





# ATLANTIS PAST AND TO COME



An examination  
from legendary, historical, scientific and psychic sources

**THIRD SERIES**

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The Atlanteans is a society whose members believe in the importance of individual thought. Within this framework we have a way of life, an understanding of the universe that acknowledges the existence of God as an Ultimate Thought. We encourage each person to seek expression as an individual and through this seeking we find a meaning to life, a flow of thought that sweeps aside frustrations and misunderstandings and allows us to develop spiritually, mentally and physically.

We believe in an extra sense that enables us to transcend the barriers of materialism and we offer an understanding of the occult that dispenses with many of the old traditions and presents it in an acceptable way. The inspiration that has guided us in this approach to the universe comes from an esoteric plane.

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## PART I: Introduction by JACQUELINE THORBURN

We as a Society are called The Atlanteans and Atlanteans was the name given to the inhabitants of the legendary lost continent of Atlantis.

ATLANTIS, a name that conjures forth visions of a great and fabled state that existed somewhere in what is now the Atlantic ocean. A land lost and forgotten whose stories, praises and warnings have been re-echoed by sages and teachers down the ages; rejected by the more severely orthodox schools of history, but cherished lovingly in the memories of those truer mystics and seekers after the psychic truths of the greater universe who are privileged to have wise guidance or memories of these distant times. Indeed, the idea of a mysterious Utopia has intrigued man since the dawn of history and many great minds have devoted considerable time and expense in an endeavour to probe this shrouded secret of the Earth's past! What great inner knowledge has prompted mankind to guard so jealously down the ages what the sceptic materialist would refer to as "tribal legend" ? What instinct has instructed the subconscious elements of man's imagination, since the time of Plato and even before, to "know" that this great island continent once housed a civilisation that was in advance of anything we know today?

There is an answer to all these questions, an answer that has been understood and believed by many people who have unfortunately to date been denied the opportunity to convince their more materialistic-minded brothers. However, this answer will not continue to elude the world, for its days as an enigma are numbered.

The legend of Atlantis has lived on in many forms, kept alive by the odd scientific seeker and the mystery schools of occultism, its flame rekindled from time to time by great minds such as Plato and Gladstone. Many schools of occultism owe their traditions and teachings to the priesthood of that once great land; Atlantean immigrants fleeing those "latter days" took with them a culture that aided the birth throes of the earliest known forms of civilisation in such historically acknowledged places as Sumeria, Egypt and even our own country.

Famous orders such as the Essenes, where Jesus himself studied (page 5) occultism, claimed to have learned their knowledge of healing, astrology, cosmic law etc. from books that dated back to before the time of Noah. In his book *Secrets of the Dead Sea Scrolls* Dr. Hugh

Schonfield refers to the existence of a work whose origin is unknown but which has been attributed to such characters as Asaph the physician, Ben Berechiah the astronomer and many other doctors of Jewish antiquity. He quotes from the *Book of Jubilees* (Dead Sea Scrolls): "And we explained from Noah all the medicines of their diseases, together with their seductions, how he might heal them with herbs of the earth, and Noah wrote down all things in a book as we instructed him concerning every kind of medicine (x 12-13). All that Noah wrote he gave to Shem (x 14) and in due course the ancient books were handed on from Jacob to Levi. And he gave all his books and the books of his fathers to Levi his son that he might preserve them and renew them for his children until this day. Thus is explained how the Chasidim, and so the Essenes, came to be in possession of works attributed to the ancestors of the race, by knowledge of which they could heal the sick and predict the future." Schonfield goes on to give further instances from the books of Enoch and the writings of historian Josephus and astronomer Andronicus Cyrrestes, confirming the pre-flood antiquity of the occult arts learned and practised by the Essenic Order.

The subject of Atlantis is deserving of consideration from many angles, including the occult dealing with information received through inspirational or trance sources and the more factual aspects involving such things as geological and archaeological evidence, historical considerations and support from authenticated documentations of early writers and historians. Until recently the "proof" offered by supporting archaeologists and students of Atlantology was both debatable and too fragmentary to deserve serious consideration by orthodoxy, but Russian scientists have recently laid claim to possessing irrefutable evidence for the existence of the lost continent, although these claims at present exist as statements only as their authorities do not appear disposed to release details of their finds to the general public.

May we pause now for one moment and consider the Atlantis that many of us remember; when I say "us" I do not simply mean this society, but the many who have either been instructed in the past glories that once shone upon this planet through the great Atlantean civilisation, or more so those of us who "know" deep down within our heart of hearts that our affinity with Atlantis is more than a wish for romanticism, it is an ever-increasing reality.



Atlantis, the great island continent, flourished many thousands of years ago, but even those who acknowledge this do not always agree amongst themselves as to when the final catastrophe occurred that changed and temporarily halted the evolution of this planet, or even as to the nature and cause of this cataclysm.

Fleeing from the terrible disaster they knew was to overtake (page 6) their homeland, many of the Atlantean emigrants came to a land known to them as Khemu that was a "colony". or "offshoot" of Mu the motherland, a great continent that was partly destroyed- earlier still in the Earth's history. This land is now known to us as Egypt and it was those early Atlantean settlers who sowed the seeds that were to be ripened by Ra to bear the fruit of its future dynastic greatness.

There is one factor which is nearly always forgotten when surveying both the position of Atlantis and the world in pre-dynastic. Egyptian times. It did *not* occupy the same position in the solar system that it occupies today, nor did it lie at the same angle in relation to the Sun and other planets, for the poles lay approximately where the equator is and *vice versa*. So Atlantis, if measured in accordance with the land masses we know today, would lie somewhere between England, parts of France and northern Spain on one hand and North America and Canada on the other. The British Isles would be in the equivalent of the "southern hemisphere" and would enjoy a climate somewhat similar to that of South Africa.

The northern zone of Atlantis was therefore the warmest, the central zone enjoyed a "south sea" climate, while the south was somewhat cooler. Another point to be remembered is that the land masses we see when we look at our globes or atlases today bear very little resemblance to the picture of the Earth's surface that the early Atlanteans would have seen when viewing their maps and- plans.

There have been many theories as to what caused the final sinking of Atlantis. These have ranged from the "wrath of the gods" to "gas belts from the bowels of the Earth", but here is an explanation which is ably backed by writers and students of the calibre of Bellamy, Hoerbiger, Saurat and Sykes.

The Atlanteans did not see a moon in their skies at night, for the simple reason that in those days this planet did not have a satellite. There was, however, a planet in the solar system that was referred to by the name of Luna or Lucifer. It received the latter name from the Atlantean astronomers because of its great brilliance, as the name means "giver of light".

A year in those days was shorter than it is today, but as those "years" passed the planet Lucifer grew brighter and brighter. Perhaps an observing physicist of today would say that there were certain nuclear reactions on its surface, but it is of little consequence how we express ourselves if the meaning is the same. When a planet decreases in size, either through a shrinking reaction on its surface, or gradual disintegration, its magnetic balance in relation to the rest of the solar system is disturbed and it is likely to leave its accustomed orbital course and spiral through the solar system, being drawn by the powerful pull of the Sun. Should it pass in close proximity to another planet, close enough in fact to be within the other planet's gravitational pull, then the more powerful planet (page 7) will "capture" it as a moon. A clue to this story can be found in the works of the Roman writer Varro who reported that, before the flood, the evening star changed its colour, shape and size.

And so Lucifer slipped away from its own course and down through the solar system; a fearsome, flaming sight, coming nearer and nearer to Earth, its fiery tail glowing behind like some terrible dragon. It takes little imagination to guess the imprint such a manifestation would leave on the minds of the more primitive peoples of that time. Indeed, its story is re-echoed in the myths and legends of all lands. As it passed the orbit of Earth it was drawn in and the subsequent upheavals produced such phenomena as falling meteorites, volcanic eruptions and black rain. The orbit of Earth was badly affected for the pull from the captive capsized it completely, causing a reversal of poles and equator and a new position in relation to the Sun.

Thus sank the old Atlantis, leaving nothing but a muddy passage for the mariners and a memory which was to become a myth for many centuries to follow.

The greatest effect of this cataclysm on planet Earth was undoubtedly the evolutionary retrogression inflicted on all forms of life on its surface. Although a few Atlanteans survived, their influence and culture was soon swallowed up and the painful process of spiritual

enlightenment had to begin all over again. The occult reasons for the sinking of Atlantis will be dealt with in detail in the chapter by Helio-Arcanophus. (page 8)

## PART II: Atlantis - Fact or Legend? by STEPHEN TAYLOR

Ignoring all considerations of psychic phenomena, extra-sensory perception and anything covered by the term "occult", is there any evidence that a large area of land once existed in the central Atlantic to the west of Gibraltar? Is there anything of a material nature to suggest that the story of Atlantis is more than a hazy, albeit romantic legend?

Our investigation might well begin with an examination of such ancient writings as are still extant and readily verifiable. One of the later writers was Proclus, who lived in Athens between 411 and 485 A.D. In one of his scripts he quoted an earlier author -- whom he most regrettably neglects to name - as referring to islands in the sea beyond Gibraltar. He (the anonymous writer) said that the inhabitants of these islands had a tradition that a much larger island had once existed in the area.

At first glance one would conclude that Proclus was writing about Plato, who had lived some 800 years previously. Nevertheless there are reasons why this is unlikely. Proclus was a prominent member of the Neoplatonist school, whose avowed object was to integrate the earlier Greek philosophies into a more modern system of thought. It follows that Proclus would have been familiar with the works of Plato and would hardly have attributed anything from that source to -an author either unknown or too unimportant to be mentioned. In any case Plato did not say anything about these small islands which sound remarkably like the Azores.

