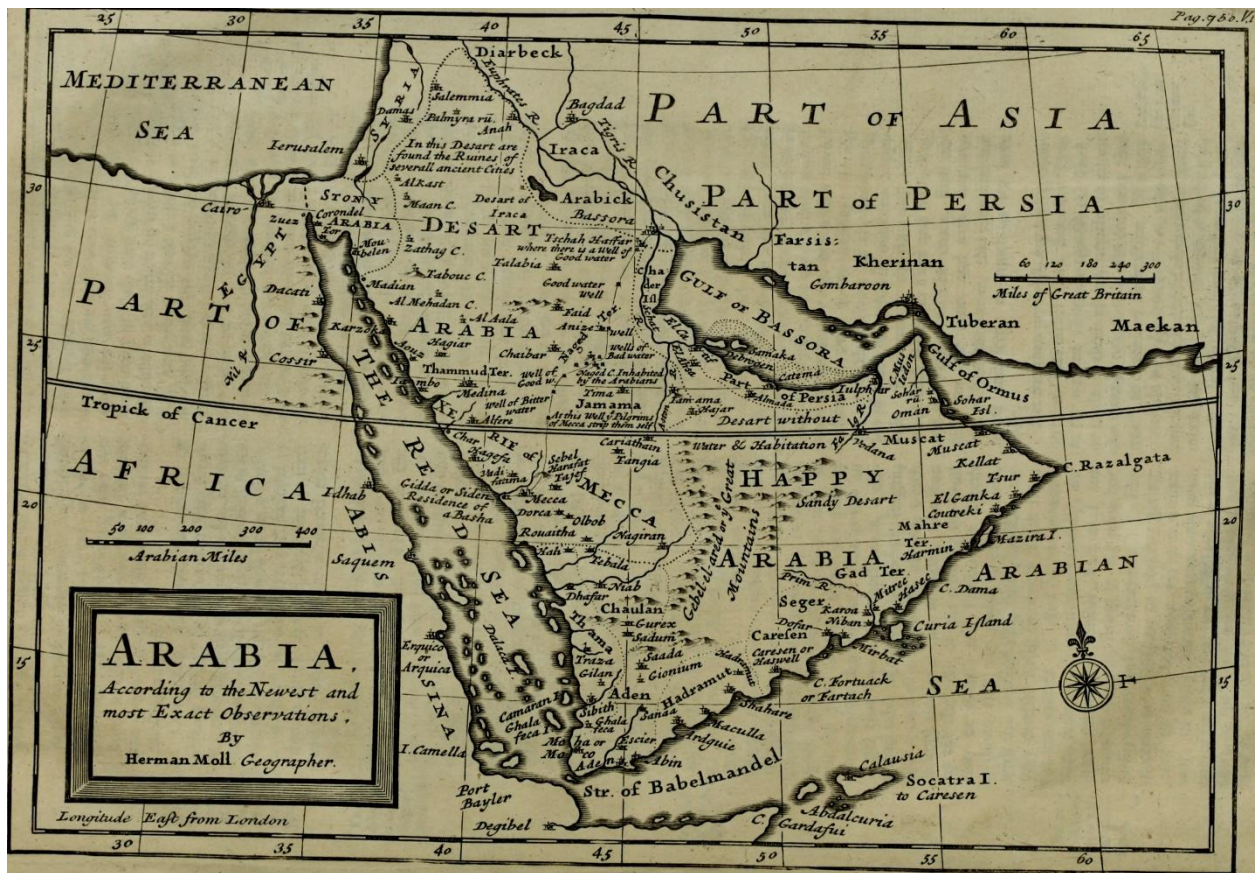
You are the settlement's chief and wise man. I want you to grant me an oath that you will perform jihad (Struggle to spread Islam) against the unbelievers. In return you will be imam, leader of the Muslim community and I will be leader in religious matters. — Madawi al-Rasheed, *A History of Saudi Arabia*

We see the impact that Abd al-Wahhāb’s teaching had on Saudi Arabia from the House of Saud’s entry on Wikipedia that describes Muhammad bin Saud’s heirs later actions. After Ibn Saud and “his heirs” conquered Arabia, the Ottoman Empire

briefly regained control. “In 1802, Abdulaziz led ten thousand Wahhabi soldiers into an attack on the Shi’ite holy city of Karbala, in what is now southern Iraq. Led by Abdulaziz, the Wahhabi soldiers killed more than two thousand people, including women and children.

The profound difference between the Islamic belief in tolerance and understanding seen in the “Cities of Light” in the Iberian Peninsula and the account above, struck me. I was reminded of what the Prophet Mohammed decreed concerning “the ‘People of the Book’ (Jews and Christians, which used the Torah/Old Testament and honored the same prophets as Islam).” This great founder of Islam “decreed” that all Jews and Christians (people of the Book) “were to be treated with respect.”

Having experienced Wahhabism or al-Muwahhidun’s at first hand for nine years while living in Saudi Arabia, I would say that this particular sect has little to do with Mohammed’s sentiment above. It is difficult to see Mohammed’s teachings in Wahhabism, as it completely excludes women. Obviously, the “*Shadow’s*” purpose for instigating this radical sect was to annihilate the feminine from Islam completely, by suppressing women. It was all about using fear to coerce people into following their dictates. We see this in the treatment of women by the regime in Saudi Arabia. In the Kingdom, this radical version of Islam has become Law and anyone who does not conform is subjected to the most barbaric punishments that civilization left behind centuries ago. Some of those barbaric practices include, cutting off the hand of a person caught stealing, not to mention, stoning women to death for adultery. Although the latter is rarely carried out, it is still on the books as Saudi or rather Sharia Law. Regrettably we did not see the true ramifications of the emergence of Wahhabism until it was too late. Still, I will discuss that in the appropriate “upstepping” later. Next we return to Europe to examine the situation there. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Post February 14th

Dear friends, despite Napoleon embodying the policies of the “Shadow”, surprisingly the emperor instigated an act which benefited the “Light.” That act was the abolition of the Inquisition and we read the facts of how this came about in excerpts from its entry on Wikipedia. Apparently, it took several attempts over almost three decades for this heinous institution’s annihilation. Its downfall began after Napoleon installed his brother Joseph as King of Spain when in 1813, the “liberal deputies of the Cortes of Cádiz” attained its abolition. The institution was briefly reintroduced after Ferdinand VII retook the throne on July 1, 1814. A brief respite from its particular brand of intolerance occurred for three years throughout a “Liberal interlude known as the Trienio liberal” but it was reinstated “under the so-called Meetings of Faith.” Despite the Inquisition’s official existence for another twelve years, it convicted and executed its last “heretic”, Cayetano Ripoll, a schoolteacher who was “garroted in Valencia on July 26, 1826.” The Inquisition’s final death knell came when it was officially “abolished on July 15, 1834.”



Regardless of the apparent silver-lining in the cloud of the “*Shadow’s*” agenda, due to Napoleon and his wars, North America, Europe, Great Britain, and the Middle-East were well and truly infiltrated with the “*Shadow’s*” energy and consciousness. This drastic shift in the world’s energy caused a major response from the planet in the form of huge volcanic eruptions.

Due to my covering the eruption of the Laki volcano in Iceland earlier, I was surprised to discover that Laki was only the first of four major volcanic eruptions over the span of a hundred years. Moreover, Laki was not the most powerful. In the National Geographic documentary mentioned earlier, the narrator comments that the Icelandic eruption in 1783 was the second largest eruption in history. In spite of this statement, in my research I found there were several eruptions that were much larger.

To determine the size of an eruption, as I said, volcanologists use a scale they call the VEI scale, which stands for the **V**olcanic **E**xplosivity **I**ndex, which I understand from its entry on Wikipedia was formulated by Chris Newhall of the U.S. Geological Survey and Steve Self at the University of Hawaii in 1982. The V.E.I scale measures the a “Volume of products, eruption cloud height, and qualitative observations (using terms ranging from ‘gentle’ to ‘mega-colossal’) are used to determine the explosivity value.” Seemingly the most powerful eruptions are classified as “magnitude 8.” This classification denotes “a mega-colossal explosive eruption that can eject 1012 cubic meters of tephra and have a cloud column height of over 25 km (16 miles).” Nonetheless, in following my theory in the treatise, I was looking for eruptions in the 1800s.

The VEI entry on Wikipedia reports that Mount Mayon in the Philippines erupted February 1st, 1814. Unlike Laki, which was a 6 on the VEI scale, Mount Mayon’s eruption in 1814 was only ranked a 5 on the scale. Irrespective of its designation, the volcano’s entry relates that it was “The most destructive eruption.” The author of the entry explains that this eruption expelled “dark ash” at first. Then the nearby town of Cagsawa was barraged by “tephra” (burning hot solid matter) burying the town to such an extent that “only the bell tower of the town's church remained above the new surface.” The town was not the only victim of this devastating eruption, all vegetation suffered as trees were reduced to ash, which clogged the rivers. Anywhere in proximity to the volcano was “devastated by the eruption”, as everywhere was covered in thirty feet of ash. On the human level, this 5-scale eruption killed 2,200 inhabitants living near the volcano, which historians designate as “the most lethal eruption in Mayon’s history.”

Although the Mayon eruption in 1814 was devastating locally in the Philippines, it did not have extreme effects on the rest of the world. This was certainly not the case in the eruption of Mount Tambora that occurred a little over a year later, also in the Far East. It was such a major eruption that it was classified a 7 on the VEI scale. Not surprisingly it caused world-wide effects, which included designating 1816 as the “Year without a summer.” On the website History today, I found the excerpts below describing the eruption and its aftereffects which are definitely thought provoking:

*Tambora stood over 14,000 feet high in 1815, but when it blew its stack it hurled more than 4,000 feet off the top of it, leaving a crater more than four miles across and 2,000 feet deep. On April 5th a modest eruption occurred... followed by thunderous rumbling noises. Ash began to fall and on April 10th there were more rumblings that sounded like cannon. That evening the eruption moved into full force with an explosion that was heard more than 1,200 miles away in Sumatra. The ground shook as massive boulders were tossed about like pebbles and caused havoc in all directions. Columns of flame shot up from the mountain and melded together to carry a plume of gas, dust, and smoke miles up into the sky. Rivers of incandescent ash poured down the slopes at more than 100 miles an hour, destroying all in their way before they hissed and boiled into the sea. Ships in harbors were trapped in rafts of pumice stone, while tsunamis were driven across the Java Sea. Volcanic ash fell as far away as Borneo. Ash and debris rained down for weeks and houses for miles around collapsed. Fresh water sources were contaminated, and crops failed, while sulfurous gas caused lung infections. It is thought that 10,000 people had been killed instantly, but thousands more died of starvation and disease and the death toll in Sumbawa and neighboring islands has been estimated at anything from 60,000 to 90,000. Stamford Raffles, then governor of Java, which had been taken over by the British during the Napoleonic Wars, sent an officer to Sumbawa to report on what had happened. He found there were still dead bodies lying around, the villages were almost entirely deserted and most of the houses had fallen down. The few survivors were desperately trying to find food. An epidemic of violent diarrhea had broken out, thought to have been caused by volcanic ash contaminating the drinking water, and had caused many deaths. ...The Tambora eruption caused unusual phenomena around the globe. In the north-eastern United States in the spring and summer of 1815 the sunlight was dimmed and reddened by periods of fog, which wind and rain did not disperse... The following year brought far more damaging effects, with serious consequences for climate and the fertility of the land over much of the world, as global temperatures dropped... In June 1816 snow fell in New York State and in Maine, while frost was reported from Connecticut. In Canada the Quebec area had deep snow. Cold persisted through the summer months in North America and elsewhere and quantities of crops failed. The monsoon seasons in India and China were disrupted, with damaging agricultural effects, famine, and cholera, and 1816 was called the year without a summer. Such conditions persisted until 1819 and are believed to have helped create severe epidemics of typhus in south-eastern Europe and the eastern Mediterranean. Harvests failed in Britain and famine struck Ireland, Germany, and other areas of Europe, sparking outbreaks of rioting, and causing starvation.*



This sub-section is entitled the “Earth’s reaction to the Reign of Terror” in the treatise, implying that volcanic eruptions have something to do with human actions. I have covered this from the Mayan Wave perspective, i.e., the gods and goddess of fire, earth, and water ruling from 1755 to 1814, but there is also the fact that this treatise concerns the purpose of Spiritual Evolution. As such we can interpret the eruptions from the Gnostic teaching on transmuting the elements perspective. Both perspectives involve the mass consciousness, which is also the Cosmic Consciousness. If we remember that Sophia and her partner What-has-been Willed’s emotions were transformed into the four elements, we can determine how the earth responds to the mass consciousness. Volcanic eruptions involve liquid fire and ash and from the element standpoint, this involves all the elements. It is important to state. When I speak of the four elements, I am not only referring to their physical attributes, I also mean their energetic and consciousness components. Consequently, we could view the components thus: the flames = fire, lava = water/fire, ash cloud = earth/air. Although the components of a volcanic eruption involve all four elements, from an energetic and consciousness point of view, there are two predominant elements, Fire, and Water, which represent the liquid fire or lava. Consciously, these two elements represent the emotions of Ignorance– fire, and Fear – water. Please note that when I say ignorance, I do not mean unlearned, but rather prejudice and or bigotry, but in Spiritual Evolution Fire generally represents rage and or hatred, it can also represent jealousy. Think of it as being hot-tempered, as in the emotions that boil inside before rising to the surface, just like a volcanic eruption.

