



Edgar K. Baron
Author

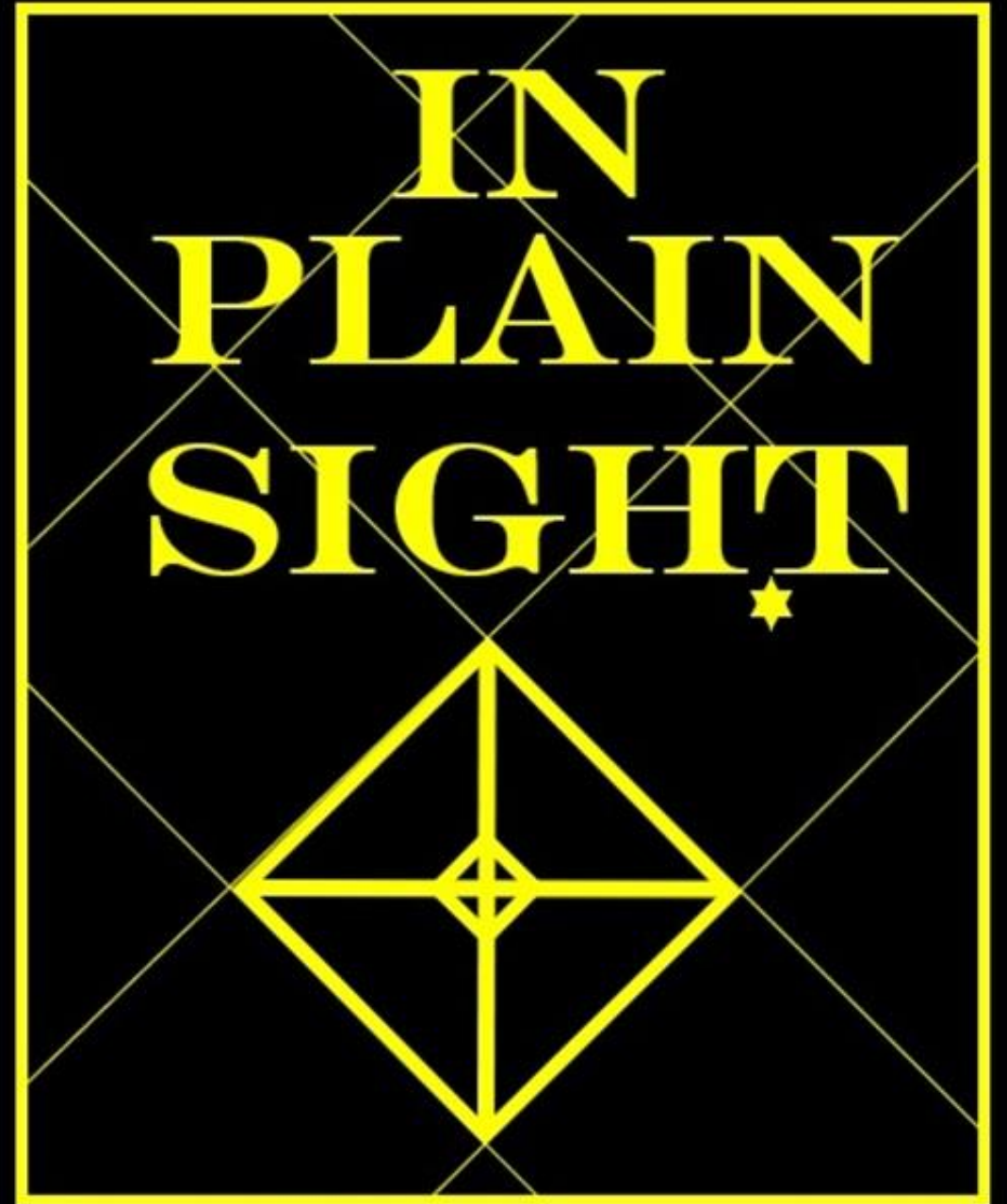


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The table of contents focuses on these twenty five chapters. I start by describing the items peculiar to my observation and their significance and spend some time in familiarizing the reader with a sypher to decode the mystery. I continue to show some examples around the world in seemingly unconnected places both modern and ancient culminating in an Egyptian building philosophy and religious text in the book of revelations as it relates to the scribes reference of a geometric shape and what this means for posterity. Notably I speak of the connection between The National Mall in DC and Champs Elysee in Paris, yet surprisingly Cabo de Boa Esperanca too is part of this puzzle.

In Memory of

Fred Baron 1948 – 2009

Was my biological father and an operative stone mason. As a child, I witnessed this man building walls that survived him. To me this was like magic, but it is what he did in shaping actual stone, with heat, water and the tools, the 6-pound hammer, the chisel, level, crowbar, square, the compass, the fishing-line, tape measure. As a tradesman, his handwriting along with his confidence was not great, but his math, calculus/algebra measurements were Einstein like.

Today, I recognize that my father was a disciplined stone mason and his skill was a science.

Giancarlo Corbellari 1945 – 2011

Was a Roman Catholic Italian and he was a Tailor by trade. I adopted him as my Italian father and he too was disciplined and brilliant in measurement and the art of making clothing with the tools of his trade.

Cedric Maroukian 1936 – 2022

Though I am unfamiliar with his trade, Cedric was the speculative Freemason of 50 years born in Armenia, raised in Shanghai and passed in South Africa. He advised me to visit the House of the Temple in DC on my visit in 2014. Cedric as with a number of career masons held the geometry in Washington DC's street grid in high esteem. It is my reference of the National Mall however that took him and others by surprise. They didn't know about it.



For whatever reason, people always seem to meet on the square and whether happy or sad, they all depart on the level.

Obelisco on Plaza de la Republica

1936

once the site of St Nicholas of Bari church where the Argentinean flag was first officially raised in Buenos Aires,

Plaza de Mayo 1884

City square

Features

May Pyramid Surrounded by the Cabildo, Casa Rosada, the Metropolitan Cathedral (Religion), the Buenos Aires City Hall, (Power) the Bank of the Argentine Nation headquarters (Finance) and Palacio de Hacienda. (Culture)

Opening date 1580 (Plaza Mayor) 1884 (unification)

Location: Monserrat Buenos Aires, Argentina





With Regards to the Square, though I don't use the example in the book, Buenos Aires is a good example.

The Obelisk on Plaza de la Republica is probably the more familiar sight, constructed in 1936.

