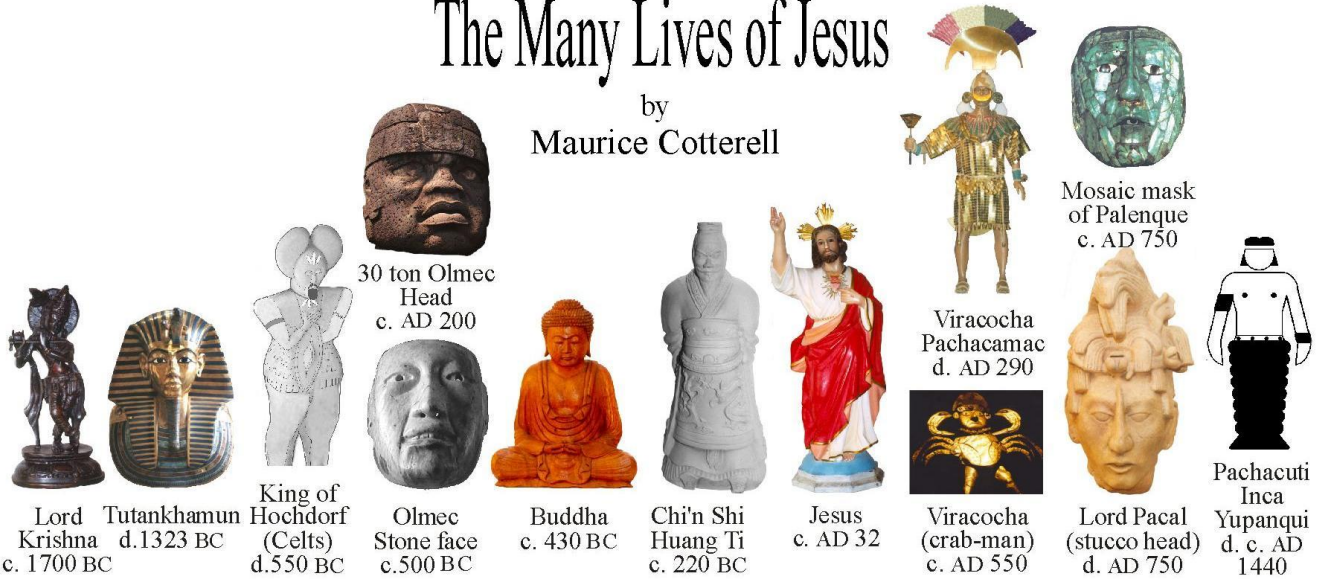


seeing is believing series

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 the decoding of 'the Mosaic Mask', c. A.D.750, found in the tomb of Lord Pacal, the priest-king leader of the Maya, in the Pyramid of Inscriptions, Palenque, Mexico.

