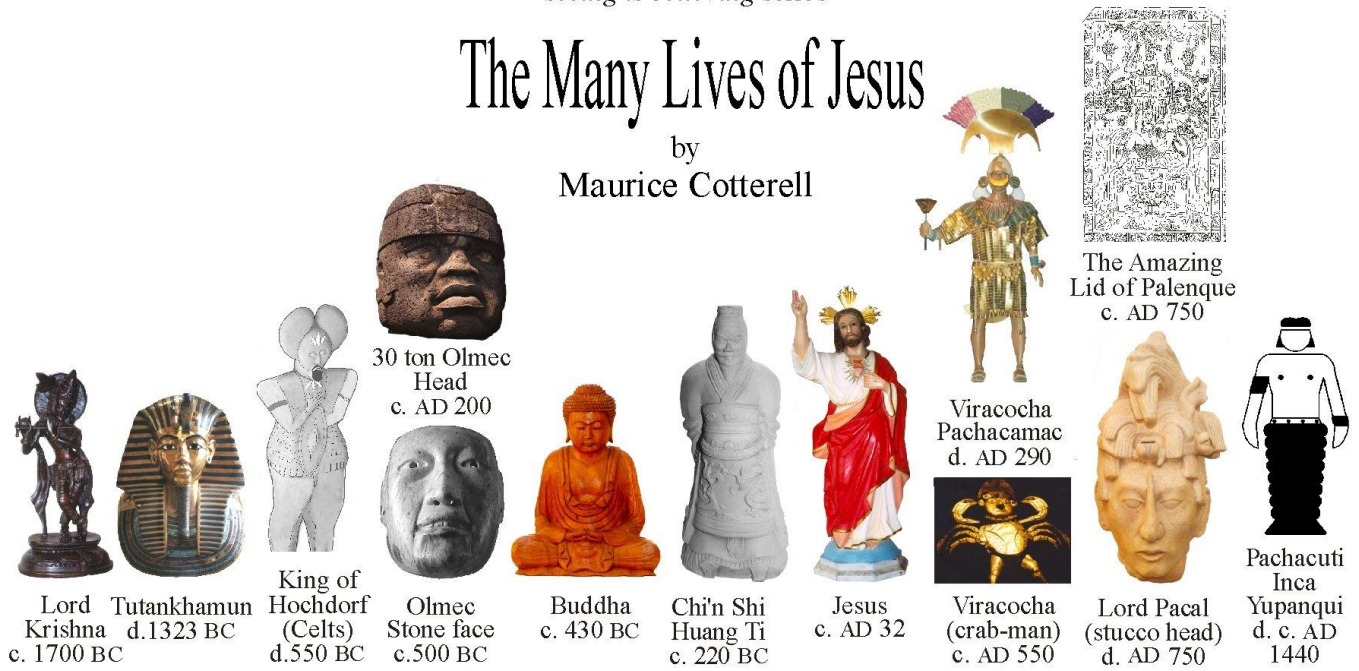


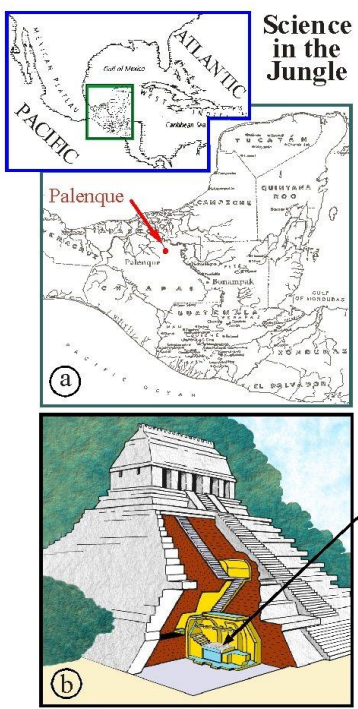
seeing is believing series

The Many Lives of Jesus

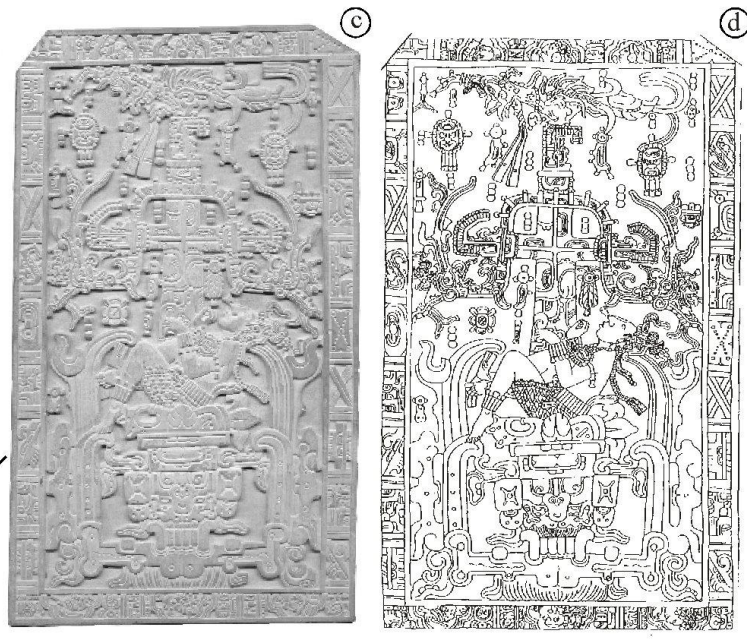
by
Maurice Cotterell



In his book *FUTURESCIENCE—forbidden Science of the 21st-century*, Maurice Cotterell explains how Jesus incarnated on Earth, in human form, many times: In India he was known as 'Lord Krishna' [the Christ]. To the Egyptians he was known as 'Tut-ankh-amun' [the son of God]. For the Celts, in Germany, he was the King of Hochdorf. To the Olmecs, of Mexico, he was personified by the gigantic 'Olmec basalt heads' and other stone carvings. In Ceylon he appeared as Lord Buddha [the illuminated one]. He was the first emperor of unified China, 'Ch'in Shi Huang Ti' [the son of Heaven]. To the Christians he was known as 'Chi Zeus' [the son of God]. The Mochica, of Peru say he visited twice; the first time he was known as 'Viracocha Pachacamac' [God of the World] and the second time as 'Viracocha' [foam of the sea—the perfect being]. To the Maya, of