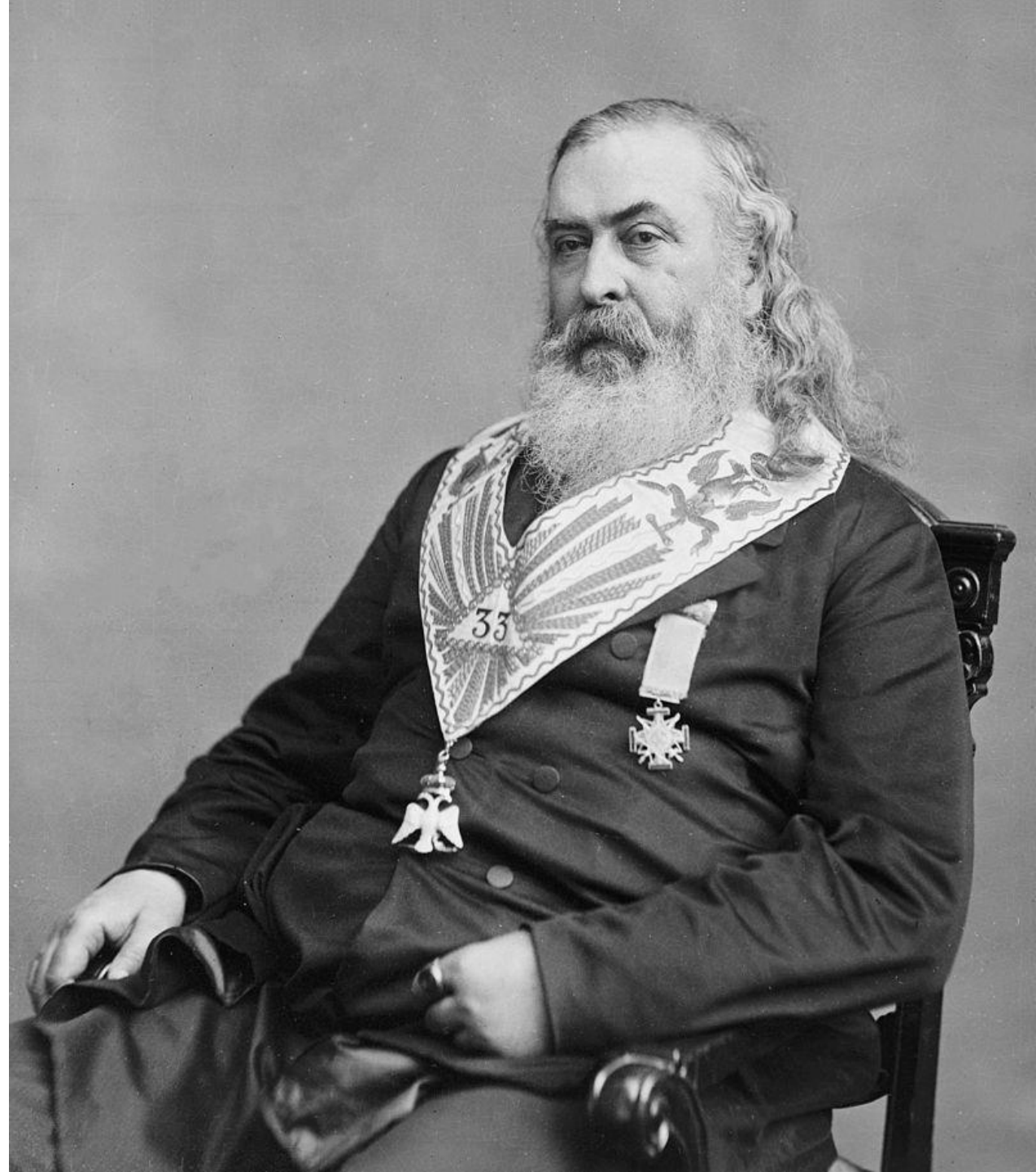
It is however Plaza de Mayo or May Square, a city square and main foundational site to its south-east that is relevant. It was formed in 1884 after the demolition of the Recova building, unifying the city's Plaza Mayor and Plaza de Armas, by that time known as Plaza de la Victoria and Plaza 25 de Mayo, respectively.

The city centre of Buenos Aires, Plaza de Mayo has been the scene of the most momentous events in Argentine history, as well as the largest popular demonstrations in the country.

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the May Revolution in 1811, the Pirámide de Mayo was inaugurated in the square's hub, becoming Buenos Aires' first national monument and YES, the pink building known as the Cabildo, Casa Rosada is the Presidential palace and the location where Eva Peron gave her famous speech in 1945.

“Hence the significance of the phallus, or of its inoffensive substitute, the obelisk, rising as an emblem of resurrection by the tomb of buried Deity at Lerna or at Sais.”

Albert Pike – *Morals and Dogma*, p. 393





The obelisk in its perfect geometric design though significant in Masonic symbolism in illustrations like the National Mall in Washington DC and other cities where the purity of sacred geometry and celestial alignment is often misconstrued as maleficent by conspiracy theorists and religious fanatics, it is often seemingly absent at or in masonic temples and precincts.

In my presentation on the subject there is always one singular obelisk in many major city squares around the world. If nothing else, it draws our attention upwards to the GAOTU and represents the Tetragrammaton in the center of a lodge without walls.



Twin Obelisk, Temple of Luxor



Obelisk, Temple of Luxor

Karnak Temple

We can never know what Albert Pike's motivation was in his statement, however Wikipedia defines an obelisk from Ancient Greek: *obeliskos*; diminutive of *obelos*, "spit, nail, pointed pillar") as a tall, four-sided, narrow tapering monument which ends in a pyramid-like shape or pyramidion, also called the Benben named after the mound, a sacred stone in the temple of Ra at Heliopolis (Egyptian: *Annu* or *Iunu*), the location on which the first rays of the sun fell, at the top.

Originally they were called *tekhenu* by their builders, the Ancient Egyptians.

The Greeks who saw them used the Greek term *obeliskos* to describe them, and this word passed into Latin and ultimately English. Ancient obelisks are monolithic; that is, they consist of a single stone. Most modern obelisks are made of several stones.

Though Albert Pike may have taken a symbolic approach to the obelisk, Occam's razor, attributed to English Franciscan friar William of Ockham (c. 1287–1347) or law of parsimony is the problem-solving principle that "entities should not be multiplied beyond necessity", in other words "the simplest explanation is usually the best one". In this instance the significance of the Obelisk in the original Egyptian religion is the correct one and therefore in no way related to masculinity.

The Ancient Egyptian religion to whom some scholars credit the origin of speculative Freemasonry explains that Obelisks were prominent in the architecture of the ancient Egyptians and played a vital role in their religion placing them in pairs at the entrance of the temples.

The significance is that in the ancient religion twin Obelisks hold up the heavens or the Universe with Ra/Re (the sun god) rising between them on his journey across the sky.

This may relate to structures like the former Twin Towers in New York and every World Trade Centre like the Petronas Towers generally having, Twin Towers.





In speculative Masonic terms there are symbols, one of which is worn by the Master of the lodge.

It represents the square and is indicative of his speculative duty.

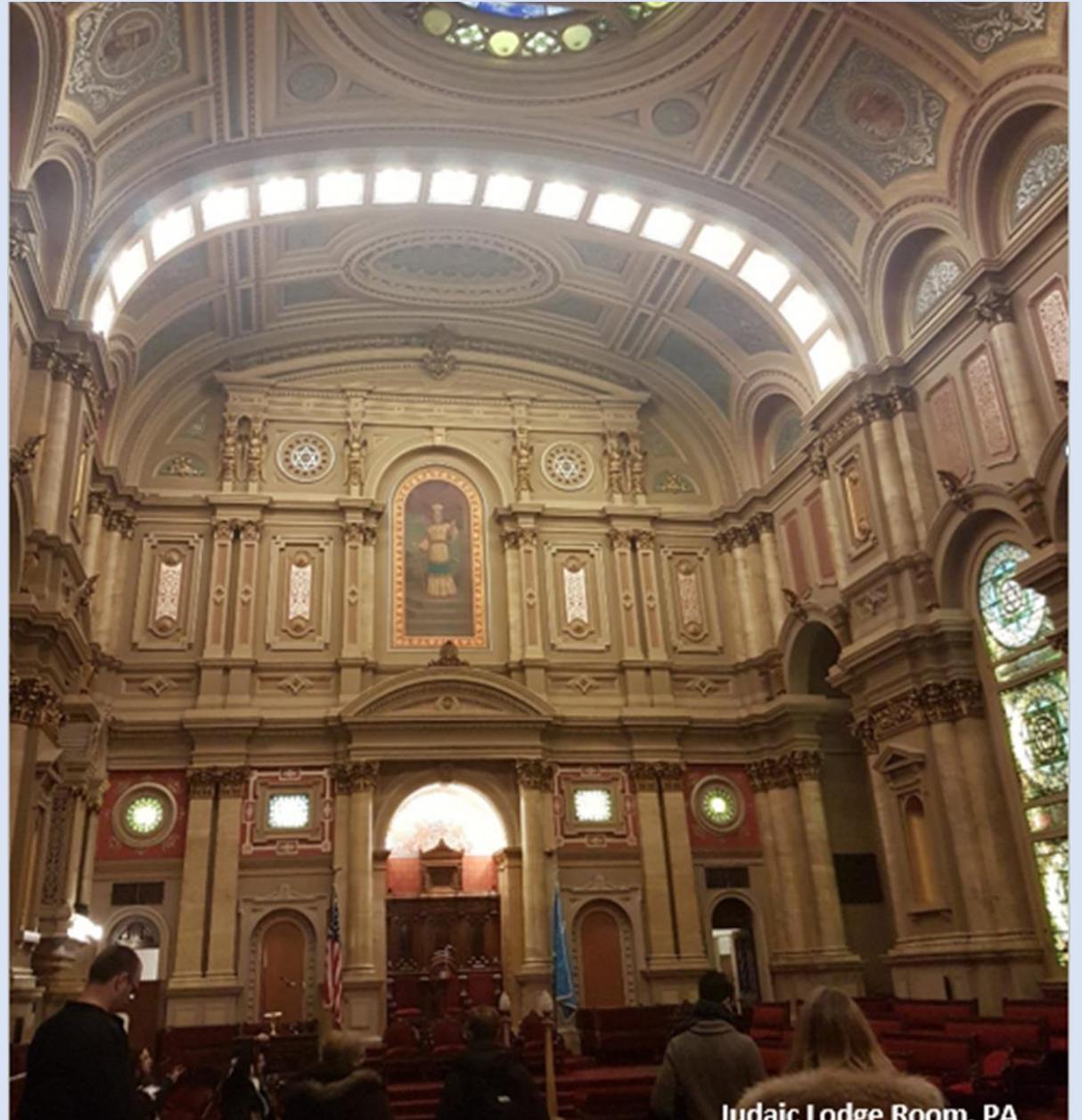
What is significant however is the angle in which he wears it.

