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# Abraham Lincoln and John F. Kennedy; Evidence of Reincarnation Through Coincidence and Synchronicity

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## Abraham Lincoln and John F. Kennedy

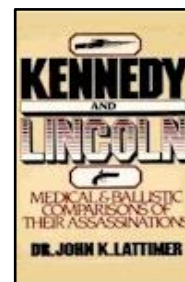
### Evidence of Reincarnation Through Coincidence and Synchronicity

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by [Kevin Williams](#)



Dr. John K. Lattimer (1914--2007) was an expert on the Lincoln assassination as well as the Kennedy family's autopsy expert. This is what he had to say about the Lincoln and Kennedy assassinations in his book [Kennedy and Lincoln: Medical & Ballistic Comparisons of Their Assassinations](#): "The assassination of President John F. Kennedy has turned out to be almost a replay of the assassinations of President Abraham Lincoln, point by point. The similarities, coincidences, and associations are so striking as to be worthy of assembling in the epilogue that follows." Dr. Lattimer devoted the entire epilogue of his book (pages 335-365) to these similarities, coincidences, and associations. As you will see in these articles, the evidence is overwhelming.



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#### THEIR PHOTOGRAPHS

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#### The Presidents



Abraham  
Lincoln

John F.  
Kennedy

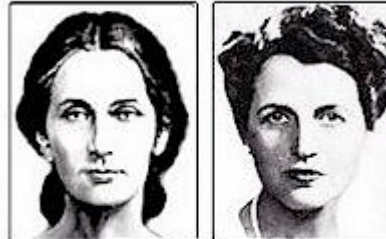
#### Their Fathers



Thomas  
Lincoln

Joseph  
Kennedy

#### Their Mothers



Nancy  
Hanks

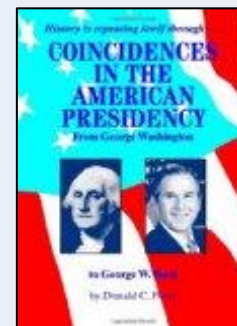
Rose  
Kennedy

amazon

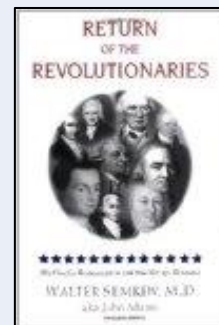
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Revolutionaries: The Case  
for Reincarnation and Soul  
Groups Reunited  
by Walter Semkiw, M.D.

**Their Wives**



Mary Todd  
Lincoln

Jackie  
Kennedy

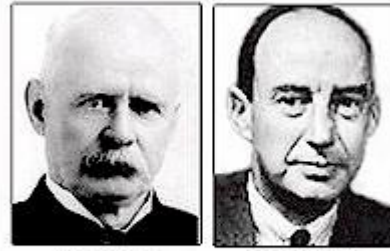
**Their Son/Brother**



ROBERT  
Lincoln

ROBERT  
Kennedy

**Their Friends**



ADLAI E.  
STEVENSON

ADLAI E.  
STEVENSON

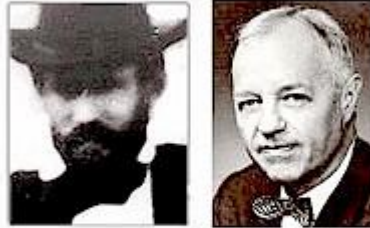
**Their Teachers**



William  
GRAHAM

Billy  
GRAHAM

**Their Assistants**



CHARLES S.  
TAFT

CHARLES P.  
TAFT

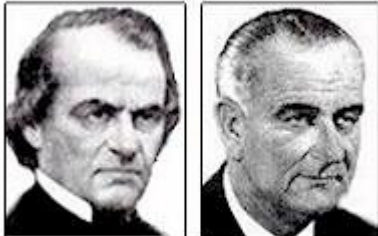
**Their Favorite Poets**



Robert  
BURNS

Robert  
FROST

**Their Vice Presidents**



Andrew  
JOHNSON

Lyndon  
JOHNSON

**The Vice President's  
Vice Presidents**



Hannibal  
Hamlin

Hubert  
Humphrey

**Their Secretaries  
of State**



William  
Seward

Dean  
Rusk

**Johnson's Successor**



Ulysses S.  
Grant

Richard M.  
Nixon

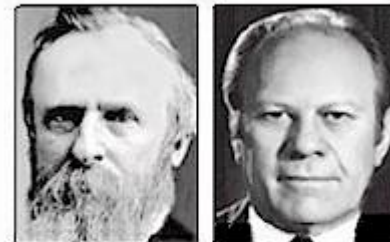
**Johnson's Successor's  
Cabinet Member**



William  
RICHARDSON

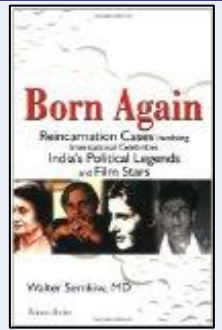
Elliot  
RICHARDSON

**Grant & Nixon's Successors**

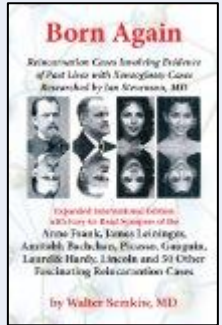


RUTHERFORD  
Hayes

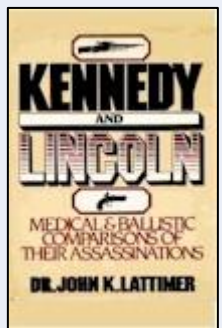
Gerald  
RUDOLPH FORD



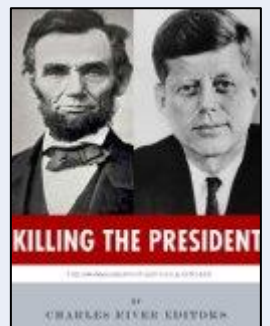
Born Again: Reincarnation  
Cases Involving  
International Celebrities...  
by Walter Semkiw, M.D.



Born Again: Reincarnation  
Cases... Researched by  
Ian Stevenson  
by Walter Semkiw MD

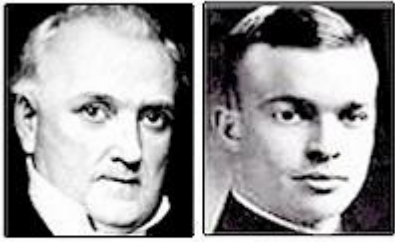


Lincoln and Kennedy:  
Medical and Ballistic  
Comparisons of Their  
Assassinations  
by John K. Lattimer



Killing The President: The

### Their Predecessors



James Buchanan      Dwight Eisenhower

### Their Activists



Frederick Douglass      Martin Luther King

### Their Protector/Secretary



John A. KENNEDY      Evelyn LINCOLN

### Their Assassins



John Wilkes Booth      Lee Harvey Oswald

### Their Assassin's Killer



Boston Corbett      Jack Ruby

### Their Assassin's Helper



Thomas PAINE      Ruth PAINE

### The President's Company



Henry Rathbone      John Connally

### The President's Company



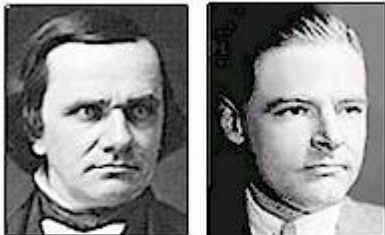
Clara Harris      Nellie Connally

### The Assassin's Connection



Samuel MUDD      Roger MUDD

### Their Political Opponents



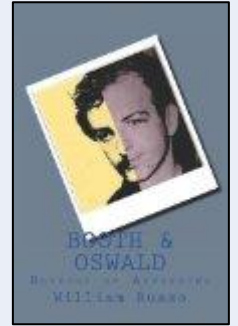
Stephen Douglas      Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.

### Their Psychics

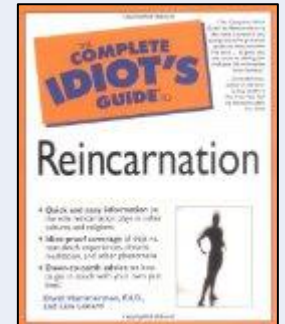


Luke Broughton      Jeane Dixon

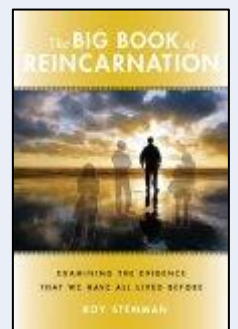
Assassinations of Abraham Lincoln and John F. Kennedy [Kindle] by Charles River Editors



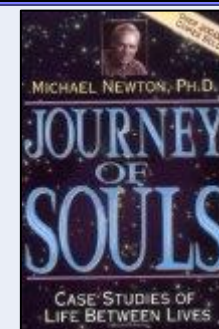
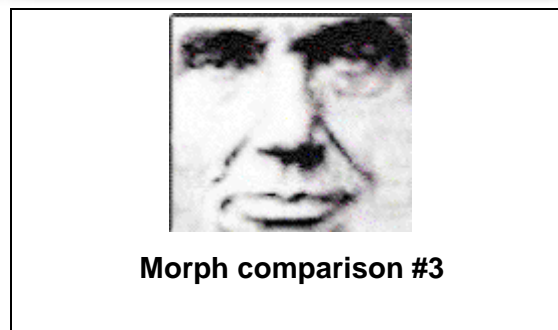
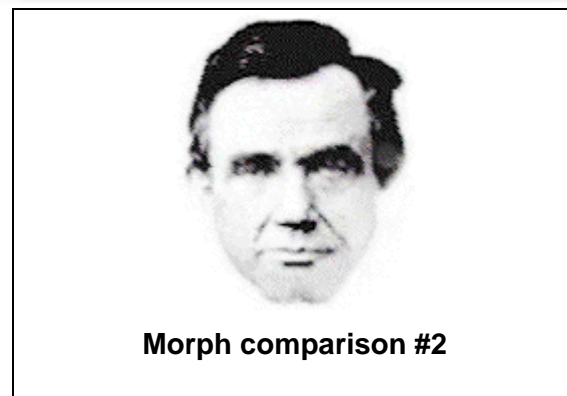
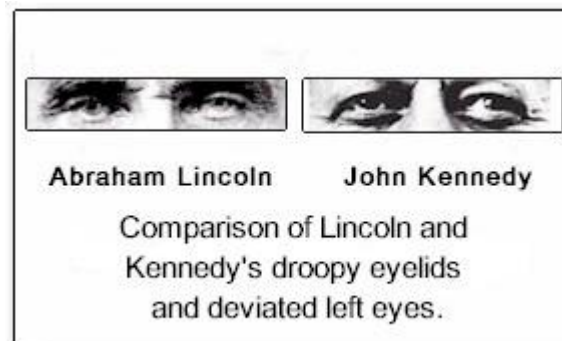
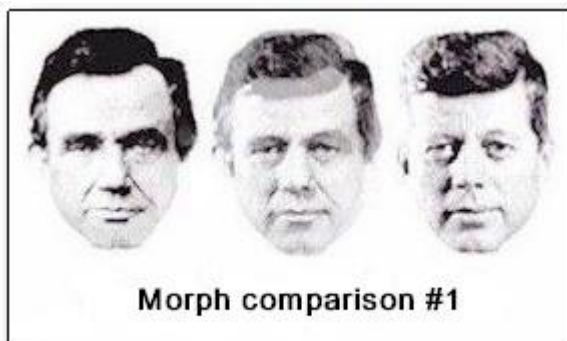
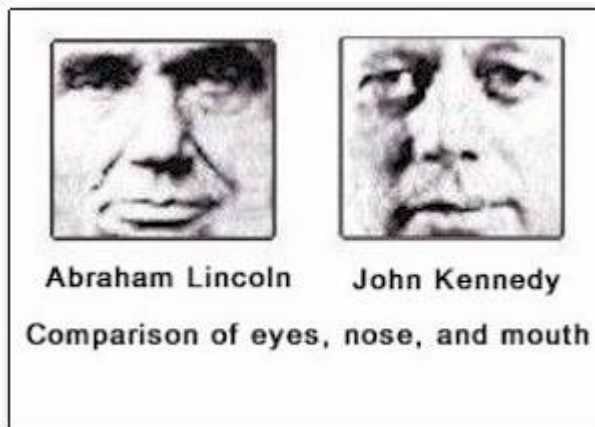
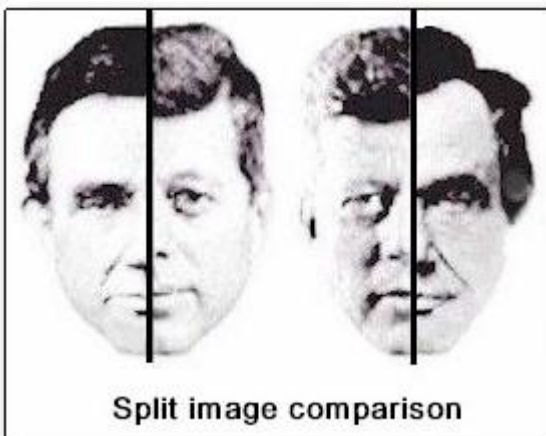
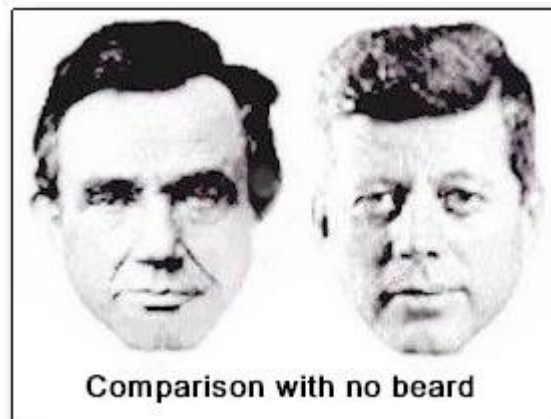
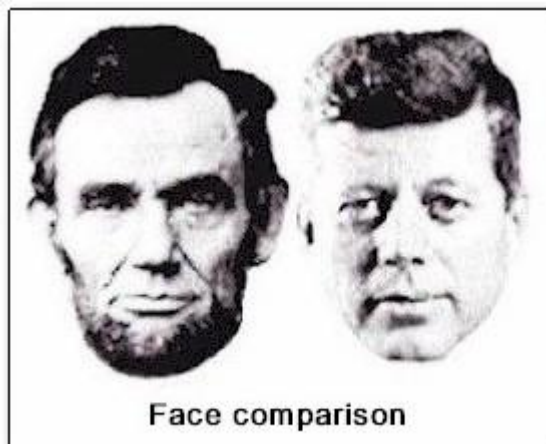
Booth and Oswald: Boyhood of Assassins Dr. William Russo



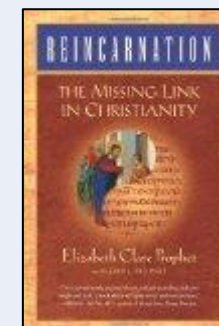
The Complete Idiot's Guide to Reincarnation by David Hammerman, Lisa Lenard and Carol Bowman



