

# A short time ago in a galaxy close, close nearby...

## Part IV A New Hope

*It is a period of scientific war.  
Rebel researchers, working  
from a hidden basement, have  
won their first victory  
against the evil World  
Order.*

*During the battle, rebel  
spies managed to steal  
secret plans to the Order's  
ultimate disinformation campaign,  
MODERN ASTRONOMY, an armored  
system of theory with enough  
assumptions to destroy an entire  
postulate.*

*Pursued by the Order's sinister agents,  
the ghost of Lloyd Pye  
races home across the  
cosmic sector, custodian of the  
insider info that can save  
humanity and restore  
freedom to the galaxy...*

--daniel

## Introduction

“Astronomy is backwards? Ridiculous!” Well, it seems the situation is a bit worse than even Dewey Larson realized, when he presented this “backwards” model of stellar and galactic evolution in his book, *The Universe of Motion*.<sup>1</sup> This was discussed, along with the planetary consequences thereof, in *Geochronology*,<sup>2</sup> the first part of this series. Larson’s model was based on conventional astronomical data and the information presented in Part 1 was a *natural consequence* of that data. But what if that *data* is wrong? Well, not exactly “wrong,” but viewed through a magnifying glass, making everything *appear* a lot bigger than it actually is, including the distances to other stars, the size of stars, themselves, and most importantly, the size of galaxies? What if stars *aren't* light years away, but light weeks away? “ET phone home” is no longer a long distance call, just a shout out the window.

---

1 Larson, Dewey B., *The Universe of Motion*, North Pacific Publishers, 1984.

2 Phoenix III, Daniel, *Geochronology: Hiding History in the Past*.

This Paper, Part 4 of the *Anthropology Series on the Hidden Origins of Homo Sapiens*, is an analysis of the extra-terrestrial influences that made this planet what it is today. The concept is known as *Intervention Theory* by the late Lloyd Pye,<sup>3</sup> speculating that our world has not only been visited by other species and civilizations, but it was actually *commonplace*—and they appear to have lacked Star Trek’s “prime directive” of non-interference—they got their fingers in everything.

The primary objection to Intervention Theory was that habitable star systems were just too rare and distant for all these visitors to be coming to our world, known as *Tiamat*<sup>4</sup> in the ancient texts. But what if that was not the case—what if solar systems were *common* and *close by*, but just overlooked by astronomers and misinterpreted as something else?

An accidental discovery<sup>5</sup> was made by Reciprocal System researchers, while attempting to model the stellar neighborhood using Larson’s concepts of *progression* and *scalar motion*. All the equations were checked, entered, the data loaded and the simulation was programmed to show the night sky—but when the results came out, the sky was black—not a single star, except for the points of lights representing the planets. Makes for a very lonely Universe.

No mistakes were found in the program code, but some debugging revealed the reason: all the stars were outside the *gravitational limit* of our sun. The Reciprocal System is based on discrete units of motion (quanta). When a net motion like the pull of gravity drops below *one* natural unit, it becomes *zero* and disappears—there are no fractional parts.<sup>6</sup> In the RS, the reach of gravity is limited to that distance—and no further. Gravity has *no effect* beyond this “gravitational limit.”

Another consequence, documented by both Larson and Prof. KVK Nehru of India, is that a 3-dimensional coordinate system can only exist *within* the gravitational limit. Once you go past it, the *progression*<sup>7</sup> takes over and the loss of dimension reduces “space” to “equivalent space,” a 2-dimensional,  $c^2$  form of space that is analogous to “hyperspace” in Science Fiction. What made the stars disappear in the simulation was that the progression is a *scalar expansion* at the speed of light—and it got that label because the photons were being *carried* by it, so when we measure the speed of light we are actually measuring the speed of the outward progression—the photons *do not move* relative to that progression. The light from the other stars could not cross the progressive void that existed between the gravitational limits of the stars and the simulation determined that stars were out of visible range and did not render them—resulting in the black sky. The planets, being inside the gravitational limit, *did* render as points of light, as did the sun.

Attempts to understand and solve this problem led to the research of the late Behram Katirai’s<sup>8</sup> book, *Revolution in Astronomy*. Katirai, along with many amateur astronomers, wondered as to how we can see the light from objects so incredibly distant. To claim that the Andromeda galaxy can be seen with the unaided eye, some 2.5 million light years away, is counter-intuitive. Plain “common sense” says there is something wrong with this picture. We can barely see our own Milk Way galaxy through the light pollution of the sky—can you imagine how bright Andromeda must be, to be able to see it at that distance?

3 Pye, Lloyd A. Jr., died of lymphoma cancer on December 9, 2013.

4 *Tiamat*, translation: the place of our love.

5 See: “[Visibility of Stars and Planets \(Problem\)](http://fora.rs2theory.org)” topic in the RS2 forum: <http://fora.rs2theory.org>

6 In conventional astrophysics, there is no limit to the pull of gravity—it just gets smaller and smaller, all the way out to infinity.

