

Hypatia vs the Millennial kingdom

Noel Joshua Hadley

5/29/18

[UPDATES](#)

“They could not argue with her, so they murdered her.”

Iain Pears, *The Dream of Scipio*

SOME say the dark ages began that very day.

[**EDIT** 7/10/24: On the streets of Alexandria, a mob of **Christians** led by **Peter the Lector** apprehended a college Professor as she boarded her chariot, having only finished the days lecture at the local University, and dragged her into a nearby church, where they stripped her naked and barbarically murdered her with oyster shells. Afterwards, parts of her body were reportedly scattered across the city, the rest was burned. Lovely, Paulianity strikes again. You figure they must have grown bored of blackmailing all the Sabbath keeping “Judaizers”, or perhaps they had simply run out of [Natsariym](#) to hound out of town if they were finally turning against the pagans.

Her name was **Hypatia**, by the way. She was described by her students as exceptionally exquisite to behold. Men gazed from afar. The year was **414**, and at the moment of her death, being perhaps sixty years-old at the time, she was heralded as Egypt's trophy intellectual. Which begs the question as to Hypatia's crime. Some sixteen hundred years later and I'm still confused by the charges, but I will make a go at it anyhow. The typical explanation has the Alexandrian professor clinging to occultism in a generation when Christianity sought to purge certain influences from their Latin Empire, though you and I know paganism was all the rage. Given what has just been stated, a truer answer might have Hypatia embracing the wrong flavor, or rather, the losing side of occultism rather than the winning side of occultism. After all, did **Constantine** not mint **Mithras** and **Jesus** as two sides of the same coin?



That last sentence would be a reference to my resent reworking of [Constantine vs the Millennial Kingdom](#), another much needed revision to a classic paper, seeing as how I still believed the official narrative to be mostly true upon its initial publication, FTFY. Per chance you've noticed the distance between the date of publication and this present revision as well. Originally, the time stamp says 5/29/18, which would be May of 2018, still several months before I began keeping [Sabbath](#) and eating clean in February of 2019. I still had much to learn about the Torah of YAHUAHA as well as the Mysteries of heaven and more, so much more. Once again, I was under the assumption that history was mostly factual, that nobody took a magic eraser out on His-Story, and that the dark ages were actually dark rather than the Thousand Year Reign of Mashiach that I have come to know it as, which is why my original

conclusion was so ironic. I will give it away this early in the game if you are willing to hear it. Here it goes.

Sometime in the late fourth or early fifth century, Hypatia invented the **Copernican Universe**, and at the time, nobody bought it, not even the **Ptolemy** fan club. The Alexandrian college professor and her ridiculous heliocentrism then went away during the Dark Ages only to be rediscovered afterwards in a dusty Medici book by a certain **Nicolaus Copernicus**, whereby it was named after him in his honor rather than the Hypatian Universe, the woman who he stole his ideas from. Amazing, no? The Millennial Kingdom was right under my nose, and I didn't even see it. And so, you can see why getting around to another update, more like a complete revision top to bottom, was in order. It's not simply a Flat Earth vs Copernican Globe Trotter narrative which I'm after anymore. Her entire story has been thrown into question.

The typical and tiresome **feminist** narrative would have her killed on the mere basis that she was an independent and strong-willed woman of intelligence, always putting men in their place, *sure*. But then there is also a religiopolitical explanation which I intend to explore. This isn't our first rodeo. We've seen enough of these regurgitated stories to suspect the mob was powered by professional torch lighters, its ranks fueled with spooks, and even Hypatia's death is a potential hoax from the typewriter of the Intel Department. In the intervening centuries, and depending of course upon the 33 flavors of PSYOP, Hypatia has been given so many facelifts that I am severely questioning if the woman as we have come to know her even existed at all.

Hypatia's murder shocked the empire and transformed her into a "martyr for philosophy", leading future Neoplatonists such as the historian **Damascius** (c. 458 – c. 538) to become increasingly fervent in their **opposition to Christianity**. During the **Middle Ages**, Hypatia was co-opted as a symbol of **Christian virtue** and scholars believe she was part of the basis for the legend of **Saint Catherine of Alexandria**. During the **Age of Enlightenment**, she became a symbol of opposition to **Catholicism**. In the nineteenth century, European literature, especially **Charles Kingsley's** 1853 novel *Hypatia*, romanticized her as "the last of the Hellenes". In the twentieth century, Hypatia became seen as an icon for **women's rights** and a precursor to the **feminist movement**. Since the late twentieth century, some portrayals have associated Hypatia's death with the destruction of the **Library of Alexandria**, despite the historical fact that the library no longer existed during Hypatia's lifetime.^[10]

Tapping into her **Wikipedia** article, there is no hiding the fact that the **Media** of Hypatia's day propped her up as a billboard for Propaganda, immediately transforming her into a "martyr for philosophy". The early **fifth century** Neoplatonist and **historian Damascius** employed Hypatia on a platform of opposition to Christianity. If he or others were her deliriously dizzy for her spinning globe theory, then the history writers forgot to tell us about it. But then, quite suddenly, Medieval storytellers

co-opted Hypatia as a symbol of Christian virtue only to have her flip-flop and oppose the Catholic Church during the Enlightenment, favoring “Science” and the **Copernican Revolution**. Not only that, but modern Scholars believe the legend of **Saint Catherine** of Alexandria was a fictional Medieval creation based upon Hypatia, *say what?* I will ask you to repeat that last sentence again, thinking long and hard about it. Will the real Hypatia, or should I say, Saint Catherine, please stand up?