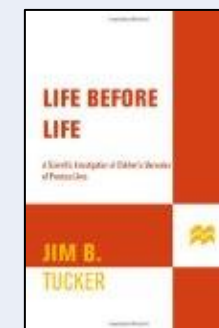
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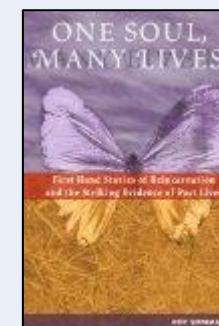
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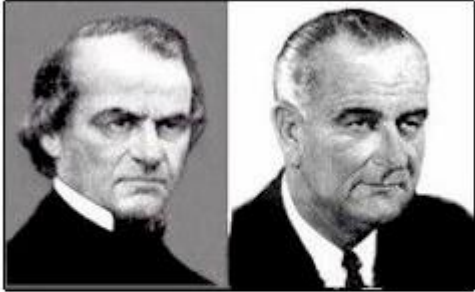


Life Before Life: A Scientific Investigation of Children's Memories of Previous Lives  
by Jim Tucker



One Soul, Many Lives:

● PHOTOS: Andrew Johnson / Lyndon Johnson Facial Comparisons



Andrew Johnson Lyndon Johnson  
Face comparison #1

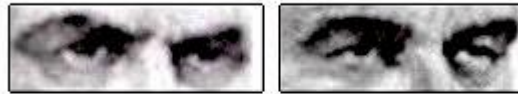


Andrew Johnson Lyndon Johnson

Face comparison #2



Face comparison #3



Andrew Johnson Lyndon Johnson

Face comparison #4

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● Links to Lincoln Family Photographs

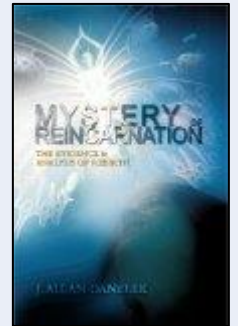
- Abraham Lincoln Photo Gallery - [www.RogerJNorton.com/photos/AbrahamGallery.html](http://www.RogerJNorton.com/photos/AbrahamGallery.html)
- Mary Todd Lincoln Photo Gallery - [www.RogerJNorton.com/photos/MaryToddGallery.html](http://www.RogerJNorton.com/photos/MaryToddGallery.html)
- Robert Lincoln Photo Gallery - [www.RogerJNorton.com/photos/RobertGallery.html](http://www.RogerJNorton.com/photos/RobertGallery.html)
- Eddie Lincoln Photo Gallery - [www.RogerJNorton.com/photos/EddieGallery.html](http://www.RogerJNorton.com/photos/EddieGallery.html)
- Willie Lincoln Photo Gallery - [www.RogerJNorton.com/photos/WillieGallery.html](http://www.RogerJNorton.com/photos/WillieGallery.html)
- Tad Lincoln Photo Gallery - [www.RogerJNorton.com/photos/TadGallery.html](http://www.RogerJNorton.com/photos/TadGallery.html)
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- Abraham Lincoln Images - [www.LincolnImages.com](http://www.LincolnImages.com)
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● Links to Kennedy Family Photographs

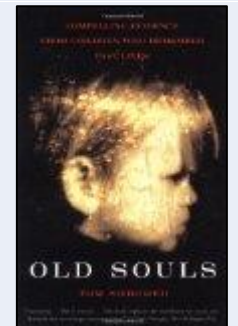
- John F. Kennedy Photos - [www.History.com/topics/John-F-Kennedy/photos](http://www.History.com/topics/John-F-Kennedy/photos)
- Kennedy Family Photos - [www.JFKLibrary.org/JFK/The-Kennedy-Family.aspx](http://www.JFKLibrary.org/JFK/The-Kennedy-Family.aspx)
- JFK Library Photos - [www.MaryFerrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos\\_-\\_JFK\\_Library\\_Photos](http://www.MaryFerrell.org/wiki/index.php/Photos_-_JFK_Library_Photos)
- Kennedy Family Photos - [en.Wikipedia.org/wiki/Kennedy\\_family#Photos](http://en.Wikipedia.org/wiki/Kennedy_family#Photos)
- Jacqueline Kennedy Photos - [www.JFKLibrary.org/JFK/Life-of-Jacqueline-B-Kennedy.aspx](http://www.JFKLibrary.org/JFK/Life-of-Jacqueline-B-Kennedy.aspx)
- Caroline Kennedy Photos - [www.History.com/topics/Caroline-Kennedy](http://www.History.com/topics/Caroline-Kennedy)
- John F. Kennedy Jr. Photos - [www.JFKJr.com/photos.htm](http://www.JFKJr.com/photos.htm)
- The Kennedys - [www.PBS.org/wgbh/AmericanExperience/films/Kennedys/](http://www.PBS.org/wgbh/AmericanExperience/films/Kennedys/)

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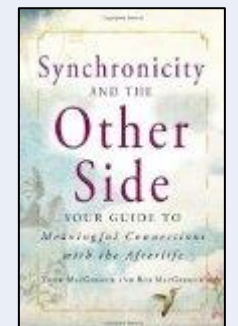
First Hand Stories of  
Reincarnation and the  
Striking Evidence of  
Past Lives  
by Roy Stemman



Mystery of  
Reincarnation: The  
Evidence and Analysis  
of Rebirth  
by J Allan Danelek



Old Souls: The Scientific  
Evidence For Past Lives  
by Thomas Shroder



Synchronicity and the  
Other Side: Your Guide  
to Meaningful  
Connections with the  
Afterlife  
by Trish MacGregor and  
Rob MacGregor

## Abraham Lincoln

### THEIR CAREERS

## John F. Kennedy



Lincoln's **birthplace** is a **National Monument**.  
**Interesting Note:** Lincoln was born within hours of evolutionary biologist **Charles Darwin** whose ideas of human origins revolutionized the world - much like Abraham Lincoln's ideas of human rights and democracy revolutionized the world.

From 1816 to 1830, Lincoln grew up in a place now known as **Lincoln City, Indiana** where his mother, **Nancy Hanks Lincoln**, is currently buried.

Lincoln was the **second-born child**, his **older sibling** (Sarah) having **predeceased** at the time of his **election to the House** in '46.

Lincoln was **named** after his **paternal grandfather**.  
**Interesting Note:** Lincoln had no middle name. He was simply (and legally) just Abraham Lincoln his entire life.  
**Interesting Note:** During the time Lincoln lived in Kentucky and Indiana, the family name was pronounced "Linkhorn."



Lincoln's **father**, **Thomas Lincoln**, owned two 600-acre farms, several town lots, livestock, and horses and was **among the richest men** in the county.  
**Interesting Note:** Lincoln did not attend his own father's funeral. **The two were not close**. From the time Lincoln was a child until his 23rd year, his father made him work like a slave almost constantly with an axe and was even loaned him out to neighbors. Upon being informed of his father's declining health, Lincoln refused to visit him. Thomas Lincoln died 5 days later.

Lincoln **moved** a **short distance away** from his **birthplace** in early childhood, had a **brother** (**Thomas**) born there, and then **moved** away from their **birth state** (Kentucky) before the **age of ten**.

Lincoln **served** in the **military** as an **officer** (Captain) in the **Black Hawk War**.  
**Interesting Note:** A good example of Lincoln's humanity was demonstrated when, as a captain during the Black Hawk War, an old Indian came into his camp and delivered himself to Lincoln, showing him a paper stating how the Indian was a good and true man. Many of Lincoln's men demanded the old Indian be killed which caused Lincoln to come to the old Indian's aid. Some of the men were outraged and called Lincoln cowardly for which Lincoln remarked, "If any man thinks I am a coward let him test it," rising to an unusual height. One of the men replied, "Lincoln, you are larger and heavier than we are." Lincoln replied, "**Choose your weapons**." This quickly silenced all charges of Lincoln being a coward.



Kennedy's **birthplace** is a **National Monument**.

In 1962, President Kennedy signed a bill preserving the **Lincoln City, Indiana**, farm site as a U.S. Presidential Memorial called the **Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial**.

Kennedy was the **second-born child**, his **older sibling** (Kathleen) having **predeceased** at the time of his **election to the House** in '46.

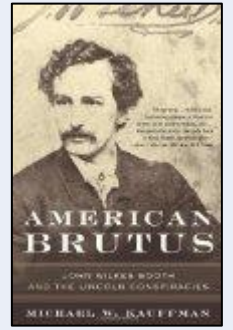
Kennedy was **named** after his **paternal grandfather**.



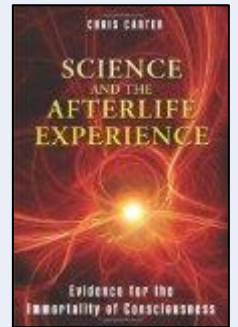
Kennedy's **father**, **Joseph Kennedy, Sr.**, got rich in part from the Wall Street Crash of 1929. When Fortune magazine published its first list of the **richest people** in the United States in 1957, it estimated Joseph Kennedy, Sr. to be between the **9th and 16th richest person** in the country.

Kennedy **moved** a short distance away from his **birthplace** in early childhood, had a **brother** (**Robert**) born there, and then **moved** away from their **birth state** (Massachusetts) before the **age of ten**.

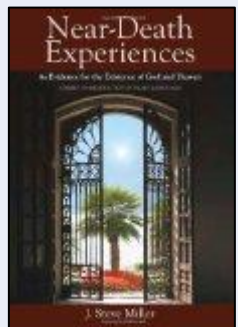
Kennedy **served** in the **military** as an **officer** (Lieutenant) during **World War II**. His actions during the war made him a war hero, which proved helpful in his political career. After he became president, his heroics during the war became a **cultural phenomenon**, inspiring a song, many books, movies, various television series, collectible objects, scale model replicas and toys.



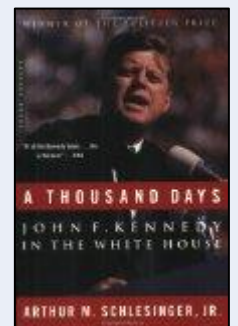
American Brutus: John Wilkes Booth and the Lincoln Conspiracies by Michael W. Kauffman



Science and the Afterlife Experience: Evidence for the Immortality of Consciousness by Chris Carter



Near-Death Experiences as Evidence for the Existence of God and Heaven by J. Steve Miller and Jeffrey Long MD



A Thousand Days: John F. Kennedy in the White House by Arthur N. Schlesinger, Jr.

Lincoln was a **boat captain** and worked as the assistant **pilot** of the **Talisman**, a Mississippi River boat.  
**Interesting Note:** Lincoln floated down the Mississippi on a flatboat when he was a teenager, and sold fruits and vegetables in New Orleans. Then he sold the boat, and walked 800 miles back home.

Lincoln **almost drowned** earlier in life. Lincoln's life was saved by a playmate from Knob Creek, Kentucky.  
**Interesting Note:** At age 9, Lincoln was **severely kicked by a horse** on the forehead by a horse and was unconscious for several hours, and there were fears for his life. The kick came at a moment when Lincoln was halfway through speaking a sentence. Remarkably, his first words upon regaining consciousness were the completion of the sentence.

On June 13, 1836, 24 years before he became president, Lincoln was the first elected official in U.S. history to favor extending the **vote to women**. State legislator Lincoln gave an Illinois newspaper a statement endorsing **female suffrage**.

Lincoln is the **only U.S. president** who was also a licensed **bartender**. He was co-owner of Berry and Lincoln, a saloon in Springfield, Illinois. Lincoln's career as a bartender was fairly short-lived. In 1834, he ran for state legislator and won forcing him to give up the bartending business. When Lincoln was seven years old, **his father sold his country farm** for about four-hundred gallons of **corn whiskey**.

Lincoln was elected to **Congress in '46**.

Lincoln was the **runner-up** for the nomination of **Vice President in '56** and **ran against** the **incumbent Vice President** (John Breckenridge) **in '60** who later **suffered disgrace** (Breckenridge fled the country to escape capture as a traitor for serving the South).

The first public suggestion of Lincoln being the Republican candidate for President is believed to have been on November 6, 1858, by **Israel Green**. He suggested a ticket with Lincoln for President and **John P. Kennedy** for Vice President.

The **Republican Convention** was held in **Chicago in '60** where Lincoln was nominated the **presidential nominee**.  
**Interesting Note:** When **Thomas A. Edison** (the famous American inventor) was a 13 year-old newsboy in 1860, he sold **Lincoln's campaign picture** on railroad trains.

Kennedy was a **boat captain** and **skipper** of **PT (Patrol Torpedo boat) 109**. After previous rejections due to a bad back and other health problems, Kennedy joined the U.S. Navy. His influential father helped him overcome any obstacles to get in. Kennedy was first assigned to the Office of Naval Intelligence in Washington and was there during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Eventually, Kennedy transferred to the Solomon Islands as a replacement officer to command the PT-109.

Kennedy **almost drowned** early in his life when the PT-109 he was commanding **was sunk by the enemy and cut in half**. Two crew mates were killed, and two others were badly injured. The survivors swam for four hours to a tiny deserted island 3.5 miles away. Kennedy, who had been on the Harvard University varsity swim team, used a life jacket strap clenched between his teeth to tow a badly-burned survivor. Kennedy then swam over two miles more to other small islands in search of help and food. He then led his men to an island which had coconut trees and drinkable water. Kennedy and his men survived for six days on coconuts before they were found by the scouts.

On June 10, 1963, Kennedy signed the **Equal Pay Act** into law, making it **illegal for employers to pay a woman less** than what a man would receive for the same job.

Kennedy is the **only U.S. president** whose father was one of the biggest **bootleggers** in the country. Kennedy's father became very wealthy both from the legal and illegal importation of alcohol during and after Prohibition.

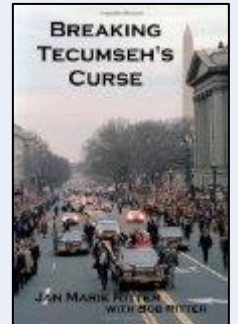
Kennedy was elected to **Congress in '46**.

Kennedy was the **runner-up** for the nomination of **Vice President in '56** and **ran against** the **incumbent Vice President** (Richard Nixon) **in '60** who later **suffered disgrace** (Nixon resigned).

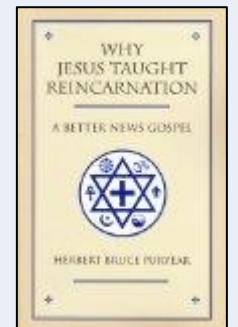
President Kennedy's name is **John F. Kennedy**.

The **Republican Convention** was held in **Chicago in '60**. The Democratic Convention was held in **Los Angeles in '60** where Kennedy was nominated the **presidential nominee**.  
**Interesting Note:** **John Connally** was the one who revealed to the public that Kennedy had **Addison's disease** and how it might cause him to be unable to serve a full term as President. Connally's words about Kennedy not serving a full term as President was prophetic when in 1963 **both Connally and Kennedy faced death in Dallas**.

