

# BOOK TWO

## CHAPTER XII

### THE B PSYCHE

#### i. THIS I SAW

On the occasion of the final observation of the b crystal during which I watched the formation of the b flow, a very brief but nevertheless perceptible pause followed its formation; then, while the b flow remained, a new series of phenomena began. At this stage, a quite dark, truncated-cone-shaped object in direct line with and fairly close to, but definitely not in contact with, the left end of the flow, its smaller coned end pointing toward the flow, came to my attention. It had not been there before this. As I continued to watch, the following three phenomena progressed concurrently with no change of the pace of the established quiet, regular, polarized motion. Still brilliant, yellow-gold but moving no further forward as a whole, that which was the b flow remained as it was for a very brief but nevertheless an appreciable time during which the dark cone-shaped object, also, remained in the status quo. Then the emerged b flow began to disappear, beginning at the right and gradually disappearing toward the left, while at the same time the quite dark, truncated, cone-shaped object, without in any way changing shape, began to fade. By the time the emerged b flow had completely disappeared the dark, cone-shaped object, having been fading gradually as the flow gradually disappeared, had as gradually disappeared.

During the latter part of this time as the emerged b flow had begun gradually to disappear right to left and the quite dark, truncated-cone-shaped object had begun gradually to fade, I saw six thread-fine rays, each a different color, beginning a little distance outward from the wide, truncated end of the cone, elongate rapidly outward in a markedly widening conical spread, and remain through the remainder of the phenomena, gradually fading right to left as

the entire occurrence was thus gradually ending. Possibly because the detail was not here presented at this time, I saw nothing in the space between the gradually fading dark, truncated-cone-shaped object and the right end of the emerging rays. But, that they and whatever might or might not exist between them and the cone, as was the cone itself, were parts of the total of the cone phenomena I understood.

## ii. IN THE FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN COSMIC-TYPE $n d n$

As the flow emerges from the b-crystalline motif, it causes certain definite structural rearrangements to occur in that juxtaposed motif of the b-crystalline directed, p ch-structured, fundamental human cosmic-type  $n d n$  upon which it impinges. Being a periodic pattern of periodic motion this flow produces and emits an  $mn dn$  which is received by this specific structural motif and absorbed by it, thus producing a structural mutation of the motif in which the b flow is altered and the structural components of the motif are rearranged. This mutation of this motif is the fundamental structural organization the functioning of which will produce the b psyche. This is almost but not quite the final morphotic result of the q-b mutation. Call it the b morphon or structural motif of the b-crystalline directed, p ch-structured, fundamental human cosmic-type  $n d n$ . It is formed by the fundamental human cosmic-type  $n d n$  as a new evolutionary product in cosmic morphosis, a product in cosmic morphosis wrought by the human being in its effect upon a fundamental cosmic-type periodic pattern of periodic motion, and involving all of the human being's integrative mutation of the integrator gamut, the extracosmic gamut and the



cosmic gamut up to and including this level of the allurance of  $\int A$ , the series of events that comprise the manifestation of the human being throughout the cycle of its existence. Having been formed this b morphon, a specific periodic pattern of periodic motion, produces a specific periodic mutation of periodic motion and emits it constantly and steadily. This emission is the b psyche.

In this b-administered, ch-equipped, fundamental human cosmic-type  $n d n$ , the b psyche, so formed, hovers that portion of this primordial prosencephalon, there accruing for so long as it is being formed, a delicate, exactly fabricated formation comprehending the accrued potency, potential and potentiality of the entire  $\int A$  evolutionary process up to and inclusive of its formation.

The six varying radiants produce such individual effect upon some six of the balance of the motifs of that primordial prosencephalon which causes them to so alter that they collectively form a mechanism whereby the entire functioning of this b-crystalline administered, ch-equipped, and now b psyche-equipped, fundamental human cosmic-type  $n d n$  is governable and controllable by the forming b psyche.

This is the b stage of the evoking. It is the first stage in the formation of the

zh = z structure, after the formation of the shoulders pantogram. It is the government-upon-the-shoulders of Isaiah's hymn. In the book of the allurance

of the living psyche,<sup>1</sup>  is at this stage referred to as the governer  
of this which  has made.

### iii. IN THE NEOHOMOZOAN UPERPROSENCEPHALON

In the neohomozoan uperprosencephalon, the dark, truncated, cone-shaped object can have been a biochemical molecule or a granule made up of biochemical molecules. These can have been the molecular fabrication of the nucleus of a cell, remaining situate in the nucleus within the cell, or having been extruded from the nucleus and from the cell and lying free in the plasma or colloid. I saw none of these. My attention was wholly concentrated upon the activity relative to the b crystal, the formation of the flow, the dark, cone-shaped object and the six radiations, as above described.


During the years after the research department of this Foundation<sup>2</sup> began compiling its records on its microscopic cytologic findings in the histologic superior lobe of the epiphyseal complex of the neohomozoan uperprosencephalon, a type cell in shape so like the dark, cone-shaped object and the emergent six rays has been so frequently found significantly placed, in all specimens so far studied, as to suggest almost convincingly that this was a cell and that the dark object was the nucleus of this cell.

A cell is a periodic pattern of periodic motion. The nucleus of a cell is a periodic pattern of periodic motion. Molecular granules are periodic patterns of periodic motion, as are molecules, atoms, subatomic moieties. Each is a specifically organized periodic pattern of periodic motion: as is a b crystal; as is any crystalline form. A periodic radiant emission of a cell, of a nucleus, of a molecule, of any periodic pattern of periodic motion is a periodic mutation of periodic motion which has been produced by that n d n and emitted therefrom. Periodic patterns of periodic motion can, by means of the specifically organized complex of periodic motions of their own organized structure, take in certain definite wave patterns formed of the radiantly emitted periodic mutations of periodic motion produced by certain other periodic patterns of periodic motion, alter them in such manner that the potential is increased and then emit the altered result. Nuclei of cells can anabolize molecular structures which then gradually catabolize as they absorb specific wave patterns, releasing a specific periodic motion which the catabolic crise has wrought. Sometimes the anabolized molecule reanabolizes in situ, in which case the action is said to be a reversible one. Sometimes this does not occur; a wholly new molecule must be built up by the organism to replace the dedifferentiated one; this is called an irreversible reaction. This which occurred in the truncated, cone-

shaped structure was apparently an irreversible reaction, the structure did not rebuild itself.