Have you ever looked into Catherine of Alexandria? Quoting from her Wiki article, [follow along](#), Catherine was of Greek origin, the daughter of Sabinella and Constus, the governor of Alexandria, during the reign of Emperor **Maximian**, bad dude. Like Hypatia, Catherine was devoted to a life of study, the divergent being that the Virgin Mary and the Child Jesus persuaded her to become a Christian. When Maximian’s persecution of Christianity took flight, she went to the Emperor and rebuked him to his face regarding his cruelty. The Emperor summoned 50 of the greatest pagan philosophers and orators hoping to refute the 18 year-old’s arguments only to be crushed in the young woman’s debate. Several of her adversaries, conquered by her eloquence, declared themselves Christians and were at once put to death.

Furious at her accomplishments, Maximian gave orders to subject the governor’s daughter to terrible torture. During her confinement, she was fed daily by a dove from heaven, her wounds were tended to by angels, and Christ also visited her, encouraging bravery with the crown of

everlasting glory as an added promise. It was during that imprisonment that more than 200 people came to see her. Included in that list was Valeria Maximilla, Roman Empress and wife of Emperor Maxentius. She and the others were all put to death. And so, it appears as though the Emperor was back on the market again, which is why Catherine was offered a marriage proposal. When she refused, declaring that her spouse was Jesus Christ, to whom she had consecrated her virginity, the furious Emperor condemned her to death on a spiked breaking wheel. When she touched it, the wheel shattered, which is why Maxentius then ordered her to be beheaded. His second attempt only appears to be a success because she ordered the execution to commence, in which a milk-like substance rather than blood flowed from her neck.



To this day, the spiked breaking wheel is referred to as Saint Catherine's Wheel. She has a University named after her in Cambridge. The wheel is on the gate of the said University and also on its coat of arms. And in fact, Catherine was one of the most important virgin martyrs according to what records we have of the Middle Ages, a group including Agnes of Rome, Margaret of Antioch, Barbara, Lucia of Syracuse, and Valerie of Limoges. That entire lot sounds like the 144,000, and cities all over the world have been named after them. Santa Catalina for example was supposedly named after Catherine, and off the coast of California we have Santa Barbara. [The 144,000 Were Women](#), you know. They are referred to as 'intercessors', a naughty no-no in Protestant thinking. But aside from the obvious [Feminine Divine](#) connotations, which Medieval architecture is saturated with, perhaps we are staring at the empty vessel of a once material reality, whereby the 144,000 had an active role in the Kingdom.



Not sure when it started or how far it goes back, but for the longest time, **Catherinette** was a traditional French label for women who was still unmarried at **25** when the **Feast of Saint Catherine** rolled around which landed every year on **November 25**. A special celebration was offered to them on this day, and everyone wished them a swift end to their single status. Not sure that's how Catherine intended her bethulah status, but there's Renaissance culture for you.



1,100 years after Catherine's **martyrdom**, **Joan of Arc** identified her as one of the saints who appeared to and counselled her.^[3]

Uh-oh, **1,100** years after Catherine's martyrdom, it says right here that **Joan of Arc** had a vision of her. Testifying before **Charles VII** in **1428**, Joan stated that the **archangel Michael** and **Saint Margaret** were her other two visitors, what is going on? To be forthright, I haven't gotten around to investigating Joan of Arc and will therefore refrain from commenting until I do. Now I'm curious. If The Scholars are correct and Saint

Catherine was an invention based upon Hypatia, then Joan of Arc has just been included in the PSYOP, which will be a *dub* for many to most of you. Really though, I honestly have no opinion on Joan of Arc at the moment. Stay tuned. What I'm at least suggesting at the moment is that The Scholars are saying Catherine is Hypatia's fictional doppelganger but then who is to say it isn't the other way around?

With that, I will proceed with Hypatia's bio, including her various faces and her ties to the Occult according to the history storytellers, doing my best to relay official history as it is told to us.



Hypatia was perhaps 45 years old when, in **395AD**, history informs us that the Roman Empire was divided into two halves. Whereas Rome maintained the west, Egypt became part of the **Byzantine Empire**. And thus, for the remainder of her life, she and the rest of Alexandria found themselves under the sanction of Constantinople. Founded by **Alexander the Great** in **331 BC**, the city which was given his name soon swelled into a metropolis of Occult Sciences. The heart of Alexandria was its Library. At its height, sources report anywhere from 40,000 to 400,000 papyrus scrolls housed in its collection, though I have seen others speculate 700,000.