It is not in the shape of an L as is the average craftsman's reference, nor does it point down to form that symbolic chalice.

It always points upward, toward his head.

On closer observation it resembles a pyramid or that Benben at the top of the obelisk that points upward to the heavens, in this case, his head, where the consciousness or soul allegedly dwell, giving the ability to reason and discern right from wrong when sitting as judge over his lodge.

Ironically its position too, as with the obelisk is midway between heaven and earth, between the head and the feet.



Judaic Lodge Room - PA

Every cipher needs a primer to unlock it.

With every temple that I have visited from the Cathedrals in Europe and the older cities in North America and countries like South Africa with European religious influence, from Catholic to Anglican, to Dutch Reformed and everything in between.

Every mosque from the middle east to Istanbul and around the world, every synagogue, every Buddhist Temple in Asia, be it Thailand or anywhere in the world and any Masonic Temple, they all have something in common

- The structure is either square or oblong
- They all have a symbolic east which generally does not have a physical doorway and where the statue of the deity is placed.
 - They all have a north, south and west, often with doors
 - They all generally have at least two main pillars that are adorned
 - They all have a physical center (generally where some altar is placed)

The Masonic Temple layout however, as every curator on every tour will explain to any visitor stands aside from all the rest for one basic reason in that religious temples are dedicated to that particular religion.

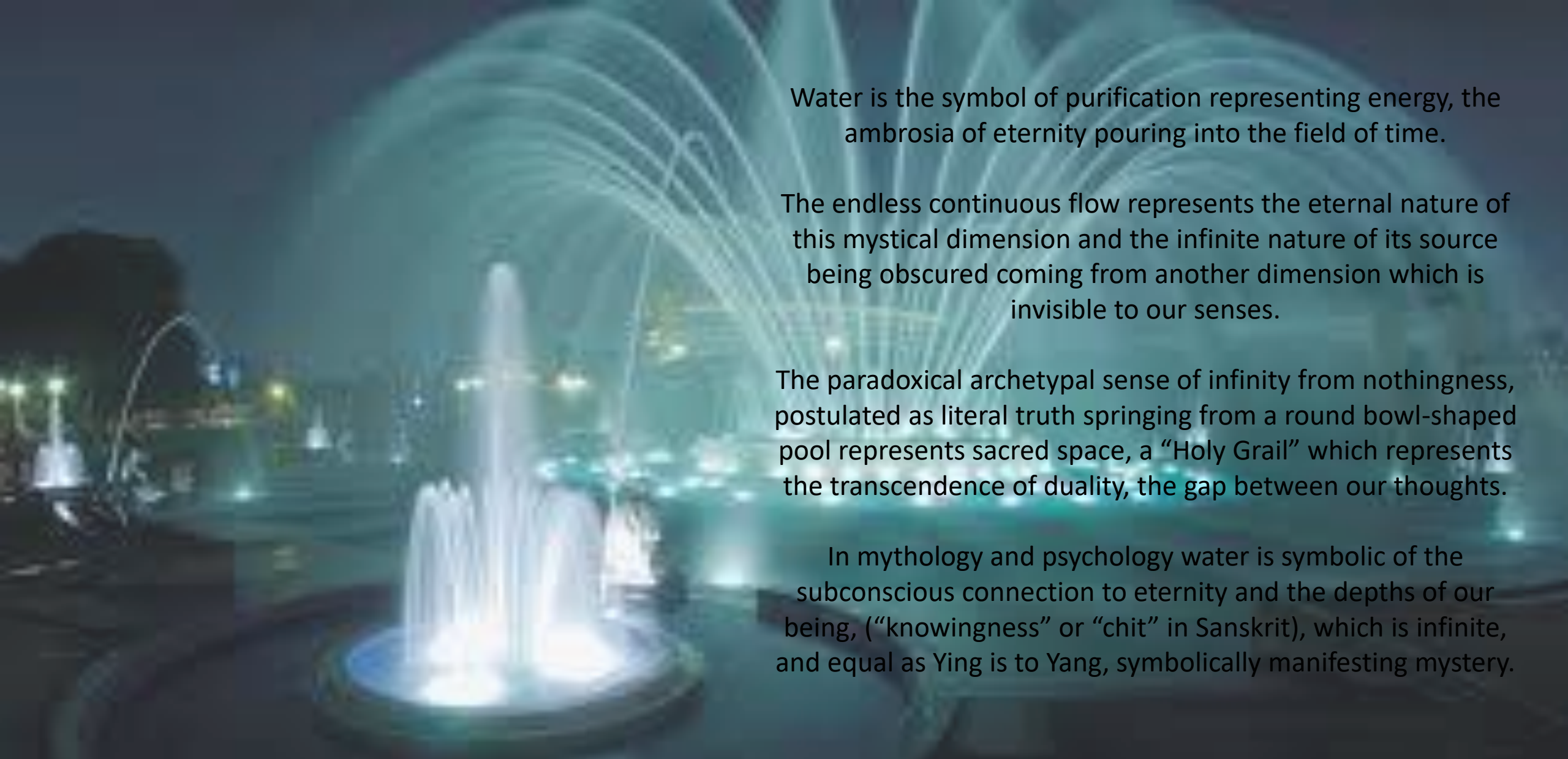
Freemasonry only asks that you believe in a higher being but in itself is not a religion and religious discussion is forbidden. The symbolism in Freemasonry therefore is neutral and therefore as sterile and void as mathematics, hence the references to architecture and geometry.

The primer to our cipher therefore is the Masonic Temple.

My Deja vu moment therefore was not that Washington DC and Paris were twin cities, but that I had seen the layout before in a Masonic Temple, before which I would have never noticed the symmetry.

Washington DC and Paris in its layout is nothing more than a Masonic Temple without walls, from the East to the west, from the north to the south, from the earth to its center and above.

Forming a three dimensional or oblong square.