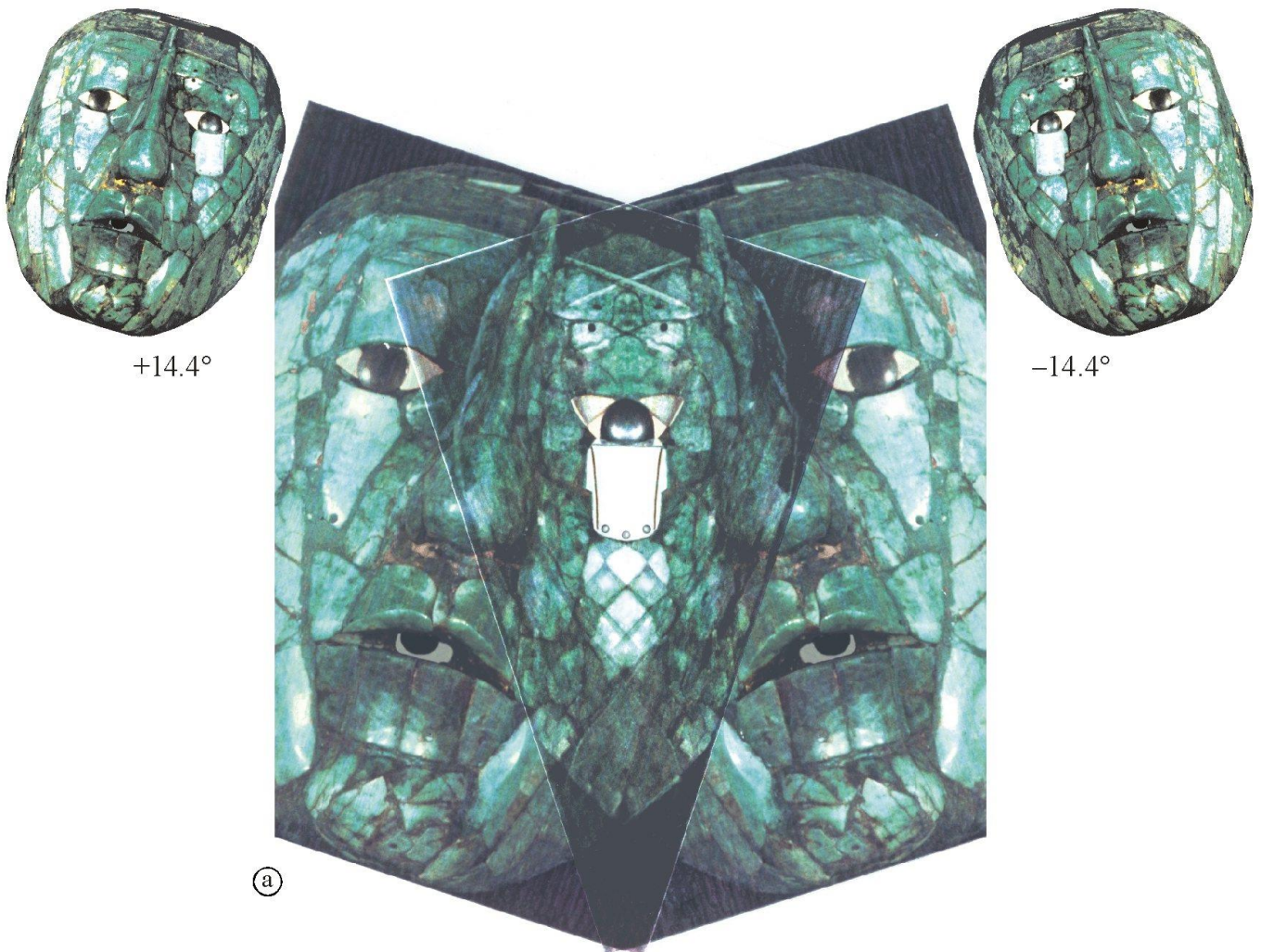
The Mosaic Mask of Palenque—a Maya 'transformer'



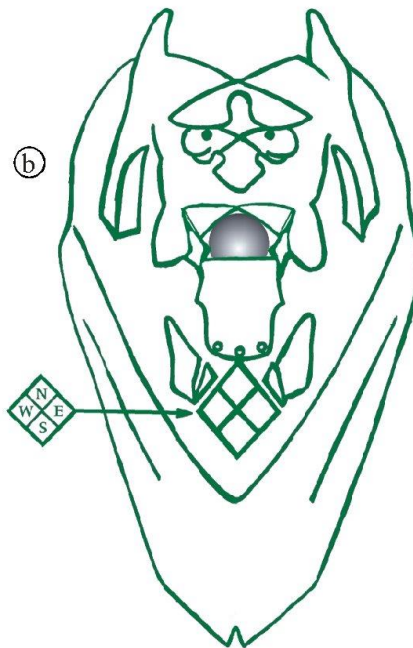
Father, son and Holy ghost: God (above, centre) appearing as a 'white man with a beard', with the 'Son' (to his right) and the 'Holy Ghost' (to his left) [one of 12 secret pictures of God encoded into the mosaic mask of the Mayas, c. A.D.750]. The slightly squint-eyed expression refers to the original method of decoding these pictures using different hemispheres of the brain—without the need for transparencies.

figure (i).

