



WASHINGTONOPLE

The Secret History of America's Capital

CONRAD YEATS

From the world-famous archeologist and
host of TV's Ancient Riddles of the Universe



Interactive White Paper

NSF 0934250393487993

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THE SECRET HISTORY OF AMERICA'S CAPITAL

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1 > Introduction

At one end lies the Washington Monument, at the opposite end is the Capitol Building. For more than two hundred years, the monuments of the National Mall in Washington, D.C., have stood proudly by day in tribute to America's past.

But by night they whisper a warning about the nation's future.

Classified documents buried inside the National Archives reveal that three key national monuments, the White House, the FDR Memorial (opening 1997) and the proposed World War II Veterans Memorial, are astronomically aligned to the belt stars of the Orion constellation.

Each unique structure was or will be built during a different epoch in American history. But the master site plan for their construction, for the entire city originally called "Washingtonople," was designed in 1790 by Pierre-Charles L'Enfant, a French architect and Freemason handpicked by George Washington, himself a Freemason.

Furthermore, the terrestrial monuments and their celestial counterparts are set to lock for the first time in 26,000 years, heralding an epic event foreseen by America's Founding Fathers and ignored by today's citizens at their peril.

Are the monuments of the National Mall trying to tell us something? Is history about to repeat itself? And, if so, how?

In WASHINGTONOPLE: The Secret History of America's Capital, we'll embark on a wild ride through history and science as we unlock the ancient prophecies encoded into the architecture of America's monuments.

Using cutting-edge computer simulations and classified blueprints from the Library of Congress, we'll crack the riddle of Washingtonople and examine a startling new theory, never before revealed, concerning the founding of America and its future. Along the way we'll discover that America's national monuments present a fantastic treasure trail – and a warning.

We'll also explore the secret race against history that has been under way for the last 200 years beneath Washington, D.C., a race involving Egyptologists, White House officials, and a well-funded private organization operating outside the public eye.

What are they looking for?

What is the true meaning of the 193 Masonic stones that line the interior of the Washington Monument, and what's really in store during the monument's impending years-long renovation?

What lies behind the mysterious Masonic stone recently discovered at the end of a previously unexplored tunnel deep beneath the Capitol Building? And does America have a date with destiny, a date that's just around the corner?

These secrets and more are revealed in *WASHINGTONOPLE: The Secret History of America's Capital*.

Let's turn the page and begin the journey now.

Conrad Yeats, PhD
Washington, September 21, 1990

[DR. CONRAD YEATS](#) is a fictional character from the blockbuster novel [RAISING ATLANTIS](#). But he swears what he's saying is true!

2 > Washingtonople

Washington, D.C., was born in 1790 out of political necessity.

The new republic of the United States needed a capital city to replace the eight cities which had hosted sessions of the Continental Congress. So America's first president, George Washington, shouldered the delicate task of selecting a site for the "Federal City" without favoring any one of the 13 former colonies and offending the rest.

Washington chose a ten-square-mile block of land in the District of Columbia, between Maryland and Virginia in 1791. He allegedly chose it because of its proximity to his own property in the northern part of Virginia. And today Washington, D.C., named after the "father of our country," proudly sits astride the banks of the Potomac River.

Or so the history books tell us.

The reality is that while George Washington was indeed the father of our country, the true father of our nation's capital was the French architect Washington commissioned to design the new city.

His name was Pierre-Charles L'Enfant. And it is L'Enfant's original blueprint¹ for what has become known as Washington, D.C., that forms the basis of this paper.

According to official records of the day, French-born L'Enfant was an architect and military engineer who joined the Continental Army and spent the winter of 1777 to 1778 at Valley Forge. There he first met Washington.

Both men were Freemasons and formed a bond within that secret Society, the nature of which remains murky. What is clear is that 12 years later, in 1790, Washington entrusted L'Enfant to design the capital city of the new American republic, which L'Enfant called "Washingtonople."

The name didn't stick, of course. But much of L'Enfant's original vision did, with awesome consequences.

¹ For the record, this blueprint, discovered beneath the of the National Archives and held in secure storage at under an encoded pseudonym known only by me, predates the "original" L'Enfant plan which was recently "restored" and sealed in a case filled with argon gas in the Library of Congress. A digitalized version of the Library of Congress blueprint is included in this report.

3 > Land of the Freemasons

Founded in England during the eighteenth century, the modern Masonic order has often figured in conspiracy theories as a secret cabal that has influenced or controlled history. That's due in no small part to its unknown ancient origins, secret rituals, passwords and other arcania.²

What do the Freemasons really stand for? Hard to say these days, but during the Enlightenment its key ideals were tolerance and political liberty. Which explains why, by the time of the American Revolution, nearly 150 lodges existed throughout the colonies.³

It is not the intent of this paper to denigrate or deify the Freemasons (especially since some of them, as this paper will shortly prove, are most likely members of the federal commission reviewing this research).

Rather, this section seeks merely to frame the historical mindset of the architects of Washingtonople circa 1790, namely Washington and L'Enfant, two of the most prominent Freemasons of their day.

Let's begin by quoting from what many consider to be the absolute authority on Freemasonry, which claims the Masons worship "all the gods of the Ancient Mysteries," specifically "the Sun, the Moon, and other bright luminaries of Heaven."⁴ The Sun was figuratively said "to die and be born again" at the Winter Solstice, and the Masons "personified the Sun and worshipped him under the name of Osiris."⁵

Another old and venerated Masonic book takes pains to prove that Freemasonry extends well before 1717, all the way back to the Ancient Egyptian Mysteries. An entire chapter titled "Sun Worship" offers a detailed account of the veneration the ancient Egyptians gave the Sun. Another chapter presents the "mythical story of Osiris," because it "formed not only the basis of the Ancient Egyptian Mysteries" but of Freemasonry as well.⁶

² Nobody really knows just how far back in history the Freemasons go. As early as the 12th century, the Vatican's Code of Canon Law prohibited church followers from joining "Masonic sects or any other similar associations which plot against the church."