Water is the symbol of purification representing energy, the ambrosia of eternity pouring into the field of time.

The endless continuous flow represents the eternal nature of this mystical dimension and the infinite nature of its source being obscured coming from another dimension which is invisible to our senses.

The paradoxical archetypal sense of infinity from nothingness, postulated as literal truth springing from a round bowl-shaped pool represents sacred space, a “Holy Grail” which represents the transcendence of duality, the gap between our thoughts.

In mythology and psychology water is symbolic of the subconscious connection to eternity and the depths of our being, (“knowingness” or “chit” in Sanskrit), which is infinite, and equal as Ying is to Yang, symbolically manifesting mystery.

Stephen Pickering describes the symbolic meaning of a water fountain as a symbol of life, truth and change with water playing an important role in history and being essential to life.

*“The form of the lodge
is that of a double or oblong square or
rectangle, from the East to the West,
from the North to the South, from the
earth to the heaven and from the surface
of the earth to its centre.”*

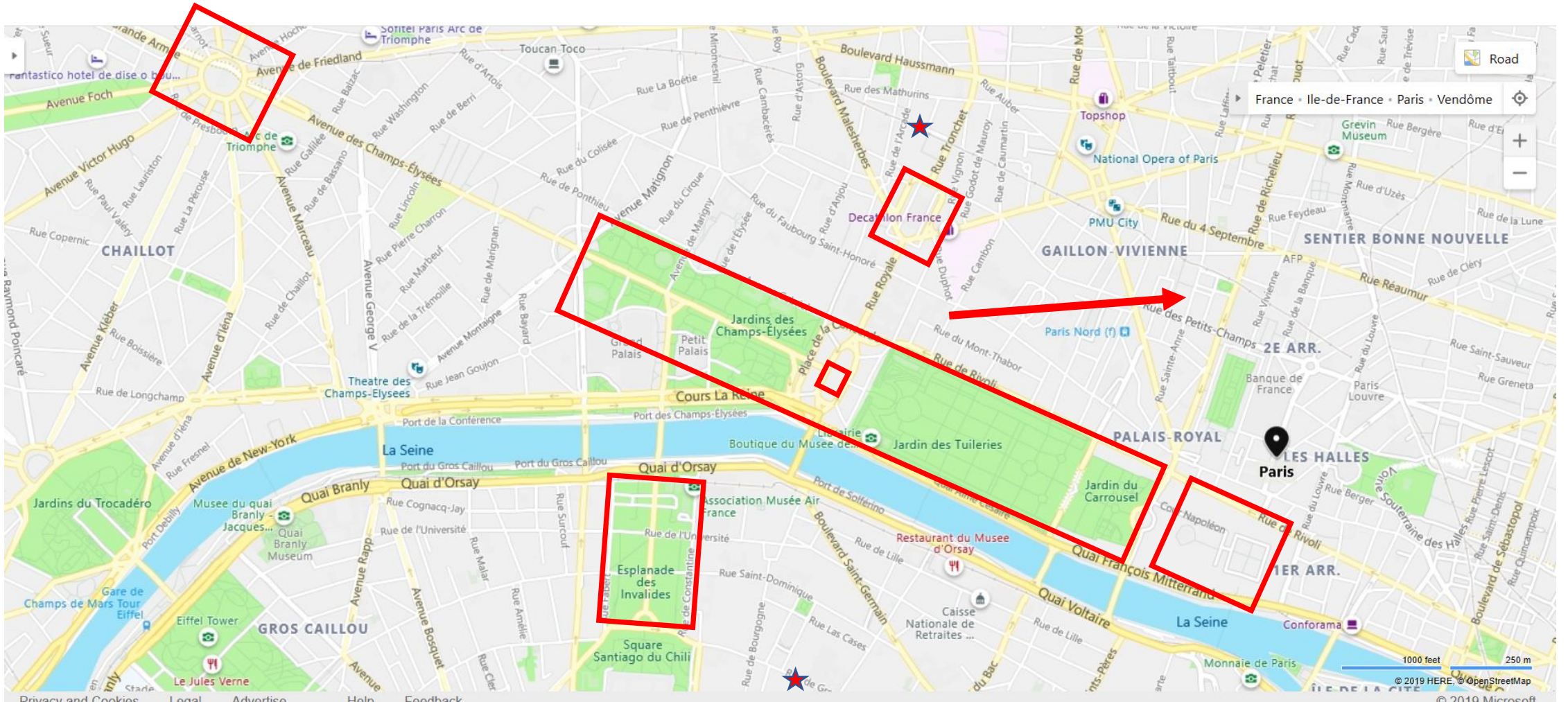
I continue to review and unpack some locations around the world from the United States to South Korea and will quickly run through some of those maps and layouts.

National Mall, Washington DC, USA



We are all familiar with this layout and as with most Masons familiar with the symbolism of the street layouts but perhaps unfamiliar with the content of this book or what I am about to show you.

City of Paris, France



The Layout in Paris is similar, Legend has it that it was the third President of the Republic, Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) who had laid out this shining city on a hill, that would be a new Athens in the modern age. For inspiration Jefferson turned to Pierre Charles L'Enfant, born in Paris in 1754 and died in Maryland, USA in 1825. He was a French Parisian born American engineer, architect and urban designer. It is for this reason that it is often stated that Washington DC, laid out over ten square miles between the states of Virginia and Maryland is laid out like Paris, the Capital of France which is four times larger at roughly forty square miles. The only problem with this theory is that Paris predates Washington DC by an estimated one thousand eight hundred years.

However, the area encompassing the Champs-Elysees including both the Arch De Triomphe, Arch De Triomphe du Carrousel, the Eiffel Tower, the Louvre, Place de Concorde and Le Palais de Elysée were all completed between 1718 and 1887 in the Napoleonic era.

Whereas Washington DC was founded in 1790, with the White House being the first to be completed in 1800, the Capital in 1829, the Washington Monument in 1884, The Lincoln Memorial in 1922 and the Jefferson Memorial in 1943.

Pierre Charles L'Enfant was a New York mason initiated on April 17, 1789, into Holland Lodge No. 8, F & A M, which the Grand Lodge of New York F & A M had chartered in 1787, a French national who trained at the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture in Paris.

If one looks at Washington DC on a street map, it is the National Mall at its center that stands out. Laid out with the Capitol in the East, Lincoln Memorial in the West. The White house in the North, Jefferson Memorial in the South and The Washington Monument in the center.

It would be remised of me not to point out that this is almost a perfect cross in the Christian religion and those belief systems that predates it, with one tiny flaw.

Though the Capitol and Lincoln Memorial is perfectly aligned with the Washington Monument, it is slightly off center and therefore not aligned with the White House and the Jefferson Memorial.

The Jefferson Memorial and the White House is instead aligned with a marker, aptly named the Jefferson Pier Marker, where it is said the soil was too soft for the foundations of the colossal Washington monument towering 555 feet above the National Mall and must have been the tallest structure upon its completion in 1884.

The similarities between the Parisian Champs-Elysees and the National Mall does not end there.

The Seine River in Paris is replaced by the Potomac River in Washington DC and whereas the Luxor Obelisk on Place de Concorde stands at a mere 75 feet, it is the Tour Eiffel that towers at 1083 feet compared to the Washington Monument at 555 feet and 5 1/8 inches.

from a distance and at elevation in the north, looking south, though the Washington Monument may not be in line with the White House and the Jefferson Memorial, at the right angle, it is in line with the House of the Temple and the Pyramidion of the Obelisk is the capstone that completes the Pyramid on the House of the Temple.

Furthermore, the location of the house of the temple in relation to the National Mall is significant to Masonic teachings. Of the four quadrants it is found in the North-East corner of the National Mall layout.

This could be a sheer coincidence except for one tiny little detail.