In the neohomozoan uperprosencephalon, the b crystal, the truncated conical moiety and the cell, the nucleus of which it is probably the massed intranuclear molecular fabrication, are to be looked for and should there be found among related cellular structures in the thin layer of cellular tissue which should be found to be the minutely organized histologic superior lobe of the human

epiphyseal complex. The modulated beam wave, carrying its imposed 

 message frequencies, entering the b crystal, there analyzed by its structure and exposed to its "boost," which they absorb, become transformed into the b crystal's interpretation, become the deep yellow flow, into the internal structure of which I did not at the time look; so analyzed, transformed and enhanced, emerge from the crystal, are taken on by the truncated conical moiety, there bring about the catabolic crise.

Strangely, the six rays emerged some little distance beyond the catabolizing, black, truncated cone, and even though the lines they formed were in lineal continuity with a projection of the outlines of the cone, I could not be certain of the manner in which this phenomenon was connected with that of the cone, nor that it was connected. The assurance came that this was a single phenomenon accurately presented. I know that here, then, my attention wavered and I therefore saw no more than I did see, not necessarily because it may not have been presented; but the probability is that no more detail was presented because I could not at the time have taken it into awareness since the ability of my receptor apparatus longer to concentrate was fluctuating, as indicated by the wavering of attention.

Now, very many years later, I have looked at this phenomenon in actuality and have seen the portion left blank in the presentation to be an intensely glowing potence, golden in color; a potence, a potentiality and a potential far beyond the intensity of the mn dn of the b flow that were absorbed by the dark cone. And I have seen the entire construction in its three-dimensional reality. As the cone begins to fade as it absorbs the mn dn of the b flow, this interim between the cone and the near end of the six radiants begins to glow at the cone end and, as the process continues, gradually enlarges and glows intensely, the intense glow extending to the near end of the expanding conical space which the six radiants outline; but, although filling this space completely, definitely at first ceasing to extend beyond that exact cross level but soon gradually ascending beyond that level. The six radiants began to form just a little before the glow began to form and grew as it grew: these are then separate but related phenomena.

As I looked I did not attempt to interpret in terms of probability as related to the histology of the neohomozoan uperprosencephalon, but nevertheless noted meticulously. Soon thereafter I again reviewed the cells above mentioned and

got certain materials out of the files of the archives of the Dr. Charlotte Weaver Foundation and studied them for the first time. Much of the materials that have been and are being prepared for the Foundation by trained and fully accredited research workers is thus filed and indexed for my subsequent examination and interpretation at such time as I find it expedient. This material which I now lifted and examined was drawings of cells of the histologic superior lobe of the human epiphyseal complex, viewed under oil immersion, of specimens magnified approximately X 6000 and master drawings indicating the exact location of each cell so drawn. [*These drawings stained slides will be archived at the Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO and will be available for study by accredited research workers.* Ed.]

Specimen HEC 14, had been sectioned from the superior surface of the histologic superior lobe to the transverse midplane in 213 parallel frontal sections, each 22 microns thick, that is approximately 22/10,000 and, very roughly, about 1/500 of an inch. Section 28 would be a transverse level at about 3/50 of an inch from the superior surface of the histologic superior lobe of the human epiphyseal complex toward the transverse midplane. This slide was chosen because the choice would eliminate at this depth all possibility of pia-meningeal artifact. The master drawing of this section showed a definite placement of cells taking the stain. The X 6000 drawings showed each individual type of cell and the individual arrangement of each type of cell within the placement. The types of cells, their placement and arrangement, were such as to indicate a receptor mechanism of a special type, and the placement of the source of that which would be received. This section did not show that source. But the cells nearest the indicated source were modified columnar with definite receptor contour at the source end and modified columnar with receptor contour at one end and a fiber at the other. They were arranged longitudinally in what appeared to be an expanding cone-shaped arrangement. In the area around the expanding far end of this cone-shaped arrangement, other modified columnar cells were transversely arranged. And beyond these, still other columnar cells were arranged longitudinally. Thus, from these preliminary studies, it looked like three well-defined strata of modified columnar cells. Microphotographic studies now underway will afford the possibility of accurate evaluation of this histology.

This looks very much like some part of a receptor apparatus of some special sort. So I went into the silence and looked again at this dark, cone-shaped object and the six radiants which could have been the source of that which this receptor apparatus, if such it be, would receive; almost convinced that this was the cell heretofore mentioned and that these cells were that source. It looked just like it did the other time only more so and with some additions which I had not before noted. So I attempted to decipher in terms of cellular structure and cellular physiology.

#### **a. Cellular Structure**

Typical intracellular organization comprises a central lying, well organized nucleus, a circum-nuclear vacuole, a cytoplasm which surrounds the circum-nuclear vacuole and a trabecular network which forms a membrane around the vacuole and canaliculi which extend, open mouthed through the membrane into the vacuole, thence to the periphery of the cytoplasm, sometimes opening onto the exterior, sometimes not. Many spatial variations of this basic structural arrangement occur, but no eliminations. As to the cell under discussion: take the cell in the round, depress the nucleus until it is all but extruded from the cell, but do not in any way damage any of the units of the cellular organism nor discontinue any of their interrelationships, and you have this cell form.

## **b. Cellular Function**

The typical anabolizing cell of the neohomozoan organism fabricates its cytoplasmic molecular specialty in the cytoplasm. This cytoplasmic-fabricated molecular specialty moves into the vacuole. The vacuole is primed with these cytoplasmically fabricated molecules. The nucleus fabricates its molecular specialty within the nucleus and extrudes it into the circum-nuclear vacuole where it undergoes reaction with the cytoplasmically anabolized molecular content of the vacuole. There the two anabolized molecular moieties, interacting, form a final product, some of which enters the mouths of the trabecular canaliculi and traverse these to the periphery of the cell, the balance of which remain for a period within the circum-nuclear vacuole and there under the influence of some impinging vibratory energy form undergo a metabolic crisis wherein they release the built-up energy in some new form and undergo catabolic dedifferentiation. These are known as intracellular reactions.