³ Today, more than 6 million Americans represent nearly 75% of the total Freemason membership. Known chiefly as a charitable "country club" network, a typical Masonic lodge has more in common with Fred Flintstone's "Moose Lodge" than an evil cabal. But its traditions of secrecy and rituals persist, along with the considerable pains the movement takes to trace its origins back to antiquity.

⁴ Albert Pike, *Morals and Dogma of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry*, p. 583.

⁵ *Ibid*, p. 464.

⁶ Norman Frederick de Clifford, *Egypt: The Cradle of Freemasonry*, 1902, p. 65

These Freemason references to Osiris are key, because the celestial counterpart of Osiris is the constellation of Orion. And it is the three belt stars of Orion to which three monuments of L'Enfant's original vision for the National Mall are aligned.

More important, as this paper will conclude, three of the terrestrial landmarks of the National Mall will "lock" with these three belt stars of Orion at a "Doomsday" date predetermined by the Founding Fathers.

By following the intricate "map" the Founding Fathers left us, both above and below the grounds of the National Mall, we will be able to calculate the date of convergence.

Knowledge of that date will allow us to deduce its celestial significance and meaning, thus giving us the most of what precious little time there is to prepare ourselves and our nation for what lies ahead.

4 > The Orion Beltway

"Inside the Beltway," as politicians often refer to life in Washington, D.C., certainly captures L'Enfant's state of mind when he envisioned "Washingtonople." Indeed, it could be argued that L'Enfant suffered from the first documented case of Beltway thinking.

That's because his original plan for the National Mall intended to do nothing less than recreate Egypt's Giza plateau in North America on the banks of the Potomac. And just as the three pyramids of Giza are aligned to the belt stars of Orion, so L'Enfant intended three monuments along the North-South axis of the Mall to do likewise, while a Sphynx-like structure would anchor the Mall in the East.

Incredibly, as we'll shortly see, Washington's and L'Enfant's dream has come to pass, this despite the best efforts of Thomas Jefferson and others to block it. Now "Osiris," as enshrined in the very architecture of our national landmarks, waits to be reborn in the 21st century in a land known as the United States of America.

4.1 > THE NATIONAL MALL - GIZA REBORN

At the heart of L'Enfant's plan for Washingtonople was his vision for a sweeping vista known as the National Mall, a plan that has been carried out to an amazing degree by succeeding generations.

As "America's Common," the National Mall is the site of four major "presidential memorials" (the George Washington Monument, the Abraham Lincoln Memorial, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial) and three "war memorials" (the Vietnam Veteran's Memorial, the Korean War Veteran's Memorial and the proposed World War II Veteran's Memorial).

Each of these memorials was or will be built during a different epoch of American history. Yet all were built on the general ground site plan first proposed by L'Enfant.

Washington, it should be noted, thought L'Enfant's plan "too obvious" and fired him partially into the construction of Washingtonople. He replaced L'Enfant with city surveyor Andrew Ellicott (whose father founded Ellicott City, Maryland). Ellicott replaced L'Enfant's name on the design map with his own, erased the name "Washingtonople" forever, and resumed construction of Washington, D.C.

Washington preferred merely that the north-south and east-west axes of the Mall align "at the cardinal points." And, on the surface, this appears to have happened: we have the White House to the North, the Jefferson Memorial to the South, the U.S. Capitol Building to the East and the Lincoln Memorial to the West.

But L'Enfant's acolytes over the generations have managed to carry out his vision to a degree never before imagined.

4.2 > THE L'ENFANT PLAN (Library of Congress)



Detail from computer-generated version of Pierre-Charles L'Enfant's original plan for the capital of the United States, enhanced to show Thomas Jefferson's handwritten editorial changes. Compiled in 1791 under the direction of Pres. George Washington, this plan still guides the planning of the central core of Washington, D.C. L'Enfant's plan was transferred to the Library of Congress by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1918 and has recently been restored by the Library's Conservation Office and sealed in a case filled with argon gas. (Vault Map Collection)

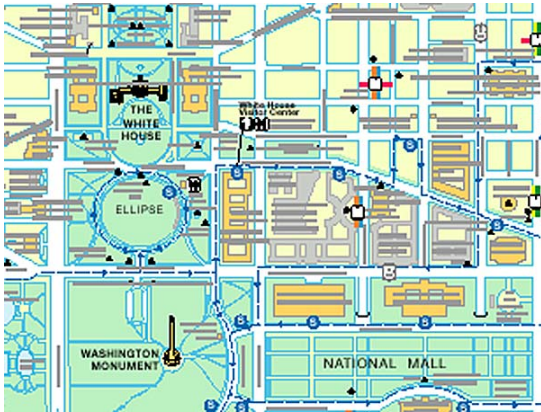
(Click on map for a larger image.)

4.3 > PORTION OF ORIGINAL L'ENFANT PLAN (Private Collection)



Clearly L'Enfant was inspired by the Pyramids of Giza as he mapped out his designs for three primary monuments in the heart of his National Mall. These were to be the White House (I), the Washington Monument (O) and what was to become the Jefferson Memorial (S). Instead, the terrestrial markers have been reborn as the White House, the World War II Veterans Memorial (where the current Rainbow Fountain Pool resides) and FDR Presidential Memorial (opened in 1917). Three structures, each completed in three separate centuries, fulfill his vision, according to the Master Plan.

(Click on map for a larger image.)



4.4 > TODAY'S NATIONAL MALL

Here is a detailed reference of the National Mall as it stands today.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE: Portions of this ebook have been Internet-enabled since Dr. Yeats' 1990 version. In the case of this map, you can zoom around and check the cardinal points - North (White House), South (Jefferson Memorial), East (Capitol Building) and West (Lincoln Memorial).

(Click on the map to access.)