The Mosaic Mask of Palenque story: The bat god



The mask contains orientation markers to help in the decoding process, for example; a) when the three circular marker dots beneath the right eye are aligned a composite picture of a bat carrying a bead in its mouth appears. The bat represents death. The man in the tomb also carries a bead in his mouth, suggesting that he brought death. The bat is also seen with an extended tongue,



like Tonatiuh, the Sun god who gave life. The man in the tomb therefore gives life and takes life away. The four diamond shapes beneath the tongue signify that he also rules the four corners of the sky, the heavens. In order to align the three marker dots the transparencies automatically orientate themselves to $\pm 14.4^\circ$, referring to the '144,000' [who will be saved when the world is destroyed], from the book of Revelation in the Bible.

figure 1.

The Mosaic Mask of Palenque
 story: The crab and the feathered-snake



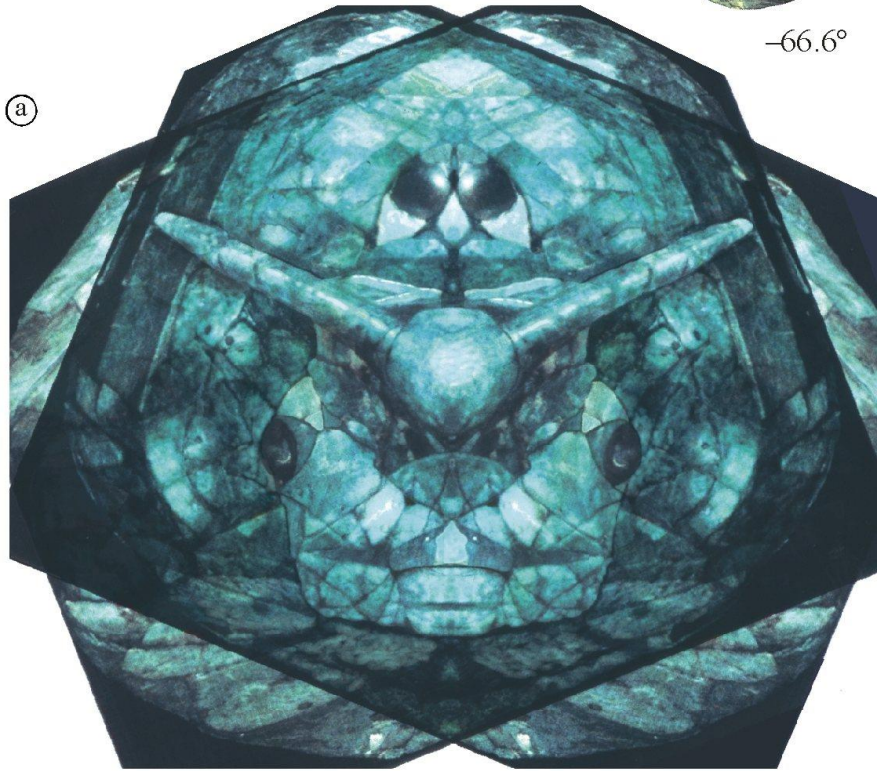
+66.6°

the angles of 66.6° refer to 666 'the number of the beast' from the book of Revelation, in the Bible