Mexico, he was known as 'Lord Pacal' ['the man who died at Easter']. To the Inca he was known as 'Pachacuti Inca Yupanqui'. Each time he came, he left behind living miracles in his treasures which explain the hidden mysteries of life; why we are born, why we die and why this has to be. Here, Maurice Cotterell reveals his decoding of 'the Amazing Lid of Palenque'—the sarcophagus Lid of the priest-king ruler of the Mayas, c. A.D. 750, from his tomb in the Pyramid of Inscriptions, Palenque, Chiapas, Mexico.



The Amazing Lid of Palenque

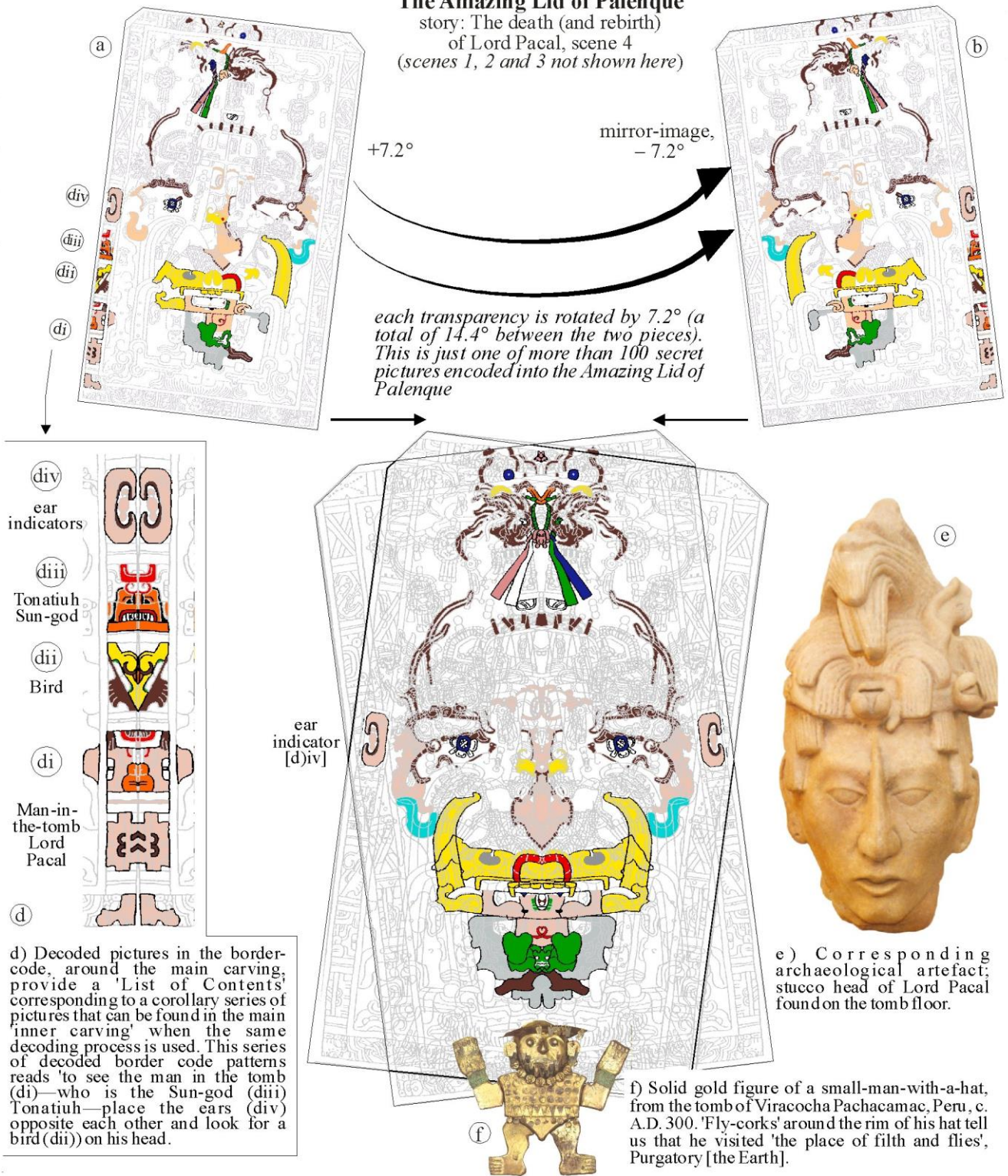


a) Map of the Yucatan peninsula, Mexico, showing the location of Palenque, the ceremonial centre of the Mayas, c. A.D. 700. b) Pyramid of Inscriptions (schematic). c) [photo. (replica). d); Line-drawing, after Augustin Villagra]. Lord Pacal's sarcophagus lid was covered by an ornately carved slab of limestone 3.65 m (12 ft) long, 2.13 m (7 ft) wide, and 30 cm (1 ft) deep, weighing around five tonnes. The 'missing corners' facilitate decoding of the carving.

figure (i).