In the cell under discussion, the dark, cone-shaped object is the nucleus pushed to the extremity of the cell lying nearest the b crystal with its anabolizing molecular content ready for the final anabolizing process which will occur under the impact of the mn dn of the b flow. As this gradually occurs the finished molecular product gradually extrudes into the circum-nuclear vacuole and the nucleus gradually fades, becomes pale, indistinct, which means that the darkness was that of the nuclear molecular anabolization. Upon extrusion from the nucleus into the perinuclear vacuole these molecules there meet the molecular fabrications of the cytoplasm which have entered the vacuole from the opposite periphery, and a luminous catabolic crisis begins to take place. The first of these luminously catabolizing molecules enter the open mouths of the trabecular canaliculi and, as others follow, move outward toward the periphery. This perinuclear vacuole of this cell has six such ejector channels. Each channel conditions the luminous radiance which is the end result of the catabolic crisis into its respective prismatic conditioning with the result that each channelful is of a color different than each of the others. Such conditioning would mean that within each of the channel walls is a molecular content differing somewhat from that of the vacuole and from that of each other. As the process continues the balance of the nuclear anabolites as they are extruded into it from the nucleus, are retained glowing within the circum-nuclear vacuole which gradually fills

as the nucleus gradually fades, until this entire molecular fabrication of the nucleus is extruded into the vacuole and the vacuole glows intensely in an intracellular luminescence of wavelengths beyond those of retinal vision. In my quick notes I have called this phenomenon, the glow-pot, for that is what it looked like, looking down into it from above through the space between the greatly extended up-sprung radiant canaliculi.

And the phenomenon of the glowing radiants has occurred first; the central glow, second.

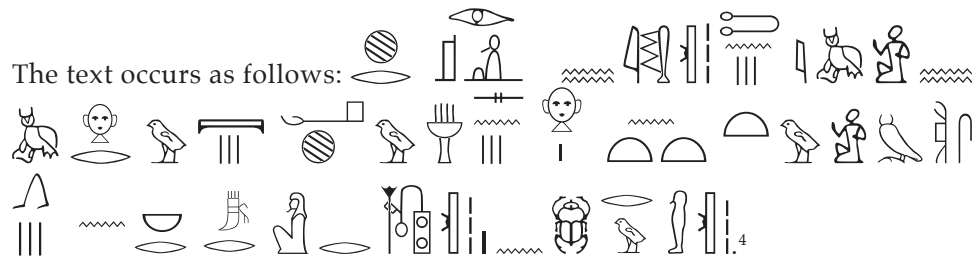
#### iv. THE b PSYCHE

The circum-nuclear vacuole of these cells are alembics, crucibles, retorts in which the b-alchemical process is completed. In the neohomozoan organism the accumulated glow which is the release of the anabolic crise as this occurs in these circum-nuclear vacuoles of these cells becomes a golden glow that emerges over the brechma of the uperprosencephalon. This is the b psyche. It is a tremendously powerful glow.



This was the golden yellow glow which came and went around Sara's head with which I had been unawaredly familiar all during those early years of my life, and then of the occurrence of which I had at a time become aware. I have known it around the heads of others. And that golden yellow something over Himalayan India. It can have been this which the blind woman may have seen without benefit of retinae around the head and shoulders of her friend, although this can have been the p ch, the cosmic psychic component, a nimbus sometimes pictured in Christian combined pictoideography and geometric ideography as a square within the circumference of its oblique diameters placed around a human head. Or it may have been the integrated human bicomponent psyche, a nimbus sometimes pictured in Christian geometric symbology as a design indicative of an abstract of a circumference with a square with its diagonal diameters, a hexagram, a hexagon and an inner hexagon formed by the intersection of the lines of the first hexagram around a human head. The blind woman could not describe color.

Among other photographs taken on their trip through Tibet by Lowell Thomas Jr., the two, Lowell Thomas father and son, published<sup>3</sup> one in color of a shrine in the Tibetan high region of the Himalayas toward Lhasa in which a seated statue of Gautama Siddhartha Sakyamuni as the Buddha, ornate and encrusted with semiprecious stones, is surrounded by a larger circular nimbus of blue from above the head to the hips within which a lesser ovoid of golden yellow glow surrounds the head and reaching down as far as the shoulders<sup>3a</sup>, both are outlined in violet. The shoulders are clothed in green with some white. Budge translates a section that occurs at a certain stage of the book of the allurance of the living psyche in a free translation as follows, "Let not your offerings be wanting to me, O ye who preside over altars, for I am among those who follow

after Neb-er-tchr according to the writings of Khpera.” One is an attempted geometric ideographic presentation; one is an attempted mixed pictoideographic and pantoideographic presentation; one is an attempted translation into English words spelled out alphabetically using the alphabet as a purely phonetic device of a mixed geometric ideographic, pantoideographic and pictoideographic, paleoideographic presentation. Of the three, the Christian mixed geometric and pantomimic signs express the b psyche not at all but do imperfectly express the p ch = cosmic psychic component and the ch = integrated human bicomponent psyche, respectively; the Tibetan mixed picto-pantoideographic presentation does present the b psyche and the cosmic psychic component and the integrated human bicomponent psyche in a manner imperfect yet so close to perfection as to indicate the possession and understanding of perfect knowledge concerning these on the part of its contriver. Budge’s attempted translation is an imperfect translation denoting a lack of understanding of the Khamite Rezu ideographic mdv nttr terminological rendition of the Naqi z q r science terminological system and a lack of knowledge of the cosmic psychic component, the integrated bicomponent psyche, the meaning of altars, and of the b psyche. The portion of the paleoideographic text of the book of the allurance of the living psyche translated ideographically expresses the knowledge concerning the b psyche perfectly.









a. 