For the latest news developments about the National Mall, subscribe to [@lantis.TV](https://www.lantis.tv)

5 > Fit For A Pharaoh

Central to L'Enfant's 1790 plan for a new federal city was the executive residence of the president. And indeed, on October 13, 1792, the cornerstone of the Executive Mansion was laid by the Freemasons and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

But the ceremony was not without controversy.

L'Enfant's plans, approved by Washington, called for a "Presidential palace" five times the size of the structure we now know as the White House. Designed for "ages to come," the proposed White Palace embodied the Federalist Party's exalted, monarchical notion of the Presidency.

It was also planned to align with the northern (easternmost) star of Orion's belt, Alnitak.

Republicans, however, led by Jefferson, took issue with the Federalist plan. Not because of the site, but because a "Presidential palace" was simply too "royalist." Jefferson instead called for a "President's house" as more befitting a democracy.

And so the White House was erected on L'Enfant's site but built according to the more modest blueprints of James Hoban, an Irish architect whose design was based on the country houses of the British Isles.

Work began in 1793 on what is now the north grounds of the White House. Skilled workers were in short supply, so stonemasons were recruited in Edinburgh, Scotland (the veritable capital of Freemasonry at the time), and slaves were hired from their owners.

Egypt had her pyramids; America had her monuments.

By the time Washington left office in 1797, the walls stood and the roof was framed. Windows were installed and interior walls were plastered over the next three years until November 1, 1800, when John Adams, the second President, moved in three months before his term ended. His prayer for the occasion: "I Pray Heaven to bestow the best of blessings on this house and all that shall hereafter inhabit it. May none but honest and wise men ever rule under this roof."

In spite of its questionable occupants, alterations, altercations (1812) and constant modernizing, the site and structure of the White House have been faithfully preserved. And, following a precedent set by Thomas Jefferson, "America's house" is open to the public.

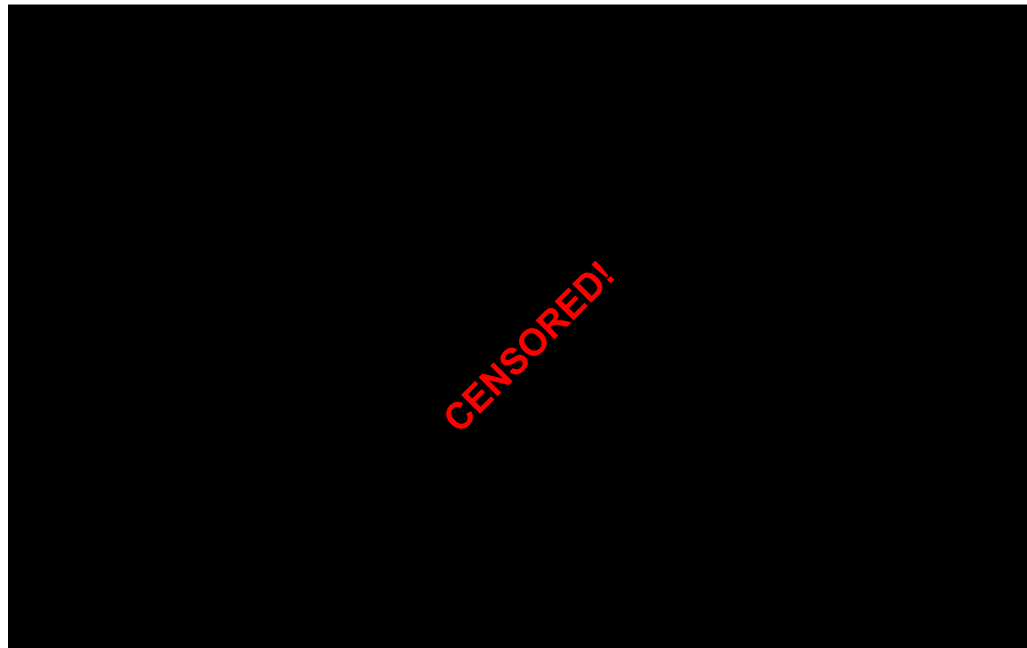
At least parts of it.

In reality, there is a maze of underground corridors beneath the presidential compound that is remarkably similar to those found beneath the pyramids at Giza.

Some of these tunnels have become infamous in terms of their utility for whisking a president (or his love interests) into or out of the White House for a clandestine rendezvous.

Other tunnels, however, some of which have not been explored (until now) since 1797, were clearly built for another purpose, the nature of which is made clear by the direction in which the tunnels travel and where each terminus lies.

Following is the schematic which I was able to piece together, with the help (and hindrance) of the Secret Service.



6 > An Obelisk Rises

By design the marble Washington Monument is a classical Egyptian obelisk and the tallest structure in Washington, D.C. at 555' 5 1/8." It is also the tallest freestanding stone structure in the world.

According to Masonic theology, "the obelisk, resembling the shape of a flame, caused these monuments to be consecrated to the Sun and to Fire...the obelisks were erected in honor of the Sun."⁷

This most certainly was NOT what President Thomas Jefferson had in mind when he marked the site for a proposed "equestrian statue" to honor George Washington directly south of the White House and west of the U.S. Capitol in 1804.⁸

Officially, Jefferson said his marker was intended to serve as the National Mall's official point of demarcation with respect to longitude East and West. But it was really his attempt to thwart any chance that the Washington Monument would complete the second leg of L'Enfant's plan by aligning with the middle star of Orion's Belt, Alnilam.

Today, however, a towering, 555-foot-tall obelisk casts its shadow over the National Mall, much like L'Enfant's grand plan for America's capital city.

How did this happen?

6.1 > THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT SOCIETY

On September 26, 1833, almost 30 years after Jefferson had marked the site for Washington's memorial, a private group of citizens arose to form "the Washington National Monument Society." Many of them were Freemasons, and some of them were the most influential Americans of their day.