**A Thousand Days: John F. Kennedy in the White House**  
by Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr.



**Breaking Tecumseh's Curse: The Real-life Adventures of the U.S. Secret Service Agent Who Tried to Change Tomorrow**  
by Jan Marie Ritter and Bob Ritter



**Why Jesus Taught Reincarnation: A Better News Gospel**  
by Herbert Bruce Puryear



**A Secret Order: Investigating the High Strangeness and Synchronicity in the JFK Assassination**  
by H. P. Albarelli Jr



Lincoln **won his party's nomination** against older and more experienced **politicians** whom he later **selected for high places** in his Cabinet (**William Seward** - Secretary of State, **Salmon Chase** - Treasury).

In the **'60 presidential election**, **Herschel Johnson** was a **southerner** who ran for **Vice President** on the **Democratic ticket**.

Lincoln ran as a **minority party candidate** and was considered to be a **long-shot** for the Presidency.

Lincoln was a president of **many "firsts"**. He was the **first Republican** president. He was the first president **born outside the original 13 states**. He was the first president **born in Kentucky**. He was the first president **to be assassinated**. He was the first president to **have a beard** which he grew on the **advice of an 11-year old girl**. Lincoln was the first president to receive a transcontinental telegraph message.

**Interesting Note:** Lincoln is the **only president to have a patent**. The patent was for a device designed by Lincoln for freeing ships which ran aground in shallow water. Lincoln received patent number 6469 in 1849 for his invention.

**Interesting Note:** Lincoln's salary as president was \$25,000 a year.

Lincoln's **"deist" religious faith** caused religious bigots to accuse him of being an infidel, if not an atheist, and of having called Jesus "an illegitimate child."

Lincoln was **loved** by the **common people** and **hated** by many in **the establishment** and was called "**The People's President**."

Lincoln was involved in a historically significant **political debate in Illinois** - the **Lincoln-Douglas Debates**. Lincoln was **elected president in '60** partly due to these debates with the other **main candidate** (Stephen Douglas) who was **born in '13**, had been a **senator**, who was **better known** at the time of the debate, and who sat near the **president-elect** at the inauguration.

Lincoln believed **people owed the government** more than the government owed the people. According to Lincoln's friend **Joseph Gillespie**, Lincoln held to this principle: "We are more indebted to our government than it is to us."

Lincoln was **famous for words** ringing out for **sacrifice and liberty**. In his Gettysburg Address, Lincoln said, "It is rather

Kennedy **won his party's nomination** against older and more experienced **politicians** whom he later **selected for high places** in his Cabinet (**Adlai Stevenson** - UN ambassador, **Lyndon Johnson** - Vice President).

In the **'60 presidential election**, **Lyndon Johnson** was a **southerner** who ran for **Vice President** on the **Democratic ticket**.

Kennedy ran as a **minority party candidate** and was considered to be a **long-shot** for the Presidency. He was also a Roman Catholic when nearly all Presidents before him were Protestant.

Kennedy was a president of **many "firsts"**. He was the **first Catholic president**. He was also the first **Boy Scout** to become president and the first president to be **born in the 20th century**. Kennedy was the **first president to have served in the U.S. Navy**. Kennedy participated in the **first televised U.S. presidential debates** in U.S. history. Kennedy debated with then Vice President Richard Nixon. Kennedy was the only president to have won a **Pulitzer Prize**. Kennedy was the **first president to have live press conferences** and to made good use of the medium. In September of 1963, Kennedy participated in **television's first half hour evening newscast** in an interview **CBS Evening News** anchor Walter Cronkite. Kennedy was the **first president to call on all Americans to embrace Civil Rights** as a moral imperative. Kennedy is the **only president to have predeceased** both of his parents. He is also the **only president to have predeceased** a grandparent.

**Interesting Note:** Kennedy **donated his salary as president to the Boy Scouts among other charities**. Kennedy's presidential salary was \$100,000 per year.

Kennedy's Catholic **religious faith** caused religious bigots to accuse him of having an allegiance to the Pope which disqualified him from becoming President of the United States.

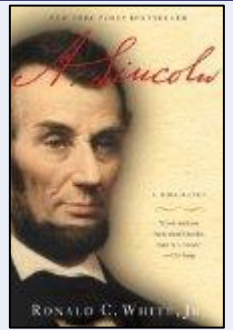
Kennedy was **loved** by the **common people** and **hated** by many in **the establishment** and his presidency was heralded as the return of "**Camelot**."

Kennedy was involved in a historically significant **political debate in Illinois** - the **Kennedy-Nixon Debates**. Kennedy was **elected president in '60** partly due to these debates with the other **main candidate** (Richard Nixon) who was **born in '13**, had been a **senator**, who was **better known** at the time of the debate, and who sat near the **president-elect** at the inauguration.

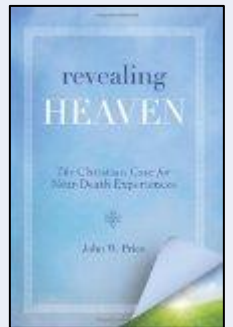
**Interesting Note:** The location of the Kennedy-Nixon debate was roughly 80 miles from where the Lincoln-Douglas debate took place.

Kennedy believed **people owed the government** more than the government owed the people. He spoke these **famous words**: "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country."

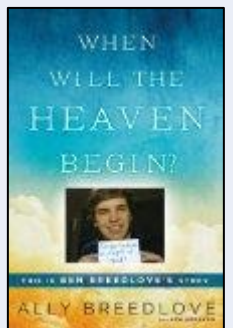
Kennedy was **famous for words** ringing out for **sacrifice and liberty**. Kennedy, in his Inaugural Address, declared, "Let



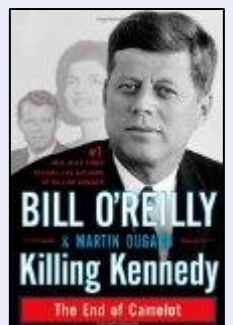
A. Lincoln: A Biography  
by Ronald C. White Jr.



Revealing Heaven: The  
Eyewitness Accounts  
That Changed How a  
Pastor Thinks About the  
Afterlife  
by John W. Price

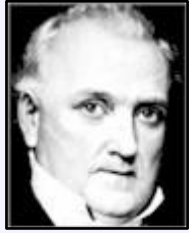


When Will the Heaven  
Begin?: This Is Ben  
Breedlove's Story  
by Ally Breedlove and  
Ken Abraham



Killing Kennedy: The

this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom - and that from the earth."



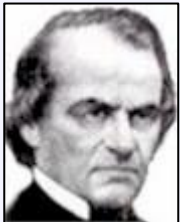
Lincoln was **much younger** (17 years difference) than his **predecessor James Buchanan**. Buchanan's home was located at **Lancaster**, Pennsylvania about sixty miles from **Gettysburg**. He was the **oldest president** ever at the time. He was a **Presbyterian** who was **born in '91, left office in '61, and died at the age of 78**.

Buchanan's Inauguration was the first one to be recorded in **photographs**.

**Interesting Note:** In the midst of the secession crisis leading up to the Civil War, President Buchanan acknowledged the South would be justified in its revolution against the Union. Historians in both 2006 and 2009 voted his failure to deal with secession as **the worst presidential mistake ever made**. His inability to impose peace when the country was on the brink of the Civil War has led to his consistent ranking by historians as **one of the worst presidents**.

**Interesting Note:** Buchanan quietly but consistently bought slaves in Washington, D.C., and then **set them free** in Pennsylvania.

**Interesting Note:** Historians agree James Buchanan was **the first gay President of the U.S.**



Lincoln was uncharacteristically **younger** (by 1.5 months) than his **Vice President Andrew Johnson**.

Lincoln won the election with **less than 50%** of the popular vote.

Lincoln was **elected on November 8th for the term in which he was assassinated**.

The legality of **Lincoln's election was contested** (i.e., Southern states seceded from the Union) but Lincoln won anyway.

**War was thrust upon Lincoln** almost immediately after his **inauguration** - the **Civil War**.

**Interesting Note:** Lincoln was the first president to ever be seen in a **photograph at his inauguration**. In the photo, he is standing near John Wilkes Booth, his future assassin.

Lincoln **ordered troops** to fight in a **war** (the **Civil War**) which was **unpopular** with a large percentage of the population. Many people **fled to Canada** to avoid the draft. Around the same time, a **revolution** was occurring in a **neighboring country** (Mexico) involving **limited U.S. intervention**.

Lincoln **fought against enemies** of the **U.S. government** (**Confederates**) during the **Civil War** and kept the United

every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any the survival and the success of liberty."



Kennedy was **much younger** (26 years difference) than his **predecessor Dwight Eisenhower**. Eisenhower's home was located at **Gettysburg**, Pennsylvania about sixty miles from **Lancaster**. Eisenhower was one of the two **oldest presidents** prior to Kennedy (**James Buchanan** being the other one.) He was a **Presbyterian** who

was **born in '90, left office in '61, and died at the age of 77**.

**Interesting Note:** Eisenhower sent federal troops to the South for the first time since **Reconstruction** to enforce federal court orders to desegregate public schools.

Eisenhower often is ranked in **the top 10 among all U.S. presidents**. Perhaps he learned from his past life.

**Interesting Note:** Eisenhower trained tank crews at the site of "**Pickett's Charge**" on the Gettysburg, Pennsylvania Civil War battleground.



Kennedy was uncharacteristically **younger** (by 8 years, 9 months) than his **Vice President Lyndon Johnson**.

Kennedy won the election with **less than 50%** of the popular vote.

Kennedy was **elected on November 8th for the term in which he was assassinated**.

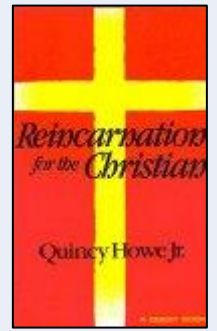
The legality of **Kennedy's election was contested** but Kennedy won anyway.

**War was thrust upon Kennedy** almost immediately after his **inauguration** - the **Bay of Pigs Invasion of Cuba**.

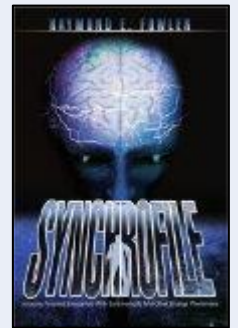
Kennedy **ordered troops** to fight in a **war** (the **Vietnam War**) which was **unpopular** with a large percentage of the population. Many people **fled to Canada** to avoid the draft. Around the same time, a **revolution** was occurring in a **neighboring country** (Cuba) involving **limited U.S. intervention**.

Kennedy **fought against enemies** of the **U.S. government** (**Communists**) during the **Cold War** and kept the world from

End of Camelot  
by Bill O'Reilly and  
Martin Dugard



Reincarnation for the  
Christian  
by Quincy Howe Jr.



SynchroFile: Amazing  
Personal Encounters  
With Synchronicity And  
Other Strange  
Phenomena  
by Raymond Fowler



Blood on the Moon: The  
Assassination of  
Abraham Lincoln  
by Edward Steers Jr.

States from splitting apart.

**Interesting Note:** Lincoln's wife, Mary Todd, had a brother, half-brothers and brothers-in-law who fought on the side of the Confederate Army. Three of Mary's half-brothers were killed during the war.

splitting apart from nuclear destruction.

Lincoln established the '61 Civil War headquarters of his General-in-Chief George McClellan to be a house called Hickory Hill in McLean, Virginia.

Kennedy bought the house called Hickory Hill in McLean, Virginia.



Lincoln authorized Union soldiers to seize Arlington House, the Confederate General Robert E. Lee's mansion in Virginia, during the Civil War. The land where Arlington House is currently located later became Arlington National



Kennedy is buried in front of Arlington House at Arlington National Cemetery.

**Interesting Note:** Approximately one million people lined the route of Kennedy's funeral procession past the Lincoln Memorial to Arlington National Cemetery. Millions more - almost the entire population of America - followed the funeral on television. In all, 220 foreign

dignitaries, including 19 heads of state and government, and members of royal families, from 92 countries attended the funeral. Law enforcement officials later acknowledged how Kennedy's funeral was the biggest security nightmare they ever faced. It was estimated that between 1964 and 1966, 16 million people visited Kennedy's grave.

Cemetery.

**Interesting Note:** Robert E. Lee was married to Mary Anna Custis Lee whose father was President George Washington's grandson (George Washington Parke Custis).

**Interesting Note:** Because Lee was regarded as a traitor by Union officers, Arlington was confiscated and used as a graveyard for Union dead. In 1874, the heir to Lee's estate (Custis Lee) sued the U.S. claiming ownership of Arlington and won. The next year, Custis Lee sold it back to the U.S. at a signing ceremony with Secretary of War Robert Todd Lincoln who was eventually buried there.

In '61, Lincoln ordered a military blockade in the Caribbean of Confederate ports.

In '62, Kennedy ordered a military blockade in the Caribbean of Communist Cuba.

In '63, Lincoln advanced federal involvement with Civil Rights when he signed the Emancipation Proclamation freeing the slaves.

In '63, Kennedy advanced federal involvement Civil Rights when he gave his Civil Rights Address on national television and radio, launching his initiative for Civil Rights legislation.

**Interesting Note:** Kennedy appointed more African-Americans to high places of government than any president before him.

Lincoln quoted Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence phrase "All men are created equal" in his Gettysburg Address.

Kennedy quoted Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence phrase "All men are created equal" in his book "A Nation Of Immigrants."

In '63, the Russian Tsar sent a fleet of war ships to assist the U.S. President during the American Civil War.

In '62, the Soviet Premier sent a fleet of war ships against the U.S. President during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

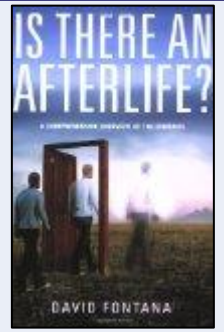
On October 3, 1863, Lincoln proclaimed a national Thanksgiving Day, to be celebrated on the final Thursday in November 1863. According to tradition, Lincoln's 10-year-old son, Tad, became fond of a turkey given to the family for a holiday feast. Tad named the turkey "Jack" and begged his father to save the bird. Lincoln did.

The earliest provable instance of the word "pardon" being used in connection with a presidential Thanksgiving Day bird was a gobbler given to President Kennedy on the 18th of November 1963 - approximately 100 years after Lincoln's first Thanksgiving proclamation and just days before his assassination. Kennedy announced he didn't plan to eat the bird. Newspapers reported the following day how the bird was "pardoned." Days later, President John "Jack" Kennedy was assassinated.

On November 19, 1863, Lincoln delivered his famous Gettysburg Address.