In the Khamite Rezu mdv nttr in which  has the consonantal value n b, the sign  has the value either ch b or kh b, one or the other. The former sign is built on the lower transverse line of the transverse parallelogram; the latter, on the upper transverse line of the transverse parallelogram and the portion of the vertical diameter of the reconstructed Naqi sign for b. In the design of the sign for khaib, the arc and chord formed at stations 60<sup>0</sup>–300<sup>0</sup> produce the upper part of the sign, and that portion of the central vertical diameter which extends from this chord downward to the circumference forms the lower part. Sounded khaib or chaib by translators but seemingly left untranslated. Budge suggested the possibility of its being translatable as ‘the shade’ by which he seems to imply something limbic to which elsewhere he refers as the spook. One’s association centers can only associate those impressions which are placed there and if permitted to function subjectively are apt to use as a












point of associative reference to some former aware idea. Budge was aware of some idea which he called a spook, some ill-defined, intangible but earthly remains of an incarnation; a fog-like after-wraith emanated by the decomposing physical organism.



This sign  does not imply shade, spook, intangible earthly hangover. Pronounced kahib, its consonants are ch b and the ai implies that the phrase

may have been   or   . The transverse line upon which the geometric ideogram is formed is the definitive line for the combination of the sign for kh and certain other consonantal ideophones; in this instance, b. That the sign implies a specific stage of the long series of b events is signified, for instance, in that one of the commentaries on the chapter of knowing all of the chapters concerning the allurance of the living psyche or soul in one which as collected in the *Book of the Dead* collection of the Egyptian canonical literature which grew up around this one predynastic Rezu Khamite treatise as Chapter XCI. As translated, Chapter XCI states that when the human being




has accomplished the  , the   and has then produced the , it




then has made a way into the place where dwells   and    , pronounced by vowel-tongued translators ra and hathor, neither of which is





translated. The first of these last two groups of ideograms,  , signifies a consideration of the role of the manifestation of that group of the series of  events which begins with the radiant emission of the mn dn which is

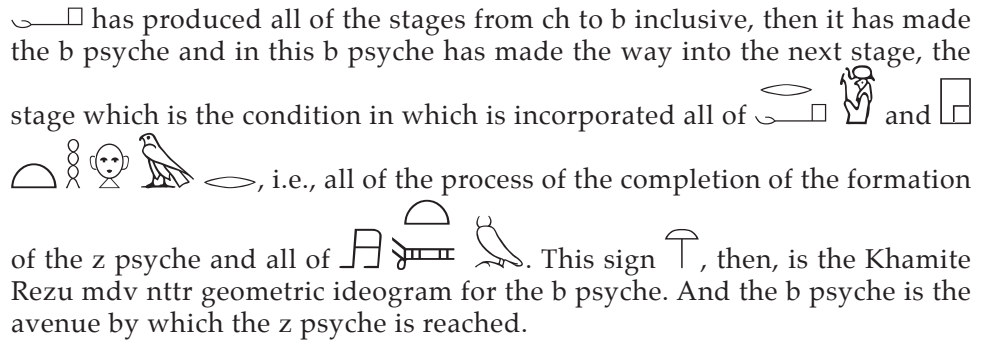











called q by the n d n which is called   and ends in the formation of the interrelationship of the b n d n manifestation and ch r, and relates these

with the special series of events which, beginning with ch r which =  

eventuates in the formation of z by way of b r z. The latter group,   

  , which Budge explains as the place of Horus in the sky, translates as the human being manifesting in its extracosmic structure, and is therefore

the same as   . In a re-translate, translating all of the ideograms, this excerpt from Chapter XCI would imply that after the human being has successfully created that stage of the allurance of the q integrative mutation which is the integrated human bicomponent psyche, and then by means of this integrated human bicomponent psyche has produced the next stage of the integrative process, and then the stages of  which after the production of


 has produced all of the stages from ch to b inclusive, then it has made the b psyche and in this b psyche has made the way into the next stage, the stage which is the condition in which is incorporated all of   and     , i.e., all of the process of the completion of the formation of the z psyche and all of   . This sign  , then, is the Khamite Rezu mdv nttr geometric ideogram for the b psyche. And the b psyche is the avenue by which the z psyche is reached.

## v. THE SIX RADIANTS

It is to be recalled that in the developing neohomozoan ontogen<sup>5</sup>, upon dorsal closure of the fore portion of the roof-plate of the neural tube the epiphyseal dome is the first portion of the prosencephalic template to develop. Of the epiphyseal dome the cells of the template of this superior lobe of the epiphyseal complex are the first cells of the epiphyseal dome to form an anlage. When, as forward from here, the neohomozoan prosencephalon is being formed, it will be found that the prodromal pre-prefrontal mantle is formed first. This pre-prefrontal mantle does not exist in any known extrahuman form. The cells of this area, originally lying immediately against the front of the epiphyseal dome, begin to proliferate immediately after the anlage of the superior lobe of the epiphyseal complex is formed.

In the neohomozoan ontogen cells of the superior portion of the epiphyseal dome which, forming the superior anlage, will become the histologic superior lobe of the homozoan epiphyseal complex are formed before any other part of the prosencephalon. These cells are emigrant differentiations of those of the medulloblasts of that portion of the developing syncytial wall of the neural tube which lie immediately over that definite small portion of the colloid of the central canal of the neural tube which fills the dome. Their ancestry is like this: the cells of these particular minute bilateral areas of the upper cellular tissue layer of the inner organ of the homozoan blastocystic morph; these same bilateral areas when this tissue becomes the medullary plate; these same bilateral areas when the medullary plate becomes the neural tube; the same areas fused across the dorsal midline of the closure forming a single morphon called the epiphyseal dome. At dorsal closure the walls of the so-formed neural tube are comprised of that single layer of cells which formed the upper cellular tissue layer of the inner organ which was the place of the metamorphosis<sup>6</sup> of the homozoan blastocystic morph. Now as they continue to proliferate the greater number of these cells extrude their centrosomes, lose their limiting membranes, form a common plasma of their cytoplasm within which their nuclei lie free, in other words, form a plasmatic syncytium, a long,

hollow cylindrical plasmodium. Within this plasmodial commune, new cells form of the materials so deposited, large, robust, capable of forming the entire representation within the metamerized organism of all that which will there result from the metamorphosis of this upper cellular tissue layer.