Associating the burning of the **Library of Alexandria** with the murder of Hypatia is yet another oddity in her ever-changing bio, as the Medievalists were all over that one. I *checked*. The Library was reportedly first burned in **48BC** under **Julius Caesar**, again by **Theophilus**, the Patriarch of Alexandria, in and around **391**, and finally by the **Moslem Caliph Omar** in **640**. By the way, Theophilus would play a prominent role in Hypatia's bio.

400,000 texts of antiquity. Think about all those eggs in one basket. It would be a total shame if somebody pulled a “Pearl Harbor” and did away with the entire fleet of ancient knowledge. We are told the people of the Middle-Ages were confused on the timing of the Library’s destruction but then what assurances do we have that His-Story has not been repeatedly layered with composite imaging and script revisions? There may be residue.



The last person to rule over the eastern and western halves of the Roman Empire was **Theodosius I** and, before dying in **395**, he is said to have brought an end to paganism, *right*. Who among us is still buying that one? His top of the hour News story occurred in April of **390** when Roman soldiers massacred civilians in Thessalonica. The massacre was most likely a response to an urban riot that led to the murder of **Butheric**, a Roman official. The way it went down is that a celebrity charioteer attempted to rape a cupbearer, or alternatively, Butheric himself, and in response, Butheric arrested and had him jailed. The populace demanded the chariot racer’s release, which is odd considering his charges. Makes you wonder what really happened and why the public didn’t believe the story. When Butheric refused, a general revolt rose up costing Butheric his life.

As a response and a demonstration of imperial disfavor, Theodosius decided to punish the city by way of random arrests followed by selective executions in the hippodrome, to which the citizens objected. Realizing that the crowds were turning on them, the soldiers panicked, forcibly clearing the hippodrome at the cost of several thousand lives. Not the best public image for a **Christian Emperor**. Afterwards, **Ambrose**, yes, Ambrose comes into this, did not allow Theodosius into his church nor offer him the cup of communion until he repented of the Massacre,

though even that is admittedly another much later addition to the propaganda books.



That same year, Theodosius I had the **obelisk** of **Pharaoh Thutmose III** transported from Alexandria, Hypatia's city, only to be 'erected' in Constantinople. Wait, hold on. Only a moment ago, this was the same guy who was passionate about ending paganism, LOL.

Meanwhile, under his rule, the ancient Mystery Schools are said to have perished. Excuse me while I role my eyes. That's the official story, anyhow. Confusing as hell, I know. If the obelisk has any clues to offer, and *it does*, then the priests simply swapped out one cloth for another. A decree promulgated in **391** that "no one is to go to the sanctuaries or walk through the temples" resulted in the abandonment of many pagan institutions throughout the Empire. The Roman state gave free reign to Christian extremists to destroy pagan shrines and commit violence against its priests. Arson was a favorite tactic. Monks stand out as primary aggressors. Bishops were called to exercise the immense powers conferred upon them by the Emperor. Charges of political corruption, ill-will, evil-nature, and irreverent abuse became a staple of their regime. Some were not above murder. The pagans referred to them as "black shirts".

A few short years later, black shirts, in partnership with **Visigoth** barbarians (an odd pairing for sure), advanced upon the School of the Eleusinian Mysteries near Athens. It too was decimated. The Sanctuary of Eleusis, one of the grandest buildings in the ancient world (the outer courts of which could reportedly hold 300,000 worshipers) was reduced to ruins, another striking blow to the old Boys Club. Fourth century

historian Eunapius remarked that these monks looked like men but behaved as pigs, “and openly did and allowed countless unspeakable crimes,” bitterly adding, “For among them, every man is given the power of a tyrant who has a black robe and is prepared to behave badly in public.” Here is a prime example of what happens when Paulianity does away with the Torah.



Anywho, paganism was apparently no longer in fashion, bad news for Alexandria and their vast group of buildings known as the Serapeum. Though the Temple of Serapis had been converted into a University, it still housed a vast collection of books. Books which had assumedly derived from the Library of Alexandria. Something would need to be done about that. Also, it was at the University where Hypatia taught the “old religions and sciences.” And so, it is here, the history tellers often declare, that the Mysteries as a public institution would make their final stand. That is, until the Enlightenment rolled around but I’m getting ahead of myself.

It was the year of the Emperor’s edict when Theophilus, the 23rd Pope of Alexandria, having already begun confiscating abandoned Temples and restructuring them into churches, discovered a hidden pagan temple within the Serapeum, to which he and his followers mockingly displayed the pagan artifacts within. Included was the phallus of Priapus, the fertility god with a sausage-sized schlong to match, which he carried through the midst of the forum. Real mature, there, Theophilus. The offense was enough to provoke an attack, the pagans against the Christians, though the Christian faction counter-attacked, forcing the

pagans to retreat to their Serapeum stronghold. Apparently, Theophilus bribed the slaves of the Serapion to steal some of its coveted books, which he then sold to foreigners at exorbitant prices. Again, real mature. How much of our ancient knowledge was destroyed by buffoons masquerading at wisemen?