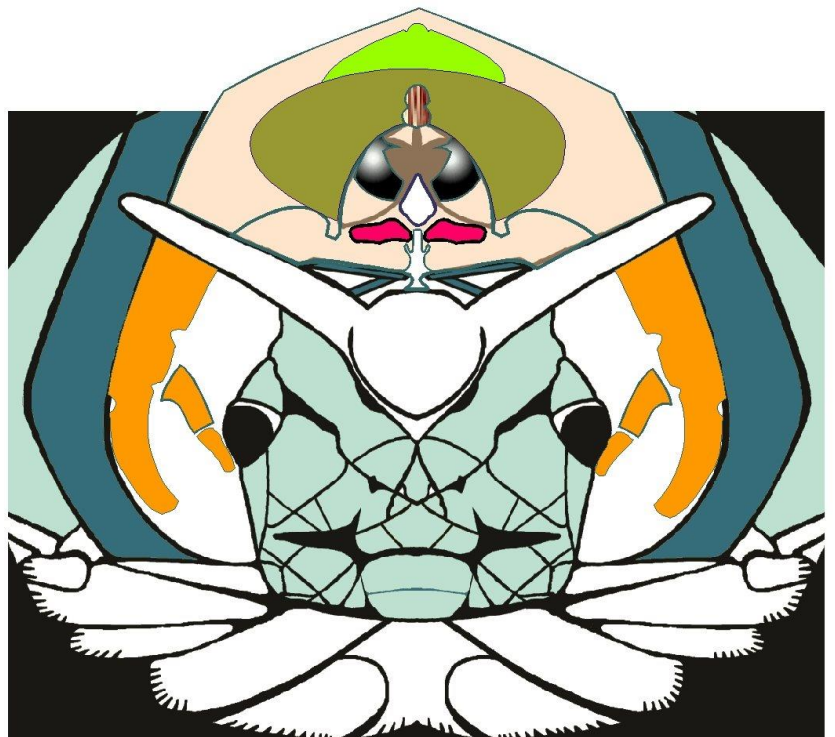
-66.6°

(a)



a) and b) Lord Pacal (the face on the mosaic mask) c. A.D. 750, depicted as a crab 'Viracocha'—'foam of the sea', [a legendary white God who walked the lands of Peru c. A.D. 500, performing miracles], and the 'feathered snake' 'Quetzalcoatl' [pron. cat-sell-co-atul] of Mexico, believed to have been an incarnation of Lord Pacal. The feathers represented the eagle in the heavens (the 'soul') and the snake the 'body' that lives on the Earth and sheds its skin (reincarnates). These pictures suggest that Lord Pacal, Quetzalcoatl and Viracocha, must have been reincarnations of the same being.

(b)



d) Solid gold 2-foot-high (60-cm) figure of Viracocha—'foam of the sea', depicted as the 'crab-man' [from his pyramid tomb in Sipan, Peru c. A.D. 500].

figure 2.

The Mosaic Mask of Palenque

story: The boy-King (Lord Pacal), Jesus (Lord of sacrifice) and Buddha (crossed-legged beneath a lotus)