Before coming to Plato, one should note the Roman writer Marcellus who records an almost identical story, though he is a little more specific and writes of seven islands. There are in fact nine islands of the Azores, but two of them are a hundred miles or more to the north-west of the main group and could have been overlooked by whoever may have supplied Marcellus with his information. Quite independently, an Arabian geographer named Idrisi, who lived in the 11th century, said that the Azores had once contained large cities and there was a tradition to the effect that the population of the islands had been greatly reduced by civil war. Thus we have two versions of what must have been one original (page 9) story retailed (*sic*) by writers separated by 900 years and something like 2,000 miles.

Now let us turn to the most prolific source of Atlantean history - Plato himself. In his dialogue entitled Timaeus he speaks of an island west of Gibraltar (or, in his phraseology, the Pillars of Hercules) that was “bigger than both Libya and all Asia together”. We must remember that Plato had no conception of the real size of Asia and was referring only to Asia Minor. This island, he continued, “afforded an easy passage to other neighbouring islands and it was likewise easy to pass from these islands to all the continents which border this Atlantic sea”.

Plato certainly knew of Europe and Africa; he might have heard vague stories of India and China, but he could have known nothing at all about North and South America. Assuming for a moment that the island bigger than Libya and Asia was a figment of his imagination, it would be very remarkable if he also imagined still more distant lands that do in fact exist. Surely Plato's unmistakable reference to the Americas is very powerful evidence that the large island was also genuine.

In another dialogue, the Critias, Plato gives further details. He says the Atlanteans “had likewise everything provided for them which both in a city and every other place is sought after as useful for the purpose of life. And they were supplied indeed with many things—from foreign countries on account of their extensive empire, but this island afforded them the greater part of everything of which they stood in need. In the first place the island supplied them with such things as are dug out of mines in a solid state, and with such as are melted, and orichalcum, which is now but seldom mentioned but which was much celebrated, was dug out of the earth in many parts of the island and was considered as the most honourable of all metals except gold. Whatever, too, the woods afforded for builders the island produced in abundance. There were likewise sufficient pastures for tame and savage animals, together with a prodigious number of elephants. For there were pastures for all animals such as are fed in lakes and rivers, on mountains and in plains.”

Let us examine two of the foregoing statements in a little more detail, beginning with orichalcum. Clearly this was a metal and from other sources we know that it was said to be of a reddish colour. The name could mean either “mountain copper” or “gold-coloured alloy”, depending on whether one gives it a Greek or Latin derivation. It may well have been an alloy, because an elemental metal found nowhere else on the planet than in a land now

sub-merged is not conceivable. There is no room in the atomic weights table for any such substance, either in Atlantis or anywhere else. What is possible, however, is that Plato was wrong in speaking of orichalcum and gold as different metals. Orichalcum could have been gold of a reddish colour, as this metal can and does vary in colour. Australian gold, for example, is lighter and more yellow than African. (page 10)

Now let us turn to the "prodigious number of elephants". There is nothing manifestly impossible in this, as the elephant tribe has had a more or less worldwide distribution over the ages. They are not naturally the entirely tropical animals that the spread of deserts and the encroachments of mankind have made them today.

Returning to Plato, how could he have known all this when his area of travel was confined to the Mediterranean littoral. He said that the information came from one Solon who had lived some two hundred years before Plato's time. Solon was a man of considerable importance, an Archon, or elected dictator, of Athens. He had travelled widely in the then known world and had had lengthy interviews with the priests at the temple in Sais, a town on the Nile about ninety miles north of Cairo.

The priests of Sais told Solon in effect that the Greeks knew nothing about ancient history and they enlightened him. They told him the story of Atlantis and Plato's account is based on what Solon was told. But how reliable is all this?

Remember that Plato was a very prominent man in his day and so was Solon. If Plato had invented a completely false story about Solon he stood every chance of being found out to his discredit. A present-day parallel would be to imagine a popular current historian inventing some unheard-of adventure of Shakespeare and attempting to convince a television audience that it was fact. He would know better than to attempt it.

Moreover; we know from other sources than Plato that Solon did indeed spend some time in Egypt and, as Sais is not far inland, it would have been possible for him to go there. There is one further piece of evidence, though its deep significance is usually overlooked. The Sais priests are supposed to have told Solon that "twice the Sun has risen where it now sets and set (*sic*) where it now rises".

A catastrophe like the sinking of Atlantis would, one imagines, leave traces in folklore - and it appears to have done so. All along the western coasts of Europe there are legends of a vanished land beyond the horizon. The Greeks located the Hesperides, the Islands of the Blessed, somewhere in the Atlantic. In Brittany there are stories of the lost land of Ys and these are exactly paralleled by the Cornish legend of Lyonesse, the sunken land said to have extended from Land's End to the Scillies. Further north, in Ireland and Gaelic Scotland, the same lost land appears as Hy-Brasil and Tir-nan-Og, the Land of the Ever Young.

On the other side of the Atlantic one finds similar legends, but now the vanished land lies to the east. The natives of Guatemala believe that their ancestors migrated from an area to the east inhabited by both black and white races who lived peaceably together and spoke one language. Some came to Central America and others went to unspecified destinations further east, after which their language became altered.

Now let us look at the Old Testament: Genesis XI. "And the (page 11) whole earth was of one language and one speech. And it came to pass as they journeyed to the east that they found a plain in the land of Shinar and they dwelt there." Verses 6 and 7 read: "And the Lord said, behold the people is one and they have all one language, and this they begin to do, and now nothing will be restrained from them which they have imagined to do. Go to, let us go down and confound their language that they may not understand one another's speech."

If these are not two versions of the same story, then we must accept a coincidence that is beyond reasonable credibility. And we have not yet finished with folklore similarities.

All around the Atlantic there are legends of a catastrophic flood, of which the Genesis flood is the most widely known. We find that Noah has his Mexican counterpart, whose name was Quetzalcoatl, the supposed founder of Mexican civilisation. He is said to have arrived by sea, having survived some vast natural cataclysm. One account describes him as a white man with a flowing beard; very remarkable; because the one thing all American native races have in common is an inability to grow beards. Allowing for differences between eastern and western metaphor, the resemblance between Quetzalcoatl and Noah is certainly striking. Surely not another incredible coincidence?

Nor can it be a matter of coincidence that people separated by a mighty ocean should possess so much in common, of which much is identical, at a period when the crossing of that ocean would appear to have been impossible. Moreover, many archaeologists are of the opinion that much that is called Egyptian originated elsewhere and reached Egypt from a *westerly* direction.

Ancient religious beliefs show a similarity in many respects, which would appear to indicate a common origin; for example, Brochica, the hero of the Chibcha Indians of Colombia, carrying the world on his shoulders, is surely a variation of the Atlas myth of the ancient Greeks.

Before leaving Mexico let us look at the pyramids of Yucatan in the south of the country; the home of the Mayas. These pyramids are not quite like those of Egypt. They are flat-topped, whereas the Egyptian are pointed. One cannot avoid the conclusion that they are variants of the same architecture, built by people of common origin who had been out of touch with one another for a very long time.

Not long enough, however, for the relationship between their legends to become totally obscured. For example, the Mexican story of Quetzalcoatl's lost land did not confine itself to one catastrophe; there are said to have been several over a lengthy period. Now let us go back to Egypt and the story of the Sun's odd behaviour, as related to Solon by the priests of Sais.

The Earth, as we all know, makes one revolution in twenty-four hours and, as its circumference is 25,000 miles, we can show that (page 12) any place on the equator is moving at a little more than 1,000 miles per hour. This is really very slow; one revolution each day is only half as fast as the hour hand of a watch, but because of the Earth's size and mass it has a great deal of inertia even at this slow speed.

Now inertia does not mean immobility; it means resistance to change. Imagine, then, that some force tilts the Earth's axis through 90 degrees. What kind of force? Clearly not an internal one; therefore it must be the gravitational attraction of some external body, possibly a large comet, possibly a planet running amok - but we are not concerned with the cause of such an axis tilt, only with its effect.



Because of the Earth's inertia it would still keep turning, but now its plane of rotation would be at right angles to the previous one. Whatever might have happened to the axis the orbit round the Sun would not be affected. But the Earth has a semi-liquid interior, so the gravitational attraction of the Sun would pull the treacle-like central mass to one side, the side nearer to the Sun.

This would have a braking effect, with the result that the Earth would begin to roll round the Sun in a new direction. The old axis motion would still be there, so the planet would be spinning in two directions at once. These two motions would be at right angles one to the other and the time would come when both were of equal speed. After this the earlier movement would diminish and finally cease, but before this happened the two opposed movements of more or less equal velocity would produce an odd effect. They would cause a reversal of the apparent motion of the Sun, making it set where it had previously risen and rise where it had previously set.

This, according to the priests of Sais, had happened twice. The Mexican chroniclers, who had never heard of Sais, wrote of a series of catastrophes. Is this yet a third, even more incredible coincidence? Such violent disturbance of the Earth's axis would be more than sufficient to account for the submersion of large land masses. What evidence is there that such upheavals have in fact taken place in the past?

It is quite well known that corpses of mammoths have been found in the frozen tundras of Siberia. They are perfectly preserved, as though they had been kept in a gigantic refrigerator as, indeed, they have. Now, an animal of the elephant tribe would need to eat enormous quantities of vegetation. Today there would not be enough vegetation in northern Siberia to feed even a baby elephant. Therefore there has been a very considerable change in the climate of this region.