I believe that Mount Tambora’s volcanic eruption was a direct result of the ignorance and fear unleashed during the Reign of Terror. This begs the question “Does this statement mean that every volcanic eruption is a direct result of the presence of ignorance and fear, not to mention their by-products grief and confusion?” I mentioned that the Laki eruption in 1783 was the result of the “witch craze,” which of course was the epitome of ignorance in every way. Regardless of the death toll caused by eruptions, they serve a higher purpose. As I explained earlier, individuals use natural disasters as a means to leave the planet. To reiterate, no one dies from natural causes unless they choose to. Since this is a universal Law, every natural disaster has a purpose, which ultimately assists the mass consciousness in their spiritual progress. Consequently, natural disasters act as a pressure valve dissipating the lower emotions whenever they build up. I said that the Laki eruption in 1783 was driven by the buildup of ignorance and fear, still I later realized that it was not only due to the “witch craze.” There was a far worse example of human behavior at this time causing a buildup of ignorance and fear that seemed so obvious, I wondered how I missed it. I am of course referring to slavery. So, next we examine the other reason for the eruption in 1783 and in fact many of the eruptions in the 19th (1800s)

century, namely, the expansion of the heinous practice of slavery. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Artist's impression of the 1815 eruption of Mount Tambora,  
West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia.

Post February 15th

Dear friends, accepting that slavery has existed in one form or another for thousands of years, then why was there such a reaction in the 19th century? I learned that the difference was the presence of *Root-race 7*. Having the highest *Root-race* in *Globe D* present on the earth caused a disruption to the energy and consciousness. Many people would argue that the Founding Fathers owned slaves and of course they are right. However, all members of the "*Orders of the Quest*" needed to deal with their human egos and counterfeit-spirits or pain-bodies. As such, they often engaged in unconscious practices that were detrimental to their spiritual progress. Plus, I have recently learned that not all the signers of the Declaration of Independence were members of the "*Orders of the Quest*." I will explain this later. Even so, all members were still a part of the mass consciousness and unconsciously helped to dissipate negative emotions.

Due to its relevance during this “upstepping”, I will relate key points concerning the slave trade in the 18th century. Just before the American Revolution slavery was legal throughout colonial America. Shockingly, at this time the slave trade and its byproduct the plantations in the West Indies made up five percent of the GDP for Great Britain. This was the time of the Industrial Revolution, and the world was changing. Before Britain abolished it, the Transatlantic slave trade reached its height in efficiency towards the end of the 18th century. During this time, we see the greatest number of Africans enslaved from slave-traders conducting raiding sorties deep into the interior of West Africa. The surprising thing was that the slavers used members of African tribes to abduct rival tribe’s members. Naturally, the European slavers avoided the area themselves for fear of “African resistance.” Human beings were transported to the nearest port to be traded like cattle for other commodities, and tragically throughout this shameful time (1600s to 1800s), historians estimate that as many as twelve million Africans were brought to North and South America, including approximately 645,000 individuals bound for the New Jerusalem (America). Initially, Virginians chose to treat the Africans as “indentured servants”, in the same way that many immigrants from Europe paid their way to Colonial America in this period. In fact, it was not until 1655 that the first African, John Casor, was “legally recognized” as a slave. By the time the Civil War broke out over slavery in 1860, according to the “U.S. census, 393,975 individuals owned 3,950,528 slaves.”

Returning to the Witch-craze, as it was another clearly ignorant act I wondered if it triggered a volcanic release while it was happening. Checking the VEI list on the entry for the time period of the witch-trials from 1480 to 1700, I found only one volcanic eruption occurring in the time period, the Huaynaputina eruption in southern Peru. The entry for the volcano relates that February 19th, 1600 Huaynaputina exploded catastrophically making it a 6 on the V.E.I. scale. Volcanologists consider it “the largest volcanic explosion in South America in historic times. The eruption set off “a series of events.” Extracts from an article concerning the 1600 eruption on the website daily galaxy is again thought provoking.

*Kenneth Verosub, a geophysicist at the University of California, Davis and colleague Jake Lippman see a connection between the 1600 eruption of Huaynaputina, a little-known peak in Peru, and one of the greatest famines ever to strike Russia. “People have long known about the eruption and have long known about the famine, but no one has previously linked the two,” Verosub says... Significant quantities of ash smothered the region, says Charles Walker, a historian at UC Davis. “Some people didn’t see the sun for months, and agricultural production was devastated for the next two years,” he notes. Huaynaputina lofted immense amounts of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere, where it reacted with water*

*vapor and then condenses into Earth-cooling droplets of sulfuric acid, which can destroy high-altitude ozone... sulfur-bearing compounds deposited on ice in Greenland and Antarctica in the months after the eruption suggests that Huaynaputina spewed between 16 million and 32 million metric tons of sulfur into the air. The chilling effects of Huaynaputina's eruption in 1600 were substantial and were felt worldwide... Analysis of tree ring data gathered throughout the Northern Hemisphere indicate that 1601 was, on average, the coldest year out of the last 600... People around the world felt the effects of Huaynaputina's changes to climate.*

Although the Huaynaputina eruption fell within the period of witch trials, it also occurred when the Spanish Conquistadors were annihilating the indigenous culture of South America. As this was also a strong example of Ignorance, I felt that the eruption in 1600 most probably concerned the conquest of the Americas, as well as slavery and the Witch-craze. Anyway, even if this eruption did represent the burning of witches, to me, it did not adequately cover the thousands of deaths of supposed witches and heretics that were burnt to death. In contemplating this, I was reminded of how emotions are transmuted, meaning that we transmute emotions by experiencing them! Suddenly I understood, the reason the earth did not erupt everywhere in response to the gross exhibition of ignorance in the burnings, is because the victims had already transmuted the emotions through their suffering. This statement is crucial in understanding the energetic and consciousness purpose for Life.

To reiterate, because of Napoleon and his wars, Europe, Great Britain, and the Middle-East were well and truly infiltrated by the “*Shadow*.” Putting this into perspective, if the North-Western Hemisphere was under the influence of the “*Light*” throughout the 16th century, in the 19th century it was dominated by the “*Shadow*.” This and the information on Napoleon Bonaparte above, demonstrates the material or secular explanation for Nostradamus’ warning about him. Even so, I learned that the spiritual reason for the warning was far more important.

Nostradamus named Napoleon as the 1st antichrist because of the “*Shadow*” possessing the emperor as the “*prince of this world*.” “His” possession of the French emperor meant that the “*Shadow*” literally descended into the mass consciousness of the Human Race. Jesus warned of this in Revelations 12:12, “Woe to the inhabitants of the earth for the devil has been thrown down knowing that he has but a short time.”

Despite Napoleon Bonaparte leaving the scene in 1814, the “*Shadow's*” influence remained immersed in the mass consciousness, working with individual's counterfeit-spirits or pain-bodies, to further “his” agenda. The majority of the



“*Light’s*” representatives, i.e. Melchizedek, Sophia and What-has-been-Willed’s, consciousness remained in the Soul Plane. Alas the “*Shadow*” as the “*prince of this world’s*” conscious energy completely left the Soul Plane and became a part of the mass consciousness. Unfortunately, while operating within the subconsciousness of Humanity, “he” fed on the lower emotions until “he” was strong enough to fully incarnate as Nostradamus’ 2nd antichrist, Adolph Hitler.

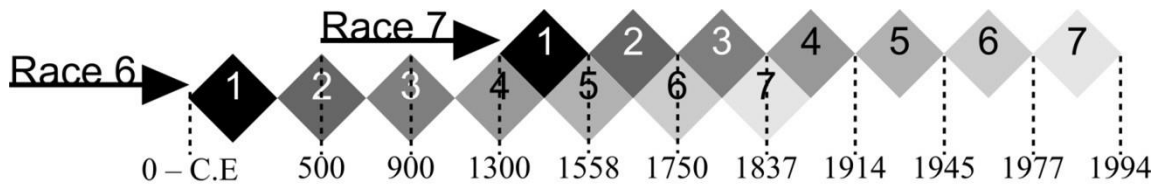
Nonetheless, the “*Shadow*” does not become fully incarnate until 1889, therefore, “he” will not enter the world stage until a later “upstepping.” Tragically in the next “upstepping” “he” was able to attack the representatives of the “*Light*” more effectively, simply because “he” could use the energy from the Reign of Terror transported to America to work with the baser natures of individuals. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



According to his entry on Wikipedia, John Casor was “a servant in Northampton County in the Colony of Virginia” and was evidently “one of the first people of African descent in the Thirteen Colonies to be enslaved for life as a result of a civil suit” in 1655.

In 1662, the Virginia Colony passed a law incorporating the principle “that children of enslaved mothers would be born into slavery, regardless of their father's race or status. This contradicted English common law for English subjects, which based a child's status on that of the father... At this time, there were only about 300 people of African origin living in the Virginia Colony, about 1% of an estimated population of 30,000. The first group of 20 or so Africans were brought to Jamestown in 1619 as indentured servants.”

“Although most historians believe slavery, as an institution, developed much later, they differ on the exact status of the servitude of Africans before slavery was established legally, as well as differing over the date when this took place. The colonial charter entitled English subjects and their children the rights of the common law. Still, people of other nations were considered foreigners or aliens outside the common law. At the time, the colony had no provision for naturalizing foreigners.”



**Diagram of the Root Races and approximate dates of their sub-races**

Post February 16th

Dear friends, when King George IV died in 1830, his younger brother William IV officially ended the Georgian Era. However, before leaving this era, I need to review George IV’s reign, which was apparently a historically inauspicious period. This last Georgian king was King George III and Queen Charlotte’s eldest boy, born August 12th, 1762, and according to his page on *Encyclopedia Britannica* “In 1784 the prince met the only woman whom he ever deeply loved, Maria Fitzherbert, whom he married secretly on Dec. 15, 1785.” Unfortunately, as Prince George was under 25, he needed the king’s permission to marry, and since she was a Roman Catholic widowed twice over, not to mention six years older than the 21-year-old, this was never going to happen. Disillusioned, Prince George became a spendthrift racking up considerable debts. Seeing no way to get out of debt, he went to his father, but the king refused unless the prince made a suitable marriage. Consequently, to appease his father and persuade the British Parliament to clear his debt, on April 8th, 1795, he entered into an arranged marriage to his cousin Caroline, whose father was the king’s brother-in-law. Their only child, a girl named Charlotte after her paternal grandmother, was born within a year the following January. Because the motive for the marriage was not love, shortly after their daughter’s birth, the prince and princess

separated, and Caroline left Great Britain. Due to the couple not divorcing, when George became regent for his father more than twenty years later in 1820, as Caroline was still the Princess of Wales, she came home to claim her position as George's queen consort. Concerned initially Parliament rushed to introduce a bill "to deprive her of those rights and to dissolve the marriage on the ground of her adultery." Although "the bill was introduced into the House of Lords" it never reached the floor of the House of Commons. Still, the bill turned out to be a moot point, as Caroline died August 7 the next year.

Excerpts from his entry on Wikipedia sums it up with the statement that George IV's "extravagant lifestyle contributed to the fashions of the Regency era." The king's excellent manners and a charming demeanor led to him being called "the first gentleman of England." On the other hand, his degenerate actions, such as excessive drinking and philandering, as well as out of control spending was a serious problem. For instance, his coronation cost a staggering £243,000, which is more than \$25 million by today's standards. George's spending eventually caused the people to hold their king in contempt, weakening the status of the monarchy. However, an interesting passage from his page in *Encyclopedia Britannica* indicated to me that while he was regent, the future King George IV was being helped by the "Light."

*In February 1812, when the restrictions of that statute expired, George decided to retain his father's ministers rather than appoint survivors from among his old Whig friends... His decision benefited the nation, because the 2nd Earl Grey and other leading Whigs were prepared to abandon the war with France and leave Napoleon the master of the European continent.*

To be honest, as a Brit I am ashamed to say that before embarking on this journey, I did not even know that my country had a second King William, let alone a third and fourth. Looking these king Williams up, I found the second King William reigned from 1087 to 1100 C.E. and was the third son of his father, William I the Conqueror. Of course, I now know that William III ruled with his Wife Queen Mary II after James II's disastrous rule, all discussed in *Volume I*. As for William IV, who ruled from 1830 to 1836, he was the last king of the House of Hanover. Obviously his six-year rule was not historically relevant, or was it? Checking his entry on Wikipedia I found some interesting information. First things first, William was born August 21st, 1765, the third son of King George III and younger brother to George IV. When he came to the throne as King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as the King of Hanover, he was 64. An interesting snippet in his entry has that "Unlike his extravagant brother, William was unassuming, discouraging pomp and

ceremony.” It seems that King William was also known “especially” in the beginning of his reign, “to walk, unaccompanied, through London or Brighton.”

Consciously and energetically, William IV’s reign reflected the “*Light*”, as shown with his entry’s comment that “His reign saw several reforms: the poor law was updated, child labor restricted, slavery abolished in nearly all of the British Empire, and the British electoral system refashioned by the Reform Act 1832.”