**Interesting Note:** Lincoln wrote his Gettysburg Address after his dog ate the original which was a much longer speech. He started out with "Four score and seven years

On November 19, 1963, Kennedy was invited to speak at the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. But because Kennedy was needed in Texas for political purposes, he sent Vice President Johnson to Gettysburg in his stead. Three days later, Kennedy was assassinated in

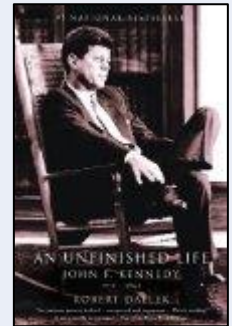


Is There An Afterlife?: A Comprehensive Overview of the Evidence

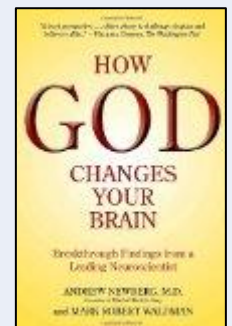
by David Fontana



"I Saw Heaven!" Life Changing Conversations with My Brother after His Near Death Experience by Patti Miller Dunham



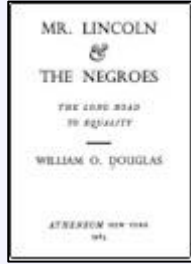
An Unfinished Life: John F. Kennedy, 1917 - 1963 by Robert Dallek



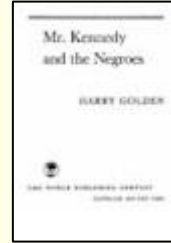
How God Changes Your

ago," to give him time to think of what to say next while people were busy doing the math in their heads to figure out how many years he was talking about.

Dallas, Texas.



In '64, a book entitled [Mr. Lincoln and the Negroes](#), by W. O. Douglas, was published.



In '64, a book entitled [Mr. Kennedy and the Negroes](#), by Harry Golden, was published.

Lincoln wanted to **switch running mates** during his '64 [campaign re-election](#). Lincoln replaced Hannibal Hamlin with **Andrew Johnson**.

Kennedy wanted to **switch running mates** during his '64 [campaign re-election](#). He was rumored to have wanted to replace **Lyndon Johnson** with [James Terry Sanford](#).

The revolutionary communist [Karl Marx](#) **wrote to Lincoln** in 1865, "Sir: We congratulate the American people upon your [re-election by a large majority](#)." He assured Lincoln the European communist movement was with him.

Kennedy's assassin, **Lee Harvey Oswald**, was a self-proclaimed [Marxist](#).

Lincoln is considered to be among [the greatest of U.S. presidents](#).

Kennedy is considered to be among [the greatest of U.S. presidents](#).

Lincoln and Congress passed the [Legal Tender Act of 1862](#) and the [National Banking Act of 1863](#) empowering the [U.S. Treasury](#) to issue [interest-free notes](#) called "[Greenbacks](#)." Lincoln was then able to print the millions of dollars he needed and it was debt and interest free.

In **June 1963**, Kennedy issued an [Executive Order](#) allowing the U.S. government to issue [interest-free notes](#). Kennedy then ordered the [U.S. Treasury](#) to print over \$4 billion worth of "[U.S. Notes](#)" to replace [Federal Reserve Notes](#) and eventually end the [Federal Reserve System](#).

Lincoln sought to make the **Greenback system permanent**; but after he was **assassinated** the U.S. moved towards a [gold standard](#) and contracted the supply of greenbacks.

Months after **his monetary plan went into effect**, Kennedy was **assassinated**. The [U.S. Notes](#) he had issued were immediately taken out of circulation. [Federal Reserve Notes](#) continues to serve as the legal currency of the nation.



Lincoln's **portrait** is engraved on a **U.S. coin** - the [Lincoln Penny](#). The Lincoln Penny was first issued in 1909 to commemorate Abraham Lincoln's 100th birthday. It was the first American coin to bear a president's image on its face. Read about [the controversy behind the Lincoln Penny](#).



Kennedy's **portrait** is engraved on a **U.S. coin** - the [Kennedy Half-Dollar](#). **Interesting Note:** In 1963, the seal of the [Lincoln \\$5 bill](#) was changed from green to red. An urban legend arose claiming this change reflected the nation's mourning over [the assassination of Kennedy](#).

Of all of the U.S. coins currently in circulation, the [Lincoln Penny](#) is **one** of the **only two coins** not having both the front and back **designed** by the **same man**. [Frank Gasparro](#) designed the reverse side of the Lincoln Penny and was first minted in 1909 and was designed by [Victor D. Brenner](#) based on a plaque of Lincoln Brenner did in 1907. The reverse side of the coin changed to the Frank Gasparro design in 1959.

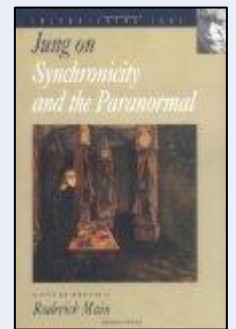
Of all of the U.S. coins currently in circulation, the [Kennedy Half-Dollar](#) is **one** of the **only two coins** not having both the front and back **designed** by the **same man**. [Frank Gasparro](#) designed the reverse side of the Kennedy Half-Dollar. The Kennedy Half Dollar was first minted in 1964.

In 1867, the [Army Medical Library](#) was moved to [Ford's Theater](#), the site of the [Lincoln assassination](#).

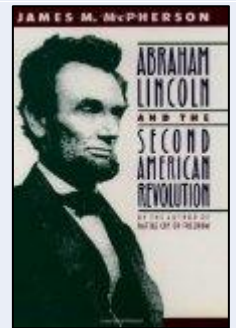
In 1956, Senator [John Kennedy](#) submitted legislation to Congress to transform the [Army Medical Library](#) into the [National Library of Medicine](#) which eventually became the world's largest [medical library](#).

**Brain: Breakthrough Findings from a Leading Neuroscientist**

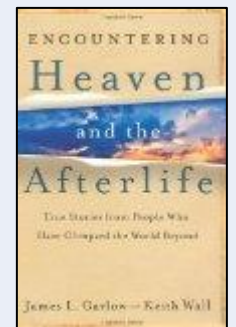
by Andrew Newberg, Ph.D. and Mark Waldman



[Jung on Synchronicity and the Paranormal](#) by Carl G. Jung and Roderick Main



[Abraham Lincoln and the Second American Revolution](#) by James M. McPherson



[Encountering Heaven and the Afterlife: True Stories From People Who Have Glimpsed the World Beyond](#) by James L. Garlow and Keith Wall



Of the 27 current [official presidential memorials](#), one of them is the [Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts](#) established on June 1956 in New York City. It is **only one of two** presidential memorials established for the **performing arts**.



Of the 27 current [official presidential memorials](#), one of them is the [Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts](#) established on December 1964 in Washington, D.C. It is **only one of two** presidential memorials established for the **performing arts**.

Lincoln was [greatly vilified](#) during his term in office but became [very popular](#) and revered by the public **after his death**.

**Interesting Note:** After the fall of Richmond, Lincoln walked through the city and was immediately recognized by black citizens who crowded around him and knelt before him. Lincoln, famously, told them "[Don't kneel to me. That is not right.](#)" One black woman reportedly told her child to touch Lincoln's garment and the child's illness would be healed.

Kennedy was [greatly vilified](#) during his term of office but became [very popular](#) and revered by the public **after his death**.

Lincoln is generally **remembered** in association with a [state capital](#) (Springfield, IL), not his [birth place](#) (Hodgenville, KY).

Kennedy is generally **remembered** in association with a [state capital](#) (Boston, MA), not his [birth place](#) (Brookline, MA).

[Return to Top](#)

Abraham Lincoln

PHYSICAL  
TRAITS

John F. Kennedy



Lincoln had [droopy eyelids](#) which would sometimes cause **his left eye to deviate** but did not **interfere** with him. Lincoln's

[eyes were said to be grey.](#)

**Interesting Note:** To read Lincoln's complete health history, [visit this fascinating web page.](#)



Kennedy had [droopy eyelids](#) which would sometimes cause his left eye to deviate but did not interfere with him.

Kennedy's [eyes were greenish grey.](#)

**Interesting Note:** To read Kennedy's complete health history, [visit this fascinating web page.](#)

Lincoln was the [second](#) child in the family **birth order** and was named after his [grandfather](#). The [first born](#) sibling (Thomas Lincoln Jr.) was **predeceased** at the time of **election** to the House of Congress.

Kennedy was the [second](#) child in the family **birth order** and was named after his [grandfather](#). The [first born](#) sibling (Joseph Kennedy Jr.) was **predeceased** at the time of **election** to the House of Congress.

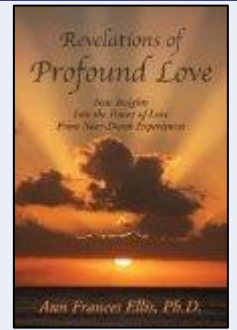
Lincoln was over **6 feet tall** and a [notable athlete](#) in wrestling and enjoyed impromptu sport with family members.

**Interesting Note:** Lincoln's great strength was due to his using an ax more or less all day every day from the time he was about 8 years old until he was 23 years old. [Once while visiting troops](#), Lincoln grabbed an ax and began chopping wood. Holding his arm straight out, and with the handle parallel to the ground, he held the seven pound tool motionless. "Strong men who looked on, men accustomed to manual labor, could not hold the same ax in that position for a moment," wrote [Francis Fisher Browne](#), a Union soldier who authored a biography called The Every-Day Life of Abraham Lincoln. The ax is now in the possession of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum. [Lincoln had the arms of a 7-foot tall man.](#)

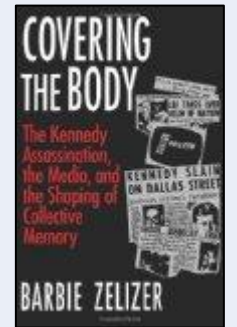
**Interesting Note:** The doctors who did Lincoln's autopsy were amazed at the condition of his body. [Dr. Edward Curtis](#) wrote, "I was simply astonished at the showing of the remains, where well-rounded muscles built upon strong bones told the powerful athlete. Now did I understand the deeds of prowess recorded of the President's early days."

Kennedy was over **6 feet tall** and a [notable athlete](#) in football and enjoyed impromptu sport with family members. During his school years, Kennedy played [baseball as a pitcher \(right-handed\) and third baseman](#). He also enjoyed [golf, sailing, swimming, and tennis](#). As a child Kennedy sustained "many injuries and bruises [while participating in sports](#) where his physique was inadequate." For example, when he had a bicycle collision with his brother Joe, Joe walked away unhurt, but [JFK needed 28 stitches](#).

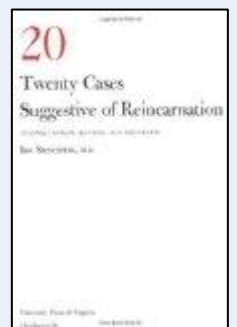
**Interesting Note:** John F. Kennedy smoked 4-5 cigars a day. His preference was for Upmanns or Monticellos.



[Revelations of Profound Love: New Insights into the Power of Love from Near-Death Experiences](#)  
by Ann Frances Ellis  
PhD



[Covering the Body: The Kennedy Assassination, the Media, and the Shaping of Collective Memory](#)  
by Barbie Zelizer



[Twenty Cases Suggestive of Reincarnation: Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged](#)  
by Ian Stevenson, MD

Lincoln **suffered from genetic diseases** such as **Marfanoid Habitus** which accounts for his height, long legs, long arms, long thin feet, long hands, a long thin face, a long thin neck, flat feet, and a "sunken breast". Lincoln also suffered from **depression** throughout his life.

**Interesting Note:** Lincoln's height and long arms helped him immensely when, in 1842, Lincoln was challenged to a duel after writing unflattering letters to the Springfield newspaper satirizing the state auditor, **James Shields**. As the challenge, Lincoln was to make the choice of weapons. He chose cow pies. Shields would not be deterred, however, and eventually Lincoln chose to duel with cavalry broadswords. When Lincoln and Shields met at the appointed place, Lincoln picked out a sword and, with his remarkable height and long arms, began slashing at tree branches the shorter Shields could not reach. After this, an accommodation was reached and the duel never took place. Although humorous in retrospect, the affair was deadly serious. Shields later became a Brigadier General and a U.S. Senator from Illinois, Missouri, and Minnesota.

**Interesting Note:** Another example of Lincoln's prowess was demonstrated when upon returning from New Orleans in 1828 by boat, Lincoln and a companion were **attacked in their sleep by seven men**, "with intent to kill and rob them." Lincoln seized a club, and with his long, powerful arms knocked three of the bandits into the river, then chased the others ashore.

Historical records suggest Lincoln having a type of cancer affecting his **adrenal glands**. Lincoln began losing weight in 1860 of which many people wrote concerning his declining appearance and increasing thinness. Casts of his face in 1860 and 1865 show a striking loss of soft tissue. Temporal wasting is present on the 1865 cast. In his last months, Lincoln exhibited symptoms compatible with a **genetic cancer syndrome** of the adrenal glands.



Lincoln's **unusual skin color** is has been described as "very dark", "shriveled", and "leathery" which caused his political opponents to call him a "black Republican" and a "mulatto". Friends commented how his facial skin was creased and **yellow** from a young age. The cause of this is unknown. Historians believe Lincoln may have been of **Melungeon** descent through his mother

Nancy Hanks and it was his **mixed-race origin** which may have been partly responsible for his dislike of slavery. This is supported by the fact that Lincoln was unusually reluctant to talk about his parentage. Lincoln's law partner and friend, William Herndon, wrote how Lincoln only spoke to him one time about his mother. Lincoln told him his mother, Nancy, was the product of an illegitimate relationship between Nancy's mother, Lucy Hanks, and a "well-bred" **Virginia farmer**. According to some historians, the identity of this Virginian is a man named **Abraham Enloe** who is reported to have privately confirmed it.

In July 1860, Lincoln contracted **Scarlet Fever** which lasted for a few days. Simultaneously, his son Willie was in bed with the same illness.

Kennedy **suffered from genetic diseases** such as **Addison disease**, which affects the body's ability to regulate blood sugar and sodium. For all his maladies, Kennedy took a deluge of drugs that often had side effects, including grogginess or even **depression**. To treat this Kennedy took more still anti-anxiety medications.

**Interesting Note:** In 1954, Kennedy received the **last rights of the Catholic Church** after an infection following spinal surgery.

Note: Knowledge of Kennedy's **severe health problems** were kept hidden from the public eye which would be impossible today given the competitive news atmosphere of today. But throughout Kennedy's presidency, reporters provided an unusual cloak of privacy around his unusual personal life.

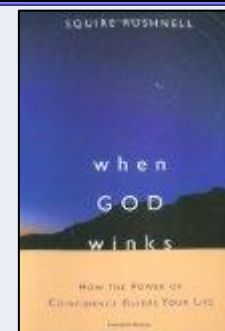
**Interesting Note:** Kennedy gained weight while president causing his mother to remark in her diary in 1960: "Jack looks unusually well. His cheeks have filled out amazingly since I saw him in June. He has lost that lean **Lincolnesque look** which I secretly like better."