If one researches the Grande Loge Nationale Française (GLNF) which is the headquarters of French Freemasonry in France, one will find that it is not only located in the City of Paris, but as in DC, it is in the Northeast quadrant of the layout encompassing the Louvre, Tour Eiffel, Arc de Triomphe, Palais l'Elysee and Place de la Concorde.



This is Place de la Concorde with a south facing narrow view.

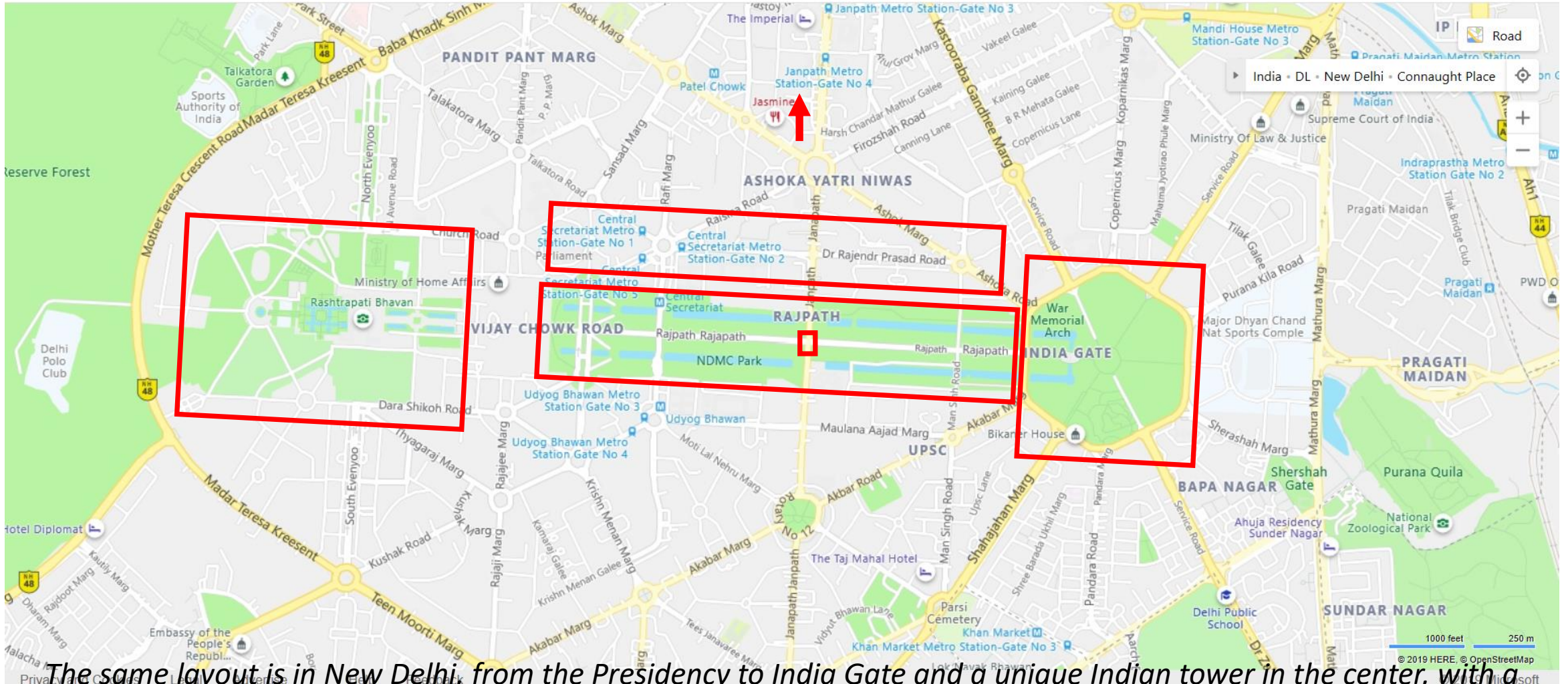
One could walk past the space a whole lifetime and not note that it is a Hippodrome or Roman Circus Maximus within a square with an actual Egyptian Obelisk complete with capstone on a square.

Slightly out of view stand two adorned columns inline with the square to the left and right. Jachin and Boaz?

All facing the Palais Bourbon, France's National Assembly and symbol of power.

At the bottom of the image as in Egypt is an avenue leading to the L'église de la Madeleine, a Catholic Church built in the style of the Athenian Acropolis.

New Delhi Map



The same layout is in New Delhi, from the Presidency to India Gate and a unique Indian tower in the center, with a masonic building in the Northwest. Sir Herbert Baker co-architect of the New Delhi Government precinct was not French but an English mason and architect of the Union Buildings in Pretoria, South Africa.

Hagia Sophia, Istanbul, Turkey



The same structure appears in Istanbul with the hippodrome and in the north-west corner is a masonic building.

City of Seoul, South Korea



Gyeongbokgung Palace in Seoul, South Korea opened in 1395 is as elaborate and mesmerizing as any imperial home. This cultural marvel still has the imperial guard at its gates.

A long avenue, much like major cities like Paris is aligned with cultural and Government buildings and institutions, with the Palace to its north with its Gwangwahnmun Gate entrance facing south down the Sejong-daero, which hosts the Statue of Sejong the Great and yet a mere few meters from there in the center of Gwangwahnmun Square on a raised platform, like an obelisk stands the Statue of Admiral Yi Sun-Sin who with his turtle shaped boats defended Korea from the Japanese navy.

The road continues past the Deoksugung Palace, where they still do a ceremonial changing of the guard across from the Seoul Metropolitan Government on Seoul Plaza toward the Sungnyemun Gate.

Tiananmen Square, Beijing



Tiananmen Square has the Forbidden City to its North,
across from Chang-an Street.

The National Museum of China to its east across from
Guangchang East Road.

The Great Hall of the People to its West across from
Guangchang East Road.

And the Zhengyangmen Gate to its South across from the
Qianmen E street, preceded by the Mausoleum of Mao
Zedong.

The entire square is almost entire built from grey granite like
stone and creates an illusion that the largest public square in
the world, blends into itself.

Having verified that this structure indeed conforms to the
basic layout I had observed around the world, my eyes
frantically searched for the missing obelisk at the center, I
took a deep breath, closed my eyes to center myself and
exhaled.

As I slowly opened my eyes, there it was hiding in plain
sight, blending into the grey background.
The Monument to the People's Heroes.