Just the fact that King William IV’s six-year reign oversaw the restriction of “child labor” and the heinous practice of slavery “abolished in nearly all of the British Empire”, speaks volumes. It reveals that he helped rather than hindered the “*Light’s*” objective. Yet he was clearly not a member of the “*Orders of the Quest*” either, but that is the point. Throughout history, people are put in a position to help change the world and often their role is to facilitate and or not impede someone else’s work. Sometimes though, a “king” or ruler can really make a difference. In William IV’s case, I see his rule as being the shift from the royals ruling their subjects, to them serving the people. Obviously, this did not happen overnight, but I see this “upstepping” as the start of it. When we remember that it is during this “upstepping” that the Mayan 7th Wave is activated, it is noteworthy that it coincides with another significant change at this time, namely, the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire on August 6th, 1806.

In the next “upstepping” we will see how the “*Shadow*” ostensibly begins a full-on attack of the “*Light’s*” objective, when “he” incites the European colonization of the “third world.” Next, I will examine two important players in the “game”, Queen Victoria, and Abraham Lincoln. Have a great day. Love always, Suzzan.





King William IV – 1765 - 1837  
By Sir Martin Archer Shee

According to his entry on Wikipedia, “William IV ...was King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and King of Hanover from 26 June 1830 until his death in 1837. The third son of George III, William succeeded his elder brother George IV, becoming the last king and penultimate monarch of Britain's House of Hanover.

“William served in the Royal Navy in his youth, spending time in British North America and the Caribbean, and was later nicknamed the "Sailor King". In 1789, he was created Duke of Clarence and St Andrews. Between 1791 and 1811, he cohabited with the actress Dorothea Jordan, with whom he had ten children. In 1818, he married Princess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen. William remained faithful to Adelaide during their marriage. In 1827, he was appointed Britain's first Lord High Admiral since 1709.

“As his two elder brothers died without leaving legitimate issue, William inherited the throne when he was 64 years old. His reign saw several reforms: the Poor Law was updated, child labour restricted, slavery abolished in nearly all of the British Empire, and the electoral system refashioned by the Reform Acts of 1832. Although William did not engage in politics as much as his brother or his father, he was the last British monarch to appoint a prime minister contrary to the will of Parliament. He granted his German kingdom a short-lived liberal constitution. William had no surviving legitimate children at the time of his death, so he was succeeded by his niece Victoria in the United Kingdom and his brother Ernest Augustus in Hanover.”

Post February 17th

Dear friends, interestingly, this “upstepping” is unique because it is the first time at the mid-point of a *Root-race* in *Globe D* that there is not the lowest, or a third *Root-race* to transform into a higher one, because *Root-race* 5 has already been absorbed into *Root-race* 7 during the previous “upstepping.” This Section also marks two important benchmarks in Spiritual Evolution, namely, the end of the Age of the Angel of the Moon, and the start of its replacement the Age of the Angel of the Sun, which caused the materialization of the Tree of Truth. One figure dominates this “upstepping” and because her reign extends for 63 of the 87 years it covers, I will start with the coronation of Queen Victoria. As we can see, her reign began when Day 3 of the 7th Wave, under the auspices of the goddess of love and childbirth, was fully established.

Queen Victoria came to the throne of England on June 20th, 1837, at the tender age of 18. Although she was the granddaughter of King George III, her father Prince Edward Augustus was never the heir to the throne, since he was the fourth son of King George and died the same year as his father. The author of her entry on Wikipedia relates the complicated way she came to be crowned the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain because Victoria’s obstacles to her taking the throne of the United Kingdom seemed insurmountable. First, she had very little British blood in her, as it were, being “almost entirely of German descent.” At her birth no one even considered her an heir, as the reigning King George III had fifteen children, nine sons and six daughters. Nonetheless, when the only surviving son, King William IV died without a legitimate heir, Victoria found herself the heir apparent.

From multiple movies and the recent TV drama *Victoria*, I was aware that the princess was raised by a domineering ambitious German governess, Baroness Louise Lehzen, from Hanover. As a result, until she was three Victoria only spoke German, but from the age of three she was tutored in both English and French, and as the author observes, “became virtually trilingual.” Her entry relates that as the ruling House was the House of Hanover, she should have inherited the title of Queen of Hanover too, but “Salic Law” dictated that no woman could ever rule Hanover, so the title went to Victoria’s uncle Ernest.

The fact that “Under Salic law” Victoria could not rule Hanover, which had apparently “shared a monarch with Britain since 1714”, harks back to the “*Light*” being able to influence the Catholic Roman Empire. Great Britain’s connection to the Holy Roman Empire ended in August of 1806 under King George III, although

it seems that the king did not accept this. Regardless, as Victoria was unable to reign as the head of the House of Hanover, her uncle King Ernest Augustus took her place. As such he also had a claim to replace Victoria as King of England if anything happened to her, and naturally, the “*Shadow*” took full advantage of this fact. Her uncle’s threatening presence created fear for the queen’s safety, until King Ernest’s claim was removed with the birth of Victoria’s first child.

Due to Victoria’s youth and inexperience, she relied on others to advise her. One of the predominant advisors, according to her entry, was “The Whig Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne.” Victoria relied on Lord Melbourne so much that some people referred to the young queen as “Mrs. Melbourne.” Even so, politics are fickle, demonstrated with the two-party system instigated by the “*Shadow*” to create conflict. Whichever party was in power, the opposition was always looking for an opening to cause the downfall of the ruling party. When Victoria was crowned queen, the English Parliament consisted of three parties, the Whigs, the Tories, and the Radicals. However, two years after Queen Victoria’s coronation, in 1839 the opposing parties “joined together,” causing the resignation of Lord Melbourne as Prime Minister.

Although Queen Victoria was not married when she was crowned Queen of the United Kingdom, she had already “met her future husband,” her cousin Prince Albert. According to the entry, Victoria was not initially smitten with the seventeen-year-old Albert when they met in 1836. It was not “until a second meeting in 1839” that the Prince broke through her shell. This is demonstrated when the young queen wrote of him, “Dear Albert. He is so sensible, so kind, and so good, and so amiable too. He has besides, the most pleasing and delightful exterior and appearance you can possibly see.”

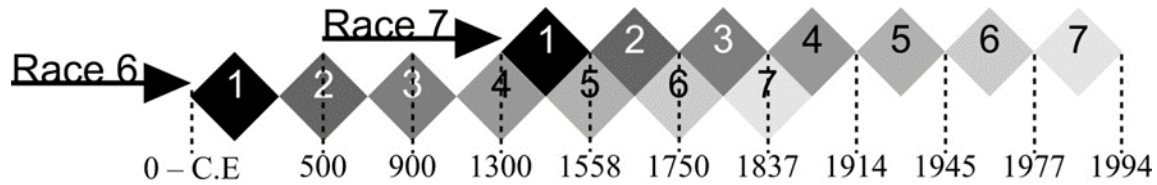
Foregoing the normal tradition, where the man proposes to the woman, as queen, protocol dictated that “Victoria proposes” to her future husband. Not surprisingly Albert said yes, becoming the queen’s Prince Consort in 1840. Albert proved to be the love of Victoria’s life, fulfilling his role not only as “the Queen’s companion, but an important political advisor.” The couple quickly conceived, and Victoria was pregnant that same year. During her pregnancy, Victoria was attacked by a mentally deranged young man “while she was riding in a carriage with Prince Albert in London.” This was not the only attempt on her life in the first decade of her reign, there were two more attempts in 1842. In all three attempts, Queen Victoria was not hurt. Then in 1850, “she was assaulted by a possibly insane ex-Army officer, Robert Pate”, on this occasion the Queen was struck by “his cane, crushing her bonnet and bruising her.”

When considering the influence on the reign of Queen Victoria, like so many other leaders, I concluded that it was ambiguous. That said, an incidence concerning the devastating “Irish Potato Famine”, which began in 1845 and lasted for seven years until 1852, revealed a different side to the queen because it indicated that Victoria was different from Queen Elizabeth I when it came to compassion. Victoria’s entry relates that on learning of the famine, the queen wanted to help and “personally donated £2,000 sterling (two thousand pounds) to the starving Irish people.” Obviously, this in itself was admirable, however, Victoria’s reaction to learning of an Ottoman sultan’s intention to donate £10,000, five times as much as Victoria, highlights her ego and counterfeit-spirit. Amazingly, “Queen Victoria requested that the Sultan send only £1,000” as Victoria was only sending £2,000. The sultan outwardly acceded to the queen’s request only donating £1,000, nonetheless the Muslim sultan “secretly” dispatched “3 ships full of food” to Ireland. Despite Victoria ordering “The English courts” to bring an injunction to “block the ships”, thankfully the ships were able to dock in “Drogheda Harbour”, where the food was offloaded “by Ottoman sailors.”

There are times in my country’s history that I am embarrassed to say I am English. Even so, in working on the treatise I have learned a valuable lesson, each person must evolve and grow, and the greatest growth comes with learning from mistakes. As for Queen Victoria, her actions in the Irish Potato Famine disqualifies her as a representative of the “*Light*”, however, at this juncture in my treatise, whether her reign was influenced by the “*Shadow*” is yet to be determined. Have a great weekend, love always, Suzzan.



Queen Victoria 1819 - 1901



**Diagram of the Root Races and approximate dates of their sub-races**

Post February 19th

Dear friends, a year after the Great Irish Famine began, another planet was discovered on September 23rd, 1846, the Planet Neptune. The date alone is relevant since September 23rd falls around the Autumnal Equinox, which is a powerful astrological time energetically. Neptune as the higher octave of Venus was assigned to represent the sun-sign Pisces, resulting in the planet of the Age of Pisces's influence being felt. In the natal chart, the twelfth house is assigned to Pisces, which appropriately represents the Mystical Christ. This will be extremely relevant later in respect to America, for now, let us examine what astrologers have to say about Neptune, again, the interpretation comes from the professional astrologers in my program Solar Fire:

***Ψ-Neptune** -The trident of the Roman sea-god suggests the oceanic quality of Neptune. Whereas Uranus cracked open the rigid shell of Saturn, Neptune furthers the process by dissolving the shell entirely. Neptune is the urge within you to go beyond all the boundaries and limitations that make you a particular human being and return into the vast and formless ocean of oneness with the universe. When people are insufficiently grounded, Neptune can bring weakness, dishonesty, illusion, addiction and an inability to cope with everyday life. But once their egos are fully developed, Neptune can bring empathy, selfless service to others, and transcendent knowledge and bliss. Neptune is the soothsayer, who brings knowledge from the world of dreams; or the religious hermit, who bypasses the archbishop's church and is in direct contact with God.*

I was intrigued to learn that Neptune is associated with a “fully developed” ego, leading to “selfless service to others.” That would certainly be beneficial, yet, the goal of Spiritual Evolution is to achieve a “fully integrated ego”, directed by the Spirit. Regardless, in respect to this treatise, the most pertinent result of Neptune’s discovery was access to the Astral Plane. Moreover, Neptune enhances psychic abilities, particularly in visions and dreams, which we will see demonstrated later in the development of new sects with revelatory visions.

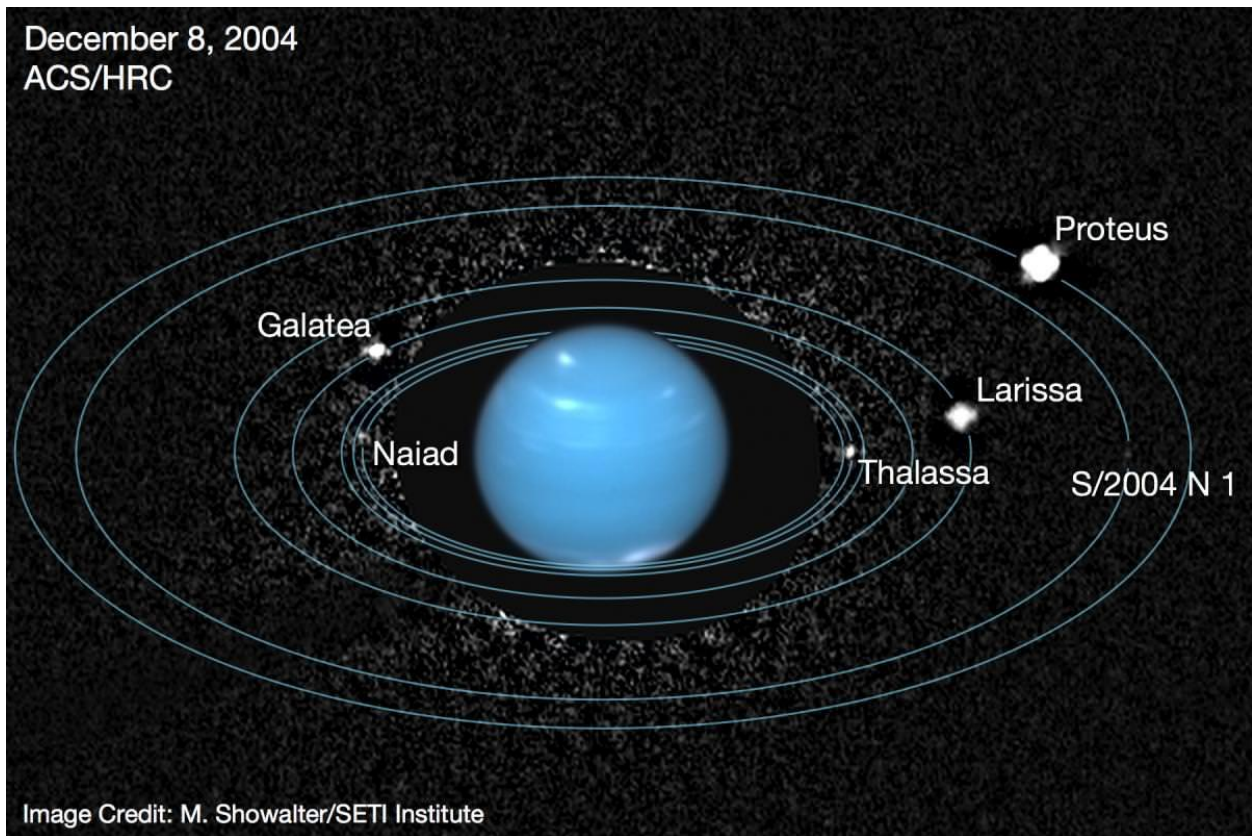
Obviously, the discovery of Uranus and Neptune concerns the Melchizedek and Sophia consciousness energy. Uranus as the higher octave of Mercury, and Neptune as the higher octave of Venus, brings in both the vibrations of Melchizedek and Sophia. Ultimately, as the consciousness of Humanity was “upstepped”, it also brought in more energy from the astrological powers. Consequently, from this time, the powers began helping the Human Race to spiritually evolve.