The philosopher **Olympus**, a contemporary of Hypatia, attempted to defend the Temple, but to no avail. Under orders of the Emperor, men “sacked the Temple, broke the statue of Serapis in pieces, dragged it ignominiously through the streets of the city, and finally burned it” to the ground. The Serapion Library was eliminated. While some historians frame its destruction against a long-term backdrop of frequent mob violence in the city, particularly a four-hundred-year conflict between the Greeks and Jews who inhabited those quarters, most agree its final demise came with the Christians rejection of paganism. Or rather, their politically incorrect version of paganism. Only the Neoplatonic School remained.



With Hypatia, the apple did not fall far from the tree, because her father **Theon** was a noted astronomer and mathematician, devoted to **divination**, **astrology**, and the **Mysteries**. He is said to have penned commentaries on the books of **Orpheus** and **Hermes Trismegistus** as well as poems relegating the planets as forces of Moira, a Greek work which translates to ‘fate’ or ‘destiny’. Above all else, Theon is probably best known for having edited the existing text of **Euclid’s** ‘Elements’, which I am showing you here, sort of. Technically, this is a **ninth-century** manuscript from the **Vatican Library**, telling us that Theon’s handwriting is found nowhere on the page. It is simply a copy, or a copy

of a copy of a copy of his edit. Not that I'm doubting his existence or anything. I am simply attempting to describe his known accomplishments and be precise at it.



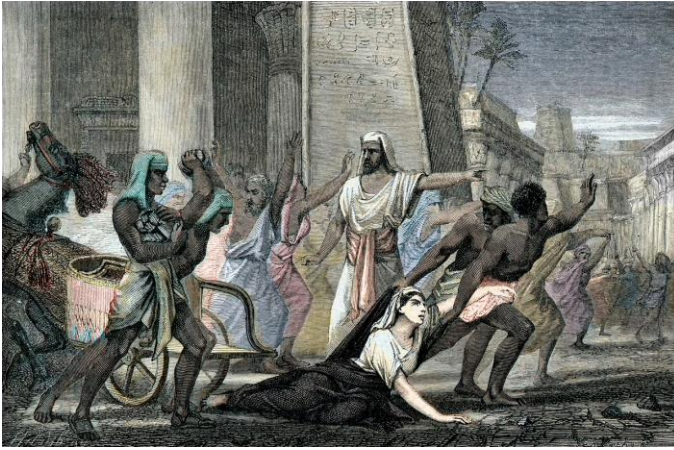
FYI, Theon was also the last man whose name is recorded as a professor at the Alexandrian Museum. I don't know about you, but I'd think that's an important piece of the puzzle. We are repeatedly told that Hypatia sat in the chair of philosophy and that the people of Alexandria saw her about town wearing the cloak of the Philosopher (*oh, sure they did*), though not even the Museum from where she is claimed to have tenured thought their genius professor, whom they loved, worth registering. Call me a conspiracy theorist but isn't that strange? Did they cook the books and scrub her name, which is totally likely, or was she an invention?

Perhaps what needs to be done in this situation is that we look at Hypatia's accomplishments. **Suidas**, the mysterious **10th century** author of the Byzantine encyclopedia, claims Hypatia wrote commentaries on 'Diophantus', on the 'Astronomical Canon of Ptolemy', and on the 'Conics of Apollonius of Perga', which we no longer have, as none of Hypatia's works have survived to the present day. Adding to the picture, the letters of **Synesius** indicates the Chaldean Oracles and Pythagorean numerological mysticism figured into her teachings. And like her father, Hypatia saw astronomy as the highest Science, opening up knowledge of the Divine, how about them apples?

Ironically, **Eratosthenes**, the man who is said to have calculated the circumference of the Earth using a friend and a couple of sticks, who afterwards titled the Globe on its axis, and whom Hypatia would no doubt pull inspiration from, wrote important ground-breaking work which is now missing from time as well. Eratosthenes was the chief librarian at the **Library of Alexandria**, you know. Time and again, The Scholars will claim the true academics of the Middle Ages were globe trotters rather than flat earthists and that the common folk were too stupid to read about it, but all the same, why didn't they preserve the books? You could say Hypatia fell victim to a Fascist mob and a cold night, in which case they required a book burning to keep their bums warm, but what of the others? Even as the official narrative unfolds, nobody seemed interested in preserving this stuff.