Doctors who treated Kennedy's Addison disease concluded he had a form of the illness which caused a slow atrophy of of the **adrenal glands**. After his diagnosis in 1947, he was given less than a year to live. He was so ill during the sea voyage home from England he was given the **last rites of the Catholic Church**.



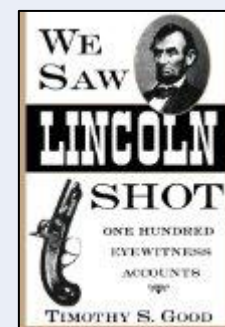
Kennedy's **unusual skin color** has been described as "bronzed" which caused some people to mistakenly believe he had a tan year-round. For most North Americans, having a year-round tan is unusual and this raises suspicion of disease. **Addison disease**, for example, causes bronzing of the skin which is often mistaken for a tan. An Addisonian tan suggests Kennedy's Addisonism was under-treated despite the use of steroids. Other observers found he had a surprisingly deep tan, or **yellowish** skin, or skin of a greenish tinge.

In February 1920, Kennedy contracted **Scarlet Fever** and almost died. He was almost three years old at the time.



When God Winks: How the Power of Coincidence Guides Your Life

by Squire Rushnell



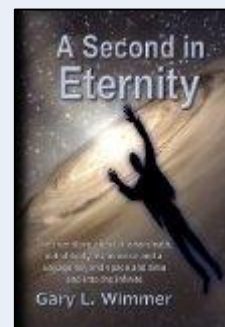
We Saw Lincoln Shot: One Hundred Eyewitness Accounts

by Timothy S. Good



Adventures in the Afterlife

by William Buhlman



A Second In Eternity: A Near-Death, Out Of

Because of a severe **health problem** (depression), Lincoln would conduct important **presidential affairs** from locations considered **very private** (his bed). On March 14, 1865, a sick President Lincoln conducted a **cabinet meeting from his bed**.

**Interesting Note:** Lincoln was called "Old Abe" as early as age 30.

At least four people close to Lincoln knew he had chronic **constipation** at the time. One of them, John Stuart, urged Lincoln to take **mercury-containing "blue mass" pills** which he did for several months, but stopped, saying they made him "cross."

Lincoln was famous for his **quick wit, eloquence** and for telling hilarious **stories and anecdotes**. Lincoln's memory was of sufficient strength that people claimed he **never forgot anyone**.



Lincoln had a favorite **rocking chair** which he sat in at the **White House**. He enjoyed the rocking chair so much that **he would have it taken to Ford's Theater** every time he went to attend a performance. He was sitting in this rocking chair **when he was assassinated**.

Lincoln loved to **read** great **literary** works and could recite **poetry** by heart. Lincoln's step-mother, Sarah Bush Lincoln, provided the young Lincoln for the first time with books of which **he could never get enough of**. He memorized a great deal of what he read. One book was the family Bible which he read at times. Other books were **The Pilgrim's Progress**, **Aesop's Fables**, **Robinson Crusoe**, and **Sinbad the Sailor**.

Lincoln liked to quote the **Bible** and **Shakespeare**. **Interesting Note:** Novelist **Leo Tolstoy** said: "Of all the great national heroes and statesmen of history Lincoln is the only real giant. Alexander, Frederick the Great, Caesar, Napoleon, Gladstone and even Washington stand in greatness of character, in depth of feeling and in a certain moral power far behind Lincoln."

Many of Lincoln's **literary works** are considered to be **classics**.

Lincoln was an engaging **public speaker** whose many speeches are ones with great **historical significance** such as Lincoln's **Gettysburg Address**.

Lincoln had an **unusual accent** and pronunciation peculiar to his native state of Kentucky. His voice has been described as thin, squeaky, high-pitched, falsetto, and piercing. When excited, the pitch went higher still, and sometimes became unrecognizable. However, his unusual voice said off politically.

Because of a severe **health problem** (back pain), Kennedy would conduct important **presidential affairs** from locations considered **very private** (bed and bathtub). According to Kennedy biographer **Richard Reeves**, Kennedy would **hold meetings from his bathtub**, giving the orders of the day to assistants sitting on toilets and leaning on sinks.

Kennedy had **digestive troubles** as early as 1934 (age 17). Years later, when he joined the Navy, these were described as "**severe spastic colitis**." It is believed the **steroid treatment** for Kennedy's colitis began in 1937 and ascribes several later medical problems to complications of steroids.

Kennedy was famous for his **quick wit, eloquence** and for telling hilarious **stories and anecdotes**. On school entrance exams in 1931, Kennedy scored 119 on an IQ test which is **above average intelligence**.



Kennedy had a special **rocking chair** for his ailing back which he sat in at the **White House**. Kennedy originally saw this rocking chair in 1955 at the office of **Dr. Janet Travell** who suggested he use it to alleviate his back pain. Kennedy enjoyed his rocking chair so much that **he would have it brought aboard Air**

**Force One** whenever he traveled around the U.S. or the world. Kennedy's back pain was so bad he often wore a back brace. He was wearing one **when he was assassinated**.

Kennedy loved to **read** great **literary** works and could recite poetry by heart such as the **third canto of Dante's Inferno**. One of Kennedy's favorite poems was "**I Have A Rendezvous With Death**," by **Alan Seeger**.

Kennedy liked to quote the **Bible** and **Shakespeare**. **Interesting Note:** At the last dinner of his life in Houston, Texas, Kennedy told a friend how a combination of **Bible passages** applied to him: "Your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions" and "Where there is no vision the people perish." **Interesting Note:** Kennedy specifically enjoyed the King's monologue from **act IV, scene 3 of Henry V**.

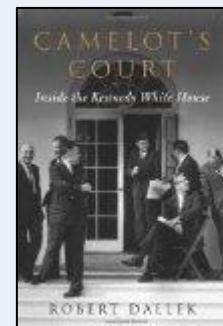
Many of Kennedy's **literary works** are considered to be **classics**.

Kennedy was an engaging **public speaker** whose many speeches are ones with great **historical significance** such as Kennedy's **Inaugural Address** where he said, "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country" speech.

Kennedy had an **unusual accent** and pronunciation peculiar to his native state of Massachusetts - particularly Boston. His voice has been described as the "Harvard accent" or the "Boston accent." However, Bostonians know this accent as the "Kennedy accent" as no one else has the Kennedy

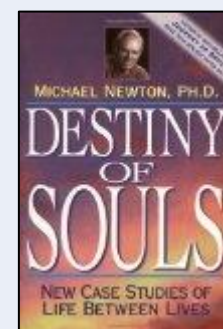
Body Experience and a Voyage Beyond Time and Space, Into the Infinite

by Gary L. Wimmer



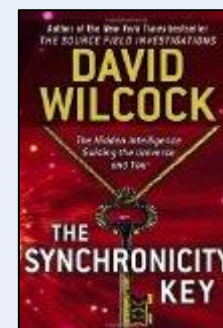
Camelot's Court: Inside the Kennedy White House

by Robert Dallek



Destiny of Souls: New Case Studies of Life Between Lives

by Michael Newton, MD



The Synchronicity Key: The Hidden Intelligence Guiding the Universe and You

by David Wilcock

because it would carry for hundreds of yards - a distinct advantage in open-air speeches and debates. (Microphones did not yet exist.) For example, [at least 15,000 people](#) heard him give the Gettysburg Address and "[acres of people](#)" heard his first inaugural address. According to Lincoln scholar [Gore Vidal](#), Lincoln as a legislator could often be heard loudly proclaiming, "Mister Chairman" pronouncing it as "Mister Cheer-men."

seem to have this particular accent. This accent is separate and distinct from the [Boston Brahmin accent](#) associated with the Boston Brahmin aristocracy.

Lincoln had a habit of **not carrying money** around with him and was known for [constantly borrowing](#) money from his friends.

Kennedy had a habit of not carrying money around with him and was known for **constantly borrowing** money from his friends.

Lincoln received many **threatening letters** against his life. In the year of his death, Lincoln received over 800 such letters.

Kennedy received many **threatening letters** against his life. In the year of his death, Kennedy received over 80 such letters.

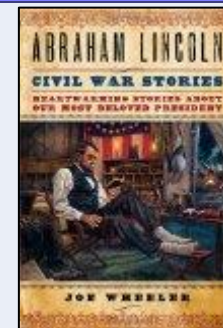
Lincoln appeared to have had [no fear](#) of his own **mortality**.

Kennedy appeared to have had [no fear](#) of his own **mortality**.

**After Lincoln's death**, his [sexual habits](#) came into **question**. According to his law partner and friend [William Herndon](#) Lincoln had frequented **prostitutes** in his young adulthood and had an [uncontrollable libido](#). Herndon went so far to say Lincoln "could **scarcely keep his hands off**" prostitutes, whom he treated differently than eligible women. At one time Lincoln patronized a **whorehouse** with some buddies during the Black Hawk War. Lincoln once confessed to Herndon he had been infected with [syphilis](#) in 1835 or 1836. Herndon, believing both Mary Todd and Abraham Lincoln had syphilis, suspected it in the premature death of 3 Lincoln children.

**After Kennedy's death**, his [sexual habits](#) came in to **question**. According to some sources, Kennedy had an [uncontrollable libido](#) and may have been a **sex addict**. His friends affectionately called him "[Mattress Jack](#)." Kennedy once confided to [Britain's Prime Minister](#) how he would get **headaches** if he went **too long without a woman**. Kennedy's close friend, Senator [George Smathers](#), once remarked, "He has the most active libido of any man I have ever known," and a fellow congressman observed how "traveling with him was like traveling with a bull." Kennedy was taking testosterone in 1963 for his endocrine problems and this could have had an enhancing effect on his libido. In 1940 Kennedy became [infested with an undisclosed STD](#).

**Interesting Note:** There have been recent claims about Lincoln causing some people to question his sexuality; specifically that [Lincoln was a homosexual](#). These claims are based on Lincoln having shared a bed with a total of eleven boys and men throughout his life. One of these men was Lincoln's best friend, [Joshua Speed](#), who shared a bed above Speed's store for four years. Lincoln often slept with other lawyers when he was traveling the circuit in Illinois. However, it is important to note there was no central heating in the 1800's and Illinois is extremely cold in the winter. It was not uncommon in those days for an entire family to share a single bed in order to keep warm. Also, beds were somewhat rare in the West at the time; and it was considered very special for a "hotel" on the circuit Lincoln travelled to have two beds. Lawyers would routinely share any available bed. It had nothing to do with sexual preference - just with comfort.



Abraham Lincoln Civil War Stories: Heartwarming Stories about Our Most Beloved President  
by Joe Wheeler



The Afterlife Revealed: What Happens After We Die  
by Michael Tymn



From Soul to Soulmate: Bridges from Near-Death Experience Wisdom  
by Jody Long

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## Abraham Lincoln

### THEIR FAMILIES

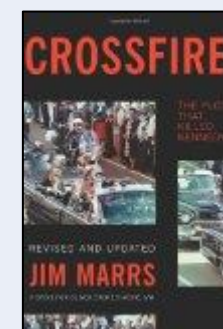
## John F. Kennedy



Abraham Lincoln was married while in his **thirties** (age of 33) to a dark-haired woman ([Mary Todd](#)) who was **within six weeks** of her **twenty-fourth birthday**; who had been previously **engaged** to someone else; was **well educated** and came from a socially [prominent family](#); had ancestors from **Ireland**; was fluent in



John Kennedy was married while in his **thirties** (age of 36) to a dark-haired woman ([Jacqueline Bouvier](#)) who was **within six weeks** of her **twenty-fourth birthday**; who had been previously **engaged** to someone else; was **well educated** and came from a socially [prominent family](#); had ancestors from





<p>the <b>French</b> language; was raised with <b>step-brothers</b> and <b>step-sisters</b> and a <b>step-parent</b>; lived in <b>Washington D.C.</b> before her husband's <b>presidential election</b>; was known for her exquisite taste and <b>fashion sense</b>; and was in the care of a <b>minor son</b> (<b>Tad Lincoln</b>) after the <b>assassination</b> of her husband.</p> <p><b>Interesting Note:</b> Lincoln's father married his first wife, <b>Nancy Hanks</b>, in <b>1806</b>. She died in October <b>1818</b>. Lincoln's stepmother, <b>Sarah Bush Johnston</b>, married her first husband in <b>1806</b>. Her husband died in October <b>1818</b>. Lincoln's wife, <b>Mary Todd</b>, was born in December <b>1818</b>.</p>	<p><b>Ireland</b>; was fluent in the <b>French</b> language; was raised with <b>step-brothers</b> and <b>step-sisters</b> and a <b>step-parent</b>; lived in <b>Washington D.C.</b> before her husband's <b>presidential election</b>; was known for her exquisite taste and <b>fashion sense</b>; and was in the care of a <b>minor son</b> (<b>John Kennedy Jr.</b>) after the <b>assassination</b> of her husband.</p>	<p>Crossfire: The Plot That Killed Kennedy by Jim Marrs</p>  <p>Reincarnation Beliefs of North American Indians: Soul Journey, Metamorphosis, and Near Death Experience by Warren Jefferson</p>  <p>What A Coincidence! The Wow! Factor In Synchronicity and What It Means In Everyday Life by Susan M. Watkins</p>  <p>The Truth in the Light: An Investigation of 300 Near-Death Experiences by Peter Fenwick, Ph.D. and Elizabeth Fenwick</p>
<p>Mary Lincoln was at least <b>nine years younger</b> than her husband and <b>survived</b> him by at least <b>seventeen years</b>. She died around the age of <b>sixty-four</b> - exactly 63 years and 215 days.</p>	<p>Jackie Kennedy was at least <b>nine years younger</b> than her husband and <b>survived</b> him by at least <b>seventeen years</b>. She died around the age of <b>sixty-four</b> - exactly 64 years 295 days.</p>	
<p>Lincoln's wife was known mostly by her <b>three names</b>: Mary Todd Lincoln.</p>	<p>Kennedy's wife was known mostly by her <b>three names</b>: Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy (later Jackie Kennedy Onassis).</p>	
<p>Lincoln had a <b>relative</b> (a cousin named <b>Fredrick W. Lincoln</b>) who became <b>Mayor of Boston</b> for an <b>extraordinary number of terms</b> (seven).</p>	<p>Kennedy had a <b>relative</b> (a grandfather named <b>John F. Fitzgerald</b>) who became <b>Mayor of Boston</b> for an <b>extraordinary number of terms</b> (five).</p>	
<p>Lincoln could trace his <b>ancestors</b> to a <b>suburb of Boston</b> - Hingham - and then to Great Britain.</p>	<p>Kennedy could trace his <b>ancestors</b> to a <b>suburb of Boston</b> - Winthrop - and then to Great Britain.</p>	
<p>Lincoln was <b>related</b> (a cousin) to a <b>U.S. Senator</b> from Pennsylvania <b>Isaac Barnard</b> (1791-1834).</p>	<p>Kennedy was <b>related</b> (brothers) to a <b>U.S. Senator</b> from New York (<b>Robert Kennedy</b>) and a <b>U.S. Senator</b> from Massachusetts (<b>Edward Kennedy</b>).</p>	
<p>Lincoln had a <b>relative</b> (Lincoln's son <b>Robert</b>) who became <b>Ambassador to the Court of St. James</b> (Britain) and a <b>relative</b> who was <b>Attorney General</b> (<b>Levi Lincoln, Sr.</b> in Thomas Jefferson's cabinet) who graduated from <b>Harvard University</b>.</p>	<p>Kennedy had a <b>relative</b> (Kennedy's father <b>Joseph</b>) who became <b>Ambassador to the Court of St. James</b> (Britain) and a <b>relative</b> who became <b>Attorney General</b> (brother <b>Robert Kennedy</b>) who graduated from <b>Harvard University</b>.</p>	
<p>The <b>only child</b> of the president to have <b>children</b> (<b>Robert Lincoln</b>) had exactly <b>two girls</b> and <b>one boy</b>. The boy (<b>Abraham Lincoln II</b>) was <b>named after</b> his president <b>grandfather</b> who was known as "<b>Jack</b>". It was claimed Jack was much like President Lincoln. John Kennedy was also known as "Jack".</p> <p><b>Interesting Note:</b> "Jack" has traditionally been a nickname for "John". "Black Jack" was the <b>nickname of Jacqueline Kennedy's father</b>. "Black Jack" was also the name of the <b>riderless horse serving at the head of Kennedy's funeral</b>.</p>	<p>The <b>only child</b> of the president to have <b>children</b> (<b>Caroline Kennedy</b>) had exactly <b>two girls</b> and <b>one boy</b>. The boy (<b>John Schlossberg</b>) was <b>named after</b> his president <b>grandfather</b> who was known as "<b>Jack</b>".</p> <p><b>Interesting Note:</b> In 1975, Caroline was visiting London to complete an art course at Sotheby's when a bomb, placed by the IRA under the car of her host Hugh Fraser, exploded shortly before they were due to drive to Sotheby's. Caroline was running late and had not yet left the house. A passerby, however, was killed.</p>	
<p>Lincoln had a <b>brother</b> (Thomas Lincoln Jr. who <b>died</b> before the <b>presidential election</b>, who had been <b>named after his father</b>, and is buried in an <b>unmarked grave</b>. Thomas Lincoln Jr.'s grave site is unknown except as to general location.</p>	<p>Kennedy had a <b>brother</b> (<b>Joe Kennedy Jr.</b>) who <b>died</b> before the <b>presidential election</b>, who had been <b>named after his father</b>, and is buried in an <b>unmarked grave</b>. Joe Kennedy Jr. was blown up in a plane and his body was never recovered.</p>	
<p>Lincoln <b>lost</b> a very-close <b>sister</b> (<b>Sarah Lincoln</b>) before their <b>election to Congress</b>. Sarah died in 1828 while giving birth to a boy who also died the same day.</p>	<p>Kennedy <b>lost</b> a very-close <b>sister</b> (<b>Kathleen Kennedy</b>) before their <b>election to Congress</b>. Kathleen was killed in an airplane crash in France in 1948.</p>	