These large cells, sometimes called mother cells, sometimes called germinal cells, have in their cytoplasm, their nuclei, their chromosomes, their centrosomes, et al., all of the potential, not of the full new organism which the gradual metamorphosis of that inner organ will produce, but of that highly significant guiding and governing tissue of that inner organ which the blastocyst has produced in its upper cellular tissue layer; this total possibility exclusively. Whatever specialized meaning that upper cellular tissue layer may have had is in these cells not only specialized but exclusively so. Wherever they go, whatever they do, they will carry that meaning and that only.

The upper cellular tissue layer of the inner organ has sometimes been called the ectoblast; during continuation of ontogenesis it is referred to as ectoderm and all of its derivatives as ectodermal derivatives or ectodermal tissue. That portion of the ectoderm which forms the central neural tube is referred to as central neural ectoderm. The large cells forming within the central neural ectodermal plasmodium proliferate and continue so to do so long as ontogenesis continues. Because of their toti-central neural ectodermal potency these proliferated offspring have a high differentiability quotient. They can become any given variety of central neural ectodermal cell. And they do so differentiate. Some stay at home, remain within the confines of the central, cerebrospinal nervous system, forming all of the varieties of grey cells of this central nervous system. Some of these stay-at-home varieties, called neurons, send long protoplasmic fibers outside these confines: others do not. Some of the proliferated cells emigrate, become extra-central neural varieties of central neural ectodermal cells; form the neural crest cells, the cells of the sympathetic ganglia, of the various plexuses, of the adrenal cortex, etc., etc.

All of these proliferated cells are secretory cells. Each variety fabricates its specific variation of a basic, ectodermally-anabolized molecule. Each distributes that which it so fabricates, when released, it takes its prescribed part in the biochemical behaviorism of that n d n which is known as the neohomozoan organism. Because it was not at the time known by modern neurohistologists exactly what any given ones of these proliferated cells other than those which became to be neurons would become to be, but because it was known that at least in part they formed the medullary portion of the adult central cerebrospinal nervous system, these offspring of the great germinal cells were in these early days described as medulloblasts and neuroblasts; this nomenclature has been retained; but is, in a sense, misleading since many of the varieties of the so-termed medulloblasts migrate. This misnaming was overcome by calling these latter, migratory medulloblasts.

In that very early ontogenetic stage which sees these giant germinal cells proliferating, the walls of the neural tube or cylinder<sup>7</sup> are now comprised

of the typical three, concentric, cellular tissue systems; an outer, neuroglial, system; an inner, ependymal, system and a middle, neuronal, system. This comes about in the following manner. As the giant germinal cells form, their very bulk separates the single layer of central-neural-ectodermal cells which have formed the wall: the wall widens from center to periphery; the central neural ectodermal cells elongate: in some of the elongated cells, the nuclei remain centrally, in others they have moved peripherally: those in which the nucleus remains centrally form the ependymal system, those in which the nucleus moves peripherally form the neuroglial system; the germinal cells and their proliferated offspring form the middle system. The cells of the middle system are medulloblasts and neuroblasts.

The cells of the ependymal and neuroglial systems are pure ectodermal cells. The cells of the middle system are central nervous system syncytial ectodermal cells.

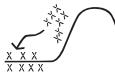
In 1933, Dr. Nikolaus Turkewitsch of the Morphologic Abteilung des Psychoneurologischen Instituts zu Minsk, published his treatise, *Die Entwicklung der Zirbeldrüse des Menschen*, in which he reports that the earliest indication of the development of the superior lobe of the homozyan epiphyseal complex occurs as a slight separation from each other of the outer margin of the middle system and the inner margin of the peripheral or neuroglial system of the central nervous system wall along a portion of the forward margin of the epiphyseal dome, leaving a demonstrable space between the two systems. Stage by minute stage he meticulously follows the emigration of the medulloblasts of the area of the middle system which immediately underlies this space. Watches these medulloblasts migrate into and through this space and through the outer neuroglial system, hence outside the central nervous system, where they stop migrating and proliferating form the very beginning of the anlage of the vorderlappen, the superior lobe of the homozyan epiphyseal complex.

These cells in that final condition in which they occur in the superior lobe of the neohomozyan epiphyseal complex should be found to be the cells, herein above described, with the heavy protruding nucleus, the six radiant canaliculi, etc. The immediate colloid which they overlie should be found to be packed with a concentration of b crystals. The amount of b crystals so here concentrated should be found to vary widely in different neohomozyan ontogens. This is the uncertain heritage of today's almost completely Uralized neohomozya. The wealth in number of six-radiant cells will be found to vary directly with the wealth in amount of b crystals.

Congenitally, the wealth of cells in number and organization in the pre-prefrontal area will vary directly with the wealth in number of these six radiant cells and in the amount of b crystals, and with the degree of perfection of ontogenetic developmental reproduction of their phylogenetic evolutionary production, and with the ethnic variation of that phyletic production and with the strain, etc., and the individual. In the neohomozyan ontogen, it will be found that it is these radiants of these cells that cause the pre-prefrontal mantle

to form. In this neohomozoan ontogen these cells will be found to have been formed before the pre-prefrontal mantle begins to form. It will be found that

it is the emission of these six canaliculi of these cells, , which acts as the

enzyme causing proliferation,  of these cells which will form the pre-prefrontal mantle. It will be found that the very formation of the anlage is due to the presence of the concentration of the b crystals in the upper colloidal tissue layer of the five-tiered inner organ<sup>8</sup> of the hexiconcentric homozoan blastocystic morph over this area of the template of the upper cellular tissue layer, forming there a concentration of b-crystals thereby causing this anlage successfully to form and successfully to induce the successful formation of the homozoan prosencephalon, and thereby successfully to regulate the sequential formation of the entire human epiphyseal complex, and thereby the successful transiting of homozoan morphosis through all of the successive stages which culminate as of today in the production of the neohomozoan form and differentiates it in every successive ontogenetic review of every successive phylogenetic stage from all extrahuman forms.