There is one crucial piece of evidence put forward regarding Hypatia's existence. While writing a commentary on **Ptolemy**'s 'Syntaxis,' Theon happened to acknowledge his daughter by name. So, there's that. Assuming the handwriting is a match, then this Theon fellow had a daughter named Hypatia. But then, there is also one surviving work, a commentary on Ptolemy's 'Almagest', which they will tell you is explicitly of her doing. By 'they' I mean to imply The Scholars. The problem with their claim is that the name of the edit is ascribed to **Theon**, her father, as well as some other guy named **Pappos**. Hypatia's name is never once placed upon it. All that tells me is that there was a collaborative effort between Theon and Pappos. Ask a Scholar, I dare you to, and they will tell you it is her work though it isn't, but it is, though it isn't, which has me just as confused though likely less confused than they are on the subject.



Of the little that is known about Hypatia, the following account by **Socrates Scholasticus** is considered the best and most substantial.

“There was a woman at Alexandria named Hypatia, daughter of the philosopher Theon, who made such attainments in literature and science, as to far surpass all the philosophers of her own time. Having succeeded to the school of Plato and Plotinus, she explained the principles of philosophy to her auditors, many of whom came from a distance to receive her instructions. On account of the self-possession and ease of manner, which she had acquired in consequence of the cultivation of her mind, she not infrequently appeared in public in presence of the magistrates. Neither did she feel abashed in coming to an assembly of men. For all men on account of her extraordinary dignity and virtue admired her the more. Yet even she fell a victim to the political jealousy which at that time prevailed. For as she had frequent interviews with Orestes, it was calumniously reported among the Christian populace, that it was she who prevented Orestes from being reconciled to the bishop. Some of them therefore, hurried away by a fierce and bigoted zeal, whose ringleader was a reader named Peter, waylaid her returning home, and dragging her from her carriage, they took her to the church called Caesareum, where they completely stripped her, and then murdered her with tiles [*shells*]. After tearing her body in pieces, they took her mangled limbs to a place called Cinaron, and there burnt them. This affair brought not the least opprobrium, not only upon Cyril, but also upon the

whole Alexandrian church. And surely nothing can be farther from the spirit of Christianity than the allowance of massacres, fights, and transactions of that sort. This happened in the month of March during Lent, in the fourth year of Cyril's episcopate, under the tenth consulate of Honorius, and the sixth of Theodosius [AD 415].”

Ecclesiastical History 7:15

Socrates Scholasticus was writing from **Constantinople**. He was born in **380** and died in **439**, living the entirety of his conscious life under the **Theodosian Dynasty**. There were several successive Theodosius rulers, the longest of which was **Theodosius II**, reigning from **402** to **450**, when this entire episode went down. His Ecclesiastical History was intended to continue the work of **Eusebius** for the period from 305 to **439**, and noting the religiopolitical blame being placed upon Cyril, it is certainly interesting that the account is being told only after the Council of Ephesus in **431**, when Cyril attached the poop smell to his name. Take a mental note of that because we will turn there shortly.



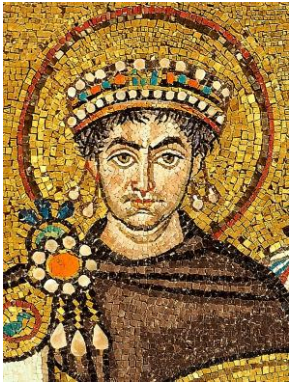
Another antidote to the story is Hypatia's astonishing beauty. Like Saint Catherine, the devoted Neoplatonist is never thought to have married, though as many as several men were said to have courted her. She was a bride to something, alright, Science maybe, but it wasn't Christ. Her so-

called virginity was likely a mystical metaphor, by the way. There are words attributed to her in which she was “already being married with the truth...” Actually, there are many various quotes associated with her. They are floating around on the Internet, always coming up short on citations. But seeing as how she never published a book of quotations, I am still at a loss figuring out where they derive from. Here are some other perfectly preserved Hypatia one-liners for those of you who like to frame inspirational quotes with nature photos.

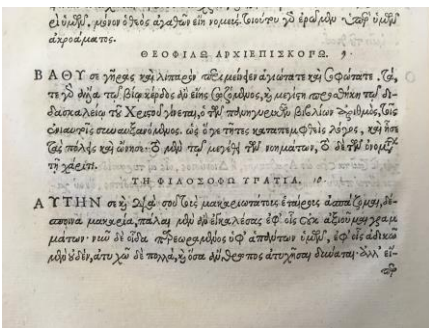
| | |
|---|--|
| The pursuit of knowledge is the noblest quest. Hypatia | To question is to grow. Hypatia |
| Education is the key to unlocking one’s true potential. Hypatia | Curiosity fuels the flame of intellect. Hypatia |
| The true measure of intelligence is the ability to adapt. Hypatia | Opinions should be based on facts, not emotions. Hypatia |
| Truth should never be sacrificed for comfort. Hypatia | The greatest danger of all is the fear of failure. Hypatia |
| There is no such thing as a mistake, only lessons learned. Hypatia | Ignorance is the root of all evil. Hypatia |
| Challenges are opportunities in disguise. Hypatia | The road to greatness is paved with perseverance. Hypatia |
| The mind is not a vessel to be filled, but a fire to be kindled. Hypatia | True knowledge exists in knowing that you know nothing. Hypatia |
| The pursuit of truth is a lifelong journey. | Knowledge shared is knowledge multiplied. |

| | |
|--|---|
| Hypatia | Hypatia |
| Failure is not an option; it is a steppingstone. | Success is not a destination, but a continuous evolution. |
| Hypatia | Hypatia |