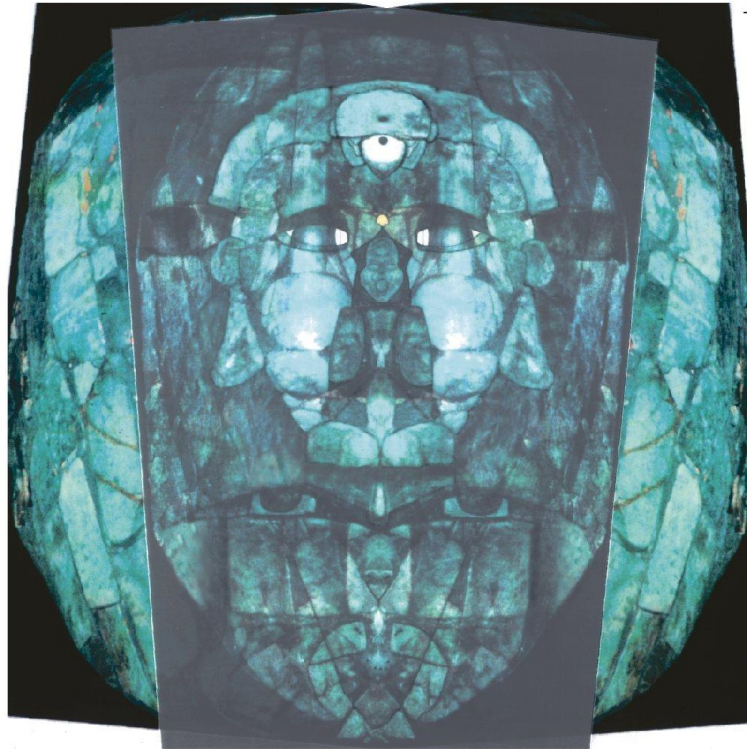


-1.5°



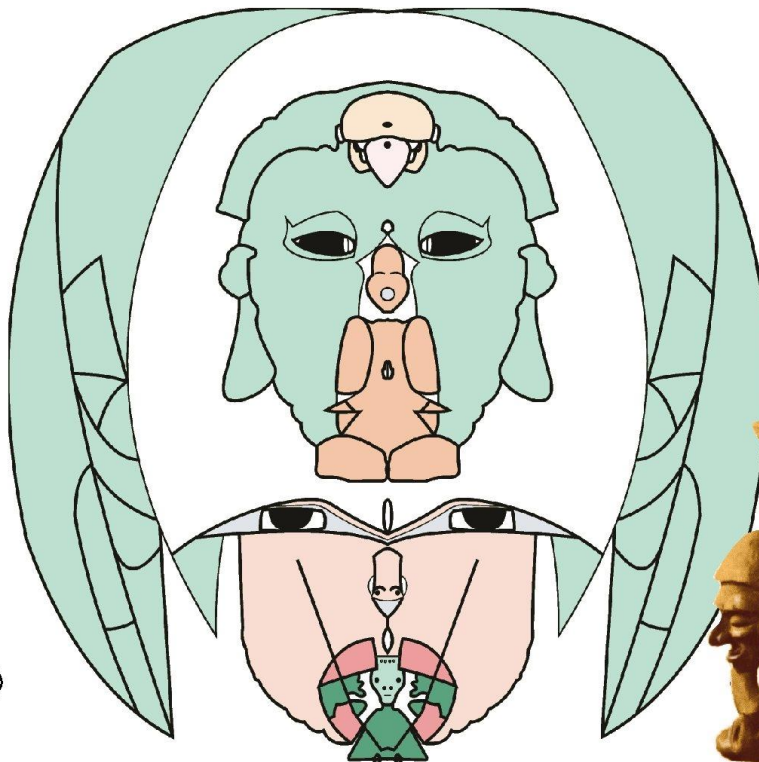
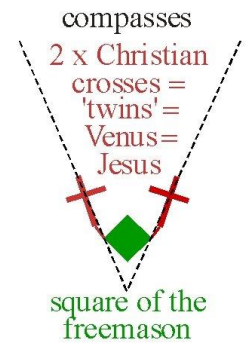
+1.5°

the 3° of separation refers to the 'young' (boy) 3° freemason



(a)

a) Boy with feathered hat composite: This scene shows a young boy, thought to be the boy-King Lord Pacal (who took to the throne at the age of 9), wearing a feathered hat, the sign of Quetzalcoatl. A bat mask, the sign of death, covers his mouth; the face on the mask is that of Lord Pacal. The boy has the forked tongue of the snake; he is the 'feathered snake'. The hat carries the face of a Christ-like image that represents Xiuhtechutli [pron. shy-tee-coot-li], the Maya god of the east, fire and sacrifice. The image carries a lotus flower on the forehead beneath which sits a praying Buddha-like figure. These images suggest that Lord Pacal, Jesus, Buddha, and Quetzalcoatl, were all different incarnations of the same spiritual being.



(b)

c) Xiuhtechutli as the god of the east, fire, and sacrifice. Sacrificial victims were burned in the brazier that he carried on his back. He wore a helmet to protect his head from the heat of the fire.



(c)

figure 3.

The Mosaic Mask of Palenque
 story: The first picture of God



+99.9°

*the 99.9° angles refer to the number of the freemason
 '999' from the book of Ecclesiastes, in the Bible,
 which refers to 'one good man in a thousand'*