Ti'anenman Square, Beijing, PR China



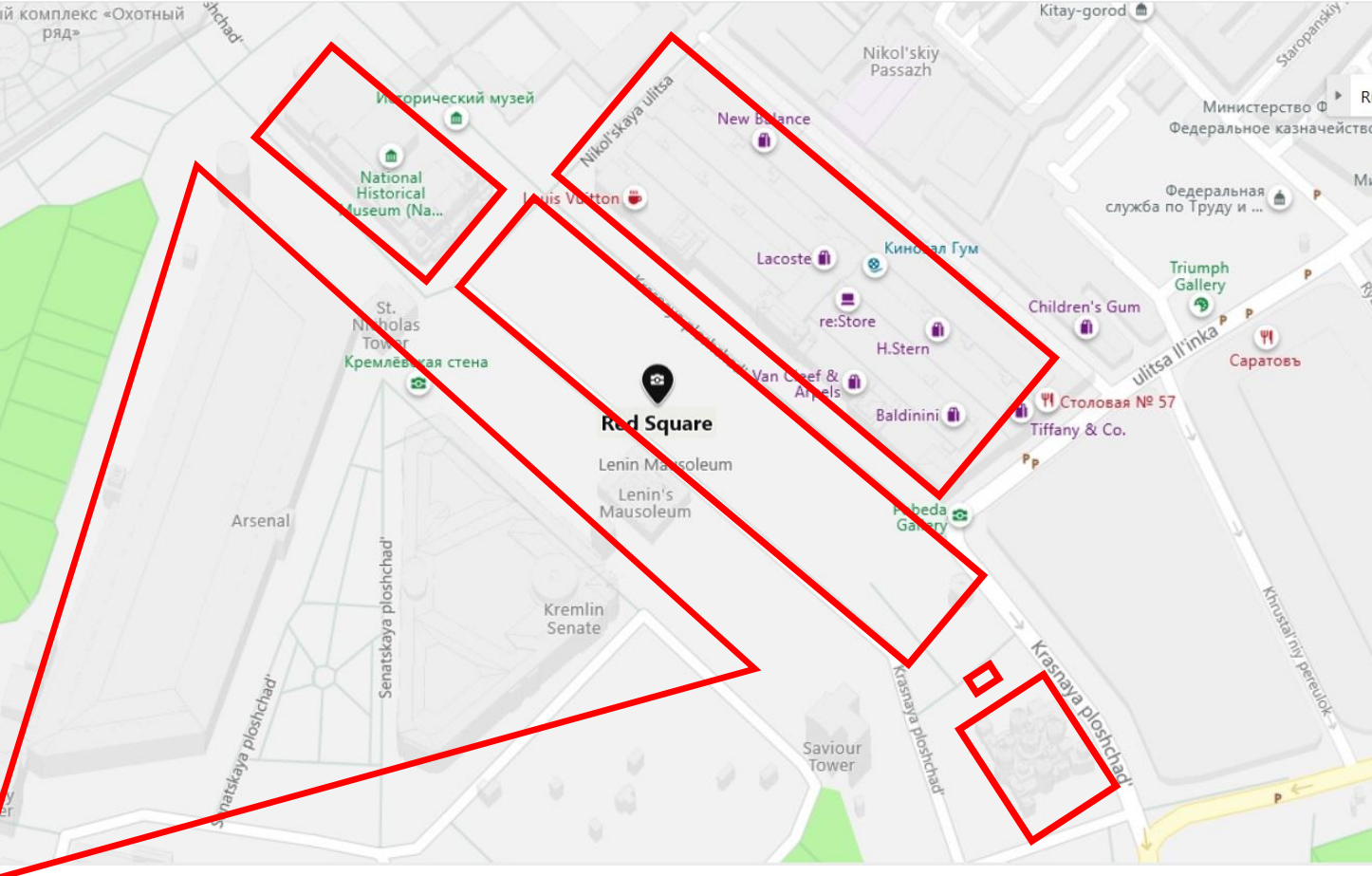
My greatest surprise was realized on Tiananmen Square, Beijing.

With the beautiful Forbidden City, the National Museum, the Hall of the People and the South Gate, including Mao's Mausoleum, while taking all this in, blended into the grey scenery, there it was at the center of Tiananmen Square, the Heroes monument, a colossal obelisk.

Though Tiananmen Square is effectively square, it used to be oblong before its expansion to accommodate soldiers while serving as an encampment and though not Masonic in the north-east corner stands a temple,

The temple of the Sun.

Trinity (Red)Square, Moscow, Russian Federation



In Moscow, Russia a similar layout appears on what is now Red Square designed by the architect Konstantin Andreyevich Thon. Strangely enough, the space is smaller in real life than it appears in the media.

In the west of the oblong square lies the Kremlin representing Governance, to the east, the GUM, representing Commerce, to the north, The state Historical Museum representing science and knowledge and to the South, the famous St Basil's Cathedral with the ice cream domes often mistaken for the Kremlin in popular spy films represents faith.

What is evidently obvious, is that it lacks an obelisk type structure in the center of the square.

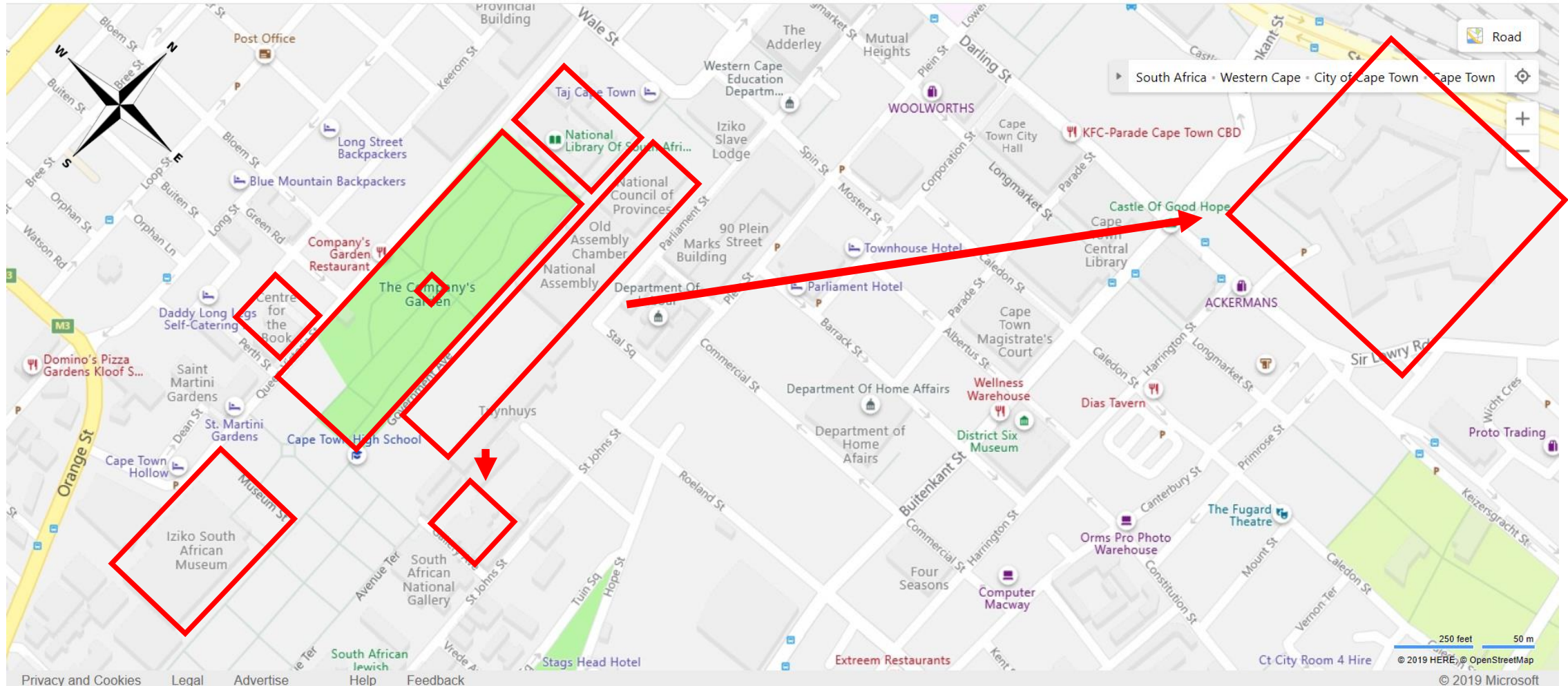
The answer to that mystery is in front of St Basil's Cathedral.

The Monument to Minin and Pozharsky was originally in the center of Red Square however after the 1917 revolution it was found to be an obstruction to and moved to its current location in 1936.

Though a few kilometers to the north of Moscow City in the Northwest quadrant is

Великая Ложя России or
The Grand Lodge of Russia

Cape Town, Western Cape, South Africa



In the Cabo de Boa Esperanca or Cape of Good Hope, lies the City of Cape Town There is like in New York City and others, a place named the Company Gardens at the heart of the city.

Established by the VOC (Vereenigde Oos-Indiese Companje) or the United Dutch East India Company, this was an actual garden created in 1650.