Earlier, I said that the discovery of Uranus as the “paradigm buster” was utilized by both the “*Light*” and the “*Shadow*.” As stated, the influence of all the planets is neutral and can be used by either side. In respect to this, I must add the caveat that the active energy of Mars and Saturn favor the “*Shadow*” rather than the “*Light*.” Alternatively, as The Sun, Venus, and Mercury are archetypes for The Christ, Sophia, and Melchizedek respectively, clearly the energies of these orbs favor the “*Light*.” There is one more point I need to make concerning this, although at times the “*Shadow*” uses the energy of certain planets to “his” advantage, the Divine consciousness behind the planetary bodies always promotes peace. Even when their energies incite the desire to correct a wrong as in the case of the French Revolution, their hope is always that we do it peaceably.

Due to the Great Irish Potato Famine, over a million Irishmen, women, and children lost their lives, and a further million immigrated to the United States out of desperation. Talking of the United States, in the previous “upstepping” I discussed Thomas Jefferson’s role as president of the American Philosophical Society, which included several distinguished foreign members, some of them English. As one of the men President Thomas Jefferson admired was Sir Isaac Newton, I wondered if Newton was a member of Jefferson’s society. Considering a possible philosophical connection between England and America, made me wonder what happened after the War of 1812. As stated, because of the tornado and storms that swept through Washington, the British army and fleet abandoned America and returned to Britain. At this time, it was accepted that Great Britain had lost the thirteen colonies of America forever. However, Neptune may have had a far more important effect on Great Britain, and ultimately, the world. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



December 8, 2004  
ACS/HRC



Post February 20th

Dear friends, in connecting the beginning of the 1800s to the *“Shadow”*, I did not think that the *“Light”* was involved at this time. Nevertheless, I was forgetting the affect Queen Elizabeth I’s reign exerted on the energy of Britain, because for her entire reign of 45 years, she promoted the *“Light’s”* objective. Furthermore, despite the later infiltration of the *“Shadow”* through the Civil War, Britain still maintained the *“Light”* in its ancient sites. Consequently, when the *“Shadow”* took over Europe with the Reign of Terror, possessing Napoleon Bonaparte, the energy of the *“Light”* lay dormant in the British Isles just waiting for the right time to emerge. That time was a year after the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved (August 1806). It emerged through the Abolitionist movement, when their lobbying of the British parliament to outlaw the slave trade bore fruit in 1807. Using their influence in several other nations at the time, Britain pressured them to also outlaw the slave trade. According to the entry on Wikipedia for the History of Slavery, with the constant lobbying from abolitionists, Parliament finally conceded and after making the *“slave trade”* illegal in the British Empire, committed themselves to abolishing it altogether.

Unfortunately, the heinous practice took a couple of decades to eradicate from the empire and as we know it remained “on the books”, as it were, in America for almost another six decades. Even so, according to the entry, from 1808 until 1860, “the West Africa Squadron seized approximately 1,600 ships,” carrying 150,000 slaves. In addition, the British authorities punished the Tribal leaders in Africa who continued supporting the slave trade, by helping to depose them, such as the King of Lagos. The punishment worked as soon more than “50 African rulers” signed “anti-slavery treaties” with Great Britain.

Reading about Great Britain abolishing slavery in 1807, I wondered when it was outlawed worldwide. I found the interesting excerpt below on the History of Slavery’s website:

*The sale of European slaves by Europeans slowly ended as the Slavic and Baltic ethnic groups Christianized by the Late Middle Ages. European slaves in the Islamic World would continue into the Modern time period as Muslim pirates, primarily Algerians, with the support of the Ottoman Empire, raided European coasts and shipping from the 16th to the 19th centuries, ending their attacks with the naval decline of the Ottoman Empire in the late 16th and 17th centuries, as well as the European conquest of North Africa throughout the 19th century.*

*Following the Napoleonic Wars and the Congress of Vienna in 1815 as well as the involvement of the United States Navy in the First and Second Barbary Wars interceding to protect US interests (1801–5, 1815), European powers agreed upon the need to suppress the Barbary pirates and the effectiveness of the corsairs declined. In 1816 a joint Dutch and British Fleet under Viscount Exmouth bombarded Algiers and forced that city and terrified Tunis into giving up over 3,000 prisoners and making fresh promises. Following a resumption of piracy based out of Algiers, in 1824 another British fleet again bombarded Algiers. France colonized much of the Barbary coast in the 19th century.*

Surprisingly, I learned that it was a Middle Eastern country that first recognized the inhumanity of slavery, because Persia, modern day Iran, banned slavery more than two-thousand years earlier than any Western civilization. Considering the world’s view on Iran today this is amazing, because it completely encapsulates the philosophy of the “*Light’s*” energy. The enlightened leader was Cyrus the Great, who lived from approximately 590 B.C.E. to 530 B.C.E., at least 2000 years before the start of Western civilization. It is telling that it took “modern civilization” three hundred years to realize that a person is not a possession (Notwithstanding the illegal slave trade today, renamed as human trafficking, hmmm). Nonetheless, as I said, Britain was the catalyst for the abolition of slavery in the 19th century, as the entry for the History of Slavery on Wikipedia explains, when “The Slavery Abolition Act passed on August 23rd, 1833, outlawed slavery in the British colonies. On August



1st, 1834, all slaves in the British Empire were emancipated, but still indentured to their former owners in an apprenticeship system which was finally abolished in 1838.”

Slavery is so opposed to the philosophy of the “*Light*” and the consciousness of Melchizedek and Sophia that I was confronted with a quandary. In the previous “upstepping” I said that the reason the Founding Fathers were not opposed to slavery was because they still had egos and counterfeit-spirits. To recap what I said: Many people would argue that the Founding Fathers owned slaves and of course they are right. However, all members of the “*Orders of the Quest*” still needed to deal with their egos and counterfeit spirits. As such, they often engaged in unconscious practices that were detrimental to their spiritual progress. Regardless, as they were still a part of the mass consciousness, the slave owners unconsciously helped to dissipate negative emotions.”

As stated, not all the Founding Fathers (identified as the signers of the Declaration of Independence) were working for the “*Light*.” This was confirmed recently, while watching an interview with a representative from the Philosophical Society, during Morgan Freeman’s documentary series, *The Story of Us*, on the National Geographic channel. During the interview, the representative related that Thomas Jefferson’s original draft of the Declaration of Independence was altered by the Continental Congress. However, what was shocking was why the Congress felt the need to alter the original draft, as it was because they wanted to exclude women and slaves from the Declaration. The Congress cleverly did this by altering the meaning of a key phrase, by changing one word. The famous phrase “they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights”, in the original Jefferson draft was “inherent rights”, meaning that everyone inherited the right to freedom from birth. By Congress changing it to “inalienable rights” the meaning became “not able to be taken away or transferred to another.” From this revelation it seemed that the “*Shadow*” had won a great victory, but the “*Light*” could use anything and everything to “Its” advantage and slavery was no exception.

Opening my mind to thinking a different way, in asking how slavery could be of any benefit to the “*Light*”, the answer I received amazed me. The reason involves the goal of Spiritual Evolution to fully integrate and unite all the ethnicities of the world. A colloquialism that used to always trouble me, was that “every cloud has a silver lining.” Whenever I heard those words, I would immediately think of slavery and ask, “Where is the silver lining in treating human beings like animals?” Of course, no one could give me an answer. So, it remained unresolved until Craig and I read *The Secret Destiny of America*, by Manly P Hall. With regard to one of the reasons

for secret societies, he related that the secondary reason “was to create a mechanism for the perpetuation from generation to generation of policies, principles, or systems of learning, confined to a limited group of selected and initiated persons.”

Initially I thought Mr. Hall was referring to the European secret societies, such as the Rosicrucians or Freemasons. Nonetheless, secret societies were not restricted to just the European Continent, Great Britain, or America, as it seems that there were secret societies throughout the world. Mr. Hall explained, “Primitive secret orders exist among African tribes, among the Eskimo, and throughout the East Indies and Northern Asia. The American Indian, the Chinese, Hindus, and Arabs have elaborate religious and fraternal organizations.” This statement made me wonder at the deepest consciousness level, could the “silver lining” to slavery be bringing the wisdom of the “African tribes” to America?

Previously, I reported that David Ovason said Washington DC was initially planned by Pierre Charles L’Enfant. Another author, David A. Shugarts also writes of the original planners of the Federal City. He relates that during the founding of Washington DC, “Congress picked a committee, which in turn picked city designer Pierre Charles L’Enfant to make the city plan and engaged Andrew Ellicott for the surveying.” Interestingly, Ellicott’s assistant, Benjamin Bannecker was already celebrated “locally”, because he was “a free black man”, recognized for his knowledge of “mathematics and astronomy.” The interesting thing was that not all chapters of the Masons were restricted to Caucasians, there was a chapter that exclusively catered to members of the Black Race. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Post February 21st

Dear friends, as the Freemasons dominated the establishment of Washington DC, I wondered if the three men involved in the original design of Washington, L'Enfant, Ellicott, and Bannecker were Freemasons. Although all three men are connected to the masons through George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, there is no evidence that any of them were officially brothers of freemasonry. However, in researching Benjamin Bannecker, I came across an article on the web of a branch of Freemasonry known as the Prince Hall Masons. Unfortunately, space does not allow for the full article, however, it is well worth reading:

*The Prince Hall Masons have a proud and storied history...In 1775 Prince Hall, a free black man of East Indian extraction, along with fifteen other black men, was inducted into a lodge in Boston. The lodge consisted primarily of members of the British Army who were stationed in Boston. These soldiers were attached...to the Grand Masonic Lodge as Lodge No. 441 Irish Constitution. The name given to these freemen's lodge after the departure of the British in 1776 was the African Lodge No. 1. The new society there established was one of as stringent moral value and exclusivity of character of any other white lodge of the day...Prince Hall applied to the Grand Lodge of England itself on March 2, 1784. Mr. Hall was forced to resort to appealing to a foreign lodge for a charter in much the same way as did the largely Semitic lodges in Germany. After repeated applications to domestic lodges, these freemen and Jews were forced by necessity to seek recognition from a higher and possibly more egalitarian Grand Lodge. The petition was granted on September 29, 1784. It was delivered to Boston on April 29, 1787 by James Scott, John Hancock's brother-in-law and thus African Lodge No. 459 was formally organized one week following on May 6th, 1787.*

I was intrigued to learn from its entry on Wikipedia that Prince Hall masonry gained acceptance from the Premier Grand Lodge of England. This "Lodge" was formed in 1717, then in 1813 it joined with the Ancient Grand Lodge of England, their former rival lodge, to become the first Masonic Grand Lodge. An entry on Wikipedia about, "The Premier Grand Lodge of England" explains that "basic principles" came from the inspiration of "tolerance and universal understanding of the Enlightenment." This enlightenment came through "the Scientific Revolution of the 17th (1600s) century", (Age of Reason). In researching this body, I was led to the first masonic constitution, which concerns its first text the "Halliwell Manuscript", otherwise known as the "Regius Poem." Composed of 64 pages, the poem starts with reminding us of Euclid inventing geometry in "ancient Egypt." The "art" of his invention was then spread in diverse places throughout the world. Next there are "fifteen points for craftsmen" regarding morality, and "operation of work on a building site." The author relates the poem was written anywhere from the 12th (1300s) century to the mid-15th (1450s) century. Apparently, in 1757 King George

It donated it to the British Museum. Interestingly, the “poem” languished in obscurity until its value was brought to light by James Halliwell’s 1840 article on Freemasonry.

The above reveals the “silver lining” of the “black cloud” of Slavery through Freemasonry. Being the consummate opportunists, as stated the “*Light*” often took advantage of the heinous actions of human beings, inspired by the “*Shadow*.” In this case, it was to integrate the various factions of the “*Orders of the Quest*” from the Eastern Hemisphere with the Western orders. Consequently, through the Western “*Orders of the Quest*”, (Freemasons and other philosophical groups in America) the African and East Indian “*Orders of the Quest*” came to be in the New World. This resulted in the introduction of the wisdom and philosophy from not only the African tribes, but also other Eastern Hemisphere philosophies.