The Society's first president was Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall, 78, a friend of Washington's. When Marshall died two years later, former President James Madison was named the new president. With that precedent set, the Society changed their constitution to include the President of the United States as their honorary president, a tradition that continues to this day.

⁷ Albert Pike, *Morals and Dogma of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry*, p. 464.

⁸ U.S. Department of Interior Records

It was the Society that selected (and actually scaled down) architect Robert Mills' award-winning design for an Egyptian obelisk.

And on July 4, 1848, "under a clear sky in the presence of the President of the United States and virtually every notable of the government...the cornerstone was set with masonic ceremonies by the Grand Lodge of Masons of the District of Columbia."⁹

In fact, almost 20,000 people gathered around the designated mound for the laying of the cornerstone. Among those attending were President James K. Polk, George Washington Parke Custis (Martha Washington's grandson), Dolly Madison, and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton. Also present were James Buchanan, Andrew Johnson and a little-known congressman named Abraham Lincoln.

One of the principal addresses of the occasion was given by Benjamin B. French, Grand Master, "who wore the same masonic apron that Washington wore at the laying of the cornerstone of the U.S. Capitol. In his address French referred to the masonic master's chair used by Washington as Worshipful Master of Washington-Alexandria, and the gavel used by the first President to set the cornerstone of the Capitol, in the custody of Potomac Lodge #5 of Georgetown, D.C. Both of these were on display for the occasion along with other Washington masonic relics."¹⁰

Interestingly enough, that mound upon which the Washington Monument was built was NOT the site Thomas Jefferson had so painstakingly marked off in 1804.

Rather, according to documents of the era, the Washington Monument was forced to a new construction site "due to foundation problems caused by the marshy, damp soil upon which all of Washington, D.C., was built."

And where would this new site be?

Interestingly, the Society selected a site "slightly west of Jefferson's original intended position," directly in line with L'Enfant's original vision and the middle star of Orion's Belt, Alnilam. But by 1848, when construction on the Washington monument began, the site had turned into a marsh. The Society had no choice but to move the location for the monument "a few hundred feet to the southeast."

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

So Jefferson had apparently prevailed. [For another 150 years, anyway.]

Slowly the obelisk began to take shape, rising higher and higher toward the sky. Finally, after various financial setbacks, the Civil War and the transfer of the monument and grounds over to the United States government, the Washington Monument was finished, courtesy of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Finally, a 3,300-pound capstone was placed at the top and crowned with a nine-inch-tall pyramid made of aluminum, a rare metal in those days. Engraved on one side of the aluminum apex are the words: LAUS DEO.

According to official records, "The dedication was held in cold winter on February 21, 1885. Again the Grand Lodge of Masons of the District of Columbia participated using an adoption of the cornerstone ceremony they had used in 1848. Grand Master Myron M. Parker gave an oration, and again the Washington masonic relics were displayed and Washington's Masonic career was discussed."¹¹

The official dedication celebration, which included fireworks, was held the day before Washington's birthday in 1885. But it wasn't until October 1888 that the monument was officially open to the public.

Why?

6.2 > THE MASONIC MEMORIAL STONES

In that three-year period between the dedication ceremonies and the admission of the general public, work was still being done on the interior -- work that would complete underground what had already been completed in the heavens.

Officially, that work completed the 897-step stairwell to the observation deck at the 500-foot level, as well as the conversion of the elevator platform, used in the construction of the obelisk, into a steam-hoisted passenger car.¹²

But something else was going on as well, as the following official documentation from the Department of Interior observes:

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Outfitted with seats and ornate walls, the elevator took about 10 to 12 minutes to ascend and descend from the top. By the time it was fully operational, Congress then shifted control of the monument and its staffing to the War Department, with the Washington National Monument Society acting as advisers. On October 9, 1888, the Washington Monument was officially opened to the public.

"The Washington National Monument Society, in charge of fund- raising for the Monument, sensed the importance of Washington's masonic membership and great pride that masons felt across the country for their brother, Washington, the father of our country. The Society in 1851 and 1853 solicited members of the Masonic Order nationally through the Grand Lodges, to make contributions to the construction of the monument....The Society solicited the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Sons of Temperance and other fraternal orders as well."

In all, 193 memorial stones adorn the interior of the monument. Over the years the stones have been damaged by moisture and vandalism.¹³ More than a few have interesting stories.

View all the individual masonic memorial stones at:
<http://www.nps.gov/wamo/experience/memstones/memstone.htm>

For example, the first Masonic stone ascending the Monument is that of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia at the 50 foot landing. As the Department of Interior notes, "This earliest Masonic contribution was no doubt tied into the cornerstone-laying ceremony where the Grand Lodge of D.C. presided."

Another one of the commemorative stones was a block of marble originally from the Temple of Concord in Rome. This stone was a gift from Pope Pius IX. On March 6, 1854, the stone was stolen by masked thieves and either broken into pieces, or dumped into the Potomac River. Whatever its fate, it was never found and no arrests were made.¹⁴

Then there's the peculiar lore surrounding the California stone, which arrived in Washington on August 2, 1860, and was ultimately embedded in the west wall at the 120-foot level. That stone, in fact, was a replacement for a previous "Atlantis Stone" that was recovered from the bottom of the ocean and contained mysterious crystal stars. Records from the War Department describe the crystals as "a kind of quartz, but not quartz."

¹³ PUBLISHER'S NOTE: Since Dr. Yeats filed this report, the Washington Monument has undergone an extensive four-year "renovation" and is scheduled to reopen to the public on July 19, 2001. A key component of the project has been the restoration of the memorial stones. A new state-of-the-art elevator cab will enable visitors riding down from the 500-foot observation level to look through windows and observe several of the 193 restored commemorative stones on the interior walls of the Monument.

¹⁴ In 1985 a ceremony was held for the replacement of the "Pope Stone" that was lost in 1854. The new stone bears the inscription: A ROMA AMERICAE.