7 The “progression” is a scalar expansion of space that is actually recognized by conventional astronomy as the “Hubble Expansion.”

8 Katirai, Behram, 1948-2010.

Katirai determined *exactly* how far a human being could see, with or without the aid of telescopes. He focused on the Hubble Space Telescope, concluding that its maximum range was a meager 357.14 light years. Recent upgrades, including digital imaging, may have increased that distance 10-fold, but even 3571.4 light years is still far short of *ever* being able to see galaxies that are millions or billions of light years away—that is, unless those galaxies are a LOT closer than we think they are.

That is the conclusion that both Katirai and the recent Reciprocal System research into the gravitational limit of stars has concluded: these “galaxies far, far away” are actually “*solar systems* close, close nearby.” And for those of us that remain “uncommitted investigators” and are able to *actually consider* this radically new concept—and the estimated *100 billion* “galaxies,” a.k.a. “solar systems” within range of our existing, “3571 light year” telescopes... the implications are staggering.

Larson is not infallible and took a “short cut” in his astronomical research, using the data provided by the astronomers of the 1950s to base his stellar calculations upon, rather than attempting to derive stellar and galactic geometry directly from his physics of motion.<sup>9</sup> Logically, his system works as explained. However, because he leaped from atomic data to stellar data in a single bound, he skipped over some important, intermediary consequences that solve the puzzle of what it is that we actually see in the night sky. Larson’s entire theory is based on the concept of *scalar motion*, and funnily enough, his mistake was one of *scale*!

The original problem was this: the Universe is constantly expanding. Gravitation is the inverse of that expansion—compression.<sup>10</sup> This “Hubble Expansion”<sup>11</sup> wants to push everything apart at the speed of light, whereas gravitation wants to pull everything together at the speed of light. In a gravitationally-bound system, there is a balance between the outward expansion and the inward compression, giving us our conventional, 3D reference system. Beyond the gravitational limit, the outward expansion wins, hands down. Consider the case of an expanding balloon with spots drawn on it. As the balloon expands, all the spots get further apart from all the others—this is *scalar* motion, a *change in scale*. If you add a spot in between, it still moves away from all the other spots and will never run into one. This is the case with photons and the “space” outside the gravitational limit. They are just new photon “spots” and are moving away from each other *and all the stars*—light cannot cross that void.

The way to fix the problem was to eliminate the expansion zones between stars, which meant reducing the observed distances between stars—considerably. This “begged the question” of why these distances, originally measured through triangulation, were off by so much. The triangulation method was simple enough, measure the angle between the Sun and the star to be measured. Wait 6 months until we were on the opposite side of the sun and take another measurement so you had a triangle with a known distance at the base (2 AU) and two angles to the sides. Later on, “stellar parallax” was used, which is a similar concept that measures change relative to background stars (that are assumed to be stationary and that those stars are actually *behind* the star you are trying to measure). This is how we obtained all our stellar and galactic distances.

But the gravitational limit, a concept unknown to modern astronomy, was not taken into account. Space was assumed to be 3D and homogeneous everywhere, which is actually not the case. Studies into

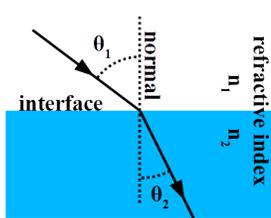
<sup>9</sup> Larson did use his atomic physics to determine that stellar evolution, and therefore galactic evolution, was backwards because of the nature of the energy generation of stars. His redshift work on quasars and pulsars was also derived from atomic physics, since quasars were not even discovered until the 1960s, some 10 years later.

<sup>10</sup> Gravitation is “inward in space” and because of the reciprocal relation, also “outward in *time*.” In the RS, all atomic rotation is “outward in time,” and therefore produces an “inward in space” gravitation, directly from its structure.

<sup>11</sup> KVK Nehru, “[The Gravitational Limit and Hubble’s Law](#),” *Reciprocity* 16 № 2 page 11.