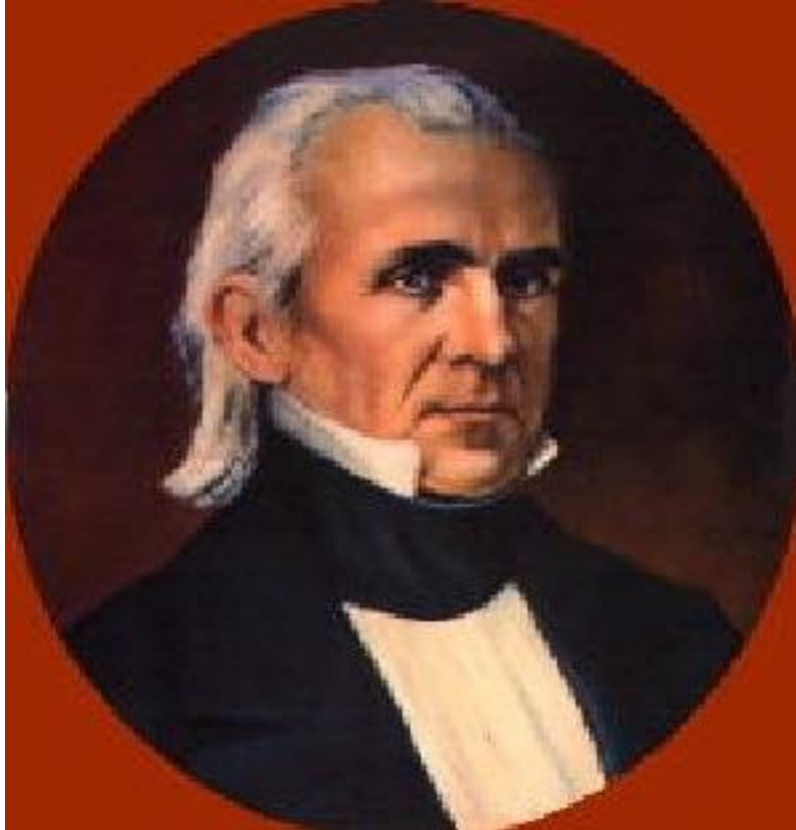
My question was “why the Founding Fathers of America (working with the “*Light*”) did not outlaw Slavery sooner?” The answer is they needed to wait for the right time, which was after the discovery of the planet Neptune in 1846. It was the discovery of Neptune that triggered the rise in consciousness to the mid-point in *Root-race 7*, through its 4th *sub-race*. So, what was happening in America during the early 1840s, to warrant waiting? Apparently, James Knox Polk was elected in 1845 and his one term ended on March 4th, 1849. His presidency was defined by one word, expansion. Born November 2nd, 1795, in North Carolina, as he resided mostly in Tennessee, it was this state that Polk represented in his political career, serving as its governor from 1839 to 1844 and then Speaker of the House for the Democrats from 1835 until 1839. Polk’s entry on Wikipedia explains that he is recognized for his “foreign policy successes”, and the Mexican-American War, but above all expanding the borders of the United States, even more than Jefferson’s Louisiana purchase. The author of his entry sums up this expansion saying, “He secured the Oregon Territory (including Washington, Oregon, and Idaho), then purchased 1.2 million square miles (3.1 million km<sup>2</sup>) through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that ended the Mexican-American War. In the end, Polk completed the acquisition of most of the current contiguous 48 states. The expansionism, however, opened a furious debate over slavery in the new territories that was resolved by the Compromise of 1850.”

In spite of Polk’s tenure being dominated by expansion and War, for this treatise’s purpose, his most significant contribution was that he “split the ownership of the Northwest with Britain.” I will explain the importance of this later. Of course, as the colonists expanded west, the question of who would control the newly acquired land became the issue, this in turn brought in the politics of slavery. Because this is such an important time, I must briefly address the events that led up to the American Civil

War. Once again, the war's entry on Wikipedia provided the key points for me. Apparently, like the American Revolution, it was an "act" that started the conflict between states. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 rescinded the earlier agreement of the 1820 Missouri Compromise, which limited the expansion of slavery into the new territories. Its rescinding so incensed an Illinois lawyer that he re-entered the political arena. This was when one of the greatest champions of *Great Spirit-Mind's* plan for America, Abraham Lincoln enters the stage of history to argue with Stephen A. Douglas, who believed that each state should choose for itself.

Lincoln officially re-entered politics when he accepted the nomination to represent Illinois in the Senate. After winning the seat, the entry relates that he made his famous speech, which he declared, "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved — I do not expect the house to fall — but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other."

From 1858 to the presidential election of 1860, the Senate and the country were consumed over the argument of slavery. As history has recorded, Abraham Lincoln beat Douglas and two other candidates to win the election, which literally split the country in two. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



James Knox Polk 1795 - 1849

According to his entry on Wikipedia, “James Knox Polk was the 11th president of the United States, serving from 1845 to 1849. He also served as the 13th speaker of the House of Representatives from 1835 to 1839 and the ninth governor of Tennessee from 1839 to 1841. A protégé of Andrew Jackson, he was a member of the Democratic Party and an advocate of Jacksonian democracy. Polk is known for extending the territory of the United States through the Mexican–American War during his presidency, annexing the Republic of Texas, the Oregon Territory, and the Mexican Cession after winning the Mexican–American War.

“After building a successful law practice in Tennessee, Polk was elected to its state legislature in 1823 and then to the United States House of Representatives in 1825, becoming a strong supporter of Jackson. After serving as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, he became Speaker of the House in 1835, the only person to serve both as Speaker and U.S. president. Polk left Congress to run for governor of Tennessee, winning in 1839 but losing in 1841 and 1843. He was a dark-horse candidate in the 1844 presidential election as the Democratic Party nominee; he entered his party's convention as a potential nominee for vice president but emerged as a compromise to head the ticket when no presidential candidate could gain the necessary two-thirds majority. In the general election, Polk defeated Henry Clay of the Whig Party.

“After a negotiation fraught with the risk of war, Polk reached a settlement with Great Britain over the disputed Oregon Country, with the territory for the most part divided along the 49th parallel. He oversaw victory in the Mexican–American War, resulting in Mexico's cession of the entire

American Southwest. He secured a substantial reduction of tariff rates with the Walker tariff of 1846. The same year, he achieved his other major goal, re-establishment of the Independent Treasury system. True to his campaign pledge to serve only one term (one of the few U.S. presidents to make and keep such a pledge), Polk left office in 1849 and returned to Tennessee, where he died of cholera soon afterward.

“Though he is relatively obscure today, scholars have ranked Polk favorably for his ability to promote and achieve the major items on his presidential agenda. He has also been criticized for leading the country into a war with Mexico that exacerbated sectional divides. A property owner who used slave labor, he kept a plantation in Mississippi and increased his slave ownership during his presidency. Polk's policy of territorial expansion saw the nation reach the Pacific coast and almost all its contiguous borders. He helped make the U.S. a nation poised to become a world power, but with divisions between free and slave states gravely exacerbated, setting the stage for the Civil War.”

Post February 23rd

Dear Friends, as we know Abraham Lincoln's election divided the country, which resulted in the American Civil War. When I determined that the *“Light's”* objective included the abolition of slavery, I wondered if the *“Orders of the Quest”* had any part in causing the conflict. For instance, George Washington fought in the American Revolution, did any of them support the American Civil War? The answer is of course no, simply because by the time Abraham Lincoln was elected, the seven key Founding Fathers were dead: Benjamin Franklin in 1790, George Washington in 1799, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson in 1826, John Jay in 1829, James Madison in 1836, and Alexander Hamilton in 1804. I ask forgiveness for not knowing that by the mid-19th century all of the Founding Fathers were dead, but I am British. Anyway, once I learned that the Founding Fathers were out of the picture, I wondered about their successors, namely other members of the *“Orders of the Quest”* stance on the American Civil War.

However, as I have continually affirmed, one of the most important pillars I was given was that “Anything that creates fear, hatred and or division is Never of Divine origin.” Notwithstanding this pillar, although the *“Light”* would never instigate conflict, they would most definitely excerpt influence during the conflict to promote their objectives, through guiding specific individuals involved. In order to understand how the Divine powers could guide us in such situations, I need to reiterate what I said earlier about Craig's comment on fighting injustice: “The key is to fight for justice, not fight against injustice. Whenever we are pro something as in pro-peace then we receive divine guidance, but if we are anti something as in anti-war then we revert back to our egos.”

Surprisingly, the American Civil War fell into the category of fighting injustice instead of being motivated by pro-justice, because it was generated by self-interest. I realize that there are many people who believe that neither the liberation of America, nor the abolition of Slavery could have been achieved peacefully, but history would prove them wrong. A perfect example of this is the incredible Mahatma Gandhi, who managed to end 300 years of British rule in India, by what is termed “passive resistance.” However, as this event did not occur until the 20th Century, I will leave that discussion until later.

If the Divine does not cause wars to right a wrong, then how do “they” influence events? The answer is simply by inspiration and what we refer to as miracles. For instance, Manly P. Hall relates that George Washington appeared to Union General McClellan in a dream, to warn the general that the Confederate troops knew of his plans and planned to ambush him. General McClellan evidently fell asleep while studying a map for military maneuvers the following day when he had the dream. Upon the General’s awakening, as Mr. Hall related “his map was covered with marks and signs and figures, indicating the strategy that prevented the capture of the nation’s Capital.”

Manly P Hall believed that this dream prevented the death of Abraham Lincoln. Nevertheless, he was still assassinated a few years later, so, why was it necessary to protect the president then? The answer is that Lincoln needed to sign the Emancipation Proclamation, which led to the 13th Amendment abolishing slavery. I should restate that many times individuals are inspired for a specific period and good works do not necessarily mean that all these individuals are working for the “*Light*”, or even the “*Orders of the Quest.*” So, lets take a closer look at Abraham Lincoln.

Initially, because of what Abraham Lincoln achieved I thought that he was a member of the “*Orders of the Quest.*” That is until *Great Spirit-Mind* led me to a section about Lincoln and other American presidents’ treatment of the Sioux nation on Wikipedia. Yet before we examine Lincoln’s dirty underwear, as it were, let us review this remarkable man’s achievements in the development of America, from the information in Lincoln’s entry on Wikipedia. Although it covers his life extensively, I was interested in his role of fulfilling the “*Light’s*” objectives, so I looked for information that reflected this, foregoing the basic well-known facts. Liberal Capitalism seemed to appeal to Lincoln, but as I was unfamiliar with this term I looked it up. The entry for Liberal Capitalism or Economic Liberalism is summed up as, “an economic system organized on individual lines rather than by



collective institutions or organizations.” Essentially, it is based “on strong support for a market economy and private property in the means of production. Although economic liberals can also be supportive of government regulation to a certain degree, they tend to oppose government intervention in the free market when it inhibits free trade and open competition.”

I found Lincoln’s support of Economic Liberalism interesting, because it clearly reflected the Republican Party of today, which in general would decry most of Lincoln’s ideals. According to his entry, although opposed to organized religion he valued the Calvinists’ doctrine of “necessity” explaining, “that the human mind is impelled to action, or held in rest by some power, over which the mind itself has no control.”

Like Jefferson and other Founding fathers, Lincoln was impressed with the writings of John Locke, especially with respect to the Enlightenment. The author of his entry tells us that Lincoln saw the Declaration of Independence’s statement that “all men were created free as the philosophical and moral expression of these two philosophies.” Evidently, Lincoln also “saw the Declaration as more than a political document. To him, as well as to many abolitionists and other antislavery leaders, it was, foremost, a moral document that had forever determined valuable criteria in shaping the future of the nation.”

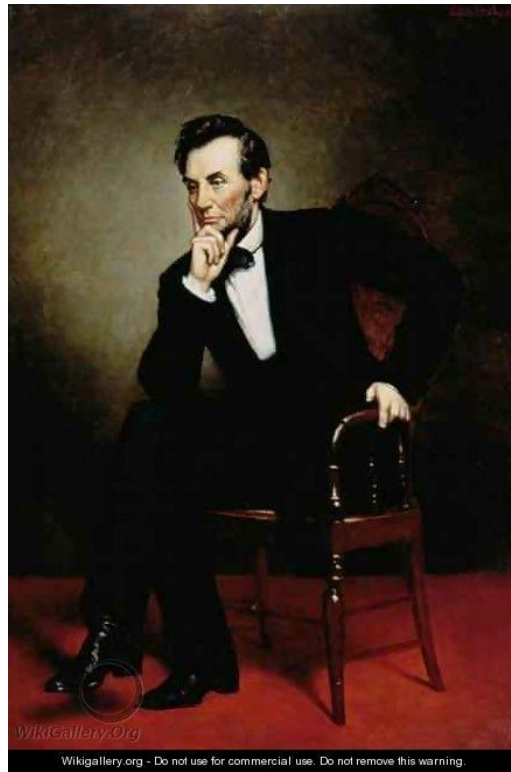
In *Our Story 1994: My Lost Love*, I described how at the top of the Bighorn mountains I had a vision of a wagon train crossing the plain below, and later realized that I was remembering an experience from a past life as a Native American. In the follow up book *Our Story 1995 – 2002: TRUE PHILOSOPHERS’ STONE*, we related that Craig, and I carried the consciousness of the son and daughter of the Lakota Sioux Chief, Red Cloud, who was involved in the conflict over the Bozeman Trail. Coincidentally, my vision occurred at the exact point where the Bozeman Trail crossed the Bighorn Mountains. After discovering this, we were curious as to the spiritual connection with the Lakota Sioux and wondered if these Sioux tribes of the plains were of the same consciousness as the Native Americans that helped the Pilgrims. The Sioux did not encounter the Europeans until the Lewis and Clark expedition-initiated contact at the beginning of the 17th (1600s) century. As I have covered the fighting between the Sioux braves and the American cavalry in *Volume 1*, I will not repeat it here. Instead, I will focus on the Lakota Sioux’s view of their lands. I found the most comprehensive information on these proud people, in excerpts from the 1911 book, *The Soul Of The Indian* by Ohiyesa (Charles Alexander Eastman) reproduced on the web site Lakota Wisdom.