This rectangular space has the following features,

The Houses of Parliament and the President's Office in the geographical East, representing Power

The National Museum and National art Gallery in the geographical South

The consulate district, the "House of the Book" which is the origin of the University of Cape Town as well as the Cape High Court in the geographical west.

The National Library and the Anglican,(not Catholic) St. Georges Cathedral in the geographic north, representing religion or spirituality.

At its center stands a plinth upon which stands a bronze statue of one, Cecil John Rhodes.

How does this relate to what exists in Paris and Washington DC?

- All three these locations are oblong squares
- All are lined by Museums and art Galleries
- All have a reference to Governance (Capitol, Parliament, Authority)
- All have a spiritual reference, Lincoln Memorial, St. Georges Cathedral, Arc de Triomphe
- All have a reference to knowledge or justice

The St. Georges Cathedral is quite interesting when one takes some time to research St George.

His Coat of Arms like the flag of England is a red cross on a white shield, as was the case with the Knights Templar.

According to records, Cecil John Rhodes, whose statue is in the center of the oblong squared garden, like an obelisk, was a Freemason.

On further investigation, one will find that though it is geographically opposite, in the South-east, quadrant of the structure, there is indeed a Masonic building aptly named Temple De Goede Hoop, within which the directions are symbolically reversed for the sake of orientation, thereby placing the building in the Masonic Northeast as is the case in Paris and Washington DC.

In Addition, this city shares a unique feature with Washington DC.

Though pessimistic for some, construction began in 1666, which I am sure was unintentional, on the Castle of Good Hope, completed in 1679.

Notably this structure was reorganized in its layout along with a new entrance in 1787 by Louis-Michel Thibault, a French national trained at the Royal Academy of Architecture in Paris and noted as South Africa's first architect, credited with a number of structures in Cape Town, a known Mason who designed the Masonic Temple De Goede Hoop.

It should be noted that The Académie d'Architecture being suppressed in 1793, but later revived and merged in 1816 into the Académie des Beaux-Arts, together with the Académie de Peinture et de Sculpture housed at the Louvre connects Louis-Michel Thibault who laid out the Cape Town structure and Pierre Charles L'Enfant who laid out Washington DC around the same time, twelve thousand seven hundred and five kilometers away.

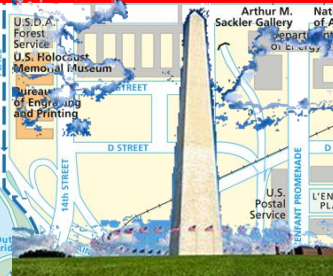
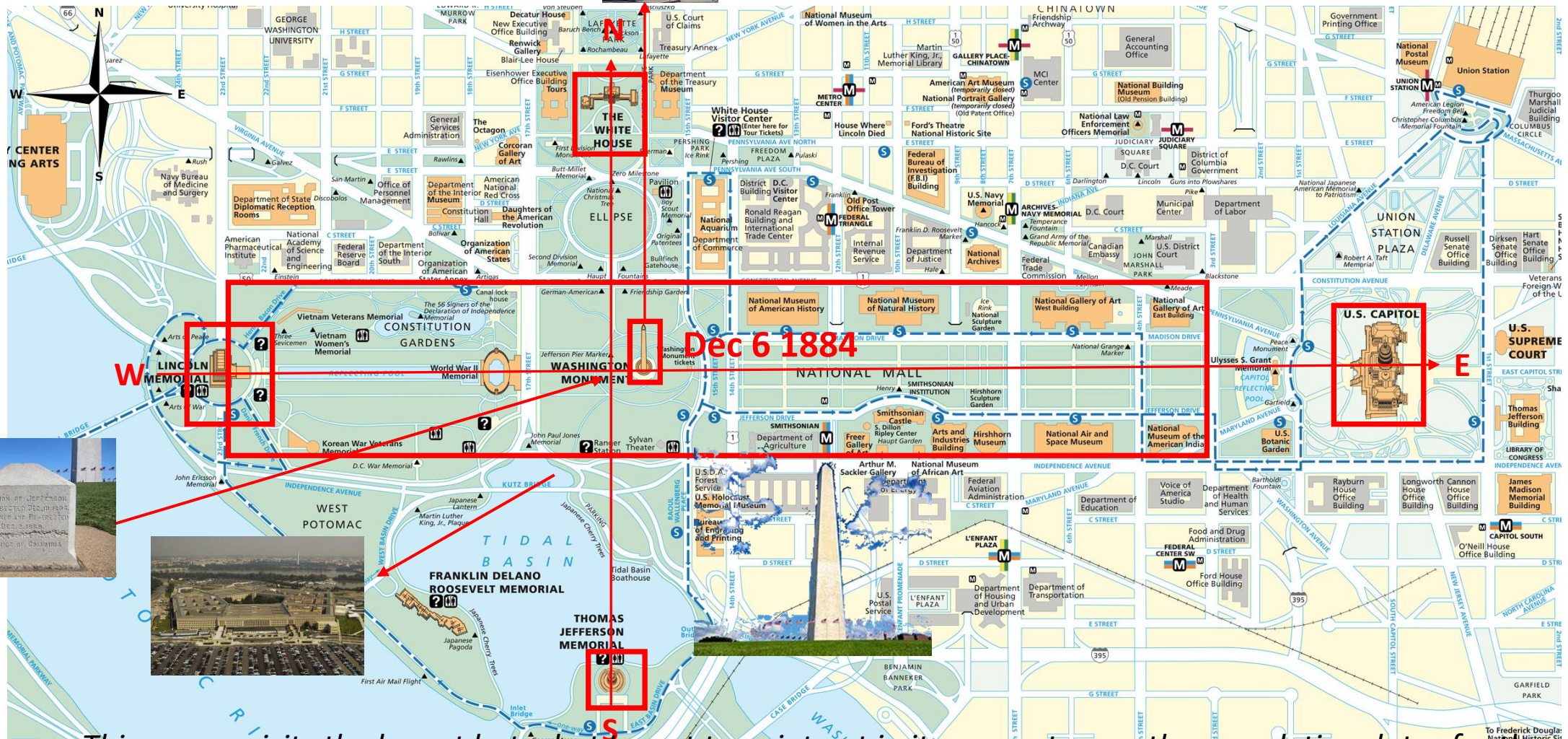
Both are French nationals born in Paris four years apart and studied at the same school under the influence of Ange-Jacques Gabriel who was none other than the architect of the Place de la Concorde the largest square in Paris, with the Luxor obelisk at its center at the eastern end of the Champs-Élysées with the Louvre, further east, the Arch de Triomphe to its west.

Given the institutes location at the Louvre both Thibault and L'Enfant would have studied this layout throughout their time there and as Masons perhaps understood its significance.

National Mall, Washington DC, USA



Oct 18 1915



This map revisits the layout but what I want to point out in its geometry are the completion dates for the Obelisk and the House of the Temple 31 years apart and the alignment of the two structures..

If on a clear winters day at noon, you find yourself to the north of the House of the Temple, near the Klutznick National Jewish Museum 1120 20th Street NW, Suite 300N Washington, D.C. look south, towards the House of the Temple, with the Washington Monument in the distance and you may just see this...