The Amazing Lid of Palenque

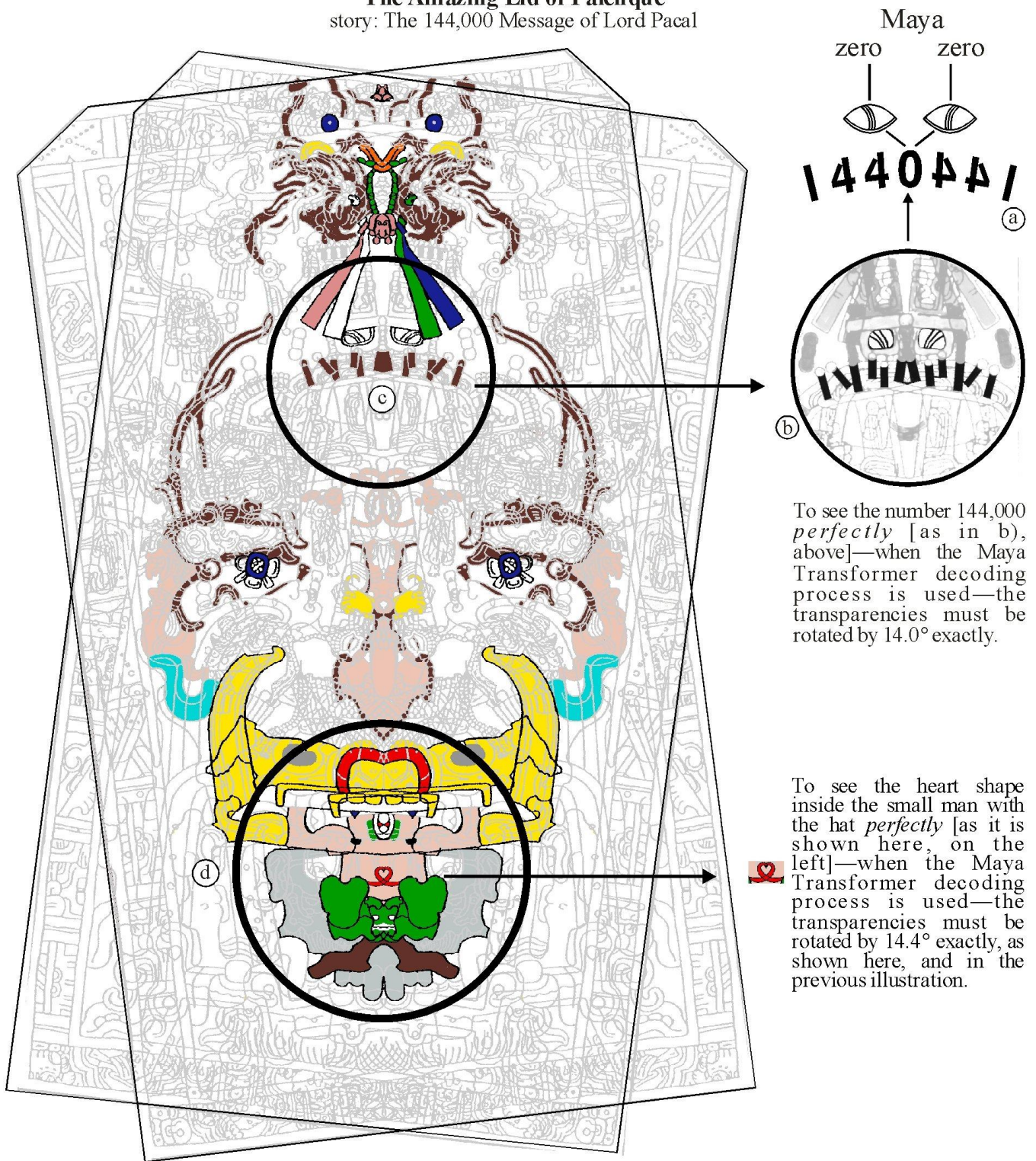
story: The death (and rebirth) of Lord Pacal, scene 4 (scenes 1, 2 and 3 not shown here)



When the decoding instructions (d) are followed, using transparencies, a composite picture of c) Lord Pacal, appears. A bat mask, the God of Death, covers his mouth. A baby quetzal bird, on his head, carries a chain in its beak from which hangs a conch shell, a symbol of the wind and Quetzalcoatl, the 'feathered snake', the 'perfect being'. This scene reads: 'Lord Pacal died (the bat god, the God of Death, took-away his breath). He was reborn as (a baby quetzal bird) 'Quetzalcoatl' in the heavens'. To help in the decoding process, an archaeological artefact corresponding to each of the decoded pictures, was placed in the tomb. This one (e) features Lord Pacal, the occupant of the tomb. An iconographical picture of a 'small man', identical to one found in the tomb of Viracocha Pachacamac, in Peru, covers the mouth of Lord Pacal. Lord Pacal's teeth, in c), serve the same purpose. The Amazing Lid of Palenque is the 'Rosetta Stone' of Maya carving.

figure 1.