*The worship of the "Great Mystery" was silent, solitary, free from all self-seeking. It was silent, because all speech is of necessity feeble and imperfect; therefore, the souls of my ancestors ascended to God in wordless adoration. It was solitary, because they believed that He is nearer to us in solitude, and there were no priests authorized to come between a man and his Maker. None might exhort or confess or in any way meddle with the religious experience of another. Among us all men were created sons of God and stood erect, as conscious of their divinity. Our faith might not be formulated in creeds, nor forced upon any who were unwilling to receive it; hence there was no preaching, proselytizing, nor persecution, neither were there any scoffers or atheists. There were no temples or shrines among us save those of nature. He would deem it sacrilege to build a house for Him who may be met face to face in the mysterious, shadowy aisles of the primeval forest, or on the sunlit bosom of virgin prairies, upon dizzy spires and pinnacles of naked rock, and yonder in the jeweled vault of the night sky! He who enrobes Himself in filmy veils of cloud, there on the rim of the visible world where our Great-grandfather Sun kindles his evening camp-fire, He who rides upon the rigorous wind of the north, or breathes forth His spirit upon aromatic southern airs, whose war-canoe is launched upon majestic rivers and inland seas—He needs no lesser cathedral! The Sun and the Earth were in his view the parents of all organic life. From the Sun, as the universal father, proceeds the quickening principle in nature, and in the patient and fruitful womb of our mother, the Earth, are hidden embryos of plants and men. The elements and majestic forces in nature, Lightning, Wind, Water, Fire, and Frost, were regarded with awe as spiritual powers, but always secondary and intermediate in character. We believed that the spirit pervades all creation and that every creature possesses a soul in some degree, though not necessarily a soul conscious of itself. The tree, the waterfall, the grizzly bear, each is an embodied Force, and as such an object of reverence.*

With such a reverence for the natural world, the Lakota wanted to preserve the environment and saw mining as a blight on the land, particularly in the Black Hills which they held sacred. Therefore, when men began flooding into them after gold was discovered there, breaking the Fort Laramie Treaty the tribe signed with the US government in 1868, the Lakota rose up. As we know, their resistance was futile, because the would-be gold-miners were backed by George Armstrong Custer, who willingly incited the Black Hills War (1876-1877) that resulted in the decimation of the buffalo herds. This appalling act of greed forced the Lakota to sign another treaty relinquishing their beloved Black Hills to the American government.

Tragically, the climax to the "Indian Affair" occurred with a massacre of the Lakota Sioux at Wounded Knee. Although the massacre took place in 1890, the causes for it began several decades earlier and reveals how the "Shadow" used one of the basest aspects of human behavior, Greed, to achieve "his" agenda. Next we see how the "Shadow" did not restrict his manipulation of the situation to the European immigrants, he also stirred the desire to seek revenge for the injustice perpetrated on the original Native inhabitants of America, which led to a disastrous outcome and

hamstrung the “*Light’s*” objective in many ways. Have a Great day, Love always, Suzzan.



Abraham Lincoln 1809 - 1865

According to his entry in Wikipedia, Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12th, 1809. As an American lawyer, politician, and statesman, he was elected and became the “16th president of the United States from 1861 until his assassination in 1865.”

“Lincoln was born into poverty in a log cabin in Kentucky and was raised on the frontier, primarily in Indiana. He was self-educated and became a lawyer, Whig Party leader, Illinois state legislator, and U.S. representative from Illinois. In 1849, he returned to his successful law practice in Springfield, Illinois. In 1854, he was angered by the Kansas–Nebraska Act, which opened the territories to slavery, causing him to re-enter politics. He soon became a leader of the new Republican Party. He reached a national audience in the 1858 Senate campaign debates against Stephen A. Douglas. Lincoln ran for president in 1860, sweeping the North to gain victory. Pro-slavery elements in the South viewed his election as a threat to slavery, and Southern states began seceding from the nation. During this time, the newly formed Confederate States of America began seizing federal military bases in the South. A little over one month after Lincoln assumed the presidency, Confederate forces attacked Fort Sumter, a U.S. fort in South Carolina. Following the bombardment, Lincoln mobilized forces to suppress the rebellion and restore the union.

“Lincoln, a moderate Republican, had to navigate a contentious array of factions with friends and opponents from both the Democratic and Republican parties. His allies, the War Democrats and the Radical Republicans, demanded harsh treatment of the Southern Confederates. He managed

the factions by exploiting their mutual enmity, carefully distributing political patronage, and by appealing to the American people. Anti-war Democrats (called "Copperheads") despised Lincoln, and some irreconcilable pro-Confederate elements went so far as to plot his assassination. His Gettysburg Address came to be seen as one of the greatest and most influential statements of American national purpose. Lincoln closely supervised the strategy and tactics in the war effort, including the selection of generals, and implemented a naval blockade of the South's trade. He suspended habeas corpus in Maryland and elsewhere and averted British intervention by defusing the Trent Affair. In 1863, he issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which declared the slaves in the states "in rebellion" to be free. It also directed the Army and Navy to "recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons", and to receive them "into the armed service of the United States." Lincoln pressured border states to outlaw slavery, and he promoted the Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which abolished slavery, except as punishment for a crime.

“Lincoln managed his own successful re-election campaign. He sought to heal the war-torn nation through reconciliation. On April 14th, 1865, just five days after the Confederate surrender at Appomattox, he was attending a play at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C., with his wife, Mary, when he was fatally shot by Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Lincoln is remembered as a martyr and a national hero for his wartime leadership and for his efforts to preserve the Union and abolish slavery. Lincoln is often ranked in both popular and scholarly polls as the greatest president in American history.”

Post February 26th

Dear friends, shifting “his” focus from the European immigrants, the “*Shadow*” launched “his” next attack on the Native Americans by fostering a conflict of interests between the immigrants and the natives. “He” achieved this by using his most powerful weapon, Greed. Most of the immigrants into the United States were working class and looking to improve their conditions by striking it rich. The Californian Gold Rush of 1849 was tailor-made for this kind of consciousness. Wikipedia’s entry for the Bozeman Trail sums up the details by explaining that the trail received its name from John Bozeman, who with John Jacobs was looking for a quicker way from Virginia City in Montana to “central Wyoming”, in order to pick up the Oregon Trail, which had become the primary route to the Pacific coast. The tribes had travelled through the “Powder River country” along well-used trails, but they travelled on foot or pony. However, Bozeman and Jacobs sponsors needed a more substantial trail, one that would accommodate wagon trains of settlers and merchants. Unfortunately, there was only one problem, as the author relates, “the trail passed directly through American Indian territory occupied by the Shoshone, Arapaho, and Lakota nations.”

As the European Americans did not recognize the Native American’s claim to the land, Bozeman “led the first group of about 2,000 settlers up the trail in 1864.”

Seeing the wagon trains as invading their Sacred Hills, the tribes launched “raids on white settlers.” As more and more settlers crossed into their lands between 1864 and 1866, the raids increased exponentially, propelling the American authorities to launch their own campaign against the Shoshone.

When General Lee surrendered at Appomattox on April 9th, 1865, soldiers from both sides headed west to seek their fortunes. In an effort to avoid bloodshed and keep the white settlers and gold-miners safe, in 1866 representatives of the US Army invited the leaders of the Native American tribes involved in the dispute to Fort Laramie for a council. One of the leaders who accepted the invitation was the Lakota leader Red Cloud. At the council, the Army attempted to “negotiate a right-of-way with the Lakota for settlers’ use of the trail.” While bargaining over concessions, Red Cloud learned that an infantry regiment had already started using the trail. Outraged that the army had not asked permission from the Lakota people, Red Cloud stormed out and soon after began the conflict, Red Cloud’s War, named for him.

The entry for the Gold Rush on Wikipedia says that Red Cloud’s War “began on January 24, 1848,” when James Marshall struck gold “at Sutter’s Mill, in Coloma, California. News of the discovery soon spread, resulting in some 300,000 men, women, and children coming to California from the rest of the United States and abroad.” In the early days of annexing California from Mexico, land grabbing was common. “Around the beginning of the Gold Rush, Mexican laws were no longer in effect, but there was very little law regarding property rights as the US had just taken over California land. Thus, California was forced to quickly develop various institutions. The solution to the property rights problem was a first-come-first-serve basis with the right to claim jump on abandoned sites.”

Early gold-seekers, known as the “forty-niners,” referring to the year 1849, traveled to California in wagon trains, encountering “substantial hardships on the trip.” Even though most prospectors were Americans, the lure of gold enticed people from everywhere, including “Latin America, Europe, Australia, and Asia.” Initially, the 49ers panned for gold in streams and riverbeds, but alas, as news of new and improved mining techniques reached the prospectors, financial entrepreneurs headed west. Mining required money, so many simple prospectors became caught up in the promise of substantial wealth. At its height, evidently the “49” Gold Rush produced “billions of today’s dollars” worth of gold. However, as history and Hollywood has shown, only a few truly benefited. Most “miners” only recovered a small amount, before lack of funds forced them to give up and go home. According to an excerpt in the entry, “the effects of the Gold Rush were substantial.” Small mining settlements that sheltered the miners and their families drew entrepreneurs in every

field, as well as necessitating the establishment of schools and churches. As a result, throughout California these small settlements grew overnight into bustling towns. This growth required some form of local administration and lawmen that became regional as more and more towns developed into cities. This ultimately led to California entering the union as a free state in 1850 before the Civil War.

Although many unsuccessful would-be miners in California returned home, because of the hardships of the treacherous trek across the continent, a considerable amount were disinclined to return to the east coast. Moreover, many prospectors were so desperate that they were eager to search for gold anywhere, even in locations that were dangerous. This situation again was tailor-made for the “*Shadow*”, as all “he” needed to do was, have gold “discovered” between California and the East Coast, on the way-home so to speak. Consequently, the “*Shadow*” succeeded in moving the masses nearer to the holders of the spiritual consciousness, by having gold discovered in Colorado. Again, this is recorded in the entry for the Gold Rush on Wikipedia, which relates that gold was first discovered outside of California during the summer of 1857 in Colorado. Apparently, a group of prospectors from New Mexico decided to pan for gold along the “South Platte River”, approximately five miles from the site that would become the bustling city of Denver. Then a year later, gold was found in Pike’s Peak, western Kansas. Known as the Colorado Gold Rush, the author tells us that “an estimated 100,000” prospectors participated in “one of the greatest gold rushes in North American history.” Like the California gold rush of 1849, these miners also took the name of the year gold was discovered and became collectively known as the “Fifty-Niners.”

When two prospectors (Russell and Bates) came across “a small placer deposit near the mouth of Little Dry Creek that yielded about 20 troy ounces (622 grams) of gold” in July of that same year, the Rocky mountains became the destination for thousands of prospectors and settlers. Travelling across the Great Plains “to the Cherry Creek Diggings at the present site of Denver”, heavy snowfall in the mountains west of Denver, prevented the bulk of the gold seekers from “entering the mountains and most waited in the raw new settlements of Denver City, Arapahoe City, Auraria, and Golden City for spring.”

Once thousands of prospectors began pouring into the Midwest, they were quickly followed by people eager to provide services. Of course, this led to the foundation of permanent cities, such as Denver in Colorado. Like California, not everyone was successful and those who did not strike it rich began looking towards the Indian country of the Dakota Territory. According to the Black Hills Gold Rush entry on Wikipedia, prospectors became interested in the Black Hills, because of “poorly

documented reports of gold” in the 1860s, through the “Roman Catholic Missionary Father De Smet.” These “reports”, said he saw “Sioux Indians carrying gold which they told him came from the Black Hills.” Due to the rumors of gold in the Black Hills, as stated, an expedition was sent there led by Major General George Armstrong Custer. The entry relates the results of the expedition and its consequences. “In 1861, the Dakota Territory was established by the United States government (this initially included North Dakota, South Dakota, and parts of Montana and Wyoming). Settlement of the area increased rapidly, especially after the completion of an eastern railway link to Yankton in 1873 and the discovery of gold in the Black Hills in 1874 during a military expedition led by George A. Custer. Despite the 1868 Treaty of Laramie, the Sioux declined to grant mining rights or land in the Black Hills, and war broke out after the U.S. failed to stop white miners and settlers from entering the region. The Sioux were eventually defeated and settled on reservations within South and North Dakota.” Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Black Hills – South Dakota





Lakota leader Chief Red Cloud

Post February 27th

Dear friends, tragically the sad affair of the interaction between the original landlords (Native Americans) of *New Jerusalem* and the new landlords, (the United States government) culminated with the Wounded Knee massacre at the Pine Ridge Reservation on December 29th, 1890. Although Abraham Lincoln stated that all people should be treated equally, his policies towards the Native Americans seemed to contradict that statement. Any and all treaties or policies were required to be agreed and signed by him as the president. President Lincoln's involvement with the Native Americans aside, his five predecessor's presidencies were indicative of the "*Shadow's*" energy, being infused into the Midwest through Napoleon Bonaparte's sale of the Louisiana purchase to Thomas Jefferson.