Wow, impressive! Hypatia came up with all those quotes? No wonder why Peter the Lector put her down. Rather fortune cookies, he wanted to start writing inspirational messages on scallop shells, and she put him out of business. Call me a conspiracy theorist, but I seem to recognize many of those quotes as deriving from other people, but what does it really matter anymore? Let's just run with her legendary inspirational quotes for every educational occasion and see what else we can dig up about her.



The Greek **historian** **Damascius** has something to say. He is interesting because he lands in **Justinian I** territory, reminding us of the **Plague of Justinian** and [431: Year of the Apocalypse](#). He was also called ‘the last of the Athenian Neoplatonists’, being the last scholar of the Neoplatonic Athenian School after Justinian had it shut down in **529**. Well anyways, Hypatia was a Neoplatonist and Damascius was a Neoplatonist, and so it is not surprising to learn that he had the hots for her. Apparently, the historian notes two different and potential responses were delivered after one of Hypatia’s students professed his unreserved love for her. The more polite version, which he sighs as the less likely, is that she told him that music was the antidote for love. The less polite version is that she handed him a bloody menstrual rag and said: “This is what you really love, my young man, but you do not love beauty for its own sake.” Um, yeah, that’s not even Stoic, Hypatia. It’s just straight up gross, TMI.



Another potential Loverboy was **Synesius of Cyrene**, Hypatia's most adoring pupil. He is described for us as a convert from Christianity to... *wait for it...* SCIENCE! And worse, he was a bishop ironically consecrated by Theophilus himself. Seven letters addressed to Hypatia still survive, though it is said that he refers to her in several more. I admit to not having read them, but Cliff's Notes tells me he laments not hearing from her, for she is, and I quote:

“the only good thing that remains inviolate, along with virtue. You always have power, and long may you have it and make a good use of that power.”

Perhaps we can make a frame out of that one as well. About the time of his death, I am told a year or two before her own, he dictated a letter

calling her “mother, sister, teacher, and withal benefactress, and whatsoever is honored in name and deed.” She is the one “who legitimately presides over the **mysteries of philosophy**” and “my most revered teacher.” More than just a philosopher, mathematician, astronomer, and scientist, Hypatia was clearly regarded in the light of a spiritual leader. For Synesius the Cyrene, she was “the most holy and revered philosopher,” “a blessed lady,” and “divine spirit” with “oracular utterances.” His teacher, Synesius contemplated, was “beloved by the gods.”

In a broader picture, Synesius, though perhaps still clinging to a Christian title, was in direct conflict with the **Cappadocian Fathers**. **Basil the Great (330–379)**, Bishop of Caesarea, for starters. Basil’s younger brother **Gregory of Nyssa (335–395)**, bishop of Nyssa, was another. A close friend of theirs, **Gregory of Nazianzus (329–389)**, became Patriarch of Constantinople. Though already dead by the division of Rome and Constantinople, I doubt his elk would have been too pleased to hear of Hypatia’s Loverboy. The Church Fathers may have already ditched the Commands found in the first two-thirds of the Bible in favor of a Goyim lifestyle, but their political theology couldn’t be any more different.

Surviving fragments of letters and affectionate correspondences indicate a mystical orientation. Glimpses of her spiritual views describe and assign “the eye buried within us” as a “divine guide.” Furthermore, as the soul journeys toward divinity, this “hidden spark which loves to conceal itself” grows into a flame of knowing. True to her theurgy tutelage under the Aristotelian philosopher and magician, Plutarch of Athens, Hypatia’s philosophy circumnavigated the “mystery of being,” an elevator approach to consciousness, and “union with the divine,” or the One.

Truly, our history writers would have us know that Hypatia was adored by many, “but the admiration was not quite universal,” writes Will Durant in ‘The Age of Faith: The Story of Civilization’. “The Christians of Alexandria must have looked upon her askance, for she was not only a seductive unbeliever, but an intimate friend of Orestes, the pagan perfect of the city.” There is **Orestes** again. We first learned of him when hearing Socrates Scholasticus’ account of the situation. Among her many alter-egos and face lifts, some of painted Hypatia’s demise as a love triangle. Everybody wanted a piece of that, *a-hum*, filthy rag.