the [White House](#) after many years of neglect. She was **criticized** by her husband for her [money-spending habits](#).

**Interesting Note:** Mary Todd had a history of public outbursts throughout Lincoln's presidency, as well as excessive spending which has led some historians and psychologists to speculate Mary suffered from [bipolar disorder](#).

**Interesting Note:** There are [130 known photographs of Abraham Lincoln](#); but never once was Lincoln photographed with his wife Mary.

decorated the [White House](#) after many years of neglect. She was **criticized** by her husband for her [money-spending habits](#).

**Interesting Note:** The Kennedy re-decoration included a decoration of the [Treaty Room](#) with printed borders reproducing the wallpaper in the [Peterson House](#) where Lincoln died.

**Interesting Note:** During [Jackie Kennedy's televised 1962 White House tour](#) she referenced Lincoln seven times. This is not surprising because Lincoln was a hero of hers. President Kennedy had inspired in her an interest in American history, one of his favorite subjects, and she had done much reading on Lincoln and the Civil War. That is certainly how she became inspired by Lincoln's funeral to model her own husband's funeral.

Mary Todd had [four children, two of whom died](#) before **becoming a teen**; had **three children** living in the White House; **lost a son** ([Willie Lincoln](#)) in '62 while her **husband** was **President**, and **lost one child** ([Edward Lincoln](#), consumption) before the **presidential election**.

**Interesting Note:** Willie was the first child to die in the White House.

Jackie Kennedy had [four children, two of whom died](#) before **becoming a teen**; had **three children** living in the White House; **lost a son** ([Patrick Kennedy](#)) in '63 while her **husband** was **President**, and **lost one child** ([Arabella Kennedy](#), stillborn) before the **presidential election**.

Lincoln had **two** sons named [Edward](#) and [Robert](#). [Edward died](#) and [Robert lived](#) on. [Robert Lincoln](#) married [Mary Eunice Harlan](#).

Kennedy had **two** brothers named [Edward](#) and [Robert](#). [Robert died](#) and [Edward lived](#) on. Kennedy had a sister named [Eunice Mary Kennedy](#).

Lincoln had a [child](#) who would ride a [pony](#) on the [White House grounds](#) and who was allowed to run and play in the [Oval Office](#).

**Interesting Note:** Throughout his life, Lincoln had several dogs including a dog in the White House named [Fido](#). He also loved kittens and cats. An example of Lincoln's tender nature was demonstrated when Lincoln once found three stray kittens and gave them to a Colonel and made him promise he would take good care of them. Read the full story of [Lincoln and the three kittens](#).

Kennedy had a [child](#) who would ride a [pony](#) on the [White House grounds](#) and who was allowed to run and play in the [Oval Office](#).

**Interesting Note:** The Kennedy White House had many pets around including a dog named [Pushinka](#), a gift from Soviet leader [Nikita Khrushchev](#). The dog's mother was one of the [first dogs in space](#) and. Kennedy referred to its pups as "Pupniks."



Lincoln's son [Robert](#) graduated from [Harvard](#), later became a **lawyer**, pursued a **non-legal career**, served in the [Civil War](#) and on the **cabinets** of **two presidents** ([James Garfield](#) and [Chester Arthur](#), [Secretary of War](#)), and was supported to [run for president](#).

**Interesting Note:** Shortly before Lincoln's assassination, the brother of [John Wilkes Booth](#) ([Edwin Booth](#)) saved the life of [Robert Lincoln](#) when he almost fell off a train platform. See the [highly unusual lives](#) of Lincoln and Kennedy for more details.

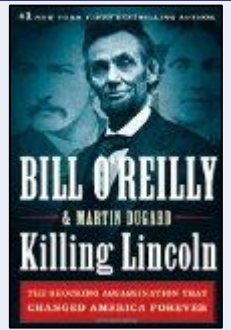


Kennedy's brother [Robert](#) graduated from [Harvard](#), later became a **lawyer**, pursued a **non-legal career**, served in [World WAR II](#) and on the **cabinets** of **two presidents** ([John Kennedy](#) and [Lyndon Johnson](#), [Attorney General](#)), and was supported to [run for president](#).

[Robert Lincoln](#) was present at the [assassinations of three presidents](#) moments after each occurrence: Presidents [Lincoln](#), [Garfield](#) and [McKinley](#). See the [highly unusual section](#) of this article for more information. [Robert Lincoln](#) was buried in [Arlington Cemetery](#).

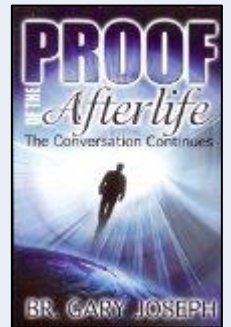
**Interesting Note:** The last person known to be of direct Lincoln lineage was Robert's grandson [Robert "Bud" Beckwith](#) who died in 1985.

[Robert Kennedy](#) was buried near the [grave of President Kennedy](#) in [Arlington Cemetery](#).



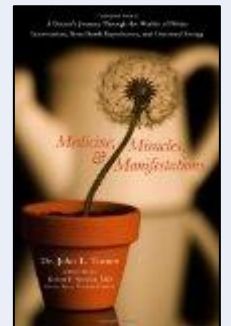
[Killing Lincoln: The Shocking Assassination that Changed America Forever](#)

by [Bill O'Reilly](#) and [Martin Dugard](#)



[Proof of the Afterlife: The Conversation Continues](#)

by [Br. Gary Joseph](#)



[Medicine, Miracles, and Manifestations: A Doctor's Journey Through the Worlds of Divine Intervention, Near-Death Experiences, and Universal Energy](#)

by [John L. Turner](#) and [Robert F. Spetzler](#)

Lincoln's **youngest surviving son (Tad)** died on **JULY 16, 1871** after dying from a lung disease. Exactly 10 years before Tad's burial, on **JULY 16, 1861**, President Lincoln ordered the **first men to the first** major battle of the **Civil War**. **Mary Todd Lincoln** died on **JULY 16, 1882**.

Kennedy's **youngest surviving son (John Jr.)** died on **JULY 16, 1999** when his plane crashed into the Atlantic Ocean. Exactly 30 years before John Jr.'s death, President Kennedy's **1961** order to send the **first men to the moon** was fulfilled on **JULY 16, 1969**. On **July 16, 1963**, President Kennedy nominated **Abraham Lincoln Marovitz** to a seat on the U.S. District Court in Illinois.

**Tad Lincoln** had a **birthday** near the time of their **father's assassination**. Tad turned 12 just 10 **days** before his father was shot.

**John F. Kennedy, Jr.**, had a **birthday** near the time of their **father's assassination**. John Jr. turned 3 on the **very day** of his father's funeral.

Of all the Lincoln **children**, only **one survived** past the **age of 40** - **Robert Todd Lincoln**.

Of all the Kennedy **children**, only **one survived** past the **age of 40** - **Caroline Bouvier-Kennedy**.

Lincoln was **survived** by his **stepmother, Sarah Bush Lincoln**, who had raised him from the age of nine.

Kennedy was **survived** by his **mother, Rose Fitzgerald**. Rose outlived four of her nine children, dying at the age of 104 in 1995.

After her **husband's assassination**, Mary Todd lived in **Europe** and in a major **U.S. city** (Chicago) where she had **not lived before** during her **marriage** to the President.

After her **husband's assassination**, Jackie Kennedy lived in **Europe** (Paris) and in a major **U.S. city** (New York) where she had **not lived before** during her **marriage** to the President.

A member of **Lincoln's family (Mary Todd)** was held to be **mentally incompetent** and confined to an **institution for the insane**. After **Lincoln's assassination**, Robert Lincoln became alarmed at his mother's increasing **psychological instability**. She roamed the streets with cash pinned to her undergarments and went on elaborate shopping sprees, buying truckloads of drapes when she had no home to furnish. At one point she bought 84 pairs of kid gloves in less than a month. In 1875, while staying at a hotel with her son, Robert, she wandered half-dressed into the elevator, mistaking it for the bathroom. When Robert tried to help her return to her room, she screamed her son was trying to murder her. Eventually, a despairing Robert committed her to a **psychiatric hospital**. She was unable to walk safely without assistance, and eventually paralysis of the legs ensued. A report in 1999 which reviewed the work of her four physicians concluded that hers was a clear case of an **untreated Syphilis infection**.

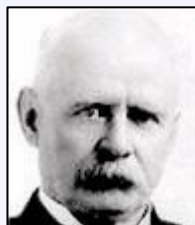
A member of **Kennedy's family (Kennedy's sister Rosemary)** was held to be **mentally incompetent**, and confined to an **institution for the insane**. Considered as either retarded or **psychological instability**, doctors told her father about a new neurosurgical procedure, **lobotomy**, which would help calm her mood swings and sometimes-violent outbursts. At the time, relatively few lobotomies had been performed. In 1941 at age 23, she underwent a prefrontal lobotomy which left her permanently incapacitated. Afterwards, she lived at a private **psychiatric hospital** and was visited regularly by her mother and by her sister **Eunice Kennedy Shriver**.  
**Interesting Note:** Publicly, Rosemary was declared to be **mentally handicapped**. Perhaps because of the episode, Eunice Shriver later founded the **Special Olympics**.

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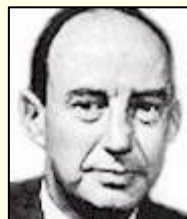
Abraham Lincoln

THEIR  
RELATIONSHIPS

John F. Kennedy



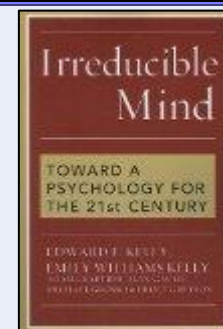
Lincoln was the **friend** of a **prominent Illinois Democrat** named **Adlai E. Stevenson** who became the Vice-President under Grover Cleveland.



Kennedy was the **friend** of a **prominent Illinois Democrat** named **Adlai E. Stevenson** who was the grandson of Lincoln's **Adlai Stevenson** and who would twice run for the U.S. presidency in 1952 and 1956.

**Interesting Note:** Stevenson's maternal great grandfather, **Jesse Fell**, served as Abraham Lincoln's campaign manager in his 1858 race for the U.S. Senate.

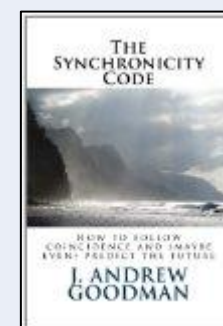
**Interesting Note:** On October 22, 1963, one month before the Kennedy assassination, Adlai Stevenson went to Dallas and was met and spat on by angry right-wing demonstrators,



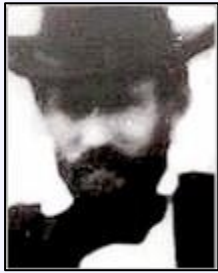
**Irreducible Mind: Toward a Psychology for the 21st Century**  
by Edward Kelly, Ph.D.,  
Emily Kelly, Ph.D. et al



**Children's Past Lives: How Past Life Memories Affect Your Child**  
by Carol Bowman

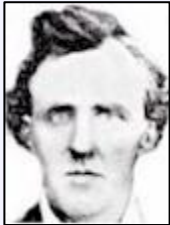


**The Synchronicity Code: How to Follow Coincidence and (Sometimes Even) Predict the Future**  
by Mr. J. Andrew Goodman



One of Lincoln's attending physicians on the night of the assassination was **Charles S. Taft**. His younger siblings (**Horatio, Halsey, and Julia**) were constant playmates with Lincoln's children and frequent White House guests. Dr. Taft removed a lock of **Lincoln's hair and placed it in a ring** which eventually came into the possession of **President Theodore**

**Roosevelt**. He wore the ring in 1905 when he was sworn in as President.

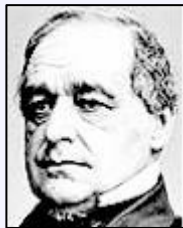


Lincoln had a **friend and advisor** named **William Graham**, an Illinois schoolteacher and **Baptist**, who helped Lincoln learn the complex language of trigonometry and logarithms.