What was this "stone with crystal stars" doing in the hands of the War Department? And whatever happened to it?

The answer may well rest in a most unusual place.

6.3 > THE ULTIMATE MAP ROOM

The Washington Monument is in fact the ultimate "map room" to the "City of Washingtonople," a central repository that for the trained eye lays out in great detail the secret design of the city. And this map of the city is built into the monument itself.

View from the top of the monument in all directions at:

<http://www.nps.gov/wamo/experience/west.htm>

Not only can a superior within the Society survey the cardinal points of the National Mall – North, South, East and West – by day or night from the observation deck. He or she can also follow the direction of the 193 masonic stones like a treasure map to coordinates above and below the city of Washington, D.C.

It's a treasure trail that ends in a never-before-revealed corridor deep beneath ~~the north grounds of the White House. Skilled workers were in short supply, so stone masons were recruited in Edinburgh, Scotland (the~~ ~~variable capital of Freemasonry at the time) and slaves were hired from their owners. Egypt had her pyramids,~~ ~~American had monuments.~~

~~By the time Washington's offices in the mall opened and the reforms from the White House were installed and interior walls were plastered over the next three years until November 4, 1800, when John Adams, the second President, moved in there, the job for his term ended with his prayer for the occasion: "O Day of wonders to bestow the best of blessings on this house and all that shall here flourish in it. May yours be but honest and wise measures and wisdoms of~~

~~in spite of its questionable occupants, alterations, alterations, times and constant redensifying, the structure of the White House has been faithfully preserved. And, following a precedent set by Thomas Jefferson, "America's House" is open to the public.~~

7 > The Final Alignment

With the establishment of Washington, D.C. in the 18th century and the completion of the Washington Monument in the 19th century, a new group was formed at the dawn of the 20th century to extend L'Enfant's vision for the National Mall into the 21st century.

This group was known as the McMillian Park Commission. And in the decades that followed, all subsequent developments and park master plans as well as general management plans under the National Park Service, National Capital Parks-Central have successfully adhered to the general principles of the 1901-02 McMillian Plan.

Among those developments were the construction of the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials. With their construction, the American republic finally had the White House in the North and the Jefferson Memorial in the South, and the U.S. Capitol Building in the East and the Lincoln Memorial in the West.

But it's two other monuments, currently on the drawing boards, that will, if erected, complete L'Enfant's vision for three terrestrial landmarks to align with their celestial counterparts, the three belt stars of Orion.

These proposed landmarks are the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Presidential Memorial and the World War II Veterans Memorial.

The proposed FDR Presidential Memorial¹⁵ was authorized on September 5, 1959, and is to be situated along the Tidal Basin near the National Mall. This location, as it turns out, is aligned to the southern (westernmost) star of Orion's Belt, Mintaka. Lawrence Halprin's design for the memorial, encompassing 7.5 acres in a park-like setting, not only fits perfectly within the 1901 McMillian plan but also solves the most problematic portion of L'Enfant's original 1790 vision. That's because in 1790, well before the Tidal Basin was built up, cleaned up and landscaped, any terrestrial marker would have been underwater.

The proposed World War II Veteran's Memorial, meanwhile, is to be erected at what is currently the Rainbow Pool, at the eastern end of the Reflecting Pool between the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial. This placement corrects the problems caused by the misalignment of the Washington Monument, again due to the inability of the technology of the era to overcome the geological situation.

How?

¹⁵ PUBLISHER'S NOTE. The FDR Presidential Memorial was in fact completed and dedicated to the American public by President William Jefferson Clinton on May 2, 1997.

The site of the Rainbow Pool is directly aligned with the middle star of Orion's Belt, Alnilam.

And so, more than 200 years after its birth, L'Enfant's plan is on the verge of being fulfilled at the dawn of America's third century. The White House, World War II Memorial and FDR Memorial will complete the mission that the White House, Washington monument and Jefferson Memorial could not.

The site plan for the World War II Veterans Memorial will no doubt prompt protests, seeing as it will obstruct the view between the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial.

Which is why its design will most likely and cleverly echo Stonehenge. How it will be disguised, I do not know, although fifty pillars representing the fifty states in an open circle is most likely, as this will play to the aesthetics of the open mall.

Like previous monument constructions, the WWII memorial will endure the harsh glare of public scrutiny. But in the end, after many years, it will rise and fulfill its destiny as the final piece of L'Enfant's great puzzle of the cosmos. And the countdown will have begun.

For ongoing updates about the progress of the World War II Veterans Memorial and the completion of Washingtonople, subscribe to [@lantis.TV](https://twitter.com/lantis.TV).

8 > The Sentinel

If indeed the Giza necropolis has been recreated on the banks of the Potomac in the form of America's National Mall, then one final, vital landmark must still be discussed: the Sphinx, which anchors the east end of the Giza plateau. In terms of the National Mall, that structure can only be the U.S. Capitol Building.

The subject of the U.S. Capitol Building and what lies beneath its corridors are beyond the scope of this paper and better suited for in-depth analysis in the future.

For now it is enough to say that the structure, the second oldest in Washington, D.C., is not part of the Orion alignment but does have another vital function as the anchor at the East end of the Mall. Its cornerstone, like that of the White House, was laid by President George Washington during a Masonic ceremony on September 17, 1793. And it took almost 43 years and one war to complete.

Home to the legislative branch of government, the building houses the chambers of the House of Representatives (second floor, south wing) and the Senate (second floor, north wing). Over the years it has undergone numerous design revisions and renovations. Additions include not only electricity and fireproofing but also a new dome and the introduction of the Statue of Freedom.

It is this bronze Statue of Freedom – the Capitol's "capstone," if you will – that yields the most intriguing questions. It is the crowning feature of the dome of the United States Capitol.