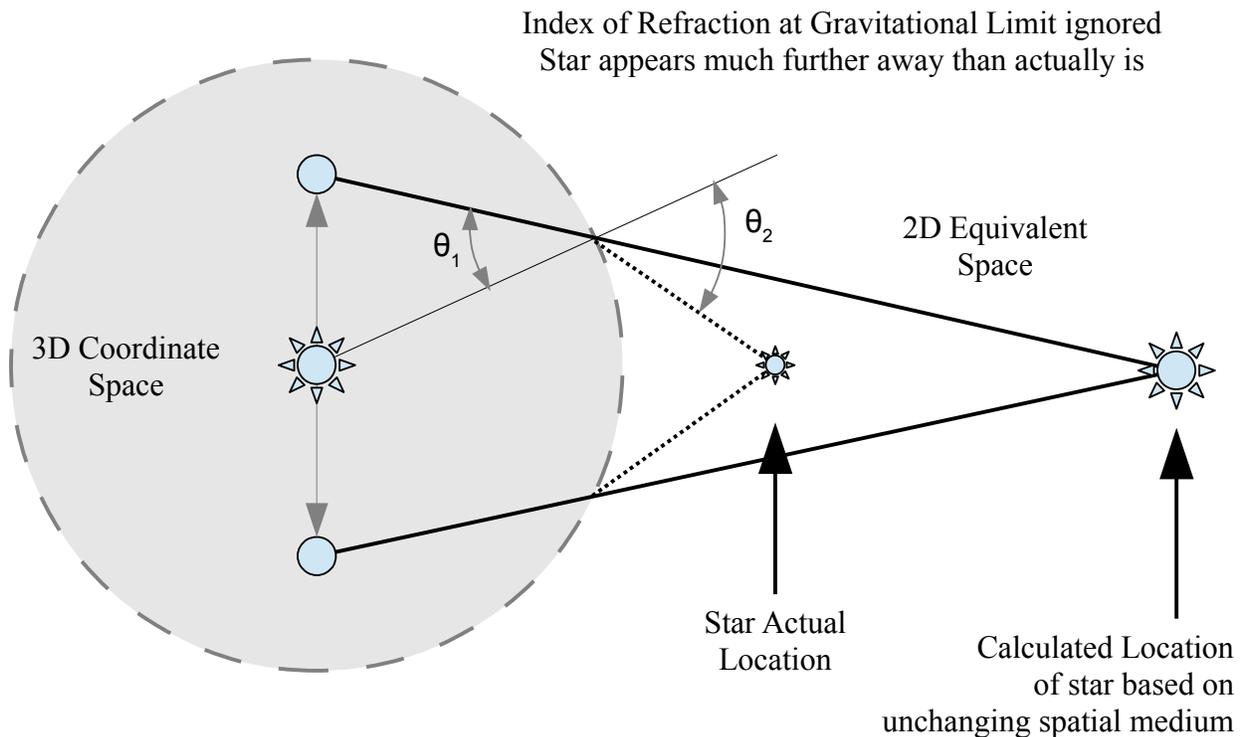
globular clusters<sup>12</sup> and galaxies reveal that the system moves like a viscous liquid or hot solid—not objects floating around like gas molecules in a void. All the stars and nebula appear to be bound together, rather tightly. Galaxies appear to have much the same structure and behavior as the resulting whirlpool in your sink, when you pull the plug on the drain.<sup>13</sup>

This observation provides an opportunity to understand the effect of the gravitational limit on what we see. In essence, the 3D region inside the gravitational limit has a structure similar to a clear liquid, whereas the region outside the limit is more like a gas. We now have a simple analogy to understand what is going on: jump in a pond and look up at objects in the air. If you've ever been diving or swimming off a boat, you may be familiar with the problem of the *index of refraction*.



If you approach a boat from underwater, reach out with your hand and try to grab a rung on the ladder on the side of the boat—you miss, because the rung isn't where you see it. When light moves between mediums of different density, it bends—refracts—but your arm does not. The same problem occurs when trying to catch fish with your hands, standing in water. You clearly see the fish, grab for it and miss—because the image of the fish isn't where the fish actually is.

This is exactly what is happening between the 3D “water” space inside the gravitational limit, and the 2D “air” space outside the limit. The stars we see in space aren't where we think they are—the actual object is much closer than we observe it to be, which has led to these miscalculations of distance.



<sup>12</sup> KVK Nehru, “[The Large-Scale Structure of the Physical Universe: The Cosmic Bubbles](#),” *Reciprocity* 20 № 2 page 5.

<sup>13</sup> According to a story by Dewey Larson's daughter, Linda, her father came to an understanding of galactic rotation by watching his shaving cream and whiskers spin down into the drain of his bathroom sink, realizing that galactic cores were *consuming* stars—not creating them. (Creation was from globular clusters.)

## Astronomy 2.0

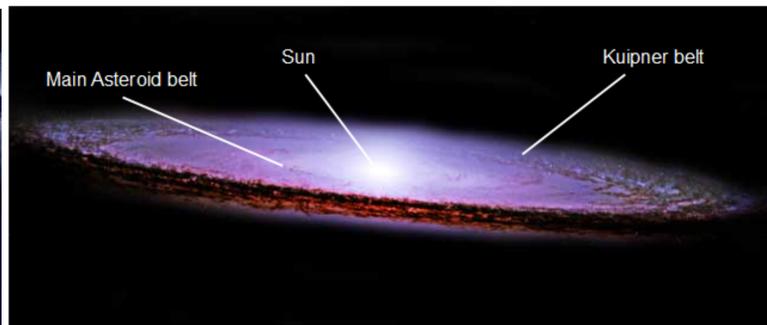
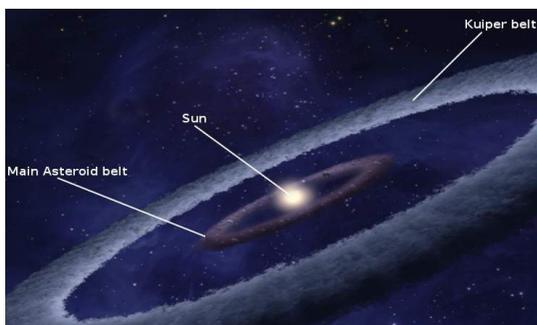


So where does that leave astronomy, if what we've been told is wrong? In essence, astronomers have been looking at the Universe through a fish-eye lens that has been magnifying things out of all proportion. Add that to the backwards evolutionary processes and, well, you can see the trouble this science is in.