Lincoln's **favorite poet** was **Robert Burns** who was widely regarded as the **national poet** of Scotland, and is celebrated **worldwide**. He is best known for the poem and song "**Auld Lang Syne**" which is often sung on the last day of the year. **Lincoln's love of Robert Burns' poetry** was so widely known during his presidency he received many invitations to annual celebrations of the Scotsman's birthday.

**Interesting Note:** Lincoln's favorite poet Robert Burns' last name (BURNS) corresponds with Kennedy's favorite poet Robert Frost's last name (FROST) and with one of Robert Frost's famous poems entitled "**FIRE and ICE**" where he ponders the world's end by "**FIRE**" (desire) and by "**ICE**" (hate) and concludes either one would suffice. Note the metaphors BURNS-FIRE and FROST-ICE and the possible reference to reincarnation.



In '61, Lincoln's **Vice President** was **Hannibal Hamlin** (whose **monogram** was "**H. H.**") followed by **Andrew Johnson**. Hannibal Hamlin returned to serve in the **U.S. Senate** after leaving the **Vice Presidency**.



Lincoln's **Secretary of State**, **William H. Seward**, served the Lincoln-Johnson Administration from '61 through '69.

one of whom hit him on the head with a placard denouncing the United Nations. Stevenson warned Kennedy to stay away from Dallas because of the ugliness he found there but his advice was not heeded.



One of Kennedy's business relationships was with **Charles P. Taft II** who was the president of the **Committee for a National Trade Policy** and the son of **President William Taft**.

**Interesting Note:** In 1957, a Senate committee chaired by John Kennedy named **Charles P. Taft II's brother, Robert Taft**, as one of the five greatest senators in American history.



Kennedy had a **friend and spiritual advisor** named **William "Billy" Graham**, the **Baptist** evangelist.

**Interesting Note:** Billy Graham told newsmen he had a **strong premonition** in a dream for Kennedy not to go to Dallas. Graham attempted to contact Kennedy by phone before he left for Dallas but couldn't reach him.



Kennedy's **favorite poet** was **Robert Frost** who was the **national poet laureate** of America, and is celebrated **worldwide**. Frost wrote a new poem entitled "**Dedication**" for special delivery at the inauguration of John F. Kennedy in 1961. However, he never read it because the sun's glare upon the snow blinded Frost from seeing the text. Instead, he recited "**The Gift Outright**" from

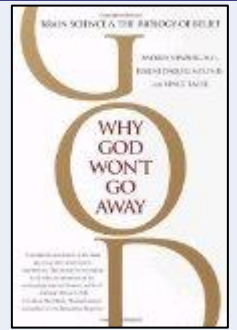
memory.



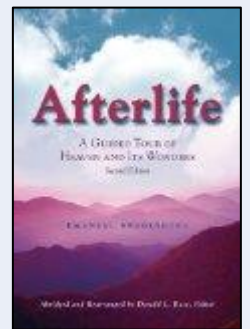
In '61, Kennedy's **Vice President** was **Lyndon Johnson** who chose **Hubert Humphrey** (whose **monogram** was "**H. H.**") for his Vice President. Hubert Humphrey returned to serve in the **U.S. Senate** after leaving the **Vice Presidency**.



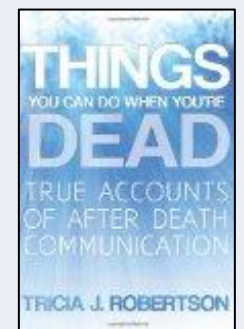
Kennedy's **Secretary of State**, **Dean Rusk**, served the Kennedy-Johnson Administration from '61 through '69.



**Why God Won't Go Away: Brain Science and the Biology of Belief** by Andrew Newberg, Ph.D., Eugene D'Aquili, Vince Rause



**Afterlife: A Guided Tour of Heaven and Its Wonders** by Emanuel Swedenborg and Donald Rose



**Things You Can Do When You're Dead: True Accounts of After Death Communication** by Tricia J. Robertson



New York Police Superintendent, [John A. Kennedy](#), played a role in Lincoln's protection during his [1861 inaugural train trip](#) and also in the investigation immediately following Lincoln's assassination.

**Interesting Note:** Lincoln's Secretary of State telegraphed John A. Kennedy roughly three hours after Lincoln was

shot.

**Interesting Note:** Lincoln never had a secretary named "Lincoln" contrary to urban legend. However, the **first name** of Lincoln's private **secretary** was named **John (John Hay)** - the same as President [John Kennedy](#).



Lincoln's **personal valet** was a **black man** named William H. Johnson who was **born in 1835**. He first met Lincoln in **Illinois** in **early 1860**. On **November 18, 1863**, Johnson traveled by train with Lincoln to Gettysburg where Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address. On the return trip, Lincoln became ill with what turned out to be smallpox. Johnson tended to him, and by January 12, 1864 was himself sick with the disease. By the January 28, he was dead.

the disease. By the January 28, he was dead.



In July 1864, President Lincoln visited [Fort Stevens](#) and was shown around by the general's aide, [Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.](#) (1841-1935). As Holmes pointed out the enemy lines in the distance, Lincoln, wearing his customary stovepipe hat, stood up for a better view - prompting a salvo of musket fire from the enemy trenches. "Get down, you fool!" Holmes shouted, hauling the president

under cover. A moment later, having come to his senses, he began to worry that disciplinary action would be taken against him. Lincoln said nothing, however, until he was preparing to leave the fort. "Goodbye, Captain Holmes," he then declared. "I'm glad to see you know how to talk to a civilian." Holmes later became a Supreme Court Justice.

**Interesting Note:** One of the Confederate commanders at Fort Stevens was Maj. Gen. [John C. Breckinridge](#) who was a former U.S. vice president and one of Lincoln's opponents in the presidential election of 1860. This battle at Fort Stevens marks the only occasion in American history when two former opponents in a presidential election faced one another across battle lines and the only time in American history a sitting president was under fire in combat. Maj. Gen. Breckinridge was also a cousin of [Mary Todd Lincoln](#).



Kennedy had a secretary was named [Evelyn Lincoln](#) whose husband was Harold "**Abe**" **Lincoln**. Mrs. Lincoln was in the motorcade when Kennedy was assassinated.

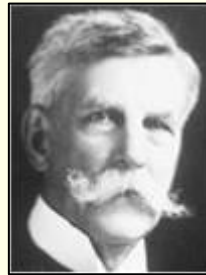
**Interesting Note:** Abraham Lincoln hated being called "Abe" - his friends called him "Lincoln."

**Interesting Note:** Evelyn Lincoln believed Lyndon Johnson was behind the assassination. She claimed rumors concerning Kennedy's womanizing were being fed to Johnson from J. Edgar Hoover who was blackmailing Kennedy.



Kennedy appointed the first **black** Secret Service agent, who was named **Abraham Bolden**, and assigned him to **Kennedy's own Protective Division**. Bolden was **born in 1935** and earned a degree from **Lincoln University of Missouri**. He first met Kennedy in **Illinois** in **early 1961**. Following the assassination of Kennedy on **November 22, 1963**, Bolden sought to

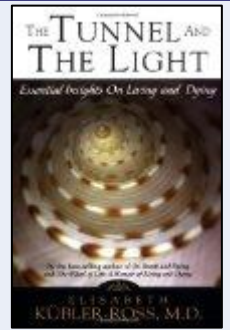
inform the Warren Commission investigating the assassination about two events: the attempted assassination of Kennedy in Chicago on November 2, 1963, and drunken sex-parties by Secret Service agents. Bolden revealed that details of the Chicago plot, which had led to Kennedy's trip being cancelled in Chicago, were not passed to Kennedy's Dallas protective detail. Kennedy angered many Southerners concerning his Civil Rights policy and many such people were in the Secret Service. Bolden noted that some agents were furious over Bolden's presence and frequently denigrated Kennedy as a "n\*\*\*\*\* lover." Bolden overheard some agents say that if shots were fired at the president, they'd take no action to protect him.



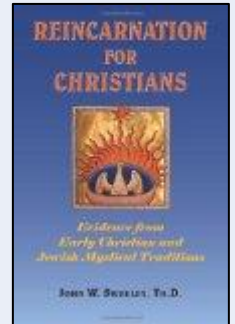
At President Kennedy's [1961 Inaugural address](#), Kennedy spoke these famous words: "And so my fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you - ask what you can do for your country." Many people would be surprised to learn this phrase did not originate with Kennedy. The phrase originated with [Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.](#) in a Memorial Day address to the Grand Army of the Republic on May

30, 1884: "It is now the moment when by common consent we pause to become conscious of our national life and to rejoice in it, to recall what our country has done for each of us, and to ask ourselves what we can do for our country in return."

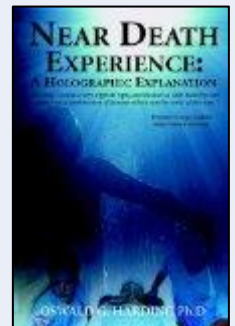
**Interesting Note:** Both [Holmes](#) and [Kennedy](#) were former residents of [Beacon Hill, Boston, Massachusetts](#) - a neighborhood covering approximately one square mile. [Edwin Booth](#), [John Wilkes Booth's](#) brother, is also a former resident.



[Tunnel and the Light: Essential Insights on Living and Dying](#)  
by Elisabeth Kubler-Ross, Ph.D.



[Reincarnation for Christians: Evidence from Early Christian and Jewish Mystical Traditions](#)  
by John W. Sweeley Th.D.



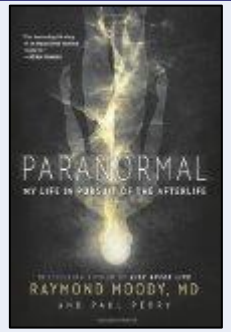
[Near Death Experience: A Holographic Explanation](#)  
by Oswald G. Harding, Ph.D.

and a beau in her youth. During the Battle of Atlanta, Union officer [W.C.P. Breckinridge](#) captured Major Gen. [John C. Breckinridge](#), his own brother.

**Months before his death** Lincoln visited [Maryland](#) to Fort [Monroe](#) to discuss the possibility of peace with Confederate representatives.



**Months before his death** Kennedy had a less-than-private affair with [Marilyn Monroe](#). Her song sung to Kennedy, "Happy Birthday, Mister President" only increased public speculation.



[Paranormal: My Life in Pursuit of the Afterlife](#)  
by Raymond Moody and Paul Perry

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## Frederick Douglass

### THEIR ACTIVISTS

## Martin Luther King Jr.



Lincoln was [close](#) to one of the most **important civil rights figures** in U.S. history - [Frederick Douglass](#). In '63, Douglass conferred with [President Lincoln](#) on the treatment of black soldiers, and with [President Andrew Johnson](#) on the subject of **black suffrage**.

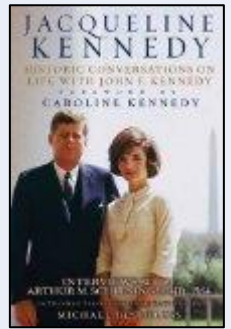
**Interesting Note:** Concerning Lincoln, Douglass said of him, "In all my interviews

.... I was impressed by his entire freedom from popular prejudice against the colored race." In 1872, Douglass became the [first African-American nominated as a Vice Presidential candidate](#). Douglass ran on the [Equal Rights Party](#) ticket with [Victoria Woodhull](#), the first woman to run for U.S. President.



Kennedy was [close](#) to one of the most **important civil rights figures** in U.S. history - [Martin Luther King, Jr.](#) In '63, King met with [President Kennedy](#) at the White House to discuss **black civil rights** legislation. In '64, King attended the White House ceremony of the signing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by [President Lyndon](#)

[Johnson](#).



[Jacqueline Kennedy: Historic Conversations on Life with John F. Kennedy](#)  
by Caroline Kennedy and Michael Beschloss

Frederick Douglass was one of the two most **prominent black leaders** in American history. Douglass had an impact on some very important people such as [President Lincoln](#). In his day, Douglass led the fight for **black rights**. The civil rights issue of the Douglass era was the [abolition of slavery](#).

Martin Luther King, Jr. was one of the two most **prominent black leaders** in American history. King had an impact on some very important people such as [President Kennedy](#). In his day, King led the fight for **black rights**. The civil rights issues of the King era was the **abolition** of [segregation](#) and [discrimination](#).

Frederick Douglass warned how racial problems would plague America "until the American people shall make [character and not color](#), the criterion of respectability." Douglass was a strong advocate of "[All men were created equal](#)." Douglass' [abolitionist movement](#) led to many conflicts - eventually to Civil War. Douglass was [not afraid](#) of being lynched, [punished](#) by jail, or [even death](#).

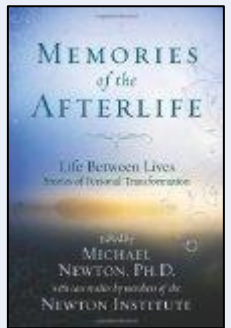
Martin Luther King Jr. stressed the importance of judging people **not by the color** of their skin, but by the "[content of their character](#)." King was a strong advocate of "[All men were created equal](#)." King's [civil rights movement](#) led to widespread demonstrations, riots, and violence. King was [not afraid](#) to be punished by jail, [persecution](#), or [even death](#).

During the **Douglass era**, slaves in the South were not permitted to have an [education](#). From youth, Douglass yearned for knowledge and knew education was the [key to freedom](#). Douglass was fortunate enough to [receive an education](#) even though he was a slave in the South.

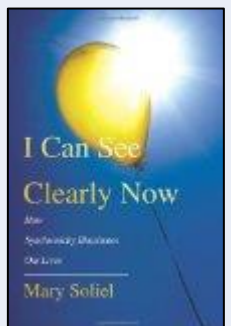
During the **King era**, blacks in the South were not permitted to have an [integrated education](#). From youth, King yearned for knowledge and knew education was the [key to freedom](#). King was fortunate enough [to attend a college](#) in the North. It was the first time he ever attended an integrated school.

Douglass was known for his great [oration skills](#) and [famous speeches](#) like his "[What to the Slave is your Fourth of July?](#)" speech. Douglass used [metaphors](#) such as "the **Promised Land**" and "**Eden**". For example, Douglass wrote how slaves were literally shut out of the master's garden, a metaphoric "Eden," by a perverse chief gardener. Douglass [criticized the Christianity](#) of southern Christians who endorsed slavery and

King was known for his great [oration skills](#) and [famous speeches](#) like his "[I have a Dream](#)" speech. King used [metaphors](#) such as "the **Promised Land**" and "**Eden**". For example, King proclaimed, "I've been to the mountaintop and I've seen the promised land." King [criticized the Christianity](#) of churches which endorsed racism. King asked, "What kind of people worship in these churches?"