The central cerebrospinal fluid is a continuation of this colloid which is the upper colloidal tissue layer of the inner organ of the homozoan blastocystic morph. During all of the early stages of the metamorphosis, from the time of its formation as the upper cellular tissue layer of the inner organ to the time when it becomes the medullary plate, this upper cellular tissue layer of this five-tiered inner organ of this homozoan hexiconcentric blastocystic morph is bathed in this b-crystal-laden colloidal tissue. Until well after its metamerization is underway, this contiguity of medullary plate and superposed b-crystal mesomorphic colloid remains uninterrupted. After the three encephalic metameric segments are underway and some of the subcephalic segments have begun to show, this open medullary plate begins to rise up along its marginal zone in ridges along the superior pole of its subcephalic portion. The upper margins of these ridges then begin to arc over toward each other and eventually meet and fuse along their dorsal borders forming a hollow tube open at both ends surrounding this portion of this colloid and enclosing it, while the cephalic portion is still open and bathed freely in the colloid. Later, beginning at the lowermost border of the lowermost encephalic metameric segment, the ridges form progressively rostrad along the marginal zones of the now broadly widened encephalic template. Slowly, in the same sequence, their upper borders arc over toward each other, eventually meet in the midline and fuse. This process as related to the superior encephalic metameric segment is known as dorsal closure of the roof plate of the forebrain. A large quantity, relatively the largest metameric segmental quantity of the entire dorsal closure process of the b-crystal colloidal tissue, has been enclosed in the prosencephalic portion of the canal thus formed; and by far the greatest relative quantity of this prosencephalic metameric portion is enclosed in the uperprosencephalic antimeric developmental region of the prosencephalon.

It is this canal, so formed, which is called the central canal of the central cerebrospinal system. It is the encephalic portion of this canal which is called the ventricles of the brain. The two lateral ventricles, called first and second ventricles, and the third ventricle are ventricles of the upeprosencephalon. The diverticulum into the base of the epiphyseal complex is an extension of the third ventricle.

Just as dorsal closure of the roof plate of the forebrain is accomplishing itself, the bilaterally forming epiphyseal dome is rising up on either side of the closure line and, coincidental with closure accomplishing, is fusing across that line into a single dome. At this stage by far the greatest amount of the upeprosencephalic b-crystal-filled mesomorphic colloid is enclosed within this dome. The greatest concentration of b-crystals in the entire organism has accrued in the dome the rostrad border of the cellular tissue of which will be causative in the origin of the anlage of the histologic superior lobe of the neohomozoan epiphyseal complex.

The cells along the superior border of this dome are the cellular template of the anlage of the histologic superior lobe of the homozoan epiphyseal complex.

[In the author's manuscript Section vi, "Cytological Indication of a Receptor Mechanism of an End Organ of an Upeprosencephalic Antimeric Developmental Region of the Prosencephalic Metameric Segment of the Cephalic Region of Neural Tube in Homozoa," Section vii, "Fiber Pathways from the Superior Lobe of the Neohomozoan Epiphyseal Complex to the Pre-prefrontal Mantle;" Section viii, "The Internal Structure of the Cosmic Human Psychic Component and the Pars Intermedia," had been removed and filed at the end of this chapter with the author's note, "remove or rewrite." These three sections can be found in the appendix to Chapter XII located after the footnotes to Chapter XII. Ed]

[Sections ix, "Internal Structure of the Integrated Human Bicomponent Psyche;" and Section x, "Internal Structure of the b Psyche," were planned by Dr. Weaver but not written. Ed]

<sup>1</sup>Papyrus of Nebseni, as translated.

<sup>2</sup>During her lifetime Dr. Weaver had established the Doctor Charlotte Weaver Foundation for "research into certain heretofore unexplained functions of the human cerebrospinal nervous system." For further information see *Charlotte Weaver: Pioneer in Cranial Osteopathy*, edited by Dr. Margaret Sorrel (Indianapolis: The Cranial Academy, 2010).

<sup>3</sup>Lowell Thomas with Lowell Thomas, Jr., "Out of this World, a Journey

to Lhasa," *Collier's Magazine*, February 11, 1950.

<sup>4</sup>Papyrus of Nebseni, lines 36 and 37.

<sup>5</sup>Book One, Chapter XII, Sec. i., Subsec. c, "Ontogenesis of the Neohomozoan Epiphyseal Complex."

<sup>6</sup>Book One, Chapter VI, Sec. iii, Subsec. d., "The Place of the Metamorphosis."

<sup>7</sup>Book One, Chapter VI.

<sup>8</sup>For review of hexiconcentric blastocystic morph and of five-tiered inner organ, see Book One, Chapters VI and VII.

## APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XII

### **vi. Cytological Indications of a Receptor Mechanism of an End Organ of an Uperprosencephalic Antimeric Developmental Region of the Prosencephalic Metameric Segment of the Cephalic Region of Neural Tube in Homozoa**

The end organs of all four of the four tubular extensions of the four antimeric developmental regions of the uperprosencephalic metameric segment of the neural tube are made wholly of these following three variations of sensory neural cells,<sup>1</sup> from within outward: central internal neural, lateral ganglion liaison internal neural, and external surface integumentary neural. The neuro-integumentary epidermal cells show stages of evolvment from simple squamous neuro-integumentary; stratified squamous, modified cuboidal, columnar, modified columnar and axoned columnar.

Excerpt, Book One, Chapter VII, Section ii, Subsection c.

The stratum of ganglion liaison neural cells is composed of one to several layers of large and small modified bipolar ganglion liaison cells. The stratum of central neural cells is composed of from more or less simple to complex and simply to complexly organized layers of variously modified bipolar central neural, called grey, cells. ... This is the basic structural scheme. Each shows an individual modification of the scheme. They are called special sensory end organs.