The Amazing Lid of Palenque
 story: The 144,000 Message of Lord Pacal



To see the number 144,000 *perfectly* [as in b), above]—when the Maya Transformer decoding process is used—the transparencies must be rotated by 14.0° exactly.

To see the heart shape inside the small man with the hat *perfectly* [as it is shown here, on the left]—when the Maya Transformer decoding process is used—the transparencies must be rotated by 14.4° exactly, as shown here, and in the previous illustration.

In the Bible, those with '144,000 written on their foreheads' represent the chosen few who will enter the Kingdom of Heaven [...I saw four angels standing on the four corners of the Earth [north, south, west and east], holding the four winds of the Earth, that the wind should not blow on the Earth, nor on the sea, nor on any tree. And I saw another angel ascending from the east having the seal of the living God: And he cried with a loud voice to the four angels to whom it was given to hurt the Earth, and the sea, saying "Hurt not the Earth, neither the sea, nor the trees, till we have sealed the servants of our God in their foreheads". And I heard the number of them which were sealed; and there were sealed an hundred and forty four thousand of all the tribes of the children of Israel'. (Revelation VII, 14)]. c) Lord Pacal carries the number 144,000 on his forehead [top (b) circled]. d) The perfect heart shape, contained within the composite picture of the small man with the hat [bottom(d) circled], can be completed only when the transparencies are inverted, overlaid and juxtaposed by 14.4°. These messages taken together tell us that only the 'pure of heart' will become one of the 144,000, like Lord Pacal. Clearly, whoever wrote the Bible must have created the Lid of Palenque.]

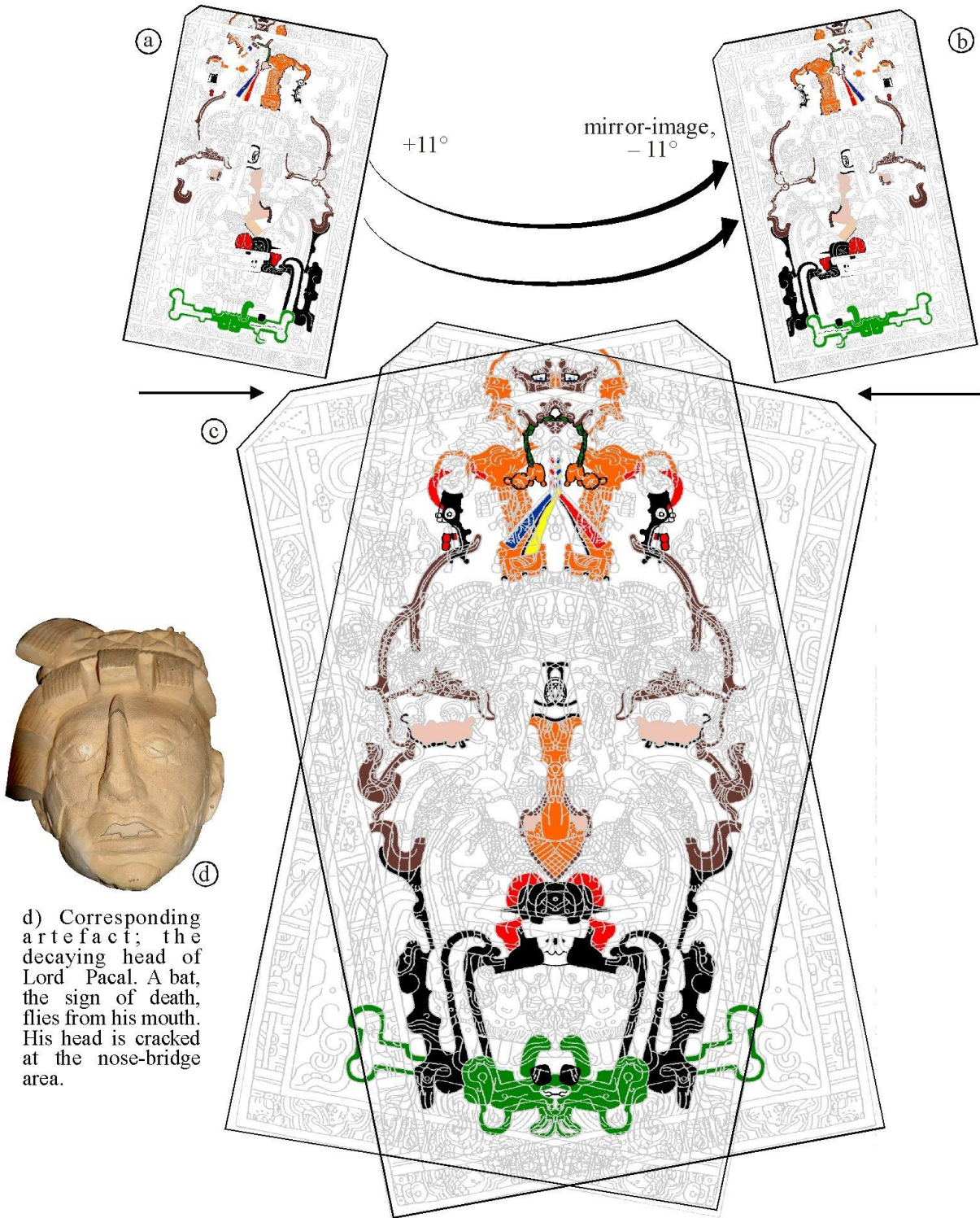
figure 2.