It is not the skeleton of the mammoth that is found; it is the complete beast, perfectly intact. Something killed those animals and then froze them solid in a matter of days, before decomposition could set in. The only reasonable explanation is a rapid axis tilt that caused the sea to spill out of the ocean beds and flow over land areas in the form of a worldwide tidal wave. At the same time the (page 13 ) temperate lands over which these elephants

roamed suddenly became polar because the position of every place on the Earth's surface had altered in relation to the Sun. The mammoths were first drowned and then frozen.

We have further proof that colossal changes of climate have occurred in the past. There is coal in both the Arctic and Antarctic regions. Since coal is formed from tropical vegetation it would be manifestly impossible for it to occur in territory too cold to support plant life. Nor is this the sole evidence of such climatic change. In southern India there are rocks bearing scars made by moving glaciers; this must mean that southern India was once near the south pole, or rather that the south pole was once near southern India.

The only alternative is the continental drift theory, which may well be no more than an implausible attempt to explain facts for which scientific orthodoxy offers no explanation. Advocates of this theory rely very largely on the observed fact that residual magnetism in certain rocks runs east and west instead of north and south. Therefore they maintain that the rocks have changed their position; in other words, they have drifted. They do not suggest a rather obvious possibility that a change of the Earth's axis would have altered the direction of planetary magnetic currents in relation to the rocks. This would mean that the magnetism now running east and west was running in a different direction before the tilt.

But let us leave history and legend for the moment and look at some other stories that tend to confirm the former existence of a large land mass in the Atlantic. There are two of quite recent date.

In 1898 a cable was being laid from Brest to Cape Cod when a strand broke about 500 miles north of the Azores, at a depth of about 1,700 fathoms. In an attempt to fish up the broken strand the grappling irons brought to the surface soil and broken pieces of rock which microscopic examination showed to consist of lava. Moreover, the crystalline structure of this lava showed that it had congealed under *atmospheric* conditions. The volcano that ejected this lava must have been well above the surface of the ocean at the time of eruption because the cooling had taken place on land, for the lava had solidified in air, not under

water. From the known rate of decomposition of such lava it was established that it had been erupted within the last 15,000 years.<sup>1</sup>

Some years later a hydrographic research expedition brought up rock samples from a trial boring in mid-Atlantic, where the ocean is strangely shallow. The samples were analysed and found to contain diatom shells. The diatom is a minute animal that lives only in fresh water; thus the inescapable conclusion is that the diatoms had lived in an inland fresh water lake.

More recently, in 1941, a ferry pilot was flying a lease-lend bomber from Brazil to Dakar, West Africa. As he neared St. Paul's Rocks in the Atlantic the setting sun shone almost parallel with the sea. A shaft of light lit up a sea-bed ridge 500 feet below the surface (page 14) and the pilot looked for U-boats, but instead he saw the walls of ruined buildings on the ocean floor. This was among several interesting snippets of evidence presented in a recent illustrated feature on the subject of Atlantis by Egerton Sykes in one of the more popular "dailies".

That great movement has taken place in the bed of the Atlantic, and *is still taking place*, none can doubt. In August 1923 a vessel was sent out to search for a lost cable that had been laid about twenty-five years before. Soundings taken at the exact spot revealed that the bed of the ocean had risen nearly two-and-a-quarter miles during that short period.

The existence of a ridge down the centre of the Atlantic ocean has now been truly established and maps of this can be obtained from such reputable journals as the *National Geographical Magazine*. Evidence of volcanic disturbances on a very large scale is now available.

Biological evidence also supports the Atlantean theory.- For instance, the monk seal remains close to land and does not frequent the open sea. e species is found in the Mediterranean, the other in the West Indies, the two separated by the thousands of miles of the broad .Atlantic in which neither is known to exist. The wide range separating these marine animals

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<sup>1</sup> See In Quest of Lost Atlantis 1934 Richard Clavering Source: Current History (1916-1940), Vol. 39, No. 4 (JANUARY 1934), pp. 439-444  
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would appear to indicate that their ancestors followed a coastline that has to a great extent ceased to exist. Certain ants found in the Azores are native also to America. Similarly, many of the moths and butterflies in the Canary Islands are identical with those of America. Earthworms found in Europe and North Africa are identical with those in the islands of the Atlantic, yet ants, moths, butterflies and earthworms could not possibly navigate the Atlantic. The only alternative seems to be the former existence of a land mass where now only sea exists.

Anthropology is equally suggestive of there having been land fit for human habitation in the Atlantic. Archaeologists are aware that parts of Europe were visited by a migrant race, which science has named Cro-Magnon, many thousands of years ago. This name was given to the skeletons of this race as they were found in a cave near the hamlet of Cro-Magnon in France. The average height of these people was well over 6 ft. Their shoulders were broad and their arms short by comparison with their legs, a fact indicative of high racial development far removed from the semi-anthropoid remains of other discoveries dating from that period. Burial places of these people indicate a high standard of art and culture in more senses than one. The walls and caverns are adorned with drawings, paintings and bas-reliefs of human and animal forms executed with regard for correct proportion and allied with such a grace of technique and true reproduction as to indicate a highly developed aesthetic taste equal in many respects to that of modern times. People producing such works could not be classified as savages or primitive in any way. Evidences of this Cro-Magnon industry (page 15) have not been met with in central or eastern Europe but only in western parts of the continent; it must have appeared when the rest of the land was inhabited by people hardly removed from semi-anthropoids, what we would know as Neanderthal man. Such a high order of evolution as Cro-Magnon man could not have developed in a few centuries and was doubtless the outcome of thousands of years of progressive evolution - somewhere!

Two other evidential features for the hypothesis that these people came from a continent or land mass in the Atlantic ocean occur in the Basque language, which has no linguistic affinities with any other European tongue, although it strongly resembles in grammatical structure the aboriginal tongues of the vast American continent. Secondly, the similarity

between the Cro-Magnon skulls in Europe and the prehistoric skulls in Lagoa Santa in Brazil suggest an identity of type.

Do we find any other obvious but strangely overlooked references to Atlantis? Almost certainly we do, in both the Old and New Testaments. We have already observed the striking parallel between the Tower of Babel and the Guatemalan legends; now let us have another look at Genesis. Chapter VI, Verse 4 begins "There were giants in those days ...". No one has yet found abnormally large fossilised human skeletons; perhaps the reference to giants is a folk-memory of intellectual giants; in other words, the vaguely-remembered civilisation of Atlantis; indeed this is borne out by the conclusion of the same verse, which describes the giants as "mighty men which were of old; men of renown".

From Genesis let us go to the Apocalypse. Revelation XVI, 18-20 reads: "And there were voices and thunders and lightnings, and there was a great earthquake such as was not since men were upon the earth, so mighty an earthquake and so great. And the great city was divided into three parts, and the cities of the nations fell, and great Babylon came in remembrance before God, to give unto her the cup of the wine of the fierceness of his wrath. And every island fled away, and the mountains were not found."

A little further on, in Chapter XVIII, we find: "For in one hour so great riches is come to naught. And every shipmaster and all the company in ships and sailors and as many as trade by sea stood afar off."

Note the repeated references to islands and ships. Why should this be if it were the historical Babylon the writer had in mind? Babylon was 250 miles from the sea and most of its inhabitants could never have seen a ship or an island. We are so accustomed to believing that the Apocalypse refers to future events and that places it mentions must necessarily be in the Middle East that we ignore other possibilities. But could anyone imagine a more graphic description of the Atlantean holocaust?

In the late 19th century an author named Scott-Elliot claimed that Atlantis had once extended over a vast area that included the (page 16) northern part of Britain. There is no geographical confirmation of this, but there are a few philological indications that the story may not be entirely without foundation. There is, for example, a curious similarity between

some British and Egyptian place names, particularly in the West Country. There is a church in Devon dedicated to St. Nectan, who is unknown to hagiology. Yet “Nee-Tan” meant “property of Osiris” in the early Egyptian language. A Devonian legend says that Nectan was buried near Ilfracombe after he had been decapitated, One notes the curious resemblance to the murder and dismemberment of Osiris by Set.

Yet there is little or no likelihood that Britain was even an Egyptian colony. This would not preclude a possibility that the Egyptians were one race of Atlantean origin and some forgotten inhabitants of Britain were another. Indeed, if Atlantis existed - and there are many reasons for believing that it did -- then it must have left traces in many widely scattered areas. Many of these might well be plain for all to see if orthodox science had not blunted people's sensibilities.

It has recently become popular to believe that the sunken island of Santorin in the Aegean was Atlantis. This land perished in upheavals that took place around the year 1400 B.C.. But the size of this island and the details available from scientists regarding its probable history hardly fit with Plato's descriptions, as Andrew Tomas so ably illustrates in his book *Atlantis - from Legend to Discovery*. A wealth of literature is beginning to appear on the market on this subject, so in the not too distant future the sort of proof demanded by the more conservative in the fields of science will no doubt be published to the satisfaction of all concerned. (page 17)

## PART III: A Psychic Picture by HELIO-ARCANOPHUS

Guide and Founder of The Atlanteans

Many thousands of years have elapsed since the final sinking of the island continent of Atlantis and many assumptions have been made regarding the approximate date of this event. Taking into account all chronological adjustments, Atlantis took its last look at the Sun about 5,000 B.C., a date which corresponds roughly with the beginning of the early Atlantean/Egyptian civilisation. Atlantean emigrants had landed in Egypt (which was then known as Khemu) prior to the final catastrophe and had sown the early seeds. When they were joined by those Atlanteans who left their land around the time of the great flood the corner stone of dynastic Egypt was finally laid.