The statue is a classical female figure of Freedom wearing flowing draperies. Her right hand rests upon the hilt of a sheathed sword; the left holds a laurel wreath of victory and the shield of the United States with thirteen stripes. Her helmet is encircled by stars and features a crest composed of an eagle's head, feathers and talons, a reference to the costume of Native Americans.

What is she looking at, and what does it mean?

One clue is its ancient Egyptian counterpart in Giza, the Sphinx. It, too, gazes east at the rising sun. More specifically, the lionlike statue also gazes at its own terrestrial counterpart, the constellation of Leo, on the summer solstice once every 26,000 years.

Is there a similar celestial counterpart and date in time for the Statue of Freedom atop the U.S. Capitol Building? A date with destiny? A date foreseen by the Founding Fathers? A date that's just around the corner?

The answers lie in a previously undisclosed tunnel beneath the Capitol Building's wing, at the end of which is **CENSORED!**

9 > The Cosmic Countdown

Regardless of particulars, the symbol of the Statue of Freedom recalls certain Freemason and Native American beliefs that help pinpoint the date in time that L'Enfant and our Founding Fathers considered to be America's date with destiny.

According to ancient Aztec cosmology, there were four Suns prior to our own. Each culminated in a great annihilation followed by the gradual re-emergence of mankind.

The Hopi of Arizona are distant cousins of the Aztecs. Some of these Native American tribal leaders believe we're walking in the last days of the Fifth Sun and that the end of the world is coming soon, in the form of a geological cataclysm.

Indeed, we've seen how the White House, the proposed World War II Veterans Memorial and the FDR Presidential Memorial are astronomically aligned to the three belt stars of Orion.

We've also seen how the master site plan for these landmarks and the entire city of "Washingtonople" was designed in 1790 by Pierre-Charles L'Enfant, a French architect and Freemason handpicked by George Washington, himself a Freemason.

Now it's time to examine the great purpose behind it all, because shortly the ground-sky images and the belt stars will lock for the only time in 26,000 years.

When will this date of convergence occur?

Earlier in this paper, we cited authoritative sources saying that the Freemasons worshipped the Sun and other heavenly bodies. Specifically, the Sun (personified as Osiris / Orion) was said to die and be born again at the Winter Solstice.

That's on December 21 on the Christian calendar.

We've also shown how the Statue of Freedom atop the Capitol Building occupies the same alignment and function as the Sphinx on the Giza plateau.

And just as the Sphinx found itself staring at its mirror image in the stars in the form of the constellation Leo around 10,500 BC, so the American Statue of Freedom will find herself staring at her celestial counterpart come 2012, the constellation of Aquarius, the Water Bearer.

For it is in 2012 that the sun will for the first time rise against the constellation of Aquarius in the East, and we will have moved from the Age of Pisces to the Age of Aquarius.

That marks December 21, 2012, as America's date with destiny.

It is also, of course, the end of the Mayan calendar, which, like the Aztec "Suns," spells out previous "creations" or "worlds." According to the Mayans, there have been four "creations," and on Dec. 21, 2012, we will enter the "fifth."

Regardless of which particular "Sun" or "Creation" or "Age" it might be, 2012 will be an interesting, arresting time of transition. Indeed, Dec. 21 falls between the election of our President on Nov. 7 and his swearing-in during the month of January 2013.

Will there be a swearing-in?

What does it all mean?

And will there be a morning in America on Dec. 22, 2012, and, if so, what kind of morning will it be?

~~It is noted that the end of the world is coming soon, in the form of geological catastrophe, and that the sun will rise against the constellation of Aquarius in the East, and we will have moved from the Age of Pisces to the Age of Aquarius. The White House, the proposed World War II Veterans Memorial and the presidential inauguration are astronomically aligned to the threshold of time of Orion.~~

~~We have also seen how the master site plan for these landmarks and the entire city of Washington, DC, was designed by Denis Charles Ford, a French architect and Francophile who picked by George Washington, himself a Francophile.~~

~~Now it is time to examine the great purpose behind it all, because clearly the ground by which we stand the belt stars will look for the only time in this paper, we cited authoritative sources saying that the Francophile worshipped the Sun and other heavenly bodies. Specifically, the Sun (referred to as Orion / Orion) was said to rise and be seen against the Winter Solstice.~~

A Brief Timeline of Washingtonople

1790

On July 16, the Residence Act of 1790 establishes the "Federal District" on the banks of the Potomac River.

1791

George Washington assigns French-born Pierre-Charles L'Enfant to draw up a map design for the newly established "Federal City." L'Enfant completes this task in six months' time.

1792

L'Enfant is dismissed by President George Washington for insubordination and is replaced by Andrew Ellicott. On October 13, the cornerstone to the building of the White House is set.

1793

Andrew Ellicott submits a revised map plan, which is essentially based on the L'Enfant Plan of the "Federal City." On September 18, the cornerstone to the U.S. Capitol Building is set by George Washington during a Masonic ceremony.

1800

In December, the seat of the "National Government" arrives from Philadelphia, PA.

1804

Thomas Jefferson establishes a "pier marker" directly South of the White House and directly West of the U.S. Capitol. This marker was originally intended by Jefferson to serve as the National Mall's official point of demarcation with respect to longitude East and West. This also marks the location for the proposed monument to George Washington.

1814

During the War of 1812, British forces partially burn both the White House and the Capitol on August 24.

1829

The first major phase of restoration and renovation of the Capitol is complete.

1848

On July 4, Benjamin B. French, Grand Master of the District of Columbia Masons, lays the cornerstone for the Washington Monument near the western edge of the National Mall. President Zachary Taylor, Congressman Abraham Lincoln and Dolly Madison are in attendance.

1885

On February 21, the Washington Monument is completed and dedicated.

1888

On October 9, the Washington Monument opens to the public. A steam-powered elevator brings visitors to the top.

1901

With the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the nation's capital, Senator James McMillian, chairman of the Senate Committee of the District of Columbia, appoints a park commission. This park commission is given the task of extending L'Enfant's original conception and plan for the National Mall. This ultimately results in the additional westward development of a new reservation known today as West Potomac Park.