The Supergods of Mexico and ancient Peru



a) Stucco head of Lord Pacal. b) Decoded picture from the carving on his tomb lid (figure 1) that corresponds to the stucco head. A bat mask—the sign of death—covers his mouth. Covering the bat mask, a small man, wearing a hat, raises his arms and exposes his pure heart. c) A small man wearing a hat with raised arms, from the tomb of Viracocha Pachacamac, Peru c. A.D. 300. d) Golden crab-man from the tomb of Viracocha, c. A.D. 500. The crab, which lives in the foam of the sea (on land and in the water) is a metaphor for the *perfect human being*—who is simultaneously in touch with the air, water, fire [sunshine] and earth. e) Reconstruction of Viracocha Pachacamac (from the Museum of Archaeology, Lima, Peru): He, too, wears a bat mask (of solid gold) and above his head a feather head-dress of many colours. Around his neck hangs a necklace of gold peanuts. The two peanuts inside each shell represent the twin-star (planet) Venus [the morning star and the evening star]. On the last page of the Bible, Jesus says: "I, Jesus, am the bright and morning star" [the bright star in the evening, and the 'morning star'—Venus], Revelation XXII:16. Inca accounts tell of two white 'Gods' who walked the lands of Peru performing miracles in ancient times; Viracocha (*foam of the sea*) and Viracocha Pachacamac '...a great leader, a white man of large stature and authoritative demeanour who took the highland route north from Tiahuanaco and followed the coast from Nazca to Sipan, performing miracles on the way. He spoke with great kindness, giving men instruction on how to live, admonishing them to love one another and show charity to all. They called him Viracocha Pachacamac which, in their language, means 'God of the World...'(Cieza de Leon, *Cronica del Peru, Part II*, Chs. 4 and 5). These decoded pictures, and treasures, tell us that Jesus, Viracocha, and Viracocha Pachacamac must have been different incarnations of the same spiritual being.

The Amazing Lid of Palenque
 story: The death (and rebirth)
 of Lord Pacal, scene 5

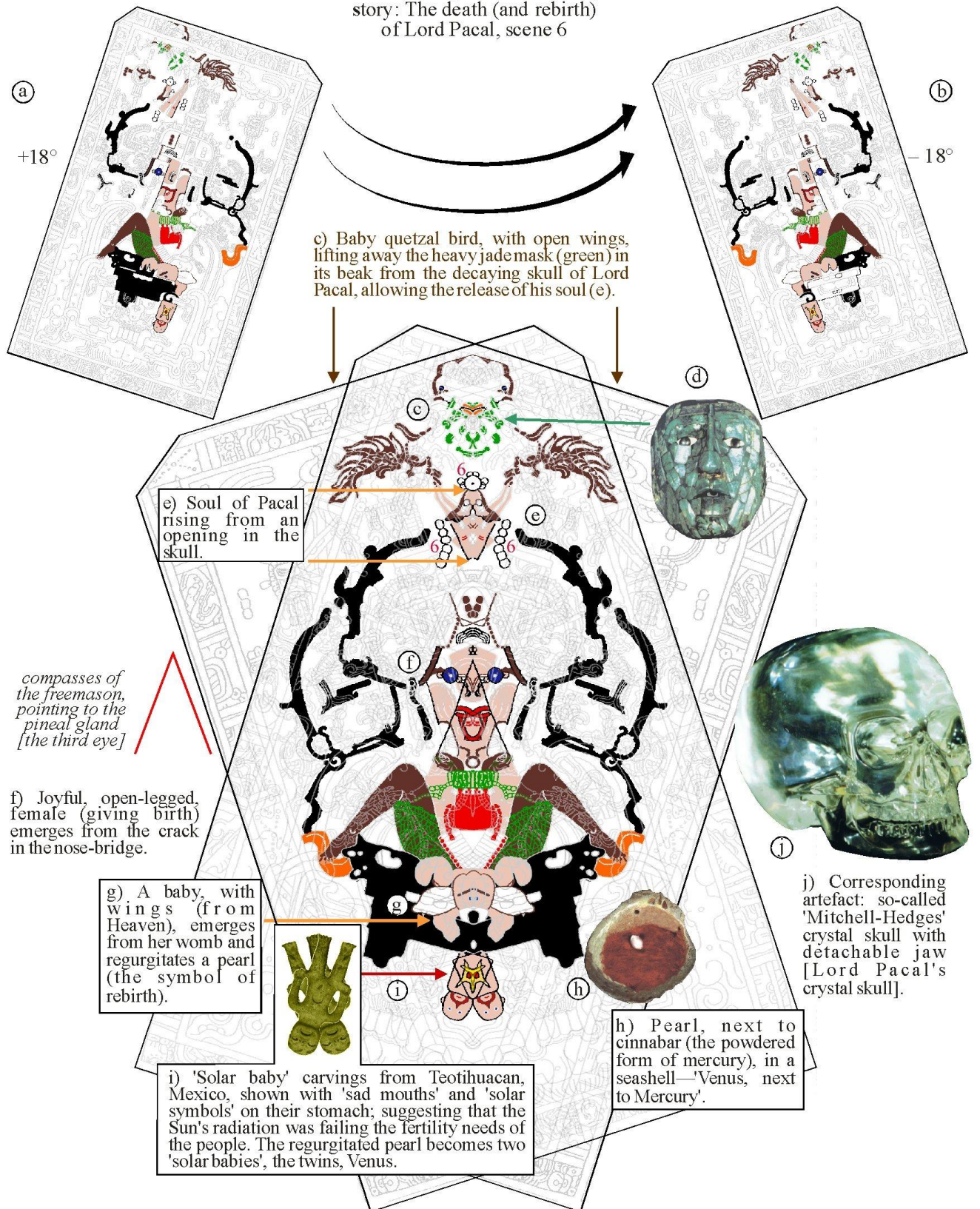


d) Corresponding artefact; the decaying head of Lord Pacal. A bat, the sign of death, flies from his mouth. His head is cracked at the nose-bridge area.