The catastrophe which brought about the sinking of Atlantis was caused by the capture of the planet Lucifer into the gravitational field of the Earth, making it the Moon you see today. There was a complete tilt of the Earth's axis causing many lands to rise and many to sink. The poles appeared where the equator had been and land which had been warm became cold and *vice versa*. People are inclined to forget when endeavouring to assess the exact position of Atlantis that the continent lay in the southern zone of the Earth, as did the country now known as England, for such was the angle of the Earth's axis in those days. As we see the globe today the northern part of the Atlantean land mass would lie approximately between England and Canada - much farther to the north than is usually supposed - and your islands would face direct west to the old capital. Only the most southern mountain tips would equate with the recognised position of the continent according to many schools of belief.

How long did this fabulous civilisation last? Approximately 10,000 years, reckoning years as we know them today, for years were shorter before the capture of the Moon. I mention this in case people point out that, according to early time-keeping implements, the years were shorter in those days. Pictures of the signs of the zodiac and planets found in ancient temples depict a reversal of the heavens, which has puzzled many seekers.

However, to put the story of Atlantis into its proper (page 18) perspective, we must go back still further into the mists of time and discover how it all started.

I think that most of you know how the Earth planet came into existence; your scientists have explained its early days as a hot, volcanic sphere, its cooling and gradual change of face. This process took millions of years during which the evolutionary cycles of the planet came and went. Finally we come to the stage where "primitive" man made his appearance.

The first land mass-which "man" inhabited we shall call "Mu", or the motherland. In the last century it was given the name of "Lemuria" by a British scientist, after the lemurs. Mu occupied a large portion of the globe stretching from the Middle-East to China and it embraced other lands reaching far into what you now call the Pacific ocean. However, many continents that you recognise today were then under water, so there was not a preponderance of land. The world bore no resemblance whatsoever to the picture you now see on your maps, for there were not the small individual land masses.

I do not intend to go into the details of how man arrived or originated on this planet as it is adequately covered in other-books of my teachings, but it was the coming of spirits of different forms of evolution and their entry into the lesser evolved bodies that gave rise to the first Adamic myth. The entities that caused these first mutations were not, however, as evolved as the Venusian spirits that came later to found the Atlantean civilisation. - The name Adam is taken from the letters Adm, which stand for "first of man", or "father of men".

These early "men" banded together into tribes that rapidly increased in numbers; the tribes came together and gradually the first community was formed. Although these people possessed the gift of freewill their evolutionary progress was slow and it took many thousands of years for the necessary mutations to take real effect.

The continent of Mu flourished for many thousands of years and during this period certain of the inhabitants advanced considerably more than others. These people built many edifices and cities - the remains can be seen in parts of South America today - that were thrown up many thousands of feet at the time of the first cataclysm. China, Tibet and pre-dynastic Egypt were Mu-an; Polynesian culture is yet another hallmark of the first "civilisation" and the monolithic edifices on Easter Island (once part of Mu) stand like sentinels guarding the secrets of an age, lost and past, to which they belonged.



The gulf between the more advanced and lesser evolved Mu-ans grew as time progressed. Many of the latter led very bestial existences and when the catastrophes occurred it was the most degenerate parts of Mu which were dashed beneath the foaming waves and boiling lava. All cataclysmic happenings of the type that affect the (page 19) structure of the planet and the rise and fall of continents are caused by magnetic adjustments between the Earth and other planets in the solar system. It was a movement between the relationship of Earth and Saturn that brought about this particular upheaval.

After a period of years had elapsed the evolution of the world was due to take a step forward, for it had been at a standstill for some time and the external cosmic happenings that caused the Earth's axis to tilt served to aid these spiritual movements. This was the first "ice age", or reversion of poles and equator, to occur during the planet's habitation by man, although there had been several in the earlier history of the planet.

The main civilisation of Mu existed prior to the rise of the Atlantean era and its destruction made way for a civilisation the equal of which has never been known since.

Shortly before the continent of Mu was due to be affected by cataclysms certain highly evolved spirits incarnated into Mu-an bodies. As these bodies grew to adulthood the wisdom of their spirits commenced to manifest and they found they were considerably more advanced in understanding than those around them. The continent we call Atlantis was also part of Mu and it was to this section of land that the aforementioned evolved people made their way. As they advanced in life they recognised each other and banded together. They saw that things were not as they should be, so they decided to set up a community of their own in a part of the land that was uninhabited. Of course, those parts of any land that are rich and healthy are not usually left untenanted, even by man as he was in those days, and the piece of land, or peninsula, upon which the early Atlanteans settled was damp, cold and unfriendly.

There are many people who will ask whence these so-called evolved spirits came. They came from another planet, the planet you would know as Venus and before that from another solar system. They had experienced much and were therefore wiser and more

advanced spiritually than those spirits that had only experienced on the planet Earth. The earlier spirits that came to Mu at the commencement of its cycle were *not* Venusian.

The story of Adam and Eve has caused much confusion amongst students of ancient works for there are parallel myths in the ancient records of many countries and civilisations. One could, of course, say that the “Adam and Eve” situation occurred twice in the history of your world; firstly in Mu and, secondly, when the spiritual leaders from other stars and planets founded the Atlantean civilisation. Stories and legends of this nature can usually be interpreted on many levels and the “Garden of Eden” with its tale of temptation and “fall” is a prize example. What we are really being told is that man as an entity gained self-knowledge or self-awareness at a certain stage in the evolutionary cycle. He became, as it were, aware of his freewill, his ability to choose between the forward directional impulses of cosmic law and the opposite path of chaos. This is (page 20) again a subject that I have covered in some detail elsewhere in my teachings.

It was shortly after the early Atlanteans had settled upon this rather unfriendly piece of land and were trying bravely to make the best of a bad job that a giant catastrophe occurred, causing the face of the earth to change yet again. The magnetic balance between the planets in the solar system was disturbed. The results were terrifying; a whole portion of a continent sank beneath what you now know as the Pacific ocean, the remaining land masses were split into smaller continents and the portion of land that the new Atlanteans had settled upon - joined to the mainland roughly where you would place Greenland today - broke away from the main land mass. Due to the new position of the planet Earth in relation to the Sun, climatic conditions throughout the world were changed; these first Atlanteans found they had acquired a bright, sunny land in exchange for the damp, marshy one, although, of course, the three zones of Atlantis differed according to their position in relation to what was then the equator.

From that time forward the Atlanteans started to build their continent in earnest. They called it “Atlantis” which, which when esoterically translated, means “the land of the free spirit that holds the evolution of the Earth upon its shoulders”.

In the early days of man's existence on Earth the upheavals that were experienced were far more violent than the volcanic eruptions and earthquakes you know today. A whole mountain could disappear overnight or a river change its course: such happenings were not considered "out of the ordinary" by the people who witnessed them. At the time of the first great upheaval many lands were thrown so high that cities appeared later to have been built upon the tops of mountains and in the most impossible positions, when in fact they were originally built in lowlands and pushed up by gigantic upheavals. There are examples of this in South America and the Tibetans tell us that their country was once washed by the waves of a great ocean. Geological proof of this is to be found in rock strata revealing sea shells etc.. Earth, like the other planets in the solar system is held in a magnetic balance and if something occurs to upset that balance there can be many strange results. I mention this first catastrophe so that you can distinguish it from the later one that caused the sinking Atlantis.

Let us visit Atlantis at the height of its glory: a true Garden of Eden if ever there was one, a perfect state of existence for men in Earth bodies. How did they live? What sort of government did they have? These people, who were more advanced than the people of today, knew many secrets of science and occultism that have been lost to man down the centuries. Man misused such powers once before and the Great Spirit of the Ultimate will not release those gifts again until man has learned to regard them with more respect than he would a toy. Perhaps that time is almost here? (page 21)

The young island continent grew gradually, steadily, drinking in the warm sunshine that blessed its fields and shores, appreciating the light and kindness shown by its benevolent supervisor, "our Lord the Sun"; as such it was known to the early Atlanteans. But did they actually worship it?

Our friends who inhabited Atlantis in those early times were monotheistic. They recognised a supreme force that they believed was responsible for and ruled over the land upon which they dwelt and all other lands, seas and skies. Today man calls this force God; our early friends interpreted it as a Father/Mother God and its physical manifestation was the great star, Sun. The Sun was there for all to see; even those whose physical eyes denied them the

sight of its magnificence were warmed by its rays. Only the priests could communicate with the spirit forms that emanated from this divine source, but the Sun was there for all.

There were many ceremonies connected with both the Father and Mother aspects of the Sun, the main one being the annual “feast of the Sun”. The Sun emblem was worn to denote office in the priesthood and, when it appeared as a winged disc worn on the forehead, it indicated that the priest or priestess had the ability to travel in spirit to higher realms.

The high priest of early Atlantis was the ruler of the state as well as of temple matters. He carried the title “Sun chief” which was handed down from the earliest times. These “chief high priests” were chosen by the elders according to the state of evolution of their spirits, which could be ascertained by the use of etheric sight. Thus no one ever attained to such a rank without the wisdom to carry the responsibility it involved. Below the chief high priest we find a system of priestly hierarchy, but one should not think of it as being anything like the religious systems known today. Candidates for the priesthood were chosen at a very early age, under occult guidance, in accordance with their evolution; the higher priests could tell whether a child would be suitable for training as, say, a sensitive or healer. The priests were also scientists, astronomers, mathematicians, doctors and people of all other professions. Six administrators worked under the direct guidance of the high priest, dealing with civic problems such as waterways, agriculture, shipping, industry etc. and each was the expert in his own field. There was no army in Atlantis and no police force, as such things were not considered necessary. Evil-doers could be detected by occult means and justice and judgment were fair and helpful.