-99.9°

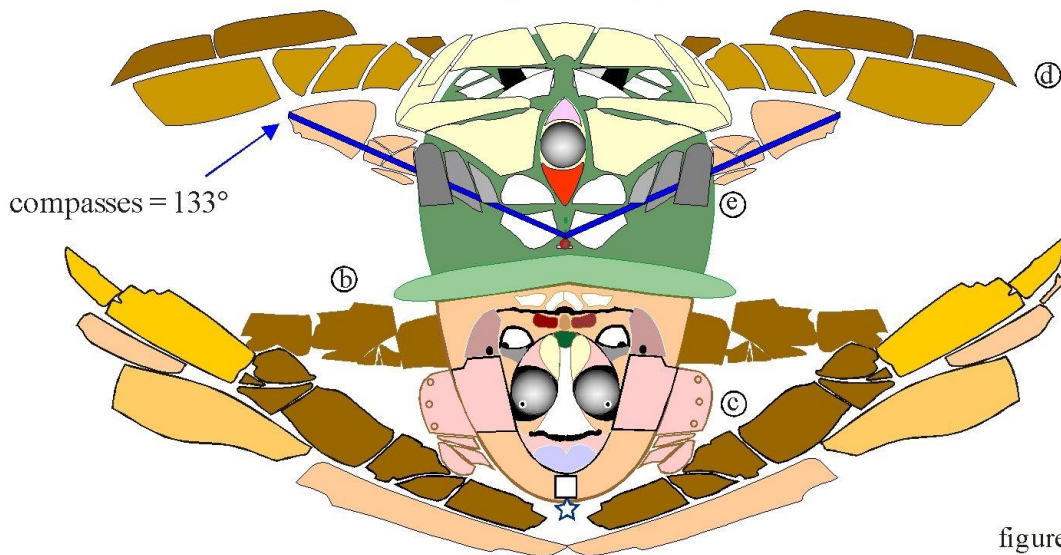
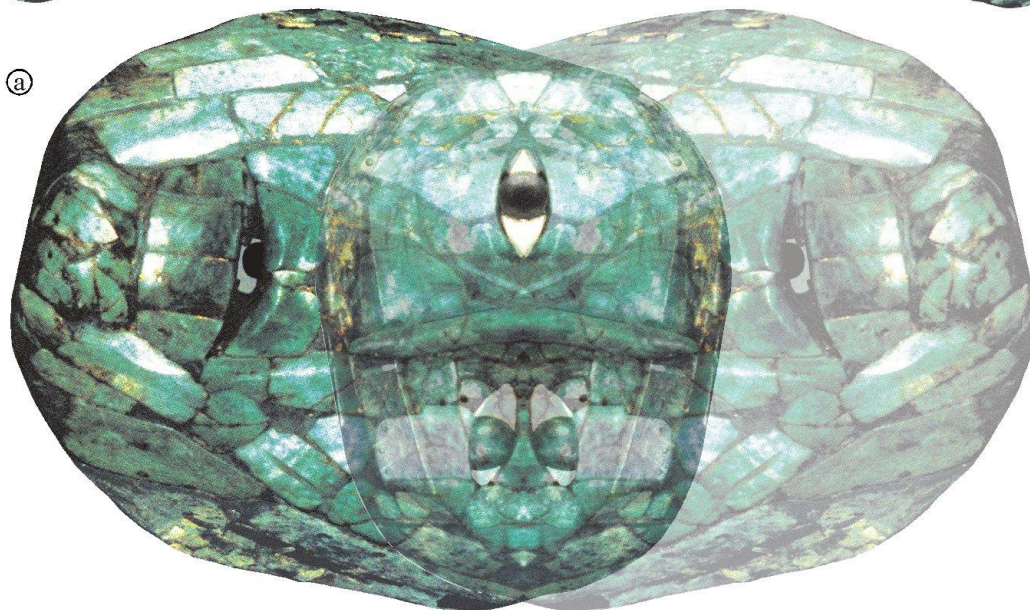


figure 4.

a) The transparencies, set to 99.9°, reveal a complex picture confirming that Lord Pacal (who made the mask), Viracocha and Christ were all one and the same spiritual energy; b) The main character is 'the man with the hat' from the tomb of Viracocha Pachacamac in Peru. c) Viracocha also appears as a crab (purple) across the man's face. The [egg-shaped] face of the bat god [with appendages on the forehead] in turn covers the face of the crab (hence the three sets of eyes). The soul of the man can be seen in the centre of his hat emerging from a hole in his head. d) The departing soul is caught in the open beak of an eagle who carries it away to the heavens. e) Just beneath the soul a Christ-like figure stands, emulating the Crucifixion, carrying the compasses of the freemason in his hands (his face and ankles are coloured red to help identification). The eagle carries away the compasses and the Christ-like figure in its claws. The man with the hat takes flight as his spirit flies away.

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