c) Lord Pacal is carried away by the Great Bear, the god of darkness, to the north, whose hands transform into two profile skulls that dig-into Lord Pacal's forehead. At the same time, the god of death—represented by a human skull—emerges from his mouth riding on a bat and cross-bones. Lord Pacal's head is broken by the two opposing forces causing a crack to appear in the nose-bridge area.

figure 4.

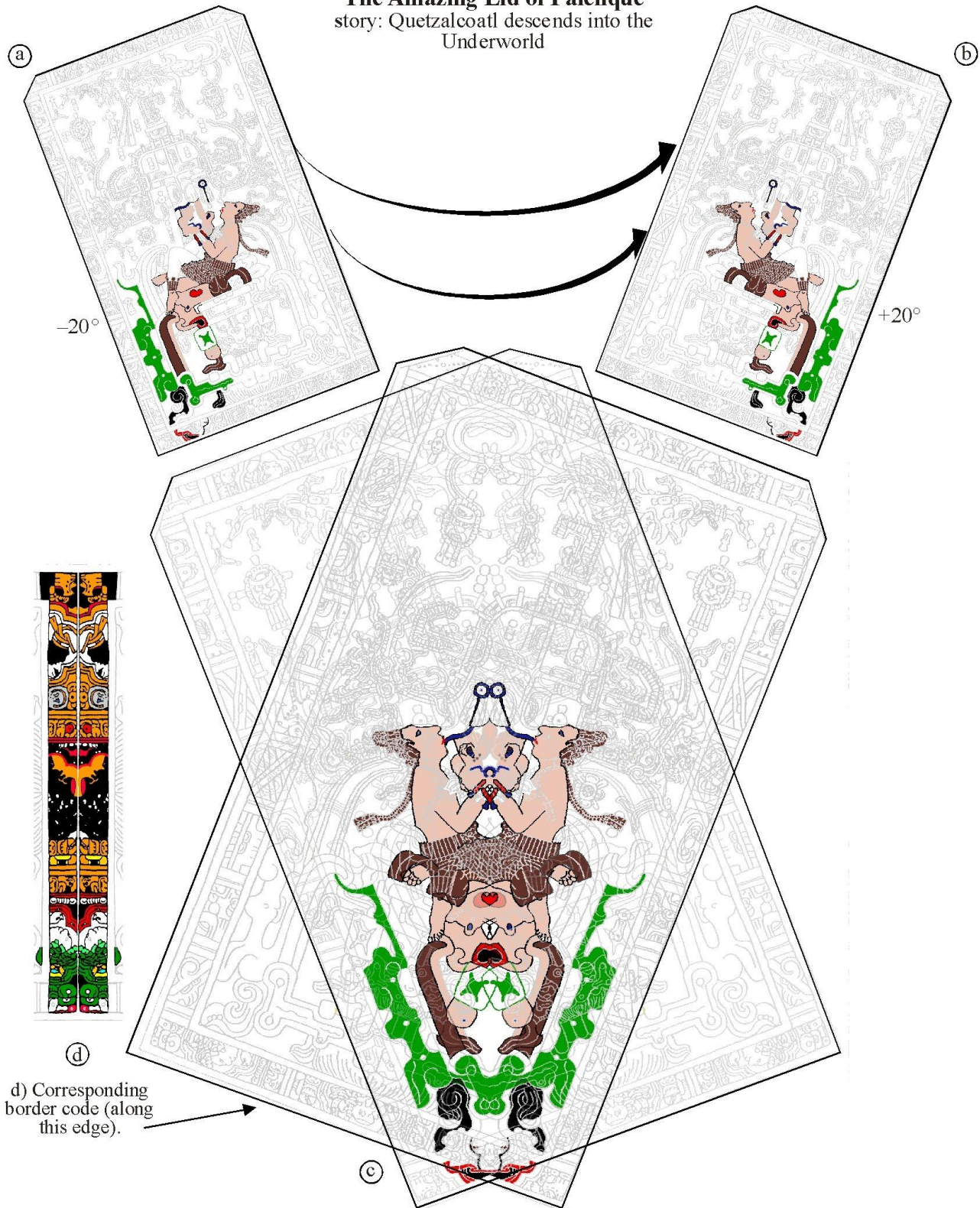
The Amazing Lid of Palenque
 story: The death (and rebirth)
 of Lord Pacal, scene 6



c) In this scene, an open-winged quetzal bird lifts away the heavy green mask (d) [the physical identity of Lord Pacal] in its beak, allowing the release of his soul (e) from a hole in the top of his fragmenting and decaying skull (black). f) An open-legged maiden emerges from the crack in the nose-bridge area of the skull and gives birth to a baby (g) with wings. The baby crawls from between the jaws of the skull and regurgitates a pearl that becomes two 'solar babies' (i), the twins, [Venus]. The message reads; 'Lord Pacal was the rebirth of Venus (Jesus). The (black) skull, with moveable (orange) jaw, corresponds with (j).

figure 5.