1902

The Senate Park Commission, also known as the McMillian commission, officially produces a proposal called the "McMillian Commission Report." This comprehensive report proposes the following improvements to the central portion of Washington, D.C.:

- * A "reflecting pool" west of the Washington Monument.
- * A memorial to Abraham Lincoln.
- * Another major memorial to the nation's "Founding Fathers" directly south of the Washington Monument. A third presidential memorial to be located between this point and the proposed Lincoln Memorial.
- * A bridge directly between the proposed Lincoln Memorial and Arlington National Cemetery.
- * Classical architectural style government buildings in the area between Pennsylvania Avenue and the Mall.
- * Complete restoration of the open, geometric visual quality which L'Enfant had originally intended for the Mall. The Washington Monument will serve as the centerpiece of this plan.

1915

On February 12, the cornerstone of the Lincoln Memorial is placed. Construction on the memorial to the nation's sixteenth president commences at the western most point of the McMillian Plan, two miles from the U.S. Capitol.

1922

On May 30, the Lincoln Memorial is dedicated at the western axis of the McMillian Plan in newly created West Potomac Park. Robert Todd Lincoln, the oldest son of Abraham Lincoln, as well as Union and Confederate veterans of the Civil War are present at the ceremony. In December, the "Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Pool" is completed in West Potomac Park, directly west of the Washington Monument. The pool measures 2,000 feet long by 160 feet wide and is approximately 3 feet deep.

1926

Congress creates the "National Capital Park and Planning Commission," an indirect outgrowth of the McMillian Plan, to oversee and guide the longterm development of both the McMillian Plan as well as the city itself.

1931

L'Enfant's "Grand Promade Vista" from the Washington Monument to the U.S. Capitol slowly develops (1931-35). Meanwhile, the National Park Service acquires jurisdiction and administration of all National Mall parkland, as well as its present and future memorials from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

1939

Franklin Delano Roosevelt lays the cornerstone to the Jefferson Memorial at the southern-most point of the McMillian Plan, exactly one mile south from the White House.

1943

On April 13, the Jefferson Memorial is dedicated on the 200th birthday of the nation's third president, Thomas Jefferson. President Roosevelt delivers the speech in an effort to awaken "American Democracy" in the face of growing world fascism during World War II.

1959

Congress authorizes a fourth presidential memorial to honor Franklin Delano Roosevelt. This future memorial is to be constructed between the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials in the West Potomac Park according to the McMillian Plan

1965

The architectural firm of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill develops a "Master Plan" for the National Mall and West Potomac Park. The purpose of this master plan is to facilitate both the modernization and improvement of the park area's many amenities for its growing number of visitors. Also, this plan reaffirms the Mall as "The Great Park of the American People" and reemphasizes that the park should continue to be a national open space, preserving its vistas and providing a setting for national memorials, small buildings, and important events.

1971

The U.S. Capitol reflecting pool at the East terminal axis of the Mall is completed.

1997

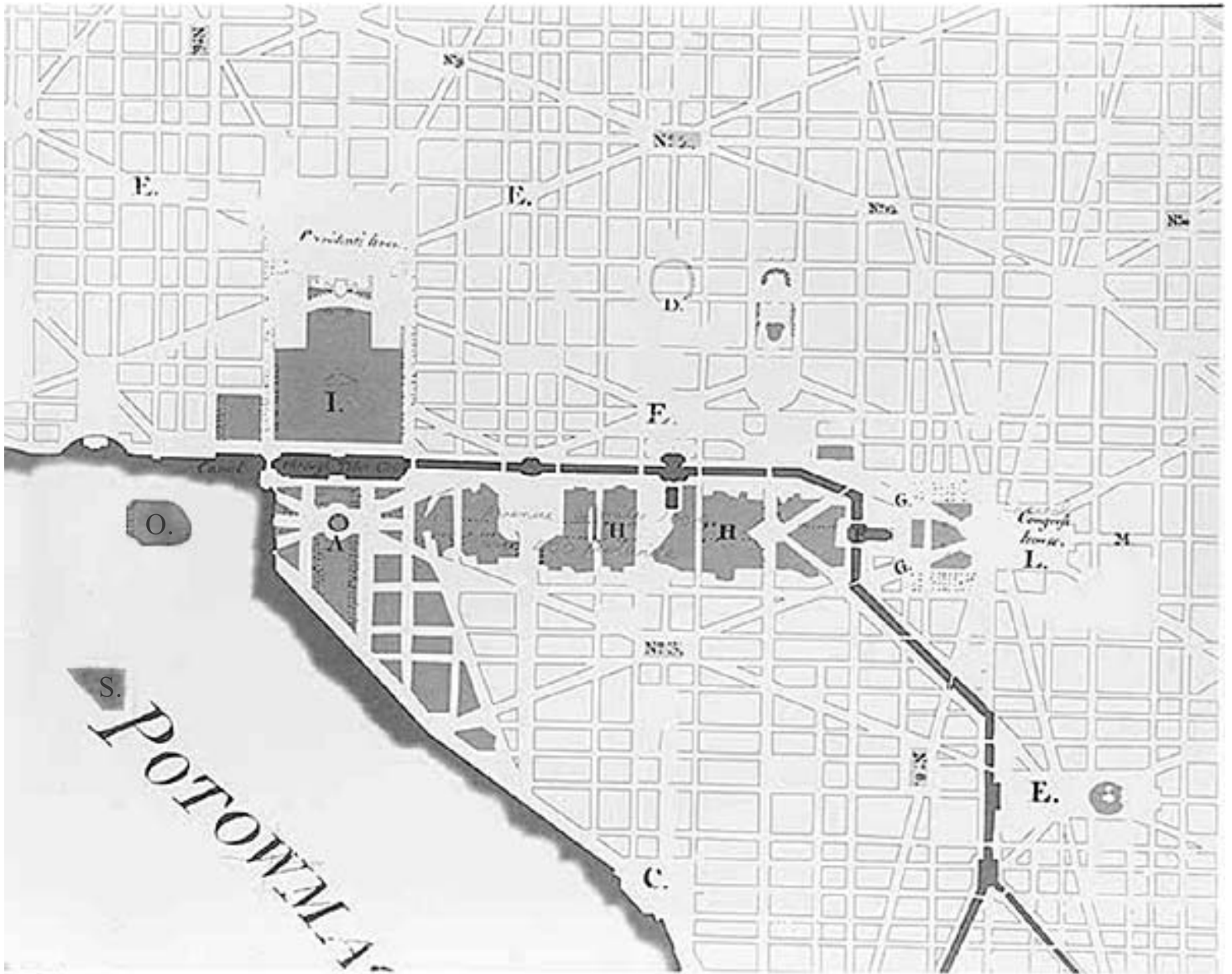
On May 1, the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial is dedicated in West Potomac Park. This memorial's dedication marks the fulfillment of the 1901-1902 McMillian Plan.