The Finished Pyramid

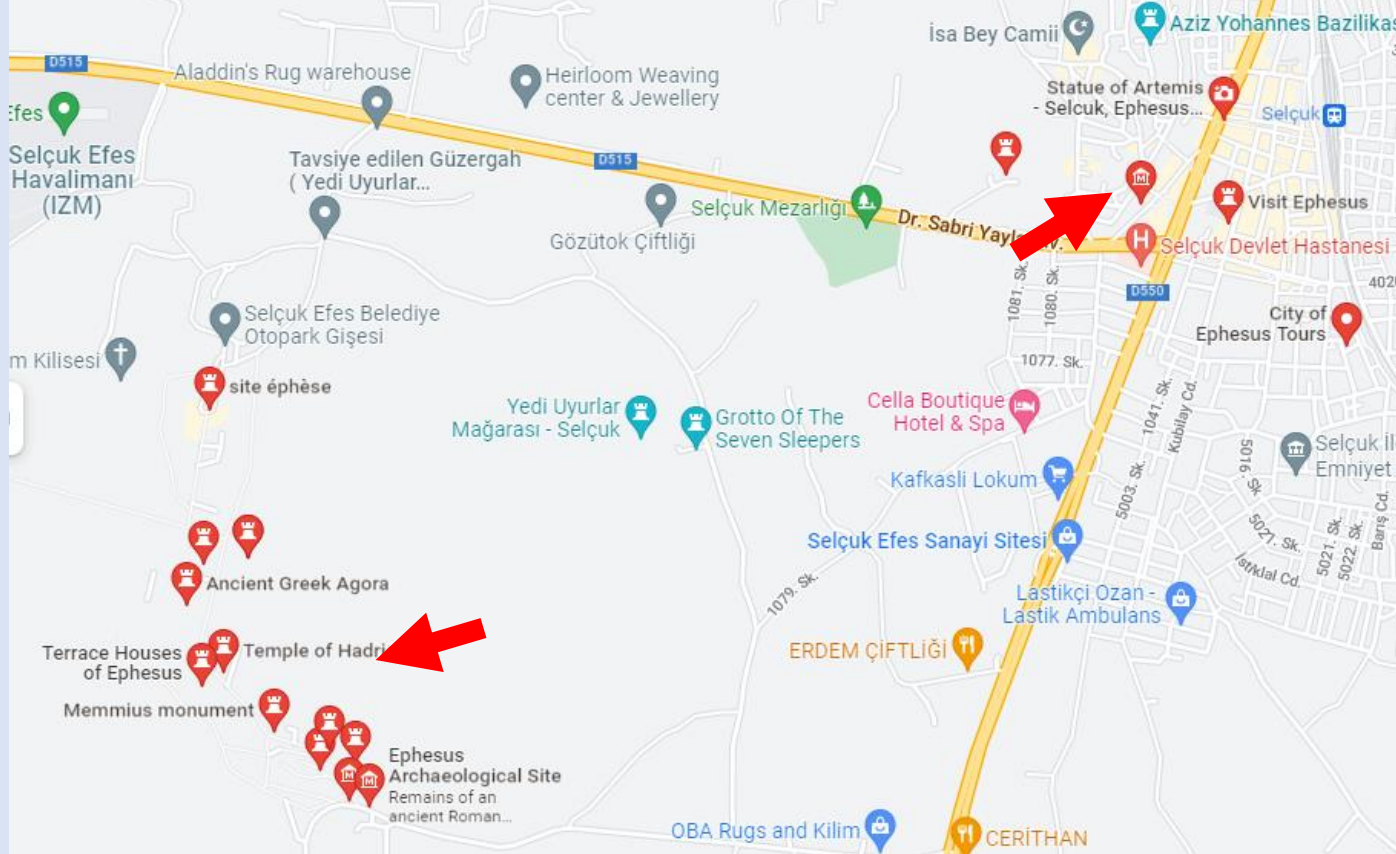
National Mall, Washington DC, U.S.A A Temple without walls



In my opinion L' Enfant and his fellow architects tapped into ancient knowledge where many pyramid-cult cities used a common orientation: a north-south axis from the royal palace and an east-west axis from the temple, meeting at a central plaza where King and God merged and crossed.

Knowledge that St John who wrote the Book of Revelations with a Greek and Roman reference of his home of Ephesus on his Island prison of Patmos understood, in his description of the shape of heaven as a square or cube, as WIDE and LONG as it was HIGH, with the light or lamb of God at its center. Even the temple layout in Troy to Athena (Goddess of War) or, Minerva who stands in some Masonic Temples and the Temple to Diana (Goddess of Wisdom) or Artemis in Ephesus where again the Square is present with a sundial at its center in ancient times, with the Temple to Artemis in its North-East corner.

What is the connection between the obelisk and the sundial. Well... both track the trajectory of Ra or Re the sun god, through the sky by day.



This is just a visual of Ephesus in modern day Türkiye.

Ephesus was founded in the Fourth Century BCE and later incorporated into Rome in 133 BCE and yet, this same layout exists here.

The Temple of Athena in Troy where the artefact is to this day is square, has seven levels in relation to seven grooves and I am sure the flower in the center looks familiar.

This is from somewhere between the 7th and 9th period in Troys development. The city was founded around 240 BCE.



This cosmic three-dimensional space being the square or cube which they, the masons call a temple is a sacred space, creating order out of chaos, with the light of knowledge at its center, where all lines intersect, being perambulated by celestial bodies.

Like the Southern Cross in the night sky, by applying Occam's razor, this may very well represent a celestial

DESTINATION

The temple in the northeast corner, may represent a point of origin, completing a mathematical mystery, to plot a coordinate in a three-dimensional space, hiding in plain sight for us to find, Especially if the theory that with infinite galaxies in the universe and billions of planets within the goldilocks zone of their stars suggesting that we are not alone in the universe is correct then this layout may be a confirmation of our address to cosmic travelers.

Whichever it is, this layout is too repetitive to be a coincidence. What is evident is that these spaces are meant to be sacred.

A north-south axis from the royal palace and an east-west axis from the temple, meeting at a central plaza and obelisk representing the point where King and God meet and our eyes are drawn upward, to the heavens.

There are roughly eight Egyptian Obelisks standing in the greater City of Rome.

It should be noted that the empire of Rome assimilated all cultures with which it came into contact at the height of its power.

Heliopolis (Iunu in Egyptian) is the City of Ra and its this Obelisk which stands at the center of St, Peters Square.

Though Ra was the Chief deity in Egyptology, he was a lesser god in Roman religion or mythology. In the case of North America, South America, Europe and the rest of the world, the Obelisks are most probably related to the Roman Catholic footprint, whether its origin is understood or not is debatable.



Egypt

Cairo

Nile River Valley

NE WEST BANK

Jerusalem

Israel

Jordan

King Salman bin Abdulaziz
Royal National
Reserve

Cyprus

Syria

Lebanon

Iraq

Baghd

Karbala

Najaf

Buraydah

Antalya

Mersin

Antakya

Paphos

Pafos

Beirut

Damascus

Hafa

Marsa Matruh

Alexandria

الإسكندرية

Sakaka

Fatek

Sharm El-Sheikh

Hurghada

Azhar

Sohag

Qadisiyah

Moosul

Erbil

Kirkuk

Baghd

Najaf

Basra

Qadisiyah

Buraydah

I spent months designing the book cover and it too has hidden symbolism.

The diamond shape is in actuality a square or three-dimensional cube along gridlines and represents the Great Pyramid of Giza pointing to the four cardinal directions of North, South, East and West.

Below the word sight, between the H and T is the Star of David in the North-East Corner, which is significant to Freemasons.

This location points to the Temple of Solomon in Jerusalem.

The colour of the Book cover is black... this is significant to Masons in the third degree and lastly, there is a lost master's word and as per the colour and the legend, the word was inscribed in gold and hidden somewhere within the walls of the as yet unfinished Temple.

I therefore close the book, where it began, In Egypt.

The Pyramid as seen from above, with its layers stripped away, is nothing more than, a square as wide and long as it is high, with an obelisk at its centre,

A north–south axis from the royal palace and an east–west axis from the temple, meeting at a central plaza and obelisk representing the point where King and God meet
and our eyes are drawn upward, to the heavens.

That concludes my presentation.