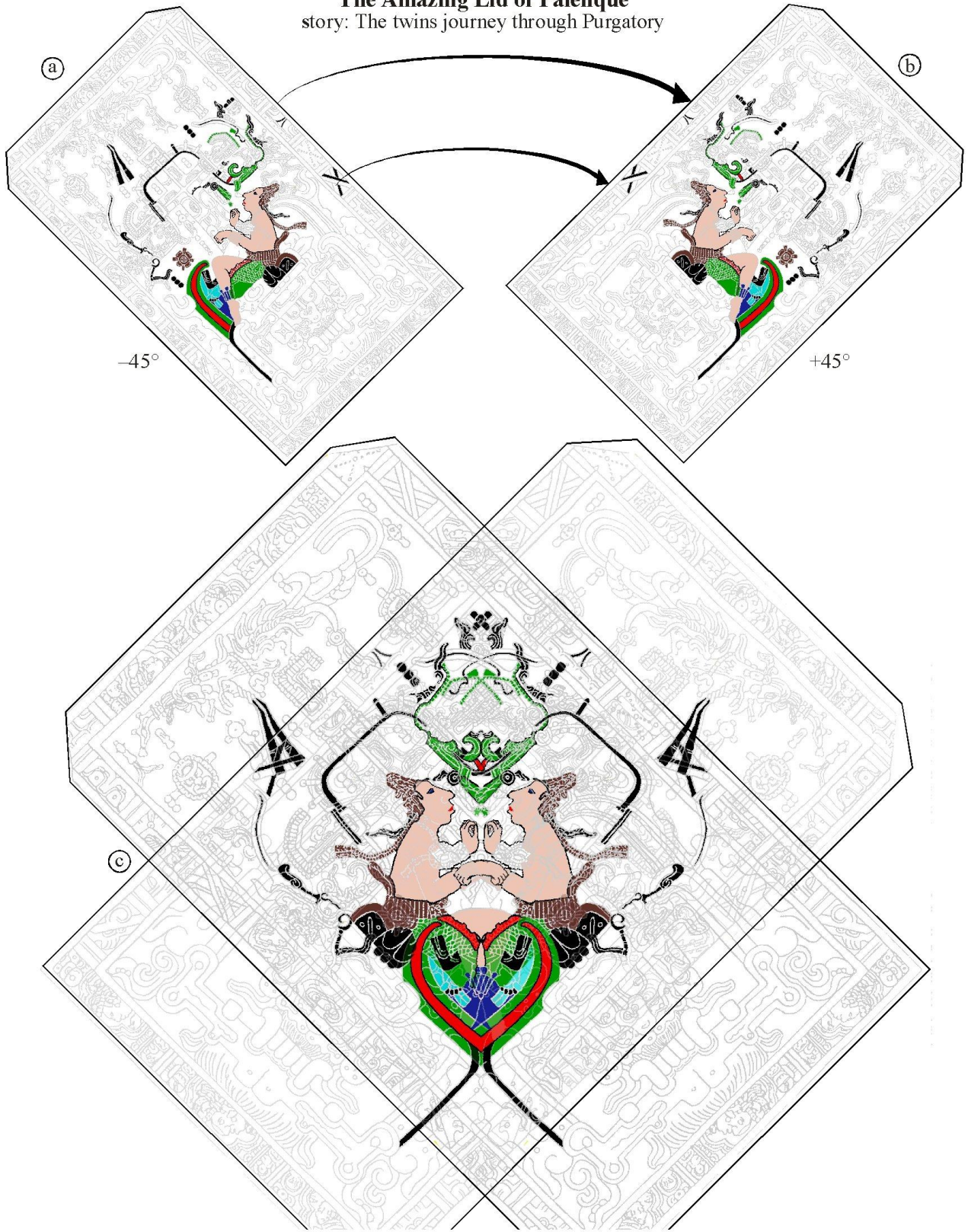
The Amazing Lid of Palenque
 story: Quetzalcoatl descends into the
 Underworld



On death, legends say that Lord Pacal became the twin star (planet) Venus, the brightest and purest source of light in the heavens. He was thus Quetzalcoatl, the highest of gods. They say that he journeyed to the underworld to collect the bones to make mankind in the 'fifth age of the Sun'. c) Here we see the twins, suckled by the twin star Venus, carried into the underworld by Lord and Lady Death. Bare-breasted Lady Death kneels and steers the V-shaped bat (green). The Lord of Death stands behind carrying the twins in a basket. c) Corresponding border code: Inhabitants of the underworld; top, skeleton, bottom, caymen (an alligator-like creature of the swamp) with, in-between, the Lord of Death, with horns on his head. His stomach is filled with darkness and stars. His consort, Lady Death, appears below, as in (c).

figure 6.

The Amazing Lid of Palenque
story: The twins journey through Purgatory



Mythology tells the story of the goddess of filth, the house-fly that lived in the underworld. Her job was to round-up sinners and take them to the priests who would listen to their confessions. Confession purged the heart of sin, so the place of confession became known as Purgatory. In time the goddess of filth became known by the more endearing name of 'Goddess of Hearts'. c) Here, Quetzalcoatl (the twins), carried by the Goddess of Hearts, takes us on a journey through the underworld. A priest (green, at the rear) accompanies Quetzalcoatl.

figure 7.