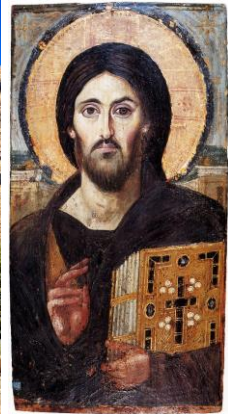


In 412, Saint Cyril, the snotty nephew of Theophilus, succeeded as patriarch of Alexandria. Upon taking his uncle's place, Cyril needed his own conquest against paganism. There were many to be had, and in a short time, he would set his gaze upon Hypatia. Lovingly? Unlike the Saint Catherine version, we aren't outright told. To make the situation even more of a toxic one, her pagan friend Orestes resisted ecclesiastical authority wherever it encroached upon his civil jurisdiction. Meanwhile, riots between Christians and Jews persisted. After a brawl in the theater, Orestes had one of Cyril's followers arrested and tortured. When Christians were killed in yet another riot, the archbishop led a mob which resulted in the expulsion of Jews from Alexandria. Even their possessions were looted. No sooner had Orestes objected when he himself was assaulted by monks "of a very fiery disposition." One such assailant was tortured to death. In turn, Cyril made a martyr of him.

According to other assessments, the situation outgrows even their triangle. Though remaining an Occultist in an ever-widening Christian Empire, her political influence remained strong. It is said that many students from wealthy and influential families came to Alexandria, forsaking the newly endorsed religion of the land to study privately with Hypatia. Those same students, whoever they were, went on to attain high posts in Government and the Church. That would be a problem since Emperor Theodosius II excluded pagans from all public office. And as the story goes, some of her students even attended Cyril's Alexandrian church, as evidenced by the fact that attendance began to slip, and Hypatia was blamed for their lousy sermons.

Cyril's supporters charged Hypatia with drawing many believers to her while also preventing Orestes from being reconciled to the bishop. Which is why she was apprehended by a mob led by Peter the Lector after

finishing up her lectures for the day, pulled from her chariot, stripped naked, and dragged into a church, where her skin was flayed with jagged pieces of oyster shells, her limbs pulled from her body and paraded through the streets. It was the last stand. The Mysteries, we are told, ended on that day. With Hypatia gone, her students scattered, giving way to reason as well as plumbing. Because as you know everyone sat around in piles of poop during the Dark Ages, but I digress. John of Niku wrote: “All the people surrounded the patriarch Cyril and named him ‘the new Theophilus’, for he had destroyed the last remains of idolatry in the city.” Ironically, she was killed in a former pagan temple, and her remains were burned in a mockery of pagan sacrifice. Not a coincidence.



Very little attention has been given in my research towards **Saint Catherine**'s in Egypt's Sinai Peninsula, which is a shame because it was named after *you know who*. **Catherine**. The woman whom we are told is a fabrication of Hypatia. Said to be the world's oldest continuously inhabited Christian monastery, it was constructed between **548** and **565**, pitting us in the dawn of the Millennial Kingdom. Adding to my interest is its portrait of the Pantocrator Jesus, which just so happens to be an exact image of the man in the [Shroud of Turin](#).

In comparative News, the **7th-century** Egyptian **Coptic bishop John of Nikiu** served as a general administrator of Egypt's upper monasteries in and around **696**. And yes, I am well aware that directions are opposite in Egypt, with Lower Egypt being the north and vice versa. John of Nikiu chronicled a historical narrative which extended from Adam to the end of the Muslim conquest in Egypt, and in it, he described Hypatia as a pagan philosopher “devoted at all times to magic, astrolabes and instruments of

music” who “beguiled many people through Satanic wiles.” Orestes, the Imperial Perfect of Egypt and Alexandria’s governor: “honored her exceedingly, for she had beguiled him through her magic.” That’s quite a different tale than what Socrates Scholasticus had offered. Her relationship with Catherine of Alexandria comes across more like a checkerboard of duality at this point.

Early eighteenth-century Deist scholar [John Toland](#) used the murder of Hypatia as the basis for an anti-Catholic tract,^{[199][200][201]} portraying Hypatia's death in the worst possible light by changing the story and inventing elements not found in any of the ancient sources.^{[199][200]} A 1721 response by [Thomas Lewis](#) defended Cyril,^{[199][202]} rejected Damascus's account as unreliable because its author was "a heathen"^[202] and argued that Socrates Scholasticus was "a Puritan", who was consistently biased against Cyril.^[202]

Dropping by Hypatia’s Wiki page again and we come to learn that early 18th-century were still tinkering with Hypatia’s story. In the case of [John Toland](#), while occupied with his [anti-Catholic tracts](#), the Deist scholar portrayed Hypatia’s death in the worst possible light by changing the story and inventing elements not found in any of the ancient sources. His framing of the narrative resulted in a 1721 response by “[Controversialist](#)” [Thomas Lewis](#), defending Cyril. Without having hunted down Toland’s tracts or Lewis’ response, how do we know that Toland is wrong or that the [Jesuits](#) don’t have it out for him? Or perhaps, contrarily, Toland was another link in the web of lies, dabbing his colorful flavors into the canvas of history only to fall out of favor with or get overruled by the Propaganda Department.