The squamous, stratified squamous cuboidal and columnar neurotegmental cells have no fibers. The axoned columnar neurotegmental cells are polarized; they are possessed of at least one fiber that arises at the inner pole and passes inward to the next deeper stratum toward a liason ganglion cell of this stratum. The

liason ganglion cells are possessed of two fibers. Ranson<sup>2</sup> mentions the research findings of others and his own, and reports the manner in which other cells of the neural crest surround a ganglion cell, encapsulating it and ensheathing its fibers. These cells remain very small while the ganglion cell becomes very large. Very many of the small cells form the capsule and sheath; only one large cell and its fibers are so enshoused by them in each such housement. Extending the full length of the fibers, the sheath is called the neurilemma. The large ganglion cell sends a fiber into the plasma of the capsule which curves about within the confines of the encapsulment in a glomerular fashion, then piercing the capsule, and becoming surrounded by its sheath, divides into two ensheathed fibers, one of which extends outward either into the neurointegument or into the viscera to end in each case among the cells of the area in which they terminate; the other extends inward to end among the cells of the central neural department. In the end organs this inward growing fiber ends in the next contiguous inward layer, which is the first layer of the central neural stratum. These cells of this layer are bipolar, are possessed of two fibers, a long one which arises from its own hillock at one pole of the cell, called an axon,<sup>3</sup> and a shorter, rapidly branching one, or a few or many shorter rapidly branching ones, that extend, from the other pole, called a [dendrite], or, when plural, dendrites. The dendrites branch and rebranch sending their terminals among the many cells of the several layers of the central neural stratum where they are known as association fibers. The axon extends into the wall or central part of the respective antimeric developmental region of the upeprosencephalon; each into some one of the various masses of grey cells.

The cells forming the layers of the neurointegumentary stratum form a selective receptor apparatus. The stratum of ganglion cells is a transformer and transmitter apparatus. The stratum of central neural cells is a receptor, transformer, and expressor apparatus.

Here are drawings, X 6000 approximately, of cells of the distal tip of the histologic superior lobe of the human epiphyseal complex reported by one of the workers<sup>4</sup> in the research department of the Foundation. They are squamous epithelial cells, stratified squamous, cuboidal epithelial cells, columnar, modified columnar, ganglion neural crest cell large and small, bipolar cells with fibers, bipolar cells with axons. Just what their histologic organization may be remains to be seen. And here among these are some of the cells which may be those of the six radiants.

These drawings are chosen at random from among some thousand such drawings made by this research worker under the auspices of the Foundation.

If it be recalled that the analysis of the human epiphyseal complex as stated in the following sentence is that of myself, and that I and the workers in this Foundation have undertaken the proof of the truth of this analysis, then the



importance of each finding and the correct interpretations of all findings will be understood. In Book One, Chapter VII, titled "The Neohomozoan Encephalon,"<sup>15</sup> in a section concerning research projects of the Foundation, this analysis of the human epiphyseal complex was stated as follows. In its completed state the neohomozoan epiphyseal complex is comprised superior-inferiorward of bilaterally paired superior peduncles, an histologic superior lobe, an histologic pars intermedia, bilaterally paired lateral peduncles, an histologic inferior lobe, bilaterally paired inferior peduncles, and, also, an oblique commissure and a transverse commissure. The peduncles and commissures are comprised of fiber tracts. The superior lobe, pars intermedia and inferior lobe are comprised, each, of its highly organized cellular structure. According to currently available sources of information, no adequate analysis of the homozoan epiphyseal complex is to be found in current (past 400 years) scientifically accredited literature. The histologic superior lobe is not known beyond the very earliest ontogenetic stages. The fact of its continued existence beyond those stages remains the burden of proof of one of this Foundation's projects. Much investigation of the histologic inferior lobe has been done and this inferior lobe has been and does continue to be considered as the entire "pineal". When one considers that the histologic superior lobe is in all probability only a few one hundredths of an inch thick supero-inferiorward, one can understand the manner in which its existence continues to be overlooked. But the retina of the eye is no thicker. The organ of Corti of the inner ear is only a few cells in thickness. All organs of special sense are but a few microscopic layers of specialized cells. Investigators spent lifetimes proving the existence, cell by cell, of the retina, of the organ of Corti, etc. So we of this Foundation work.

Neither has any recognition of the histologic pars intermedia been made beyond the early embryonal stages and no work has been done on its histologic structure as such. However, again, until the current half century, the histological lobes of the homozoan hypophyseal complex have not been understood and, even now the histological posterior one-third of the tissue known as the neurohypophyseal lobe is not understood for what it is, and will be proven to be, the enclaved superior tip of the notochord. So we of this Foundation work here, too, and, also on the pars intermedia of the homozoan epiphyseal complex and on the peduncles.

As to the histologic superior lobe of the homozoan epiphyseal complex, at this writing,<sup>6</sup> one current major project of the Foundation by Weaver and Cullen has been underway for the past seven years and still continues, studies this proposed histologic superior lobe microscopically cell by cell under various degrees of magnification including oil immersion; significant cells are drawn cell by cell, each cell on its separate sheet with identifying legend, the sheets indexed and filed. So far four human specimens have been studied ranging in age from 62 to 34 using different methods of cutting and staining. Photomicrographs of the same sections are being made by William W. Martin. When the examination of these specimens is completed, other specimens will

be prepared and significant areas studied under the electron microscope<sup>7</sup> and photomicrographs will be made. In Book Three those of these findings which are then ready will be reported. When the project is completed, the fully-detailed report with methods of preparation, cuts, drawings, with discussion and interpretation, will be compiled in a book devoted solely to this project.

## **vii. Fiber pathways from superior lobe of neohomozoan epiphyseal complex to pre-prefrontal mantle**

### **a. The Peduncles**

Some investigation of the fiber tracts has been done with the following reports for homoza ... [This sub-section was not completed by the author.]