But here is what we *do* know: the objects within our solar system have been measured to a reasonable degree of accuracy. In the Reciprocal System, everything works the same way, so what we see in our solar system is probably typical of other solar systems, as well as both larger and smaller constructs. By that, I mean if you look at our solar system, you find a collection of planets in a roughly planar orbit, asteroid and Kuipner belts, and at a far distance, the Oort cloud forming a sphere of debris around the system. Now compare that to Jupiter—a miniature version of a solar system. Again, you have moons in a roughly planar orbit, ring systems that are “belts,” and at a far distance, small asteroids and moonlets orbiting around the planet in a roughly spherical distribution. The Jupiter system is just our solar system in miniature—a scaled-down version.

And this is the situation we find with the observed “stars” and “galaxies.” When we scale them down, we find that stars are actually Jupiter-class gas giant *planets*, and “galaxies” are solar systems. As revealed by Hubble photographs, the cores of galaxies appear as *single stars* (sometimes doubles or multiples, mostly single). The encircling cloud of the Milky Way galaxy is just the outer rim of OUR solar system—not an independent object. This is also evidenced by the difficult time astronomers have had, trying to *find* the core of the Milky Way galaxy. Eventually, they decided it was in Sagittarius, Sgr-A, because that spot was lit up a bit more than the rest.

Take a look at this artists conception of our solar system (left), then compare to an actual photo of the Sombrero Galaxy (right):



If you have never seen a picture of the Sombrero galaxy before and some came along and showed you this photo, stating that “the Hubble found a new solar system!” ... you'd probably believe it without question, because it *looks* exactly like a solar system—not a galaxy. Bring up your favorite search engine and take a look at the Hubble Space Telescope photographs of galaxies, in all their remarkable detail, then ask yourself, “am I looking at a galaxy, or a newly forming solar system?” Check the details; the “galactic core” looks like a single sun, complete with a defined disk. Asteroid belts are commonplace, along with a lot of dust and debris—what Larson says provides the fuel to power the sun, through atomic fission. (Our sun is older than most of these others, hence it has digested most of the debris that would be found between the planets. Of course, the planets also accumulate dust and

debris. The Earth, alone, sucks in about 100,000 metric tons of cosmic dust every year—and that is low because most of that dust and debris has already been captured.

Observation has come a long way since the early, black and white photographs. As resolution improves, what was once thought to be light from millions of stars is now seen as luminous gas clouds; nebula become sharp and defined and the large blob that was once the galactic core has significantly reduced in size, to a small sphere. As resolution improves, the core will probably become smaller and more defined, until it looks exactly like the sun it may well be.



Andromeda (circa 1950)



Andromeda (Hubble)

These natural consequences create a very different picture of the Universe in which we live. We are no longer isolated and alone, but in the midst of many thousands of solar systems that all have similar conditions to our own—life may not only exist “out there,” but in all probability, will be very abundant.

This simpler view of astronomy solves a number of problems with both conventional theory and Intervention Theory:

1. There are *thousands*, if not *millions*, of “galactic” solar systems within range of our telescopes.<sup>14</sup>
2. They are nearby and within range of Ark<sup>15</sup> technology, as well as our own, electrogravitic spacecraft. (Refraction-corrected approximations put the Andromeda “solar system” a mere three light *months* away.)
3. “Supermassive black holes” are no longer needed to hold together billions of stars in a “galaxy,” since it’s actually just a small, solar system like our own.
4. Wormholes and warp drive become unnecessary; travel between stars takes about the same amount of time the ancient mariners took to sail between Europe and America.
5. No longer a need for “dark matter,” to account for missing mass, because the scale was wrong and there is no mass missing.
6. No need for “dark energy” to push things apart; the progression of the natural reference system already accounts for that, in totality.
7. Many points of light we see in the sky are just *asteroids* being lit up by the sun, typically highly reflective gas giants formed from the supernova debris field that created the solar system.

<sup>14</sup> The Hubble Space Telescope has photographed over 3000 of these solar system “galaxies” in just a small section of space. Extrapolations run from millions to 500 billion “galaxies” in observational range.