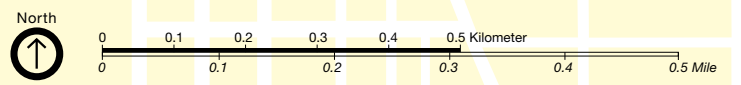
2001

On May 29, Memorial Day, President George W. Bush signs legislation authorizing the construction of a WWII memorial west of the Washington Monument (in its original intended position!).

PORTION OF ORIGINAL L'ENFANT PLAN (Private Collection)

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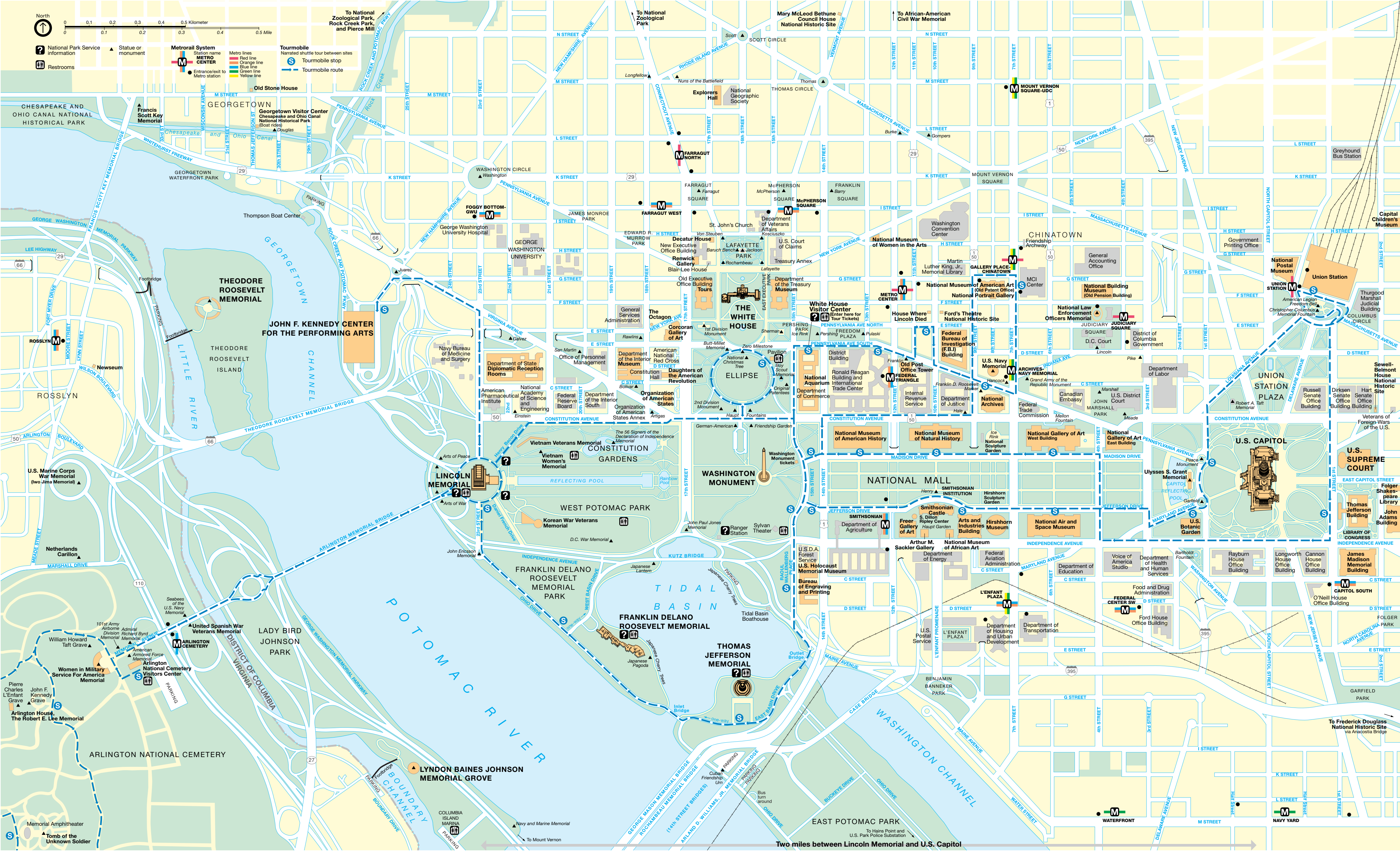


National Park Service Information

- Restrooms
- Stature or monument
- Tourmobile: Narrated shuttle tour between sites, Tourmobile stop, Tourmobile route

Metro Rail System

- Station name
- METRO CENTER
- Entrance/exit to Metro station
- Metro lines: Red line, Orange line, Blue line, Green line, Yellow line



Two miles between Lincoln Memorial and U.S. Capitol

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