### **b. Superior Stratum of Superior Lamina of Superior Peduncular Fiber Tract**

#### **1. *Sugar House Conference***

In June 1950, at the Foundation's Sugar House Conference in Jackson, Vermont, among other subject matter, these accompanying drawings were discussed in general in an evening lecture for all of the conferees and were then, beginning on the following day, discussed in particular in three full-day sessions for two of the special students. The purpose was to depict the posterior commissure, the various parts of the human epiphyseal complex, the habenulum and the probable pathway of fibers of certain cells of the superior lobe of the human epiphyseal complex to the pre-prefrontal mantle.<sup>8</sup>

#### **2. *Another Project***

In 1954, in the Seminar of the z r science of the Foundation at Akron, Ohio, the preparation of another seminarian for a rehearsal of the work of Darkshewitsch, as reported above, was begun with the special objective of redoing that portion of his work which concerned fibers from the human epiphyseal complex to the internal capsule. Intensive training in the related minute anatomy in the human was forwarded in the Seminar class room, with concurrent dissection of specimens, etc., in the zoological laboratory at Kent State University for a year. In the summer of 1955, this seminarian went to the Duke University Marine Laboratories at Pivers Island for intensive laboratory methods in Marine Ecology, then to Duke University libraries for bibliographic work on Darkshewitsch. Through 1956 this seminarian, Georgann

Cullen, by then assistant instructor in zoology at Kent State and completing her Master's studies, worked on this project. In 1957 her thesis was filed in the library of manuscripts of that University. Cullen concluded tentatively that in that one human specimen, if her observation and her interpretation of her observed findings had been correct, fibers arise in the superior lobe of the human epiphyseal complex and form a tract which extends into the internal capsule.<sup>9</sup>

### **viii. The Internal Structure of the cosmic human psychic component and the pars intermedia<sup>10</sup>**

#### **a. This I Saw**

In my original notes written in Paris in August 1932, on an observation of that date on a part of the functioning human epiphyseal complex, I wrote, "In the human epiphysis cerebri are to be found by clairvoyant observation microscopic ivory-white ovoid bodies, rather brittle in appearance. Each one of the ovoid bodies is an organ with an inner structure. Some are naked; others lie each within the center of a matrical area of pigment granules." In that part of these original notes which accompany my original sketch made just following the observation, I have written, "pigmented cells (evidently)," and have made an annotation, "dark grey or dark grey brown or dark brown—no, neither of these," having been unable at that time exactly to name the exact color, although I saw it exactly. And in a commentary written during 1933, I tried, again unsuccessfully, to define this color but came up with the memo that it was not the color of the grey cells of the hemispherical cortex nor the purple-brown of the pigmented retina nor the brown of the sympathetic-parasympathetic system, but something in between, or related to, but different than any of these, yet nevertheless a color specific to some part of the nervous system. I now note that, of course, that leaves some one of the melanins as a possibility, possibly a probability.

On this same original sketch, I have shown a distinct microscopic space around each opaque, ivory-white ovoid body and have shown an even less of, but still the same sort of, space surrounding each pigment mass or cell or globule within the densely compact matrical pigment nests and have indicated that these spaces were filled with a substance which in a next set of drawings, made the following day and marked "later attempt at analysis," and in which I have shown the same arrangement, I have marked "lecithin-like substance," and in these notes remarked that I used the term "lecithin-like substance" as a possibility in an attempt at identification of the substance in the spaces. Due to a lack at that time of technical information, I was unable exactly to identify the molecular form of this substance but wrote "chez-lecithin" and marked this comment as being correct, in the house of the lecithins, then. Lecithin is

a phospholipid.<sup>11</sup> It is of a greyish color that turns brown when oxidized.<sup>12</sup> It luminesces.<sup>13</sup> I am now, at this present writing, convinced that the globules (of the cells if they were cells) were chez-melanin and the substance in the spaces around these cells, if they are cells, and around the ivory-white body was chez-lecithin; that is, the pigment is a local further fabrication involving a chez-melanin anabolite and the substance in the spaces is a chez-lecithin anabolite. In the original notes, I have written that this lecithin-like substance is the matrical substance of the nests and that the pigment globules of the cells, the cells themselves and the ivory-white bodies lie within this lecithin-like matrix. In still another drawing made this same day, I have indicated fine, microscopic channels between the nests with granules moving through them; each channel about one-twentieth the transverse width of the nests, and have written in the notes on the same page, "granules, glistening, highly refractive, golden-bronze" and have footnoted, "a yellowish, reddish, greenish golden bronze. They move toward the nests of pigment granules." And in a series of drawings and notes have indicated that as a granule slowly passed a naked, unpigment-nested, ivory-white ovoid body it suddenly sent out five fine radiants from one extremely small point on its surface, each of a different prismatic color, but that I had an impression of an electric indigo, very faint aura which formed and into which these radiants dissolved. Insofar as I could identify them, the radiants were: one, an emerald green; one, a primrose yellow; one, a rose red; one, a Mediterranean blue; one, I am not absolutely certain but I think a pure violet. Of intensities, the emerald green was by far the most intense; the blue next. The radiants extended a distance of about four or five times the width of the ovoid at its widest, not its longest, part; were almost instantaneous, disappearing instantaneously leaving nothing but the electric indigo, transparent, very faint aura.

<sup>1</sup>For review see Book One, Chapter VII, Sec. ii, Subsec. c, "The Prosencephalic End Organs."

<sup>2</sup>Stephen Walter Ranson, *The Anatomy of the Nervous System from the Standpoint of Development and Function*, (Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company, 1921).

<sup>3</sup>The hillock is called the axon hillock.

<sup>4</sup>Georgann Cullen, under the direction of Dr. Charlotte Weaver in 1956-1958. [Eds.]

<sup>5</sup>See also Book One, Chapter XII, Sec. i., "The Neohomozoan Uperposencephalon."

<sup>6</sup>June 1962.

<sup>7</sup>Electron microscope studies remain to be done at this publication. [Eds]

<sup>8</sup>See Appendix XII Illustrations.

<sup>9</sup>See Appendix XII Illustrations.

<sup>10</sup>For further detailed discussion, see Book Two, Chapter XIV.

<sup>11</sup>Ernest H. Starling, *Principles of Human Physiology*, 4th ed. (Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger, 1926), p 43.

<sup>12</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>13</sup>E. Newton Harvey, *Living Light*, (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1940), p114.