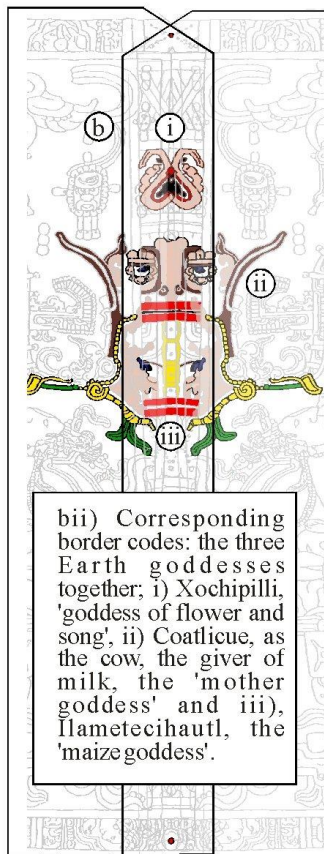
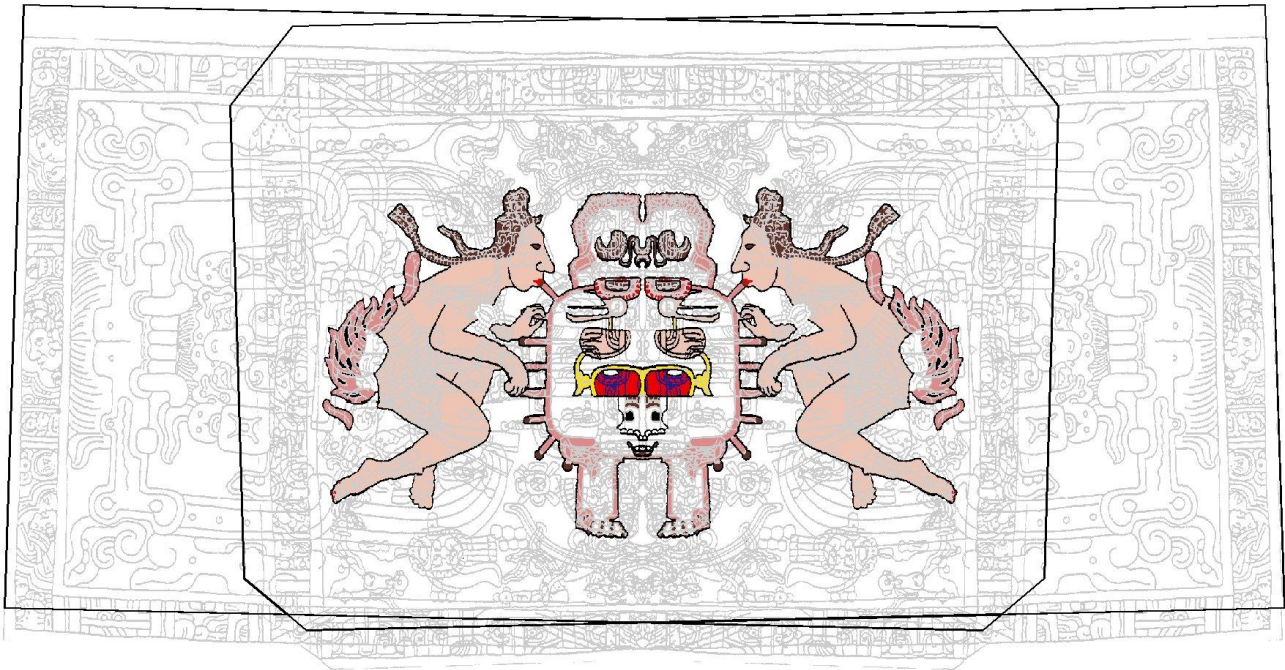
The Amazing Lid of Palenque

story: Rebirth of the Twins in the arms of the Earth Goddess

a

+1.5°

-1.5°



bii) Corresponding border codes: the three Earth goddesses together; i) Xochipilli, 'goddess of flower and song', ii) Coatlicue, as the cow, the giver of milk, the 'mother goddess' and iii), Ilameteihautl, the 'maize goddess'.



Line-drawing, of a statue of Coatlicue, the Mother Goddess (Museum of Archaeology, Mexico City); from *The World's Religions* (Ward, Lock & Co., London, 1890).

a) This scene shows the twins suckling and squeezing the many nipples of the Earth goddess, Coatlicue. As the mother goddess she suckled the new-born and brought death through earthquakes. She is usually shown (c) with massive clawed hands and feet with which she shook the Earth and, at the same time, rocked babies in the cradle. She wore a necklace of hands, hearts and skulls, showing that she both gave life and took life away. The interpretation of this scene suggests that the twins (Quetzalcoatl/Jesus) reincarnated on Earth after their journey through the underworld. The central carving pictures of (bi) the goddess of flower and song and (biii) the maize goddess, are not shown here, but moving videos of all three goddesses can be seen in *The Amazing Lid of Palenque (Parts 1 and 2)*.

The 4th hardback edition of *FUTURESCIENCE—forbidden Science of the 21st-century*, by Maurice Cotterell, Celtic Press, Ireland, is available from his website www.MauriceCotterell.com

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