<sup>15</sup> Arks are spacecraft constructed from supernova asteroids, where the ultra-high speed motion creates a hollow core, similar to a [Dyson sphere](#) on a smaller scale, that acts as a self-contained habitat for long space journeys. Our moon and the Martian Phobos and Deimos are all Arks. The Lunar Ark Nibiru was used to transport the Annunaki here.

8. What we now view as the *Milky Way galaxy* is just another solar system that is gravitationally bound to our own. Many “galaxies” are in the same situation; see NGC 4674 A&B, NGC 7318 A&B, all the “Antennae” and “Mice” galaxies. They are just solar systems within the gravitational limits of each other. 
9. Other “actual” stars have been misidentified as *quasars*. Larson’s research into quasi-stellar objects showed that the redshift measurements were fudged by astronomers and the redshifts indicated these objects are actually quite close—not at the extreme limits of the Universe.
10. Real galaxies do exist, having been identified as *quasar galaxies* (galaxies made of quasars). When scaled down, the quasars become the stars of the galaxy.
11. The extreme orbital speeds of exoplanets become scaled down to moons orbiting Jupiter-like planets at the normal speeds observed in our own solar system.

As an example to item #11, we can take a conventional star with known exoplanets, such as Kepler-101, a single sun with two planets, 101-b and 101-c. 101-b orbits this star in 3.49 days, and 101-c in just 6.03 days. The fastest planet we have in our solar system is Mercury, taking 88 days. That’s a big difference. But what if we scale the star Kepler-101 down to a Jupiter-size planet? Jupiter has a bunch of moons and if it is a Jupiter-size planet, 101-b and 101-c should show *similar orbital properties* as some of Jupiter’s moons.

Jupiter is roughly 1/10<sup>th</sup> the size of the sun, so we can just adjust the orbital distance by a factor of 10:

$$101\text{-b: } 0.045 \text{ AU} / 10 = 0.0045 \text{ AU.}$$

$$101\text{-c: } 0.0648 \text{ AU} / 10 = 0.00648 \text{ AU.}$$

So, we are looking for a couple of moons at these distances, with similar orbital periods (the period is not scaled as it is time, not spatial distance):

**101-b:** 0.0045 AU, 3.49 days.

**101-c:** 0.00648 AU, 6.03 days.

Lo and behold...

**Europa:** 0.0045 AU, 3.55 days. Almost an *exact* match to Kepler 101-b.

**Ganymede:** 0.00716 AU, 7.15 days. Just a little further out than Kepler 101-c.

To paraphrase Obi-Wan Kenobi, “that’s no planet, it’s a moon!”<sup>16</sup> And a moon orbits a *larger planet*, not a star. What they found are *not* exoplanets around stars, far, far away, but *moons* around large *planets*, close, close nearby.

As hard as it may be to believe, it looks like the “experts” did it again and got everything wrong. I know how surprised you must be.

But with this new perspective of Astronomy 2.0, we actually live in a rather crowded section of space. Initial estimates place over 1200 solar systems within a “5 year mission” of electrogravitic ships (ships than can travel at near light speed). All these stories of UFOs and ETs may well be true, and with the potential of hundreds of different civilizations paying us a visit, it certainly explains the wide variety of different craft designs.

However, I still have my doubts about “channelers,” because I could not help but notice that these

<sup>16</sup> Star Wars, “That’s no moon, it’s a space station!” upon approach to the Death Star. However, this quote does apply to many of the moons in our solar system, which are “dead Arks” from other civilizations.

hyper-intelligent, pan-dimensional beings never bothered to tell us that we've got our "scale" wrong and that galaxies were actually solar systems. Though it did appear that Ra, channeled through Carla Rueckert and questioned by Don Elkins in the 1980s, made the *attempt*, but we were so programmed into the galaxy-mode thinking that we never connected the dots...

*The Ra Material* 16.35:

**Ra:** I am Ra. I see the confusion. We have difficulty with your language. The "galaxy" term must be split. We call "galaxy" that vibrational complex that is local. Thus, *your sun is what we would call the center of a galaxy*. We see you have another meaning for this term.

**Elkins:** Would you define the word "galaxy" as you just used it?

**Ra:** I am Ra. We use that term in this sense as you would use *star systems*.

One also has to wonder why some of the more open-minded astronomers have not noticed that there is something wrong with the data concerning quasars, pulsars, galactic motion and long-period comets, since the values must appear a bit ridiculous. Larson noticed the quasar redshift problem some 50 years ago, from published redshift data. When checking up on his redshift sources, I found that the High Priests of Astronomy have *changed the data*, to fit their theories! All the early redshift data of assumed-to-be remote objects had many of them receding at several times the speed of light (Larson documents recession velocities of up to six times the speed of light—impossible, in Einstein's universe.) This has now all been "adjusted" to hide that evidence.

So I looked around for other anomalies that may have been published by deep-sky researchers, particularly those involved with measuring galaxies and long-period comets (that may well cross between gravitationally-bound solar systems). Ran into a problem, however...