Abraham Lincoln's five predecessors were, James Polk who served as president from 1845-1849, Zachary Taylor 1849 to 1850, Millard Fillmore 1850 to 1853, Franklin Pierce 1853 to 1857, and James Buchanan 1857 to 1861. History has decreed their track record in dealing with the "original landlords" of the Great Plains as abysmal.

The five presidents mentioned above presided over the expansion into the west, which collided with the original inhabitants. There has been much written about the plight of the Native Americans in the 19th century. For this treatise purposes, I have selected information from an excerpt on the Lakota (also known as the Sioux) of South Dakota in Wikipedia. The entry explains how treaty after treaty between the Native Americans and the U.S. government were broken. Starting in 1851 under Millard Fillmore's presidency "Dakota leaders negotiated the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux and Treaty of Mendota, ceding vast amounts of land in Minnesota Territory." President Fillmore's administration persuaded the tribes to give up their lands for "money and goods" and move to a parcel of land only 20 miles wide, "centered on a 150 mile" portion of the "upper Minnesota River."

However, as the author explains, the area which had consisted of both forest and prairie were basically useless for the Native Americana "yearly cycle of farming, hunting, fishing, and gathering wild rice," because the trees were felled for farmland and "white" hunters had nearly exhausted the natural game reserves that the tribes relied on, through unrestrained hunting. Apart from food, the Dakota tribes depended on being able to hunt bison to trade for basic necessities. Shamefully, the land was also "not arable" and the people began to starve. The author sums the situation up by writing, "Losing land to new white settlers, non-payment, past broken treaties, plus food shortages and famine following crop failure led to great discontent among the Dakota people. Tension increased through the summer of 1862."

Desperate to feed their people, August 4th, 1862, under Lincoln's presidency leaders from "the northern Sisseton and Wahpeton bands" sought help from the U.S. authorities and were helped, but just eleven days later on August 15th "the southern Mdewakanton and Wahpekute Dakota" were turned away. As the author does not say which agency helped the Sisseton and Wahpeton "bands", it is difficult to assess the saviors. Even so, the author clearly identifies the agency and agent who callously refused to help the starving tribes. It was, "Indian Agent (and Minnesota State Senator) Thomas Galbraith. Demonstrating his utter contempt for the Native Americans, inexcusably his answer to their plea was blunt. "So far as I'm concerned, if they are hungry, let them eat grass or their own dung."

Obviously, Senator Galbraith's response of "let them eat grass or their own dung" incensed the "hungry" Sioux, resulting in an insurrection that quickly spread throughout the region. Let me state categorically that we do not for one second condone violence of any kind, as it added fuel to the flames, which fed the "*Shadow*." Nevertheless, in the cause of justice, it is hard to see the United States as acting in a fair manner in the treatment of the original inhabitants of the land.

It would be a fair question to ask, “Where was *Great Spirit-Mind* in all this? How could the cause for justice and equality stand by and let these atrocities happen? The simple answer is and always will be “Freewill is sacrosanct.” Divinity can only advise and guide Humanity to change the world, ultimately it is always up to us. We each have the choice of looking at both sides objectively or getting caught up in the fervor of revenge, exemplified in Abraham Lincoln. He was incensed at the injustice of slavery yet did not see the treatment of the “original owners” of America as unjust. Consequently, when white settlers started to die, he sent in the military, instead of peace makers to settle the issue. This atrocious episode is encapsulated by the author of the entry, which reports the end of hostilities:

*The final large-scale fighting took place in the Battle of Wood Lake on Sept 23, 1862... Some Dakota fighters surrendered at Camp Release on September 26. The captives included 162 mixed-bloods and 107 whites, mostly women and children... Six weeks later, 303 Sioux prisoners were convicted of murder and rape by military tribunals and sentenced to death. Some trials lasted less than 5 minutes, and the Dakotas had no one to explain the proceedings to them or to represent them. President Lincoln approved of the execution of 39 and commuted the death sentences of the others, largely due to the pleas from Bishop Henry Whipple for clemency. The 38 were executed by hanging in a single day on December 26, 1862, in Mankato. The mass execution was performed for all to see from a single scaffold platform... Before they were buried; however, a “Dr. Sheardown” supposedly removed some of the Indians’ skin. Little boxes containing the skin were sold in Mankato after the hangings... The remaining convicted Indians stayed in prison that winter. The following spring, they were transferred to Rock Island, Illinois (near Davenport, Iowa) where they were held in a prison for almost four years. By the time of their release, one third of the Indians had died of disease. The survivors were sent with their families to Nebraska...*

Unfortunately, this was only the start of the conflict with the native inhabitants of America under Lincoln’s presidency, although as I said, it was during the Civil War, so he was probably occupied with winning the war. Even so, another excerpt in the entry explains his administration’s actions following the Dakota War of 1862, which resulted in the government abolishing the reservation in Minnesota and declaring “all previous treaties with the Dakota null and void.” Even worse, the Lincoln administration authorized the systematic annihilation of the Dakota people with the unconscionable act of attaching a reward of “\$25 per scalp”, for “virtually any Dakota found free within the boundaries of the state.”

Evidently, the “warrants” applied to all of the tribes, with only one exception, “208” members of the Mdewakanton, who the government considered as “friendlies”, because they not only did not participate in the uprising, but also “helped to protect

a few white settlers in the conflict.” Ultimately, the price on their heads led to capture of between 1,300 and 1,700 Native Americans, who were detained “through the winter of 1862–1863 in a compound described as a ‘log jail’ by contemporary observers, and as a ‘concentration camp’ by some modern revisionists.” When the winter snow melted into the promise of spring, the U.S. authorities ordered the prisoners to be transferred to the present “site of the Mall of America”, before they transferred to their final destinations, “Nebraska and South Dakota including the Crow Creek Indian Reservation on the Missouri River on May 4, 1863.” The author ends this sad tale by stating over, “130 Dakota died in the camp and subsequent removal.”

Alas, the plight of the Native Americans did not stop with the mass removal from their lands. The systematic genocide of the former caretakers of America continued for several more decades. This was such a far cry from the friendly Native Americans, which Americans honor every “Thanksgiving” for saving the first Pilgrims from starvation, it made me wonder what happened. How did a president who believed that everyone was equal, allow such a travesty? As I said, the fact that these atrocities took place during the Civil War means President Lincoln’s attention was elsewhere. Plus, it was not as if he could call his representatives on the phone. Unfortunately, Lincoln and I suspect most involved were caught in the energy, which was engineered by the “*Shadow*” in “his” campaign against the holders of the spiritual knowledge, the Native Americans. We will continue our examination of this shameful episode in history tomorrow. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Thomas Galbraith 1825 - 1909

According to his entry on Wikipedia, Thomas J. Galbraith born October 3rd, 1825, was an American politician, who in 1857 “signed the Republican version of the Minnesota State Constitution. Galbraith served in the Minnesota Territorial House of Representatives in 1856. He then served the 18th district in the Minnesota State Senate in 1861, living in Scott County at the time. In 1862, Galbraith worked as an Indian agent for the Bureau of Indian Affairs at the Lower Sioux Agency, succeeding Joseph R. Brown.

“On August 15, 1862, he was involved in a confrontation with Mdewakanton tribesmen and his trading partner Andrew Myrick at the Lower Sioux Agency. Galbraith refused to distribute food on credit, although they were suffering hunger and the government's treaty annuity was late. It proved one of many causes of the Dakota War of 1862 that began twelve days later. Myrick, who made derogatory comments in the incident, was killed on August 18, 1862 while Galbraith managed to escape. When the hostilities were over he compiled a list of the known Minnesotans casualties both civilian and military. He died in Cheyenne, Wyoming February 3, 1909, where he was a resident for many years.”

Post February 28th

Dear friends, earlier, I said that the “*Shadow*” engineered the conflict between the gold prospectors and the Lakota Sioux to attack the holders of the spiritual consciousness. However, *Great Spirit-Mind* had a plan for America, involving Washington State, which I will explain later. If so, then why did the “*Shadow*” put so much energy into the Great Plains, why not focus on the Native American tribes of Washington State? For the record, the “*Shadow*” did not just focus on the Lakota; “he” also attacked the indigenous tribes of the Pacific Northwest and the inhabitants in the Southeast, forcibly removing the latter from their homes and forcing families to walk 1200 miles, along the infamous Trail of Tears, resulting in 15,000 deaths. According to the entry for it on Wikipedia:

The Trail of Tears was an ethnic cleansing and forced displacement of approximately 60,000 people of the "Five Civilized Tribes" between 1830 and 1850 by the United States government. As part of the Indian removal, members of the Cherokee, Muscogee (Creek), Seminole, Chickasaw, and Choctaw nations were forcibly removed from their ancestral homelands in the Southeastern United States to newly designated Indian Territory west of the Mississippi River after the passage of the Indian Removal Act in 1830. The Cherokee removal in 1838 (the last forced removal east of the Mississippi) was brought on by the discovery of gold near Dahlonega, Georgia, in 1828, resulting in the Georgia Gold Rush.

The relocated peoples suffered from exposure, disease, and starvation while en route to their newly designated Indian reserve. Thousands died from disease before reaching their destinations or shortly after. Historians have said that the event constituted a genocide, although this label has been rejected by others and remains a matter of debate.

Regarding the tribes of the Northwest, twenty years before the Lakota became embroiled in the conflict with General Custer at the Little Bighorn, the tribes of Washington were fighting for their lands in the Puget Sound War. Something I was unaware of was that Washington was also caught up with the mentality of greed, when gold was discovered in the Yukon territory of Canada during the 1890s, and Washington became the destination to gather supplies for the prospectors. I found information on this from the two pages in *Encyclopedia Britannica* on Washington and the Klondike gold rush below:

*Gold discoveries in the interior in the 1850s made Walla Walla the center of eastern Washington for a time, but these were merely a prelude to Washington's role in provisioning the gold seekers who set out for the Alaskan and Yukon strikes of the late 1890s.*

*...Gold was discovered on Aug. 17, 1896, near the confluence of the Klondike and Yukon rivers in western Yukon territory. By 1897 up to 30,000 prospectors had arrived in the newly created towns ...jumping-off points to the Canadian goldfields several hundred miles away. Many of the seekers died from malnutrition, hypothermia, or avalanches along the route. The Klondike gold rush ...essentially ended by 1899, and soon prospectors began moving on to Alaska.*

Returning to the mid-1800s, by the time General Custer marched into the Black Hills, the native tribes of Washington State were living on reservations and the consciousness of the region was secure and dormant. Unfortunately, the “*Shadow’s*” campaign against the Lakota of the Great Plains was particularly brutal, as it resulted in the near annihilation of the tribe. Again, I ask why did the “*Shadow*” focus on the Lakota Sioux? Amazingly, I learned that it concerned the Great Plains. Notwithstanding the debate of when the first peoples to settle on the Great Plains arrived, in the excerpt from the article “*An Introduction to North America’s Native People –Plains Culture Area*” on the Cabrillo College website, the author believes they arrived approximately 10,000 B.C.E:

*Other Plains hunters, such as the Cheyenne, Arapaho, Crow, & Dakota were latecomers to the Plains, abandoning their settled agricultural way of life for one of nomadic buffalo hunting and, as was the case on the southern Plains dwellers, raiding the towns of the native peoples of the Southwestern Culture Area. But long before that, the Great Plains region was home to some of the earliest settlers in North America. Archaeological evidence for the first use of the Plains dates to about 12,000 years ago when the Clovis people, broad-spectrum big game hunters of the Paleo-Indian tradition, moved onto the Plains seeking a variety of large game. They hunted gigantic mammoths, a relative of the elephant, and other large game such as the ground sloth, musk-ox, reindeer, elk, brown bear and primitive horses. The period between 1000 - 1850 A.D. witnessed the introduction of multi-family houses (semi-subterranean earth lodges) grouped into fixed villages. This new wave*

*of eastern influence & colonies had its origins in Mississippian developments. Over time, the smaller villages of earlier times were abandoned in favor of fewer but larger, more consolidated & permanent settlements, usually equipped with numerous underground storage pits. Some of these new communities were fortified for defense purposes with ditches & stockades. Farming was restricted to the alluvial bottomlands of larger rivers and although these new agricultural villagers continued to grow various local plant species, the subsistence system was improved with the introduction of advanced strains of maize & beans (possibly introduced from Mexico). When the first European fur trappers & traders moved up the Mississippi-Missouri river system, they found flourishing farming nations with rich & elaborate cultural traditions. These nations were the direct ancestors of modern Plains people - the Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara, Pawnee, Wichita, Omaha, Oto, Ponca, & Kansa.*

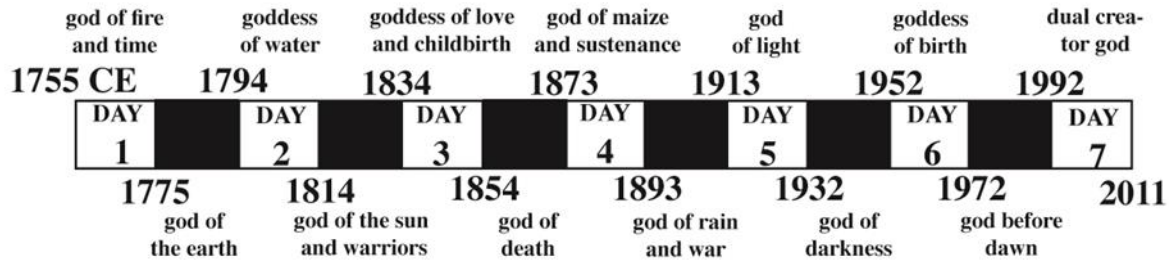
With the date for occupancy of the Great Plains being as early as 10,000 B.C.E., as I have said, I knew the area of the Great Plains was inhabited at the time of the first incarnation of The Universal Christ and Sophia. In my studies, I discovered that nearly every ancient indigenous culture possesses myths and legends surrounding a great teacher that visited from another land. The *Book of Mormon* relates a great “white” teacher visited America in ancient times. The Church of Jesus Christ and the Latter-Day Saints was founded on the belief that this visitation was Jesus Christ, immediately after the resurrection. However, the “teacher” in the *Book of Mormon* instructions preclude him as a Divine teacher, since he instructs one of the indigenous tribes to massacre the other because they are evil, therefore, I am absolutely certain that this account is not reporting a visitation of The Universal Christ.

