

Subject: Mount Shasta Home Of The White Robed Men.

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Subject: Mount Shasta The Home Of The White Robed Men. Mar. 6, 2012.

If I were going to write a book about Mount shasta, I would probably call it "Mount Shasta The Home Of The White Robes Men".

The following is an article about Mount Shasta and the author appears to think that the subject is mytrical and a legend.

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Lemuria: Mt. Shasta's most well-known legend

<http://www.mtshastanews.com/news/x1882852453/Lemuria-Mt-Shasta-s-most-well-known-legend>

Posted Feb 10, 2012

Mount Shasta, Calif.

During a fundraising event for the Siskiyou Land Trust Feb. 7, historian and author Bill Miesse led a roomful of people on the trail that connects the lost continent of Lemuria with our very own Mt. Shasta.

More chairs had to be set up in the Mount Shasta Resort's Highland Room to accommodate those who showed up for the presentation, which Miesse accentuated with slides and explanatory photographs.

Miesse said the term Lemuria came from scientists in the mid-19th century to describe a hypothetical submerged continent in the Indian Ocean which would explain the presence of lemurs from Madagascar to India. By the late 19th century, occult theories had developed the idea that the inhabitants of Lemuria were highly advanced beings, Miesse said, and the location of Lemuria changed over time.

In the 1880s, a young man named Frederick Spencer Oliver wrote (or more accurately, channeled from an entity named Phyllos the Thibetan) a book called A Dweller on Two Planets, which described a secret city inside Mt. Shasta, and in passing mentioned Lemuria.

This connection became strengthened through reviews of Oliver's book and further writings which elaborated on the Lemuria-Mt. Shasta concept, Miesse said.

In 1931, Wishar Spenle Cerve wrote and published Lemuria, The Lost Continent of the Pacific: The Mystery People of Mount Shasta. Cerve wrote that Lemurians were tall, graceful and agile, with larger heads than average humans. Lemurians would come to town and spend gold nuggets, Cerve wrote.

Today, the legend of the lost continent of Lemuria being inside Mt. Shasta is one of the mountain's most well-known legends, Miesse said. The connection between the two is something he's been researching in the past months.

For more about the Lemuria legend, go to :
www.siskiyou.edu/shasta/fol/lem/index.htm
<http://www.siskiyou.edu/shasta/fol/lem/index.htm>

Adi Gaia
Universal Citizen
<http://uciv.bravehost.com>

Part 1.

John Winston. johnfw@mlode.com
Subject: Mt. Shasta The Home Of The White Robed Men. Part 2.

Here we have what is covered about Mt. Shasta on the recommended web site.

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Perhaps the most popular example of Mount Shasta lore, and a legend involving the first claim by non-Native Americans for a spiritual connection with the mountain, concerns the mystical brotherhood believed to roam through jeweled corridors deep inside the mountain. According to Miesse, "In the mid-19th Century paleontologists coined the term "Lemuria" to describe a hypothetical continent, bridging the Indian Ocean, which would have explained the migration of lemurs from Madagascar to India. Lemuria was a continent which submerged and was no longer to be seen. By the late 19th Century occult theories had developed, mostly through the theosophists, that the people of this lost continent of Lemuria were highly advanced beings. The location of the folklore 'Lemuria' changed over time to include much of the Pacific Ocean. In the 1880s a Siskiyou County, California, resident named Frederick Spencer Oliver wrote Dweller on Two Planets, or, the Dividing of the Way which described a secret city inside of Mount Shasta, and in passing mentioned Lemuria. Edgar Lucian Larkin, a writer and astronomer, wrote in 1913 an article in which he reviewed the Oliver book. In 1925 a writer by the name of Selvius wrote "Descendants of Lemuria: A Description of an Ancient Cult in America" which was published in the Mystic Triangle, Aug., 1925 and which was entirely about the mystic Lemurian village at Mount Shasta. Selvius reported that Larkin had seen the Lemurian village through a telescope. In 1931 Wisar Spenle Cerve published a widely read book entitled Lemuria: The Lost Continent of the Pacific in which the Selvius material appeared in a slightly elaborated fashion.

The Lemuria-Mount Shasta legend has developed into one of Mount Shasta's most prominent legends" (1993; 136). According to Zanger, Frederick Spencer Oliver was a Yrekan teen who claimed that his hand began to uncontrollably write a manuscript dictated to him by Phylos, a Lemurian spirit (1993). Meisse points out that Oliver's novel of spiritual fiction is "The single most important source of Mount Shasta's esoteric legends. The book contains the first published references linking Mt. Shasta to:

- 1) a mystical brotherhood;
- 2) a tunnel entrance to a secret city inside Mount Shasta;
- 3) Lemuria;
- 4) the concept of "I AM";
- 5) "channeling" of ethereal spirits;
- 6) a panther surprise" (1993; 143). The author claims to have written most of the novel within sight of Mount Shasta, and autobiographical telling of the story from Phylos the Thibetan's point of view is an interesting twist. We have included

<http://www.siskiyous.edu/shasta/fo/lem/oliver.htm>

a few pages of text from the novel, including the reference to the mystic brotherhood that lives amid "the walls, polished as by jewelers, though excavated by giants; floors carpeted with long, fleecy gray fabric that looked like fur, but was a mineral product; ledges intersected by the builders, and in their wonderful polish exhibiting veinings of gold, of silver, of green copper ores, and maculations of precious stones." (Oliver 1905; 248).

In 1908, Adelia H. Taffinder wrote an article, <http://www.siskiyous.edu/shasta/fo/lem/taf.htm>

"Fragment of the Ancient Continent of Lemuria," for the Atlantic Monthly. In her article she links the concept of Lemuria to California, and Meisse proposes that the article, "with its Theosophical teachings and extension of the Lemurian Myth to California, may have been part of the research material involved in the creation of the Mount Shasta Lemurian Myth as presented by Selvius in 1925 and Cerve in 1931" (1993; 147).

Selvius' 1925 two-page article, "Descendants of Lemuria" is, according to Meisse, "the single most important document in the establishment of the modern Mt. Shasta-Lemurian myth," so we have included

<http://www.siskiyous.edu/shasta/fo/lem/selvius.htm>

Selvius' full-text article. Selvius claims that Professor Edgar Lucian Larkin viewed the Lemurian site on Mount Shasta using his telescope:

"Even no less a careful investigator and scientist than Prof. Edgar Lucian Larkin, for many years director of Mount Lowe Observatory, said in newspaper and magazine articles that he had seen, on many occasions, the great temple of this mystic village, while gazing through a long-distance telescope."

Although Selvius' article is the most historically interesting, Wisar Spenle Cerve's 1931 Lemuria: The Lost Continent of the Pacific, according to Meisse, "responsible for the legend's widespread popularity" (1993; 146).

Perhaps most intriguing is Meisse's speculation that "it appears from the

similarity of material that "Selvius" and "Cerve" were one and the same person" (1993; 145). Further muddying the waters is Edward Stul's worth claim that "Wishar Spenly Cerve" is really a letter-for-letter pseudonym for "Harve Spencer Lewis," first Imperator of the Rosicrucian Order of North and South America. Still, it is Cerve's book, published by the Ancient Mystical Order Rosae Crucis, that has provided the popular description of the Lemurians as "tall, graceful, and agile," and as visitors that "would come to one of the smaller towns and trade nuggets and gold dust for some modern commodities" (250). The idea of a lost continent (and the subsequent existence of Lemurians on Mount Shasta), quickly became widely known, though perhaps not so widely believed.

Part 2.

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