- Marc Aaronson, researcher into age and size of Universe, killed by revolving dome of telescope.
- Carol Ambruster, stellar researcher, murdered.
- David Burstein, expanding universe researcher, dead from Pick's disease.
- Richard Crowe, co-founder of Hilo's astronomy program, killed in car accident.
- Thomas Gold, researcher into beginnings of life on Earth, dead from heart failure.
- Robert Harrington, Planet X researcher, dead from cancer.
- John Huchra, published papers on a different birth of galaxies, dead from heart attack.
- Brian Marsden, comet and asteroid tracker, dead from cancer.
- Koh-Ichiro Morita, ALMA researcher, murdered.
- Steven Rawlings, assisting to construct the Square Kilometer Array, murdered.
- Allan Sandage, attempting to measure the rate of expansion of the Universe, dead from cancer.
- Eugene Shoemaker, cometary researcher, killed in car crash.
- Walter Steiger, site manager of the Submillimeter Observatory, killed in car crash.

Let's just say it is a somewhat extensive list and few people realize that looking through a telescope is a very high risk job! Speculation went around prior to 2012 that these people had stumbled upon Nibiru (Planet X) and were silenced, but since X was a no-show and the ancient, historical records indicate that the Annunaki arrived on *our moon*—that would indicate our own moon *is* the Ark Nibiru. I suspect what these late astronomers found was *bigger* than that—that astronomy, as we are force-fed it, is *totally wrong* and we are far from alone. But as long as we *feel* isolated and cut off from the Universe, we are a lot easier to control.

## 4.6 Billion Years Ago... I think it was a Tuesday...

As discussed in *Geochronology*, stars and planets are no where near as old as astronomers say they are. The calculations of Prof. KVK Nehru state, "... indicates that a star of, say, *one solar mass* would condense in  $0.138 \times 10^8$  years"<sup>17</sup> (13.8 million years). Our sun is "one solar mass" and would therefore be only about 14 million years old—not 4.6 billion. Correcting for the backwards stellar evolution puts the sun near the start of its life, not the end, having an estimated life span of about 80 million years.

When we look at the geologic and anthropologic history of our world, the time scales are correspondingly exaggerated. This exaggeration prevents "arm chair" researchers from noticing the correspondences between things, effectively *hiding history in the past*. This was the case with the Cro-Magnon man. When the 50,000 BC time line of their fossil record was updated to about 6,000 BC, all of a sudden, Cro-Magnon man appeared at exactly the same time as the Biblical Adam and Eve—whom were creations of the Annunaki—explaining *why* Cro-Magnon seems to have appeared out of nowhere.

Geologic history is broken down into supereons, eons, eras, periods, epochs and ages. The breaks between them are usually indicative of some kind of geological event, such as a solar change or planetary expansion event. The dates are wrong, but the groupings of who and what was there tends to be correct. There are four eons defined to section-out the 4.6 billion years of history (let's round up to 15 million, for some leeway in the correction). They are (times in millions of years ago):

Eon	Conventional	Event	Updated
Hadean	4540	Post-supernova, primordial state of planetary formation. Sun is basically a ball of debris, so system looks like a nebula.	15
Archean	4000	Volcanic, Class M red giant sun, little atmosphere, no oxygen, basic prokaryota life.	13
Proterozoic	2500	Crust formation and start of lakes; eukaryotes generating oxygen, but highly radioactive surface. Many expansion events; Class K sun.	8
Phanerozoic	542	Class G sun; habitable surface. Arrival of the Cyclopeans.	2



The first three Eons are not very significant from the perspective of life. The supernova explosion created an enormous debris field that the newly forming planets (from the destruction of the binary companion) would be plowing through for some time.

Gravity eventually condenses the debris field back into a class M red giant then continues to compress it into the orange, Class K sun. Because of the significant quantity of debris, this process moves fairly quickly and before long, the new, orange sun has condensed and cooled sufficiently, putting out about 75% of the energy that it does today, making the surface of the inner planets, namely Venus, Tiamat and Mars, suitable for life—and colonization.

But it is the Phanerozoic Eon where things get interesting.

<sup>17</sup> KVK, Nehru, "The Large Scale Structure of the Physical Universe," Section 9.2 "Globular Clusters," Equation 21.

## Arrival of the Cyclopeans

Based on our updated geochronology, virtually all historical data obtained from fossil records has occurred within the last two million years. The start of this Eon is referred to as the *Cambrian explosion of life*, because from out of nowhere the planet suddenly burst full of diverse life. Reminds me a bit of how Cro-Magnon man showed up out of nowhere, just after the Annunaki arrival. But in this case it was another race of giants, referred to by George Hunt Williamson as the *Cyclopeans*.