There was a northern zone in Atlantis that was extremely warm, a temperate zone that enjoyed the type of climate you would associate with the South Sea Islands of today and a southern zone that was somewhat cooler. These zones were given names that vibrated to the atmosphere and life lived in each of them. The northern zone was called Portea, the central zone Cintrala and the southern zone Usiqua. There were cities, towns and villages throughout the (page 22) continent that were mainly circular in shape, well irrigated and beautifully kept. Colour was used profusely in both dwellings and temples.

The Atlantean continent was flat in the north and inclined to be dry although it was by no means barren. Most of the mountain ranges of the continent lay to the south and it is said that the top-most peaks coincide with the islands of the Azores; although it would be difficult to equate any existing land-masses with parts of the continent, as the topography changed so drastically at the time of the tilt, this is roughly correct.

The capital of the southern province was Kudra, while the northern province was dominated by Keriophis. Menocea was a large city in the north-east, while the nearest city to the capital itself was Mentis, to the east. The Atlantean civilisation lasted for many thousands of years and many townships sprang up and crumbled away during that time. A person who has a memory of Atlantis from an incarnation in the latter days would doubtless bring back many facets of experience that would contrast strongly with the experiences of those who were incarnate a century or so earlier; think only of how buildings, clothing and life generally has changed over the past few hundred years.

The capital of Atlantis lay on the eastern side of the central zone, some twenty-five miles from the sea. This was built on the great river Chalid and was called Chalidocean. It was sometimes known as "the city of the golden gates", a name which had an esoteric meaning. In the main square of Chalidocean were situated many great buildings such as art galleries, the houses of government and the great colleges where science and occultism were studied by the priests and student priests. There were four waterways running through this great city, three of which were canalised from the river Chalid. Outside the city itself were great storage houses where grain and other commodities were stored on the advice of the priests. The Atlanteans did not build closely as you do today, for they knew the benefit that could be obtained from leaving large spaces of ground free. The grass and plants that grew there purified the air and kept the people healthy and strong. In the centre of this fabulous city stood the great temple, complete with its blue tiled courtyard, fountains and stately pillars. Therein glistened precious and semi-precious stones of every type, some of which you would not recognise today for they were peculiar to Atlantis, such as the metal orichalcum.

Orichalcum was somewhat like a pink version of gold and was extremely beautiful. It was used much in external building, for it did not tarnish and needed little polishing to keep it

fully beautiful. Much of the jewellery worn by the priests and people was fashioned from this lovely metal, as were such household things as drinking bowls and platters. Jewels and metals did not have the value for the Atlanteans that they have for people today, for their country (page 23) abounded in them and there was no monetary system such as you know to inflate their value.

Money certainly was not the “root of all evil” in Atlantis. Each zone of the continent yielded certain natural products which the other zones lacked; for example, much metal working was done in the south, where it was cool, while the northern shores were rich in fruit. There was therefore a need for the exchange of such products and this was effected by means of barter. Also, certain portions of all things grown or manufactured were handed in to the temple and these were duly distributed to other zones, or stored according to weather conditions and other factors prevailing. By this system there was plenty for everyone and the local temple provided the *essentials* of life for all: food, clothing, accommodation, equipment and so on. The remainder of everything that was made, grown or manufactured by the people could be bartered by them privately or publicly. In the gayly coloured barter lanes one could exchange a sack of corn for a silk garment, a barrel of fish for a diamond bracelet, or household goods for sparkling jewels that the smiths set in metal over the heat of their small solar lamps. Thus people were able to obtain anything they wanted if they worked to produce the extra goods needed to make the exchange a satisfactory one. The people ate fish and bird meat, but they did not touch red meat of any type, nor did they slaughter such animals as pigs and sheep to make meals for themselves. There were no cows in Atlantis and the milk used was taken from goats.. The temple authorities, through careful storage and planning, made sure that stocks of goods would be available for all throughout the season, come famine, flood or natural disaster. Many Atlanteans were vegetarians and, although it was not compulsory for the average man to abstain from fish or bird meat, it was found that the consumption of meat increased the density of the physical body and was therefore detrimental. to psychic and spiritual work.

When a spirit passed from its physical body the body was neither buried nor cremated but disintegrated by the occultist priests by the use of certain cosmic forces. There was a ritual connected with this “dematerialization” and it is from this ancient ritual that the somewhat distorted phrases “remember, man, that thou art dust and unto dust shalt thou return” or

“ashes to ashes and dust to dust” which appear in many modern burial ceremonies originated. The original Atlantean invocation was that the spirits of the elements - air, fire, earth and water - should come forth and claim that part of the anatomy that had originated from their domain. In the language of the physicist the atomic particles were reabsorbed into the cosmos, thus supporting the interchange of matter and energy. The secret of speeding this change at will was known to the old Atlantean priests who were able to bring about a temporary change in the atomic structure of any material object by altering its rate of vibration or density.

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As the Sun rose in Atlantis the people from all walks of life proceeded about their daily duties: the healers to their patients for the day either at the temple or if necessary at their homes; the students to study their own planet and the universe; the teachers to their charges and the high priests to their seats of hearing and judgment. But what of the man in the street, you will ask, who did no esoteric work; did people go about doing the ordinary things in those days as you do today? Of course they did, although the “ordinary things” of those days differed somewhat from certain activities today with which you are all familiar. People did not work in factories although they did manufacture goods. There was far less manual work, although crops were sown and reaped in the fields as they are now. There were many trades that the individual could pursue if he were (sic) not destined to play a priestly role. There were buildings where certain types of manufacture were carried out, the energy employed being of a solar nature. Clothing was woven, houses built, farms tended and animals reared for their wool and milk. Ornaments of all types were fashioned and the skilful hands of the artists made the temples throughout the land objects of great beauty and colour. Around the coastal areas the people fished and brought their wares inland to barter. The ships sent by merchants to foreign shores returned laden with rare prizes for barter and much knowledge was acquired of the lives of other peoples all over the planet.

Although there were no such things as telephones, in many ways the old Atlanteans were more advanced than you are today. They did not have cars or television simply because they did not need them. Messages were sent telepathically from temple to temple, many of the priests could levitate themselves and there was neither the desire nor the need for speed

that there is today. There were messengers who travelled on horseback, although the horses were not quite the same animals that you know. These horse-like animals were called tarsias; they had thick bodies and short legs and were ideally suited to a race of people who did not need to hurry through their existence. All heavy work was done sonically; houses and villas were built by the use of sonic gongs tuned to the correct pitch of the substance being used. The gong was struck and, by prolonging the note and controlling the tone, huge blocks of stone could be raised or lowered without the aid of machinery or human labour. Heat and power were supplied by solar means, for our early Atlantean friends had learned how to harness the power from the Sun to provide energy and warmth for their industries and homes.

The Atlanteans understood and accepted other forms of evolution such as the animal and elemental kingdoms and treated them with complete equality and understanding.

There were other domestic animals in Atlantis in addition to the tarsia I have already mentioned. There were several types of hounds or dogs and a type of cat known as a "chata" that was (page25) slightly larger than the domestic cat you know today. The tarsia also had a cousin somewhat similar to a donkey. Larger animals from the cat family, such as the lion, were often kept as pets by occultist priests and such was the understanding between animal and man that there was no wildness displayed by any of these creatures towards their masters. The cat family are especially suited – to psychic work and as a protection against the lower astral they are invaluable.

Atlantis being a large continent many dialects were spoken, but the language on the whole was something of a cross between Latin and Spanish. Words and phrases from the old Atlantean language found their way into many of the known early languages of the Mediterranean.

There was a system of writing employed in Atlantis, portions of which found their way into Sanskrit and the early Hebrew letterings. Unlike the Muans the Atlanteans did not employ a pictorial system of recording but rather a phonetic one; in other words, certain signs were used to depict certain sounds. Great importance was attached to such things as the vibration of a name and it was the sound of the name rather than how it appeared when



written that interested these people. Names were simple in Atlantis, although a child was entitled to use the rank of its father until the time of its union. My own name - Helio-Arcanophus - has puzzled many of you. Helio means "of the Sun" and was given as a personal name to all those destined to become high priest, while the "Arcanophus" was titular; "arc" meant "high" or "advanced", when "an" was added, making arcan, high priest of matters secret or occult was indicated; while the "ophus" stood for "head", "leader", "first" or "chief". In other words, I was "high priest of the Sun", ruler of Atlantis. The period in which I lived was about 8,000 years before the continent finally sank.

The garments worn by the Atlanteans were simple and somewhat like those you would associate with classical Greece. Children wore knee-length tunics with a belt or cord at the waist and older people tended to wear clothes of varying lengths. Clothing and colour meant a great deal to the Atlanteans and within the priesthood were indicative of rank. Blue was the occult colour associated with the priesthood, all senior priests wore white garments and gold was an indication of the higher ranks. Also, certain coloured sashes or belts denoted not only the rank of the priest but also the type of esoteric work upon which he was employed. Sandals were worn by all and golden sandals were the insignia of the priesthood. The ceremonial robes of the high priest, including the great cloak of office that could be worn by none but the chief high priest himself, were of great magnificence.

The length of adult garb was determined somewhat by the type of occupation upon which people were employed: a farmer would not wear an ankle length robe although garments of such length (page 26) were always worn by the priests and could be hitched up to just below the knee when walking for any distance. When people swam in the sea for pleasure, which they did upon many occasions as they lived on an island continent, they did not wear bathing suits for they were not ashamed of their bodies as people are today. Clothing was ornamental and protective and in colder regions worn for warmth. Most people wore their hair long and in a single plait at the nape of the neck if they wished it to be out of the way. This custom is still found among the Chinese and North American Indians. Hair has much significance both for the physical body and the psychic powers; the story of Samson in the Bible has an occult meaning.