Nonetheless, earlier in *Volume I*, I reported that according to Ms. Gale-Kumar, “Just about all of the Native American Indians have legends about a Pale Prophet or Lost White Brother who came to them thousands of years ago and brought with Him the Teachings of the Great Spirit. He taught them to love one another and often used examples from Nature to illustrate His lessons. He performed incredible miracles, one of which was to raise a huge stone in Monument Valley—actually it was half a cliff that had fallen down off a mountain. Other miracles included controlling the elements, miraculous healings, and even raising the dead.”

From the above excerpt, it certainly sounded like The Universal Christ may have visited the indigenous tribes of America in the past. If this is true, it explains why the “*Shadow*” worked so hard to influence the immigrants to America to destroy the culture of the tribes, particularly the Great Plains tribes. The Native Americans did not write things down, instead they passed knowledge from one generation to another orally. Naturally, during war, the time available to teach the younger generation the wisdom of their ancestors was extremely limited. This is why the



“*Shadow’s*” *modus operandi* was to uproot the tribes before they could pass on the wisdom. It almost worked, if it had not been for Chief Red Cloud’s longevity and his ability to pass his wisdom on.



I find it interesting to see from Carl’s chart above that 1854 to 1873 was Night 3 of the 7th Wave under the “god of death.” I cannot think of a more appropriate designation for this time in history. Another “coincidence” is that Queen Victoria seems to have reflected Day 3’s ruling deity, the “goddess of love and childbirth”, because from 1840 to 1857, she had nine children with the love of her life, Prince Albert.

Following that digression, returning to my discussion on the Native American’s role in the “*Light’s*” objective, in respect to the sacredness of the Black Hills, having already covered the events of the Gold Rush, now I want to look at the area and events from Chief Red Cloud’s perspective. I found the entry for the Black Hills very informative as it related that “Both the Sioux and Cheyenne claimed rights to the land, saying that in their culture, it was considered the axis mundi, or sacred center of the world.”

The designation “axis mundi, or sacred center of the world” surprised me. Yet on reflection I realized that geographically the Black Hills are pretty close to the center of the North American Continent. Wikipedia relates that “According to the U.S Geological Survey (which warns that “there is no generally accepted definition of a geographic center”), the center of the continent of North America is 6 miles west of Balta, (Pierce County, North Dakota) at a latitude of 48°10’ and a longitude of 100°10’. As Balta is so small, nearby Rugby calls itself the center of the continent.” The Black Hills are at latitude 44° and a longitude of between 104° and 103.° And so, I come to Chief Red Cloud; excerpts from his entry on Wikipedia provides the historical main facts for me. Apparently, he was born in 1822 near today’s North Platte, Nebraska. Growing up he learned to fight while he was young through skirmishes with the rival nearby tribes of Pawnee and Crow. As stated, he did not enter the world stage of history, so to speak, until the struggle over the Bozeman

Trail, which launched the war named for him. The entry describes Red Cloud's War, as "a series of conflicts in Wyoming and Montana territories between the Lakota Sioux and the United States Army between 1866 and 1867." It began with an event known as the "Fetterman Massacre." On this occasion, a coalition of members from the Lakota, Cheyenne, and Arapaho tribes that included the famous Crazy Horse, worked together to lure a detail of soldiers into an ambush, where 81 soldiers met their deaths. Despite it being designated as a massacre, "a peace commission" later concluded that the "Indian violence" was "provoked by the whites." This ruling led to end of hostilities and Red Cloud signing the Treaty of Fort Laramie and giving up the Lakota lands altogether.

After the War, in 1870 Red Cloud became involved in diplomacy, acting on behalf of the Native Americans with President Ulysses S. Grant, president from March 1869 to March 1877, which led to the establishment of the "Red Cloud Agency" on the Platte River the following year. Although, two years later in 1873 Grants administration sanctioned the removal of the agency to the "upper White River in northwestern Nebraska", Red Cloud did not object, but instead calmly moved his group to the new site. Since gold prospectors continued to encroach on the Sioux's lands, in the spring of 1875 Red Cloud led a delegation to Washington "in a last-ditch" appeal to President Grant to respect and "honor" the treaties and prevent the encroachment of their lands. Sadly, but predictably the delegation's pleas fell on deaf ears, but the author of his entry tells us that even though Red Cloud "was unsuccessful in finding a peaceful solution, he did not take part in the Lakota war of 1876-1877 led by (Crazy Horse) and (Sitting Bull)."

President Grant's successor, Andrew Jackson sanctioned the removal of the Red Cloud Agency "to the Missouri River" in October 1877. Then decided to move it again in 1878 "to the forks of the White River where it was renamed the Pine Ridge Reservation." Regardless of the disruption caused by the constant uprooting, according to the author, "Red Cloud became an important leader of the Lakota as they transitioned from the freedom of the plains to the confinement of the reservation system. He outlived the other major Sioux leaders of the Indian wars and died in 1909 at the age of 87 on the Pine Ridge Reservation, where he is buried."

I believe Red Cloud's own words eloquently sum up the man's contribution. Therefore, I was happy to find a transcript of his speech on the web site *Common Lit* after the Wounded Knee Massacre, of which he was apparently not present for. Because it is in the public domain, I reprint it in its entirety as it provides a glimpse into a Native American chief who lived through the near annihilation of his cultural heritage.

Red Cloud delivers the following speech after the Wounded Knee Massacre in order to shed light on the plight of the Native American peoples living on reservations. Throughout Red Cloud's life, he was a proponent of peace and in this speech, he argues that those who were killed at Wounded Knee and involved in the Ghost Dance movement were not proponents of violence against whites.

*"I will tell you the reason for the trouble. When we first made treaties with the Government, our old life and our old customs were about to end; the game on which we lived was disappearing; the whites were closing around us, and nothing remained for us but to adopt their way—the Government promised all the means necessary to make our living out of the land, and to instruct us how to do it, and with abundant food to support us until we could take care of ourselves. We looked forward with hope to the time we could be as independent as whites and have a voice in the Government. The army officers could have helped better than anyone else, but we were not left to them. An Indian Department was made with a large number of agents and other officials drawing large salaries — then came the beginning of trouble; these men took care of themselves but not of us. It was very hard to deal with the government through them — they could make more for themselves by keeping us back than by helping us forward. We did not get the means for working for our lands; the few things they gave us did little good. Our rations began to be reduced; they said we were lazy. That is false. How does any man of sense suppose that so great a number of people could get work at once unless they were once supplied with the means to work and instructors enough to teach them? Our ponies were taken away from us under the promise that they would be replaced by oxen and large horses; it was long before we saw any, and then we got very few. We tried with the men we had, but on one pretext or another, we were shifted from one place to another, or were told that such a transfer was coming. Great efforts were made to break up our customs, but nothing was done to introduce us to customs of the whites. Everything was done to break up the power of the real chiefs. Those old men really wished their people to improve, but little men, so-called chiefs were made to act as disturbers and agitators. Spotted Tail wanted the ways of the whites, but an assassin was found to remove him. This was charged to the Indians because an Indian did it, but who set on the Indian? I was abused and slandered, to weaken my influence for good. This was done by men paid by the government to teach us the ways of the whites. I have visited many other tribes and found that the same things were done among them; all was done to discourage us and nothing to encourage us. I saw men paid by the government to help us, all very busy making money for themselves, but doing nothing for us..."*

*The men who counted [the U.S. census] told all around that [we] were feasting and wasting food. Where did he see it? How could we waste what we did not have? We felt we were mocked in our misery; we had no newspaper and no one to speak for us. Our rations were again reduced. You who eat three times a day and see your children well and happy around you cannot understand what a starving Indian feels! We were faint with hunger and maddened by despair. We held our dying children and felt their little bodies tremble as their soul went out and left only a dead weight in our hands. They were not very heavy, but we were faint, and the dead weighed us down. There was no hope on earth. God seemed to have*

*forgotten. Someone had been talking of the Son of God and said He had come [a reference to the Ghost Dance movement]. The people did not know; they did not care; they snatched at hope; they screamed like crazy people to Him for mercy they caught at the promise they heard he made. The white men were frightened and called for soldiers. We begged for life and the white men thought we wanted theirs; we heard the soldiers coming. We did not fear. We hoped we could tell them our suffering and could get help. The white men told us the soldiers meant to kill us; we did not believe it but some were frightened and ran away to the Badlands. The soldiers came. They said: "don't be afraid — we come to make peace not, war." It was true; they brought us food. But the hunger-crazed who had taken fright at the soldiers' coming and went to the Badlands could not be induced to return to the horrors of reservation life. They were called Hostiles and the Government sent the army to force them back to their reservation prison."*

In the War of 1812, many Native tribes fought with the British against the Americans. The entry on Wikipedia lists the tribes and which side they fought on. Under the list of commanders for the British, is one Native American Chief, Tecumseh. His main claim to fame is his curse in 1841 on all future presidents that were elected in a year ending with zero, which became known as the "twenty-year curse" or the curse of Tecumseh. Have a great day, love always, Suzzan.



Oglala Lakota leader Chief Red Cloud 1822 - 1909

According to his entry on Wikipedia Red Cloud, who was born December 10th, 1822, was “a leader of the Oglala Lakota from 1865 to 1909. He was one of the most capable Native American opponents whom the United States Army faced in the western territories. He led the Lakota to defeat the United States during Red Cloud's War, establishing the Lakota as the only nation in

history to defeat the United States on American soil. The largest action of the war was the 1866 Fetterman Fight, with 81 US soldiers killed; it was the worst military defeat suffered by the US Army on the Great Plains until the Battle of the Little Bighorn 10 years later.”

“Red Cloud was born close to the forks of the Platte River, near the modern-day city of North Platte, Nebraska. His mother, Walks as She Thinks, was an Oglala Lakota and his father, Lone Man, was a Brulé Lakota leader. They came from two of the seven major Lakota divisions.

“As was traditional among the matrilineal Lakota, in which the children belonged to the mother's clan and people, Red Cloud was mentored as a boy by his maternal uncle, Old Chief Smoke (1774–1864). Old Chief Smoke played a major role in the boy's childhood, as the leader of the Bad Faces. He brought Red Cloud into the Smoke household when the boy's parents died around 1825. At a young age, Red Cloud fought against neighboring Pawnee and Crow bands, gaining much war experience.

“Red Cloud became a leader of the Lakota as they transitioned from the freedom of the plains to the confinement of the reservation system. His trip to Washington, DC, had convinced him of the number and power of European Americans, and he believed the Oglala had to seek peace.

“In around 1880, he visited (not for the first time) the paleontologist and geologist Othniel Marsh in New Haven, Connecticut. Marsh had first visited the Red Cloud Agency in 1874, alleging, among other things, that ‘the Indians suffered for want of food and other supplies because they were cheated out of annuities and beef cattle and were issued inedible pork, inferior flour, poor sugar and coffee and rotten tobacco.’

“Red Cloud continued fighting for his people, even after being forced onto the reservation. In 1887, he opposed the Dawes Act, which broke up communal tribal holdings and allocated 160-acre (65 ha) plots of land for subsistence farming to heads of families on tribal rolls. The U.S. declared additional communal tribal lands as excess and sold them to immigrant settlers. In 1889, Red Cloud opposed a treaty to sell more of the Lakota land. Due to his steadfastness, and that of Sitting Bull, government agents obtained the necessary signatures for approval only through subterfuge, such as using the signatures of children. Red Cloud negotiated strongly with Indian Agents such as Dr. Valentine McGillicuddy.

A few years before he died, Red Cloud and his wife got baptized as Christians and adopted the named John and Mary.

In 1909, Red Cloud died on Pine Ridge Reservation. At 87 years old, he outlived nearly all the other major Lakota leaders of the Indian Wars. He was buried there in a cemetery that now bears his name. In old age, he is quoted as having said, "They made us many promises, more than I can remember. But they kept but one – They promised to take our land ... and they took it."