The Cyclopeans<sup>18</sup> were a very advanced race of peaceful, interstellar explorers, having a reputation of being excellent builders and craftsmen. They had explored thousands of solar systems (galaxies) and, like the Ancients of the *Stargate* franchise, reached a point in their evolution that put them on the point of *ascension*—not to the next *density*, but to the next *octave* of existence.<sup>19</sup>

Though the Cyclopeans were not plagued with the constant political trouble-making of the Annunaki-descended nobility of humanity, they also found a need and desire to establish their version of a *monastery*, a place of sanctuary and refuge to focus on their research and personal evolution.<sup>20</sup> And that is what brought them to our newly-forming solar system, some two million years ago.

A simple way to understand what went on during this period is to look at the early, European settlers in American history. They did not arrive in the new world with supercomputers, Internet and cell phones, but with bags of grain, chickens, cows and horses—most of which were *not native* to the new land. The Cyclopean colonists did the same thing, arriving in our solar system, selecting this “3<sup>rd</sup> rock from the sun” as the site to build this sanctuary and started unloading their bags of grains—but from orbit, seeding the entire surface of the planet with life suitable for their needs. Finding fertile, volcanic soil and plenty of moisture about, life exploded across the planet, covering the land and the seas, creating “farmland” for the Cyclopean versions of chickens and cows, just like the New England farmers did after arriving from the Old World. And they named this new world, formed from the chaos of a supernova remnant, *Tiamat*, the “place of our love.”<sup>21</sup>

Every planet has its own, unique organisms and genetic paths, and Tiamat was no different. When settlers arrived in America there was already stuff growing there. After introducing the seeds and animals they brought with them, hybridization occurred, much like the combination of a horse and donkey producing a mule. And that happened on Tiamat with the Cyclopean stock—an explosion of diverse life, from the microscopic all the way up to many of the creatures we find in the fossil record.

With plenty of food, beasts and building material now available on the planet, the Cyclopeans started building their sanctuary. They were giants in stature (not quivering, purple tubes), standing some 5-7 meters (15-20 feet) in height, so their constructions were *megalithic* by our modern standards. Their

---

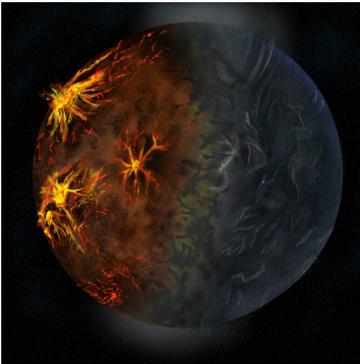
18 From *cyclopes*, meaning one-eyed. Williamson states in his books that the Cyclopeans did have a single eye, but it is difficult to believe that such an advanced race would not have depth perception from the lack of stereoscopic vision. Of the surviving pictographs, the Cyclopeans are depicted as having one, large eye, which upon examination, could have easily been the visor of a protective helmet, much like our own pilots and astronauts use. The planetary environment was rather unstable in those days, so protective clothing is definitely a possibility.

19 In esoteric philosophy, consciousness evolves through a series of “densities” (levels of complexity) through the ascension process. Eight of these densities form an octave, much like their musical counterpart. We are currently in the Eta Octave of existence (the 7<sup>th</sup>). The Cyclopeans were attempting to ascend to the first density of the Theta Octave.

20 A similar, human effort is being made by the Antiquatis Institute’s *Sanctuary Project* and *Kheb Monastery* (named after the Kheb reference in the *Stargate SG-1* episode, “Maternal Instinct”—the place where the Ancients left documentation on how to ascend for others that wished to follow the same path.)

21 Names tend to be reused, over and over, as is the case with Tiamat and the later applications from the Sumerian and Greek mythology. A Ford “galaxy” has nothing to do with what’s up in space, though they have the same label.

technology, based on what we term *vibratory physics*, allowed them to manipulate inanimate structures easily, such as dissolving rock or fusing it into glass much in the way that John W. Keely demonstrated with his “vibratory sympathy” machines of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. They constructed their facilities inside of mountains, opening passageways and fusing the sides into black, obsidian glass (a hallmark of their handiwork), connecting the facilities together with high-speed, underground transit systems. Upon completion of these world-wide facilities, they were able to settle in and begin their research on ascension to the Theta Octave.



In Cyclopean days, Tiamat was physically about a fourth the size that the Earth is now, as it had yet to undergo any major expansion events. Also, being in a gravitational lock with the new sun that was getting hotter by the year, the surface was split into three regions:

- *Múspellsheimr*, the hot, volcanically active region facing the sun.
- *Niflheimr*, the cold, dark side facing away from the sun.
- *Ginnungagap*,<sup>22</sup> the habitable zone where fire met ice, having reasonable temperatures, lakes and rivers.