The Atlanteans were, on the whole, a fair race and certainly tall by present day standards. The people of the northern province were more red-skinned, like the earlier Egyptians or North American Indians; those who dwelt in the southern provinces were fair. But the main characteristic of the Atlantean race was that their eyes were somewhat slanted. The combination of black hair with violet eyes was common especially in the province of Cintrala. The Atlanteans were a handsome race, even by modern standards.

Following the early days of the Atlantean civilisation many evolved spirits from other planets and solar systems incarnated into Atlantean bodies and, therefore, a great majority of those spirits incarnate on Atlantis were not native to Earth. This helped to raise the general level of evolution amongst *homo sapiens* on Earth.

Women enjoyed equality with men and all people were acknowledged for the evolution of their spirit rather than for their sex, wealth or status. The equivalent of what you would know as “marriage” was called “union” in those days. One could union with the mate of one's choosing, but should this prove unfortunate at a later date the couple could go to the temple and have their union dissolved. The Atlanteans believed that the Great Spirit did not wish people to live in unhappiness for the remainder of their lives because they had made a mistake when young in Earth years. As everyone was kept by the state the problem of children born out of union did not arise, for most of the people abided strictly by temple rules and, if they did not, no one looked down upon them for making a mistake. Unwanted children could always be taken by foster mothers or fathers and the wisdom of the priests was such that they seldom erred in their occult judgments upon such matters.

The ceremony of “union” was available for those men and women who wished to live together; they would go to the temple to receive the blessing of the priests and the bracelet of union. This bracelet was worn on the left arm of both parties, in the way that a wedding-ring is worn on the finger today, for it was fashionable for everyone to wear heavy jewellery in those days. When a couple applied for the blessing of union it was the duty of the priest to advise them as to the suitability of their partnership. In many cases they were in love physically but the evolution of their spirits differed, (page 27) which meant that as soon as the physical love had subsided they would have little in common. A trained priest could always detect this and would advise the lovers accordingly. If, following a spell of “married

life”, they were unable to live in harmony they could return to the priest who would either reconcile them if it were possible, or strike off the bracelet of union if he could see no future for them together. This was, of course, the equivalent of your modern-divorce and both parties were free to pursue their lives as individuals once again. In an economic system where money was non-existent couples could take care of children other than their own without having to consider the cost; thus many older people whose own children had grown up and left them offered their services to the temple as foster parents to unwanted children.

Priests and priestesses usually unioned with each other; they could also union outside the priesthood, though this rarely happened. They had families who were brought up in the same way as all other children and it did not necessarily follow that the offspring of a priest and priestess were sufficiently evolved to follow in their parents' footsteps. As I have said, men and women were equal in Atlantis and were judged not by their physical bodies but by the evolution of their spirits. In the priesthood and government women shared equal responsibility with men, qualifying as healers, sensitives, occultists, scientists or administrators as they were best suited.

The people of Atlantis lived in dwellings of varied size and shape, from the little white stone homes of the farm workers and shepherds to the stately villas of the high priests. Those who required the help of “servants” were served for generation after generation by one particular family who lived with them as equals. The children of the cook or gardener played freely with the children of the priest and priestess and they were at liberty to share their master's table. When a child was three years of age, no matter from what station of life it came, it was presented at the temple for occult judgment. If the wise priests saw that the spirit within that body was an evolved one, then that child would be brought up and trained for whichever branch of the priesthood it was most suited. Children were educated in the temples. It was necessary for those who entered the priesthood to be sensitive and evolved and to have sufficient wisdom to understand some of the great mysteries and teachings they had to learn. Many children were chosen to train as healer priests but, fortunately, at the zenith of the Atlantean civilisation there was not much illness and most of the healers' work was concerned with accident cases.

The ordinary people lived simple lives. The average Atlantean did not go to “church” every Sunday as some people do today, but he would often spend some time at the temple where he could rest and gain enlightenment. The Atlanteans worked during the day and at other times relaxed together in groups; in their leisure time (page 28) they liked to play games and gather round and sing. Certain days of the year were feast days to commemorate events that had happened in the past, such as the founding of the civilisation; upon these days there were great festivities and dancing, including ritual dances that everyone joined in for parents taught them to their children at an early age.

From this picture one may get the idea that the Atlanteans were an ideal race; but, of course, they were not. In many respects they were up in the clouds when they should have kept one foot firmly on the ground. They were a kindly people, but not very good at dealing with the aggressive attitudes adopted by lesser evolved people in other areas of the world. Their major fault was that they were inclined to be too philosophical. Many of you may consider this to be impossible, but it is not. When a person is incarnate in an Earth body he is there to experience the physical things that only the body can know; a perfect state of living for Earth man is fifty per cent spiritual and fifty per cent. material.

Any nation or community that becomes too extreme and idealistic in its way of life will meet its end uncomfortably. The Atlanteans became so spiritual, so philosophically-minded that by the time trouble came to their shores they had no idea how to cope with it and were overwhelmed by the lesser-evolved infiltrators (sic) with their evil practices. Those who undertake work of an occult or psychic nature undergo a series of initiatory experiences by which they learn to combat negative forces and protect themselves against undesirable influences. In such a way they become immune to certain mental attacks, just as in modern medical practice the physical body is immunised against a disease by building a resistance to it. This of course applies on every level for if lessons are not learned in life and people are too sheltered they become vulnerable to attack of any kind, as they have no recognition of the enemy and therefore no defensive measures. Atlantis in the latter days was a perfect example of these practical deficiencies.

It is no use having an ideal if one is not prepared to see that it is honoured, for sooner or later both the idealist and the ideal will fall before the thoughts and ideals of others who are

less sympathetic. Yet man today has gone to the other extreme; the material world is his god, he makes highly dangerous weapons of attack and defence and he enforces his beliefs on others, which is equally wrong. Man should aim for balance in all things, balance between the material and spiritual aspects of all sides of life.

As time progressed the Atlantean priesthood became more and more philosophical and withdrawn. They began to abstain from normal living and practised celibacy. The gap between themselves and the ordinary people widened and gradually they became less and less aware of what was going on amongst their charges.

Immigrants came to Atlantis from lesser evolved lands and started to take an interest in the strange powers possessed by this (page 29) handsome race. As the Atlanteans were not prepared for such happenings, because of their great trust they allowed many people to come to their country provided they abided by the rules of the state and were not belligerent. As the years went by many of the lesser evolved people from other lands inter-married with the evolved Atlanteans. The story of the “sons of God and the daughters of men” recorded in the Bible actually originated in these happenings.

As the evolutionary level fell the lesser-evolved began to learn the occult secrets that had assisted Atlantis towards the path of greatness, but they had neither the wisdom nor the evolution to control the forces they were tampering with. They learned to conjure up spirits, but those they called were not from the higher spheres, as were those called by the priests, but from the realms of the lower astral. At the bidding of these spirits they did many terrible things and gradually the practice of black magic spread across the country. Many young Atlanteans became entangled in its web and when they tried to struggle free they found that they were hopelessly caught.

The gap widened; on one side were the high priest and his followers who pursued the paths of truth and righteousness and, on the other, in the backwoods and secret places, the renegade priests practised, perpetuating foul ceremonies through which they could obtain power over the minds of the ordinary people. The true priests tried hard to fight their “black” aggressors but, as is often the case when the evolved come up against the unevolved, it is the unevolved who win, for the evolved are limited to clean methods of

defence. With black magic spread degeneracy and debauchery. The ordinary people became afraid of these “black” priests, afraid of what they would do to them if they did not obey their commands. Hideous orgies took place and many parents sacrificed their own children to the evil-doers through fear. Human blood was drunk. Such was the nature of these terrible deeds.

The great evolutionary happenings which affect the destiny of a planet are known to the higher spheres before that planet comes into existence for, outside the physical, there is no such thing as time and space. So it was with Atlantis, for the temporary loss of this great continent was to cause one of the greatest retrogressions of evolution this planet has ever experienced.

There was an old Atlantean legend which said “whosoever shall aspire to shine as bright as our Lord the Sun shall be cast from his orbit”. Now there was in the solar system at the time a planet that had been named Lucifer, or “giver of light”, for it shone with far more brilliance than any of its celestial comrades; yet, occultly, it had succumbed to an evil force that had swept through the solar system. The scientist of today would probably inform you that it was burning radio-actively or something similar, but it had been in such a state for many years, gradually growing brighter and brighter. There are many scientific explanations available today as to why any planet (page 30) should decrease in size and then slip from its orbit due to the disturbance of its balance and spiral through space. I do not intend to touch on the pros and cons of these many and diverse schools of thought, but to tell you how it affected a planet and one continent in particular.

The days and cycles passed and strange signs began to appear in the skies, signs that meant little to the “black” practitioners but much to the high priests of truth. There were also earthquakes where they had never before been experienced. Volcanoes occurred and the seasons became less and less defined. The evil which had set in amongst the Atlantean people grew and many of them worshipped any symbol and practised any form of ritual that had a magical meaning. Thus they were an easy prey for the lower elements, for over-ritualistic methods are vulnerable and should never be used. Soon it was apparent that something was wrong. The planet Lucifer that shone so brightly in the heavens no longer smiled on mankind from its customary seat in space but now appeared nearer to Earth,

growing steadily larger and brighter every month. Panic started. What was happening? Many people felt that the wrath of the Great Spirit had come because of their evil deeds and there were those who ended their own life spans. Fear spread its icy cloak around a strangely tense continent. But the discarnate spirits of the great ones did not desert their charges in the hour of need. "You must leave your homes and familiar cities and villages, leave the good land which has been so much a part of you for so long and journey forth to the dark unknown. Build yourselves stout ships, ships that will carry you to places safe from spiritual turmoil but hostile in themselves." So were instructed these Atlantean people towards the latter days and, because they knew and believed their priests and leaders, they obeyed them. In small bands they set forth from the shores of their native land, eastward, westward, to the north and to the south. Only a few of the true high priests remained, like the captains who stay as their ships go down, for they felt that their path of duty lay with their homeland. Yes, Lucifer had aspired high, but how many people of Atlantis remembered the old legend in those dark days?