All I know is, the [Catholic Encyclopedia](#) has this same Cyril fellow, the early fifth century Patriarch of Alexandria, as presiding over the [Council of Ephesus](#) in 431. The issue was over [Nestorius](#), [Patriarch](#) of

Constantinople, who held that the Virgin Mary could be called the *Christotokos*, meaning ‘Christ-bearer’, but not the *Theotokos*, ‘God-bearer’. Mind you, Cyril wasn’t simply on the invite list. He presided over the Council, and in fact, the ‘Nestorian heresy’ as it became known only came about through a dispute between the two. In the old days before the Thousand Year Reign, when the Church Fathers were claiming Apostolic succession so as to topple the ministries of Sabbath keepers, running the Revelation 14:12 people out of town, all they had to do was grab their pen pal buddies and form a church council so as to decide “Theology” and condemn their opposition.

Oddly enough, in this particular instance, Nestorius is said to have pleaded with the Eastern Roman Emperor Theodosius II to call a council in which all grievances could be aired, hoping that he would be vindicated, and Cyril condemned. It didn’t turn out that way. At the council, 250 bishops were present and accounted for. The proceedings were conducted in a heated atmosphere of confrontation, creating severe tensions between Cyril and Theodosius II, though by all accounts, Cyril’s argument won the day. By all accounts, He promoted Miryam the Mother of Jesus from Mother of Khristos to Mother of Theos. Nestorius was decisively outplayed by Cyril and removed from his see, and he had a set of teachings named after him, which were officially anathematized.



So, I had started out saying Mystery religion priests swapped out one cloak for another. Never is that more evident than the Claim which has Cyril capping off his Mother of Theos win by introducing the image of **Isis**, pictured nursing the infant **Horus** at her breast, into the Christian Church under the guise of Mary. What the She’ol? Was he and Hypatia in the same Phallus Club? Remember that time when Freemasons went to War with Freemasons during the Civil War? Both sides read the same Bible, prayed

to the same God, visited the same Lodges, and all that jazz. Was something similar happening here? Was even Hypatia an agent of Rome?



But then, at the risk of confusing you further, here are a series of Madonna and Child paintings depicting **Saint Catherine**. I was originally thinking it was a one off and hadn't the faintest clue how many there were until I started looking. Sometimes she is even paired with **Saint Barbara**, yikes.

Another piece of information we glean from Cyril before closing out for the day is that he ultimately held onto few friends, even in the church. Nestorian bishops at the Council of Ephesus declared the man who became a saint a heretic, labeling him a “monster, born and educated for

the destruction of the church.” Upon learning of Cyril’s death, Bishop **Theodoret** of Cyrus wrote to **Domnus**, Bishop of Antioch: “At last and with difficulty the villain has gone. The good and the gentle pass away all too soon; the bad prolong their life for years.” Nobody but the mob and other suspect professionals cared for the man, and it wouldn’t surprise me in the least to learn that he was in actuality a spook from the Western leg, **Rome**.

“Fables should be taught as fables, myths as myths, and miracles as poetic fantasies. To teach superstitions as truths is a most terrible thing. The child mind accepts and believes them, and only through great pain and perhaps tragedy can he be in after years relieved of them.”

Hypatia

Finally, a Hypatia quote which great men can get behind to... *you know*. What I’m saying is that if finally comes across as being in character. It is also accredited with being genuine though I don’t have a source on it, but what does it really matter by this point when the entire quote reads like a projection, even a confession to her fifteen minutes of fame and part in the Intel script? If only I could go back and verify before handing in my report. Where is Bill and Ted’s phone booth when you need it.



So anyways, the Dark Ages commenced without the guiding hand of Hypatia, *so sad*, and then one day the Thousand Year Reign of Mashiach came to an end and everyone’s favorite astronomer, Nicolaus Copernicus, went rummaging about in a library in **Florence**. Read all about it in [Michelangelo the Divine](#), Florence was a hotbed of Kingdom rebellion.

By the way, the library had a name. Are you ready for this? It went by the name of **Medici**. And now, guess what he found tucked away on its shelves there. I dare you.

Before his new conception of the heliocentric universe was published posthumously in **1543**, Copernicus was but a pupil under **Domenico Maria de Novara**, an astronomy professor in Bologna. While in Florence, it is extremely likely that Copernicus checked out **Ptolemy** with his library card. Included within Medici Library's catalogue was a copy of Ptolemy's '**Almagest**'. Actually, the only copy of Ptolemy's work could be found in the Medici library. The 'Almagest' that I am thinking of also happened to contain Theon and Hypatia's comments scribbled within. Ptolemy embraced geocentrism whereas Hypatia's notes were of the heliocentric nature.

Nicolaus Copernicus, Meet Hypatia, Queen of the Occult, Mother of Heliocentrism. If it is true as they say that the murder of Hypatia swept humanity into the Medieval cauldron, the Dark Ages, then it is hardly a stretch of fantasy to imagine that it was her very ghost, once excavated, which certified our arrival into this modern age of Enlightenment and Science. Hypatia had enemies. And one day she'd return to haunt them all.]