

The Mind of God (CH 8)

**The Original Master Mason (Jenkins)**

One of the occult legends of Freemasonry states that the first Master Masons were King Solomon, Hiram of Tyre, and Hiram Abiff, and that they used a secret knowledge of geometry to construct the wondrous Temple of Solomon. According to this legend, Hiram Abiff was killed for not revealing this secret, the knowledge of which ultimately ended up with the Masons. Remember, the Masons are widely believed to be the inheritors of the secret doctrine of the Knights Templar. Could part of what the Templars sought in Jerusalem be that same secret knowledge which Hiram Abiff supposedly took his grave with him? If so, it would explain a lot. Keep in mind that it was shortly after the Templar excursion to Jerusalem that gothic cathedrals began to appear across Europe - buildings the likes of which had never been seen, and which completely embodied the ideals of sacred geometry. If the secrets of Hiram Abiff were indeed part of what the Templars found beneath the Temple Mount, it would explain why Hiram assumes such a prominent role in the lore of Masonry, and why the Temple of Solomon plays such a central part in the symbolism of both the Templars and the Masons.

In an alternate version of Masonic legend, it is said that King *Nimrod*, the architect of the Tower of Babel, was the first Master Mason. Albert Mackey's 1898 book *The History of Freemasonry* tells us that Nimrod "was distinguished for his architectural works", and that it was he who first organized stone-builders, giving them laws and a constitution. Mackey also says that "modern discoveries of the cuneiform inscriptions show that Masonic legendists had... obtained a far more correct idea of the true character of Nimrod than that which had hitherto been entertained, founded on the brief allusion to him in *Genesis* and the disparaging account of him in the *Antiquities* of Josephus." According to the source Mackey is citing, "Masonry... was founded in Babylon, from whence it spread to the rest of the world."

Such an assertion might seem utterly outrageous, were it not for the overwhelming body of evidence demonstrating that the Babylonians did indeed possess an advanced knowledge of geometry. It can be seen in the pentagram we discovered in the map of Babylon, a configuration defining a series of grids according to which the entire landscape of the city was constructed. At the dead centre of the pentagram sits what was the city's holiest sanctuary: the Temple of Marduk. Babylonian stellae have been discovered that are clearly constructed according to the principles of the golden ratio. A nearby tower, once mistaken for the Tower of Babel, was clearly meant to be a three-dimensional model of a golden spiral. Babylonians also demonstrated an advanced understanding of mathematics, as evidenced by their possession of the "Ninevah number", to be discussed in the following chapter.

The idea that Nimrod may have been the first Master Mason finds support in the chronicles of the Sumerian king upon whom the Biblical figure is based. As mentioned previously, his Sumerian title was "Nimirrud", and he was the second Sumerian deified king. He is documented as a builder of great cities, having constructed Mesopotamia's first city, Erech, as well as many other well-known cities from the ancient world. We have already alluded to the fact that "Nimirrud" was merely a royal title, meaning, according to L.A. Waddell, "Lord of the Tree of Life." His story becomes far more interesting when we learn that his real name was "Kan", and that he is widely believed to be synonymous with the biblical Cain. Evidence in support of this notion is both abundant and convincing. The city of Erech has been said to have been called after Nimirrud's son of the same name. What's more, it is universally acknowledged to be synonymous with the biblical city of Enoch, built by Cain and named after *his* son. In Ginzberg's *Legends of the Jews*, the author writes that Cain endeavoured to "immortalize his name by means of monuments, and he became a builder of cities. The first of them he called "Enoch", after his son, because it was at the birth of Enoch that he began to enjoy a measure of peace." The text goes on to say that he also built six other cities. In legend, Nimirrud is

credited with inventing the plough, and sculptures of the king depict him holding stalks of grain. As it so happens, in Hebrew, the name "Cain" actually means "grain."

In the Bible, Cain is expelled from Eden and is virtually never heard from again. It seems likely that the authors of the Old Testament were well aware of the Cain/Nimrod connection, and purposely contrived to misrepresent the situation so as to expunge Cain from Jewish history. Could this also be the reason that the Tower of Babel which lie erected is presented as an affront to God, rather than a marvel of engineering?

In Babylonian mythology, it is said that the god Marduk built the city of Erech/Enoch. Marduk is another name which is actually a title, and means "Son of the Sun." This was a title applied to Cain many years after his death. When he no longer reigned as a deified king, he was worshipped as one of the primordial gods. Marduk is commonly depicted holding a trowel. Mythologists writing about Marduk have speculated that the trowel he is often shown holding is a representation of his association with agriculture, for he too is credited with teaching mankind the cultivation of grain. But it seems to us that the trowel he bears is in fact identical to that used by stonemasons, and used in the rituals of Freemasonry to this very day.

So, is it possible that Cain was really the first Master Mason? If we believe history, he seems to have devoted his life to the building of monuments, temples and even entire cities. The famous ziggurats of Babylon are recognized to be masterpieces of engineering and sacred geometry. They can be seen as architectural models of both the cosmos and the Self - stone monuments into which may be encoded the great secrets of the universe. Such structures were not to be seen again until the age of Europe's gothic cathedrals.

### **The Prophet Returns**

Now that we had established for ourselves the strong relationship between the Grail bloodline and the science of sacred geometry, we began to wonder what they had done recently to demonstrate the continuation of this tradition. Nobody builds monuments like they once did anymore, and monuments were, in the past, the bloodline's trademark way of expressing the geometry they so revered. But there is one modern figure associated with the bloodline who used his artistic talents to create his own monuments, and who saw himself as continuing the traditions of the ancients: Jean Cocteau. As we shall see, his works are imbued with the same geometric principles found at Rennes-le-Chateau. They also reveal, to the initiated, some of the greatest secrets of the Priory of Sion — some of which may even be among the greatest secrets of the ages.

### **REFERENCE NOTES:**

1 <http://smithpp0.tripod.com/psp/idx.html>

2 We should note here that the word "Gal", in Hebrew, means "Navigator."

3 This particular region is well-known as a site supposedly visited by Christ and his uncle, Joseph of Arimathea. It is also the location of the first Christian church in Britain. It stands opposite a small village with the curious name of "Marazion."

4 When asked, Henry Lincoln told us that they excluded mention of these subjects because it they ""[move] into the realms of pure speculation, wishful thinking and fantasy.""

5 We have spoken to Henry Lincoln about tins, and he relitises to speculate on how this formation came into being, or why.

6 On our own visit to Rennes-le-Chateau, we found definite evidence that the entire area was indeed once under water.

7 Interestingly, the pentagram on the altar-piece is tilted somewhat and seems to reflect the same position as the pentagram of mountains when drawn on a map.

8 The ""Golden mean proportion"" in geometry has long been known by visual artists as that which is most aesthetically pleasing to the eye, and paintings, photographs, etc. are often purposely constructed with the most important visual element located at the 2/3 mark for this reason.