Before the last dark days began the reigning Arcanophus, or chief priest, called together all the powers that were used by the priests of Light on the Atlantean occult vibration. By the use of a certain ritual he concealed and sealed these rays so that none could call upon them until the time came when there would be people incarnate on Earth who would possess the right knowledge and wisdom to unseal them. The key to this seal he placed in a certain country in the world, the land you call England. Its symbol is the is the Sword of Mikaal - or the Excalibur of Arthur - and its withdrawal signifies the birth of the new Atlantean race.

Many Atlanteans who had left their land some years previously had already begun to build thriving communities. In Khemu (Egypt) they had met with success, as also in parts of Central and (page 31) South America, Europe, the Middle East and many more places. Many landed in the country you now know as Greece which was larger in the coastal areas in those days for much of it subsequently sank. When the natives beheld these "tall fair strangers" - for the Atlanteans were somewhat taller than the other peoples of those times - they fell upon their faces and worshipped them for they felt that with such beauty they must indeed be gods. For many years the Atlanteans were able to maintain their way of life but, as time went on, the ways of the natural inhabitants predominated increasingly. Stories

of the deeds and teachings of these tall fair strangers have come down to you in legend form although much distorted by the physical surroundings of those times.

When one planet comes into close proximity to another the larger or more powerful of the two will draw the other into its orbit, making it a moon. Lucifer steadily approached the Earth. What would happen? Would mankind be completely wiped from the planet he had known for so many centuries? Then came the cataclysm that carried both physical and occult consequences. Great particles of matter were hurled through space; burning meteorites streamed down, followed by black rain that swamped the people it settled upon. The bowels of the Earth heaved in protest and the mountains spat back. The great continent of Atlantis and those upon it sank beneath the waves.

Physically, Earth had won; she had captured her tormentor and slowly, easingly, Lucifer cooled its ire and retired gracefully to its new-found orbit, to all appearances a pitted, gutted, dark sphere fit only to influence the dreams of man, the tides of Earth and the deranged mind. But, occultly, the picture was one of victory for the ruling deva of Lucifer; through its proximity it had greatly increased its control of the planet Earth and the wayward guidance that it had so malevolently bestowed upon the latter-day Atlanteans from afar now assumed a close control. Only when the Sword of Mikael once again triumphs will Earth be free of its fetters and the dark forces which surround it.

Astrologically, Earth will then take its place of rulership in the solar system as a positive planet. The negative domination of Lucifer has deprived the Earth of its natural rulership in the sign of Leo, which place has been temporarily filled by its solar lord the Sun.

Earth lost several thousand square miles of coastline in the upheaval and gained some new barren lands to fertilise, but it would take many thousands of years for the evolution of her peoples to regain the point of achievement reached before the gradual degeneration set in. Atlantis slipped gradually into obscurity, assuming mythical proportions as time crept by, remembered only through the pen of Plato and the teachings of mystics who have fought to keep her memory alive down the ages.

Since those latter days of Atlantis the evil influence of Lucifer (page 32) has held sway over planet Earth as witness the greed and belligerence of mankind and, although this has



fluctuated somewhat from time to time, it is reaching a climax in this present day and age. As I have explained elsewhere, the universe functions in a state of balance and every thought and action of each one of you affects the universe as a whole. If man continues in his present destructive vein the imbalance he is creating in the solar system could affect the path of another planet, Uranus, that is even now unsteady on its course. Uranus could leave its orbit and, although it would not pass near enough to Earth to be captured, it could have sufficient influence to tilt the axis of the planet which would result in a cataclysm and changes in many of the land masses.

Having made that statement I would like to add that there are a number of options open for the future of this planet, for no karma is fixed and what mankind really faces is a climax that will result from his present actions. As the evolution of the planet has gone forward so man has become increasingly selfish and has shown a declining respect for the plant and animal kingdoms, for the ecology of the planet as a whole as well as for his fellow men. Natural elemental forces will eventually react if they are abused and man is heading rapidly down the slippery slope towards the consequences of his exploitation of them. Ideally speaking, if man could raise himself out of his disharmony and self-destruction and experience a change of heart he could negate the influence of Lucifer and avert the crisis, but time is running short and soon the pendulum may swing too far in the wrong direction for this to happen. One thing is certain and that is that planet Earth is heading towards a significant climax, a milestone in its evolution.

All thought which raises man's consciousness and opens his eyes to spiritual values must help the forces of Light to penetrate into the dark corners of this planet and correct the imbalance. Here is a task for each one of you in your own individual lives. If, however, the present trend continues and major upheavals ensue, this will have the effect of shocking man out of his present way of thinking and rudely awakening him to accept a more enlightened existence. Either way, the pendulum must swing back; it is up to each one of you to encourage the transition to take place as smoothly and as peaceably as possible.

In my opinion it will indeed be a great thing for the world when this transition comes about, for the resulting mental attitude will awaken a spiritual understanding in the hearts of men that has been missing for so very long. Gradually man will begin to accept his neighbour for

what he is, no more and no less. He will learn to subdue his ego a little and come to a simple, basic realisation of the futility of his own belligerence. He will learn to live in peace and harmony with his fellow beings. Let us look forward to that day and, in the meantime, work individually and together to assist in bringing about the raising of man's spiritual understanding.

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Atlantis will rise again, whether it be the physical land itself or the spiritual essence of those former days. Ask yourselves truthfully whether you belong to the selfish materialism of today or to the new world of the future that will be built on tolerance and brotherly love, an existence free from belligerence in which harmony and beauty reign supreme and the minds of men are not distorted and narrowed by greed. If you feel you are part of such a future then start working for it *now*. The Atlanteans of the past achieved it. Do not let it slip from your hands as it did from theirs!

#### *Editor's Note*

In 1982 a particular alignment of planets will almost certainly exert an unusual drag on the Earth's tectonic plates, causing earthquakes; details of this and similar geophysical effects can be found in the book *The Jupiter Effect* by two scientists, John Gribbin and Peter Plagemann. Scientists and astrologers agree that the general imbalance in the solar system at that time could affect the rotation of the Earth's axis and the effects could be felt for many a following year. Whatever transpires, there is little doubt that the transition referred to by Helio Arcanophus could be played out at all or any of several levels, including the geophysical, occult, psychological and purely humane.

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## PART IV: *The Future* by JOYCE MITCHELL

Having examined Atlantis in the light of its past, both psychically and evidentially, what of the future? Does modern science lend any support to the theory of a new Atlantis about to rise from its watery bed at the tilt of the axis? Will man's meddling with the power of the atom or the elements go to aid the possible development in the evolution of this planet Earth? Let us examine some discoveries of recent years to see if any light can be thrown on the subject.

Some ten years ago two scientists set out to study the cause of previous ice ages. Geophysicist Maurice Ewing and geologist-meteorologist William Donn came to the conclusion that, if their discoveries were correct, the world is heading for another ice age or change of axis position. From the schooner Verna, which is used for scientific exploration, a deep-sea corer was plunged into the depths at varying points in the Atlantic in the region of the Caribbean; from sediments brought up definite proof was obtained of the sudden change from extreme heat to extreme cold in the temperature of the Earth. Thus, parts of the Atlantic sea bed that measured extreme cold at one period showed that about 11,000 years ago certain changes took place that altered the temperature very suddenly. Comparing these facts with other geological and archaeological findings throughout the world, it seems that such alterations in temperature are not confined to the Atlantic region only. Similar evidence has been dredged up from the depths all over the world, showing that this change of temperature not only took place at these various points but, when it did, it occurred very suddenly indeed.

Earlier this century, in northern Europe, a mammoth was chiselled from an ice block and from all appearances its freezing to death must have been almost instantaneous, for in its mouth were blades of grass and in its stomach were large quantities of partially digested vegetation. No local climatic fluctuation could possibly be responsible for such permanent and widespread changes in temperature sufficient to bring about an ice age; so where does one look for an explanation?

Few geologists and geophysicists now think of the present map of the world as something that has endured from time immemorial. (page 35)

The condensed geological history covering aeons of time shows that the poles, oceans and continents appear to have spent their time careering wildly to and fro across the Earth's surface. Pivoting around the rotational axis the entire mantle and outer crust of our planet seems to have wandered in all possible directions and over the past few years geologists have been able to chart continental movements and alterations in magnetic polarity. This they have done through the study of fossil magnetism in rocks. From palaeo-magnetism (fossil magnetism) geophysicists have been able to re-align land masses as they were in relation to magnetic poles millions of years ago. It has been possible to chart continental movements and alterations in magnetic polarity going way back in time to the commencement of the Cambrian period, 600 million years ago. Since then a geological column of fossils has been laid down, one layer upon another, clearly defining one age from the next, but geological arguments still continue as to exactly how and why these cataclysmic ruptures take place.

To distinguish between continental drift and polar wandering it is necessary to compare pole positions computed from rocks of the same age but now in different land masses. If they both point to a common pole then pole movement is the answer; but if the pole positions are different then a drifting of the land mass would be responsible. Dr. J. C. Briden of Birmingham University has presented an entirely new version of polar movement reaching far back into Pre-Cambrian times, 2,700 million years ago; but there are still many gaps in this record for all rock has to be dated radiometrically. Nevertheless, results to date again show that systematic changes of magnetic direction indicate substantial movements of the poles.