If you are familiar with Old Norse mythology, then you will realize that there *was* a race of ancient jötnar (giants) that spawned from (colonized) Ginnungagap, the *hrímþursar* (*rime thurs*, the *Frost Giants*).<sup>23</sup> Legends of this first race, some of whom were still around when the Titans arrived to plunder the resources of Tiamat, are found in just about every mythology on the planet with different names, usually translating as a reference to “wise old ones,” such as the Elders, Elder Race or Antiquus.<sup>24</sup>

These Cyclopean jötnar were a dedicated group that understood the ways of Nature and natural processes, which was the point of their study of the Theta Octave and the path that led to ascension to it. They worked in harmony with the planet and as a consequence of that “harmonic resonance,” life flourished on Tiamat, soon producing intelligent life. (Unlike the Annunaki genetic engineering, it was just the Cyclopean *presence* that caused consciousness to evolve at an accelerated rate.)

As Larson mentions in *Beyond Space and Time*, “anywhere life can exist, life does exist.” And intelligent life sprang up all around the globe, on the land, in the sea, under the ground and in the air, remembered today as the “mythological creatures” of yesteryear. They evolved concurrently with the Cyclopean researchers, picking up many of the same habits; predominately the desire to work together as peaceful explorers of their world, living in harmony with nature and yin-based technology to *improve* the performance of nature (for example, raising water tables to irrigate crops through forest management, rather than pumping water out of the ground and distributing it in ditches).

Over time, the natural processes of the inner core of the planet and the sun caused many expansion events, cracking the single, rocky mass into continents and expanding the rivers into lakes, the lakes into seas and the seas into oceans. Life continued to adapt to the new conditions, evolving and becoming more diverse. The field of consciousness generated by the Cyclopean researchers tended to

22 *Ginnungagap*, Old Norse, meaning “magical and creative, power-filled space.” Snorri Sturluson’s *Gylfaginning* states, “Just as from Niflheim there arose coldness and all things grim, so what was facing close to Muspell was hot and bright, but Ginnungagap was as mild as a windless sky.”

23 The hrímþursar were later given a very bad reputation by the Æsir (the Vedic *Asura* or the Sumerian *Annunaki*), whom spread rumors about how they killed the entire race—which was their way to explain why the race *disappeared*—ascended, not killed. Based in rivalry, the Æsir prefer a victory over a defeat.

24 Ymir, the progenitor of the hrímþursar, is known in the Greek as *Uranus*. Uranus may be the origin of the word *Urantia* which has been also used as the name of the planet in early times.

mold the more advanced life into a similar, bipedal form, giving rise to a large variety of species that had the *image* of the Cyclopeans, but in miniature: the races known to the “insider community” as the L-Ms, the “Little Men” (the mythological races of sprites, nymphs, faeries, dwarves and their kin).

It is not known if the L-Ms were just a natural evolution of Tiamat, if they spawned from the life brought to the planet by the Cyclopeans or if they were a hybrid of the two. What is known is that the L-Ms *evolved* from the lower forms on the planet. This has an interesting consequence that is unfamiliar to humanity—the L-Ms developed *spiritually* from the research drive of the Cyclopeans, but lacking a “creator god,” never developed the concept of *religion*. Not being *engineered* as a slave race, they do not *worship* anything, nor anyone. Their spirituality is based on the *evolution of consciousness*, which was how they came into being, just as human spirituality is based upon worship and servitude, which is how humanity came into being. To quote Mr. Spock, “fascinating.”

The Cyclopeans, being the master builders of the Universe (I suspect Freemasonry has some of their concepts from the Cyclopeans, distorted by rivalry), took advantage of the expanding planet and the new territory being made available within the depths of its interior. The structure of planets is much like that of the Arks and white dwarf stars, having a hard, crustal shell then a diminishing density gradient with a hollow interior. But in the case of planets, which are living organisms, that hollow center exists past the ultra-high speed range described by Larson—it is cosmic, existing in 3D time, appearing inside-out to 3D space dwellers. If one were to enter the hollow core, they would actually find themselves on the surface of the cosmic aspect of the planet, it’s “soul.” And that’s what the Cyclopeans did, since their vibrational technology allowed for easy and compatible access to this realm, being assisted by the L-Ms, whom were always interested in discovering new things.

It was within this hollow core, the surface of a cosmic world, that the Cyclopeans constructed their monastery and archive; a record of their journey across the cosmos and the path to ascension out of the octave, as a legacy for the L-Ms (and other life that may develop). This monastery, surviving in mythological records as *Agartha*, protected by the Elementals and underground dwelling L-Ms, became the Cyclopean’s final departing point for the Theta Octave.

They were in no rush to ascend; there was still a lot to learn in this Octave and, for them, it was about learning, growth and the evolution of consciousness. The passage of time did not matter to the Cyclopeans, as they had already evolved past the need for the cycle of reincarnation (except in case of accidental death) and were technically immortal. So with cities in the mountains on the surface and a repository of knowledge and sanctuary deep in the hollow core of the planet, they had completed this research outpost and could get down to serious work, for them, and their kin, many of whom were still scattered about the galaxy.

But a mere million years into their research project, strange lights were seen in the sky—visitors from another solar system, close, close nearby... the *Titans* had arrived.