Two major movements associated with continental drift - a westerly-shift of the Americas away from Europe and Africa and a radial flight of the southern hemisphere land masses from the south pole are believed to have taken place in the late Cretaceous times, 80 to 100 million years ago. Records from rock readings taken in Africa, the south pole and Australia show that during the Carboniferous era Africa and Australia sandwiched Antarctica between them. Following this period gigantic upheavals occurred and during this time there was much pole wandering. Such a picture receives further support from a French geological survey, where they found widespread evidence of glaciation in the Sahara Desert, plus fossil-magnetism, indicating the relevant pole at that time to be close to the north-west

edge of Africa. At a later date still, during the Devonian and Lower Carboniferous periods, a pole was located in South Africa where again substantial signs of glaciation exist along with relative palaeomagnetic data.

India, too, reveals through geological studies that the land has been subjected to extreme climatic conditions; water levels have varied throughout the ages and much of the land above sea-level today was once submerged. Much contributory work has been (page 36) carried out by Dr. R. N. Attewell at the National Geological Research Institute at Hyderabad. He showed that the sub-continent has behaved in a pretty wayward fashion, for during the Upper-Pre-Cambrian period it lay near the equator; during the Palaeozoic era it drifted a long way southwards, then again in the Jurassic period it drifted north again. Dr. Attewell believes that India and Australia formed a single unit that broke apart and drifted during the Jurassic or Cretaceous period and Dr. H. Wersink of the University of Utrecht substantiates the Indian theory; he showed that during India's rotation its tip once faced west and that Madagascar was then a part of India.

The reasons for the coalfields beneath the north and south poles, glacial scars in now tropical zones and marine fossils perched high on mountain ranges remain a mystery no longer. It is now certain that these areas, as indeed most areas on our planet, have at some time in the past experienced all possible climatic conditions. There is no doubt that pole wandering and continental drift have taken place in the past. The test for distinguishing between these two processes has revealed that the older rock formations reached their present geological locations through drifting whilst the more recent land masses have been influenced by pole wandering. Considering the comparatively passive state in which we find our planet today, the question arises as to how and why such terrestrial upheavals have occurred and, indeed, might they not recur at some future date? Again, science produces evidential data concerning the magnetic field surrounding the Earth.

Over the centuries there have been many theories concerning the Earth's magnetic field but the current view is not only one of comparative simplicity but one of distinct interest to all who follow the Atlantean teachings. A British geophysicist, Dr. Peter Smith, working in the United States under a NATO fellowship, has produced some interesting evidence to show that the core of our planet is in principle that of a dipolar bar magnet associated with a

natural dynamo but its axis is eleven degrees inclined to the rotational line of the Earth. It seems there is a definite “wobble” associated with the rotation and during the cycle of about 10,000 years a point is reached where the rotational line and the magnetic axis are superimposed and for a brief period the magnetic and geographic poles coincide.

Interaction in the core of the Earth (magneto-hydro-dynamic action) involving liquids and gases produces an effect similar to a fluctuating dynamo. It follows that it is possible to measure the magnetic field produced and here scientists received quite a surprise, for they found that the field surrounding our planet is declining.

Now, although it is comparatively simple to measure the field, this is of little value unless this measurement can be compared with past readings and this has been done through palaeomagnetic properties in rocks. Results show that in 500 A.D. the field was (page 37) fifty per cent stronger than it is today and the rate of decrease is getting faster.

Furthermore, fossil magnetism frozen into the rocks has established without doubt that the Earth's magnetic field has reversed its direction repeatedly in the past. It seems this reversal of polarity is closely linked with the running down of the natural dynamo so that when a point zero is reached everything stops; then this is followed by a build-up in the opposite direction, rather in the way that an electric current alternates from positive to negative.

As Earthlings we are very fortunate to have this geomagnetic field surrounding us and indeed we have always considered it a blessing; our ancestors recognised it as a navigational aid and we in the twentieth century see it as a protective shield from the lethal belt of trapped radiation enveloping us (Van Allen belt). What then should we expect from a diminishing field of magnetism? According to what researchers into this phenomenon say, cosmic radiation will increase, causing mutation of all species, gigantic climatic disturbances, a new ice age and/or vast inundations following the melting of the ice caps, throwing up of land masses and sinking of others and finally culminating in the swopping of magnetic polarity.

Any alteration in the balance of a magnetic field surrounding a planet affects not only that planet but its neighbours, too. Just as astronomers on Earth watch with interest the inter-play between the Sun and Jupiter (Jove's red spot responding to certain activity of the Sun) so, too, do they record the influence that passing planets have on us. In 1960 a German

scientist, Professor Rudolph Tomaschek of Bavaria, stated that many of the 12,000 people who died in the Agadir earthquake could have escaped if they had been told by astronomers of the position of the planet Uranus, the oldest sphere in this solar system. For Uranus, he suggested, exerts a pull on the Earth's crust that helps to cause earthquakes and it was directly above Agadir at the time of this relatively recent disaster. When this statement was published it caused something of a scientific row in the sober and responsible journal *Nature*. Professor Tomaschek claimed that, from a study of 134 great earthquakes he had made over a period of 49 years, at the time of 39 of these the planet Uranus - a giant 46 times the size of Earth - was directly above the earthquakes. And it was directly above Agadir! Uranus was in a critical position in its orbit, he claimed, between 10 and 12 o'clock, and the destruction of the town occurred at 11 p.m. Although there were those in the world of science who felt that Professor Tomaschek's conclusions were based on a series of coincidences, one would need to weigh this up against the question of whether repeated investigations producing the same results over a prolonged period of observation could be so conveniently dismissed! Coincidence or not there is no doubt about the fact that external influences do play an important part in maintaining a balance throughout the entire (page 38) universe including our own comparatively small solar system but, when one planet's influence or magnetic field becomes unbalanced, repercussions are inevitable. Uranus, science observes, is becoming less stable in its course around the Sun. If on its journey it should encounter a world with a magnetic field of weaker intensity, then there could be an attraction between the two planets resulting in a collision in space or the smaller body moving into orbit around the greater. The resulting chaos would, of course, cause a tilting of the Earth's axis, with land masses being thrown up and many others disappearing beneath the waters.

This then is the situation as seen by the scientists at the Environmental Science Establishment and is also the opinion of the U.S. Geodetic Survey in 1968. So now tangible evidence exists to prove that pole reversals have taken place many times before, ice ages have come and gone and continents have risen and fallen. Technically it can be shown that future happenings could consist of terrestrial upheavals with the possibility of another reversal of polarity, another shifting of the ice caps.

In 1957-59 Helio-Arcanophus told us that Earth had tilted many times and on each occasion was accompanied by catastrophic events; of the future he told us what could happen if the magnetic balance were upset. The signs of this occurring he described in terms so similar to those of the scientists today that one has but to compare them to appreciate their significance.

At the mercy of man, nature has suffered beyond description. Man has built his concrete cities on fertile plains, he has polluted the soil, water and atmosphere with chemicals and nuclear waste. He has plans to melt the ice caps, divert the ocean's flow, live under the sea and live high in the sky. But it is most unlikely that by his unnaturally skilful hand he will vanquish the elements for, although he has much to answer for on this planet, given time nature is a great self-healer.

From the preceding scientific information it is clearly understood that most of the land masses now enjoying the light of the Sun have at some time or other spent long periods under the oceans, just as many underwater continents today once received this privilege. That their turn to tower above the waves will come again is inevitable, as predicted down the ages by the stars and philosophical logic and now anticipated by electronic computers and science. An accurately charted map produced with sonics and published by the *National Geographical Magazine*, June 1968, clearly shows that in the mid-Atlantic ocean there stretches from north to south a great range of mountains, hills and valleys, forming a huge submerged continent. This must indeed be the legendary land they called Atlantis; recalled from the watery depths by science one surely beholds the shape of lands to come.

Whether one's belief in Atlantis is evidential or purely symbolic there undoubtedly remains within each of us an inherited ancestral (page 39) memory once rooted in fact. In what C. G. Jung called the collective unconscious we find the universal code that unlocks the door on the long lost land. Through these symbolic messages we are able to know not only the past but glimpses of the future, too, for these are the ageless archetypes of a golden age that once was and will be again.

Already the new age dawns. As individuals we are freeing ourselves from the bondage of mental indoctrination and are beginning to think uniquely and positively again. In the light



of the great cosmic pattern, radiating from the Godhead, we are now ready to become spiritually and intellectually self-reliant in the knowledge that we are sustained and supported directly from this divine source.

Many look to the future with great anticipation; some await the New Jerusalem whilst others are searching for Utopia. It is, however, to Atlantis of the future that contemporary Atlanteans turn, in the sincere belief that not only will dreams and hopes be fulfilled but with its return will come harmony between all men and every form of evolution experiencing on Earth today.

## PART V: List of Recommended Books

### ***Factual and Archaeological***

Atlantis, The Antediluvian World	Ignatius Donnelly
The Mystery of Atlantis	Lewis Spence
The History of Atlantis	Lewis Spence
The Occult Arts in Atlantis	Lewis Spence
The Story of Atlantis	W. Scott-Elliot
The Problem of Atlantis	Lewis Spence
Atlantis and The Giants	Prof. Denis Saurat
Moons, Myths and Man	H. S. Bellamy
The Atlantis Myth	H. S. Bellamy
The Pegasus Book of Atlantis	Helen O'Clery
Atlantis - From Legend to Discovery	Andrew Tomas

***Psychic and Inspirational***

Atlantis Rising	Daphne Vigers
The Eternal Echo	Phyllis Cradock
The Immortal Hour	Phyllis Cradock
Daughter of Atlantis	Jacqueline Murray