[Memories of the Afterlife: Life Between Lives Stories of Personal Transformation](#)  
by Michael Newton, MD



[I Can See Clearly Now](#)  
by Mary Soliel

all its attendant violence and injustice.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was founded on the 100th anniversary of the birth of President Lincoln who emancipated enslaved African Americans.

In 1963, the NAACP organized a March on Washington where Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his historic speech in front of the Lincoln Memorial. This event was widely credited for encouraging President Kennedy to initiate the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

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## Abraham Lincoln

### THEIR ASSASSINATIONS

## John F. Kennedy



President Lincoln was assassinated at Ford's Theater which is now a museum because of the assassination and has been restored to look like the site at the time. Read about Lincoln's last day alive.

**Interesting Note:** President Lincoln was shot at twice before John Wilkes Booth killed him. Both times were while he was on his way to the Soldier's

Home and Lincoln joked about them and ordered that they not be publicized.

Ford's Theatre is located at 511 10th Street, NW Washington, DC.

Before assassinating the President, Booth attempted to commit a violent political crime but failed. He tried first to kidnap Lincoln on March 17, 1864 when he learned Lincoln would be attending a play near the Old Soldier's Home. Booth assembled his team near the area in an attempt to kidnap Lincoln but the President did not appear. Booth later learned Lincoln had changed his plans at the last moment to attend a reception at the National Hotel where, coincidentally, Booth was then living.

General Ulysses S Grant was spared an assassination attempt by Booth when Grant declined at the last minute Lincoln's invitation to join him at Ford's theater. **Interesting Note:** General Grant and his wife declined the invitation to see the play with the Lincolns because Mrs. Grant did not like Mrs. Lincoln. On several occasions Mrs. Lincoln would rudely complain to Mrs. Grant when she failed to observe proper protocol to her as First Lady. This led Mrs. Grant to never want to be in her company again. Ironically, had the Grants attended the play with the Lincolns, there likely would have been more security and the assassination might not have ever happened.

November 19, 1863 is a date made famous when Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address.

A major reason for Lincoln going to Ford's Theater was to be seen by the public.



President Kennedy was assassinated near the Texas Schoolbook Depository which is now a museum because of the assassination and has been restored to look like the site at the time. Read about Kennedy's last day alive.

**Interesting Note:** Kennedy's grandmother was living in Boston

when he was assassinated. She was also alive the year that President Lincoln was assassinated.

The Texas School Book Depository is located at 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. Ford's Theatre and the Texas School Book Depository have addresses with the number 11 in them - an important number in numerology.

Before assassinating the President, Oswald attempted to commit a violent political crime but failed. He attempted to assassinate General Edwin Walker on April 10, 1963 but missed.

**Interesting Note:** Oswald's failed attempt to assassinate General Walker occurred almost exactly 99 years after Booth's attempt to kidnap Lincoln.

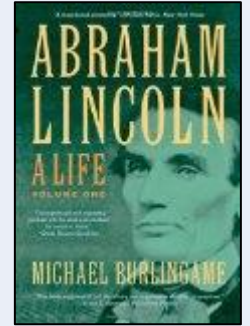


General Edwin Walker was spared an assassination attempt by Oswald when the bullet fired by Oswald missed its target and struck the window pane of General Walker's house. After Oswald killed both President Kennedy and Dallas police officer Tippit, it is believed Oswald was preparing to assassinate General Walker but was caught before attempting to do so.

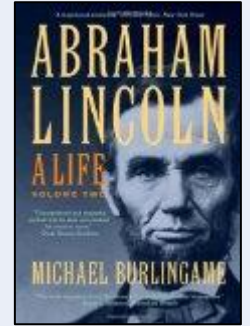
November 22, 1963 is a date made famous when Kennedy was assassinated - almost exactly 100 years apart (98.5 years) from Lincoln's assassination.

A major reason for Kennedy going to Dallas was to be seen by the public with Lyndon Johnson to show up southern

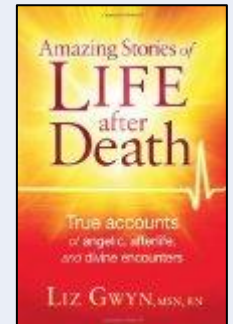
I Can See Clearly Now:  
How Synchronicity  
Illuminates Our Lives  
by Mary Soliel



Abraham Lincoln: A Life  
(Volume 1)  
by Michael Burlingame

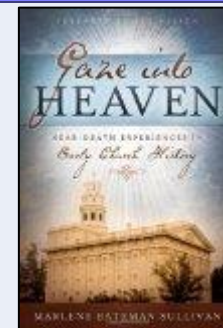


Abraham Lincoln: A Life  
(Volume 2)  
by Michael Burlingame

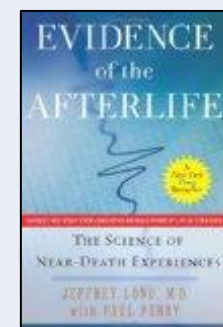


Amazing Stories of Life  
After Death: True  
Accounts of Angelic,  
Afterlife, and Divine  
Encounters  
by Liz Gwyn

	<p><b>political support for his reelection.</b></p>
<p>Lincoln's <b>last words</b> seconds before he was <b>shot</b> were uttered <b>in response</b> to a comment by <b>one of the women</b> in the group. <b>Mary Todd asked Lincoln</b> what the Rathbone's would think of them holding hands. Lincoln's answer was, "They won't think anything about it." Notice that Lincoln's final words were in the <b>negative sense</b>.</p>	<p>Kennedy's <b>last words</b> seconds before he was <b>shot</b> were uttered <b>in response</b> to a comment by <b>one of the women</b> in the group. <b>Mrs. Connally asked</b>, "You can't say that Dallas doesn't love you," to which Kennedy replied, "<b>No, you certainly can't.</b>" Notice how Kennedy's final words were in the <b>negative sense</b>.</p>
<p>Lincoln would <b>travel openly</b> around the country by horse or carriage <b>without guards</b> being present.  <b>Interesting Note:</b> Lincoln would travel by carriage with his wife, Mary, without guards because they could not hear each other talk for the "jingling of spurs and the jangling of sabers." Lincoln often traveled alone at night without guards until a would-be assassin shot off his stovepipe hat in August 1864 and sent him galloping for safety.</p>	<p>Kennedy would travel openly around the country by convertible with the <b>bubble top</b> down without guards immediately present. Kennedy's orders were to always remove the bubble top of his <b>1961 Lincoln Continental</b> on clear days. The bubble top was also removed in order to prevent excessive heat and discomfort to the passengers as was the case in Dallas on November 22, 1963. On that day, Kennedy ordered <b>no Secret Service agents</b> were to ride on the running boards at the rear of the car.</p>
<p>Lincoln <b>exposed himself</b> to danger many times to <b>please crowds</b> and had been <b>shot at before</b>. In August 1864, Lincoln's <b>hat was shot off his head</b> on one occasion by an unknown assailant.</p>	<p>Kennedy <b>exposed himself</b> to danger many times to <b>please crowds</b> and had been <b>shot at before</b> during World War II.</p>
<p>Lincoln's <b>security</b> at Ford's Theater was <b>uncharacteristically weak</b>. Lincoln's <b>bodyguard</b> was <b>away from his post</b> at the door of the President's box at <b>Ford's Theater</b> leaving Lincoln <b>unprotected</b> from his assassin. He left at intermission to go to a saloon giving Booth unobstructed access to the box.  <b>Interesting Note:</b> Hours before Lincoln's assassination, he signed the order authorizing <b>the creation of the Secret Service</b>.  <b>Interesting Note:</b> Despite his poor character and reasons not clear, on April 3, 1865 <b>John F. Parker</b> was picked for bodyguard duty at the White House. Ironically enough, the letter which informed Parker's bosses of his new duties was signed by Mrs. Lincoln herself.</p>	<p>Kennedy's <b>security</b> in Dallas was <b>uncharacteristically weak</b>. Kennedy's <b>bodyguards</b> were <b>away from their posts</b> on the running-boards of the President's <b>Ford Lincoln</b> convertible leaving Kennedy <b>unprotected</b> from his assassin.  <b>Interesting Note:</b> It was only after the Kennedy assassination a law was passed making it a federal crime to murder the President of the United States (<b>U.S. Code Title 18, Chapter 84</b>)  <b>Interesting Note:</b> Because of his bad back, Kennedy would sometimes wear a <b>back brace</b> as he did at the time he was killed. Unfortunately, the back brace kept him erect after Oswald's first bullet went through his neck. Had he been able to fall forward after this first bullet hit, the second, fatal bullet may have missed him and he may have survived.</p>
<p>Lincoln was <b>shot</b> from <b>behind</b>, in the <b>head</b>, in <b>public</b>, in the <b>presence</b> of his <b>wife seated next</b> to him who was <b>uninjured</b> and who <b>cradled</b> the bullet-torn <b>head</b> of her husband who <b>did not die immediately</b> after being shot in the head.  <b>Interesting Note:</b> Abraham Lincoln was shot while watching a performance of "Our American Cousin" at <b>Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C.</b> The same play was also running at the <b>Maverick Theatre in Chicago</b> on May 18, 1860, the day Lincoln was nominated for President in there.</p>	<p>Kennedy was <b>shot</b> from <b>behind</b>, in the <b>head</b>, in <b>public</b>, in the <b>presence</b> of his <b>wife seated next</b> to him who was <b>uninjured</b> and who <b>cradled</b> the bullet-torn <b>head</b> of her husband who <b>did not die immediately</b> after being shot in the head. Visit one of the leading websites devoted to the <b>Kennedy assassination</b>. Examine the <b>medical evidence</b>.  <b>Interesting Note:</b> Kennedy was shot just a few months shy of the <b>99th anniversary</b> of the Lincoln assassination.</p>
<p>Lincoln was given the <b>best medical attention</b> available at the time which included <b>closed chest massage</b>. Lincoln also had <b>artificial respiration</b> and had a leading doctor rushed to his side who <b>could not save</b> the president because the <b>brain was partially destroyed</b>.</p>	<p>Kennedy was given the <b>best medical attention</b> available at the time which included <b>closed chest massage</b>. Kennedy had <b>artificial respiration</b> and had a leading doctor rushed to his side who <b>could not save</b> the president because the <b>brain was partially destroyed</b>.</p>
<p>Immediately after Lincoln was <b>shot</b>, it was <b>claimed</b> and later <b>discredited</b> that <b>shots</b> were fired from <b>another direction</b> in Ford's Theater.</p>	<p>Immediately after Kennedy was <b>shot</b>, it was <b>claimed</b> and later <b>discredited</b> that <b>shots</b> were fired from <b>another direction</b> - the grassy knoll.</p>
<p>Lincoln <b>died within hours</b> of being shot, although he was for all practical purposes <b>dead when hit</b>.</p>	<p>Kennedy <b>died within hours</b> of being shot, although he was for all practical purposes <b>dead when hit</b>.  <b>Interesting Note:</b> The other two assassinated presidents</p>



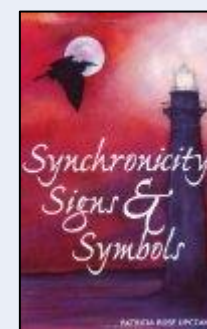
Gaze Into Heaven:  
Near-Death Experiences  
in Early Church History  
by Marlene Bateman  
Sullivan



Evidence of the Afterlife:  
The Science of Near-  
Death Experiences  
by Jeffrey Long, Ph.D.  
and Paul Perry



Return From Heaven:  
Beloved Relatives  
Reincarnated Within  
Your Family  
by Carol Bowman







These are photos of the **couple** who were with the **Lincoln's** at **Ford's Theater** when Lincoln **was shot**.



Garfield and McKinley, lived for weeks after they were shot.



These are photos of the **couple** who were with the **Kennedy's** in the **Ford Lincoln** when Kennedy **was shot**.

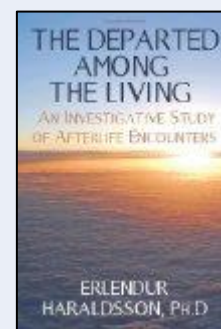


## Synchronicity, Signs & Symbols

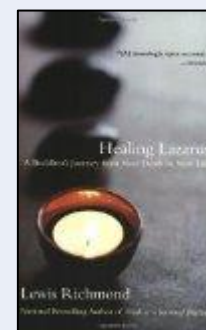
by Patricia Rose Upczak, Anne E. Garcia, Polly Palmer



A Measure of Heaven: Near-Death Experience Data Analysis  
by Vince Migliore



The Departed Among the Living: An Investigative Study of Afterlife Encounters  
by Erlendur Haraldsson Ph.D.



Healing Lazarus: A Buddhist's Journey from Near Death to New Life  
by Lewis Richmond

Lincoln was shot in **Ford's Theater** while sitting in box **seven** with **another couple** of whom one was **seriously injured**. **Major Henry Rathbone** was injured in the **arm** from a knife wound, but **not fatally**. **Clara Harris** was **uninjured**. **Interesting Note:** Fifteen people turned down the Lincoln's invitation to join them at Ford's Theatre until finally Major Rathbone and his fiancée Clara Harris accepted the invitation.

**Interesting Note:** Both the **rocking chair** Lincoln was seated in at **Ford's Theater** and Kennedy's **Ford Lincoln** are on display at the **Henry Ford Museum** in Dearborn, Michigan.

**Interesting Note:** On April 14, 1956, the last surviving person who was in Ford's Theatre the night of Lincoln's assassination on April 14, 1865, passed away. His name was **Samuel Seymour** and he was 96 years old. He died exactly 91 years **to the day** of the Lincoln assassination. At the time of the assassination, he was just 5 years old when his godmother took him to Ford's Theater to see the play. They sat facing opposite the Presidential box and witnessed the assassination and Booth's leaping onto the stage.

Kennedy was shot in a **Ford Lincoln** while riding in car **seven** with **another couple** of whom one was **seriously injured**. **Governor John Connally** was injured in the **arm** from a gunshot wound, but **not fatally**. **Nellie Connally** was **uninjured**.

**Interesting Note:** Kennedy's Secretary of Defense, **Robert McNamara**, was president of the **Ford Motor Company** before becoming part of Kennedy's Cabinet. As president of Ford, McNamara came very close to terminating the **Lincoln limousine** altogether but instead ordered the smaller '61 **Lincoln Continental limousine** to be built - the model of Lincoln limousine Kennedy was assassinated in.

**Interesting Note:** In 1963, President Johnson appointed then Congressman **Gerald Ford** to the **Warren Commission** to investigate the Kennedy assassination.

**Interesting Note:** In 1962, Oswald and his wife lived with **Katherine Ford** who was a member of the Russian community in Dallas.

Rathbone later married the woman who was with him on that **dismal day** of the **assassination**, Senator Harris's daughter, Clara, but her life came to an **equally dismal conclusion**. Rathbone obtained a post in the foreign service and was stationed with his family in Germany. There he became progressively more depressed and finally **murdered Clara**. He was committed to a German **insane asylum** and eventually died there.

Governor Connally and his wife have gone through some troubling, although not disastrous, events since that **dismal day** of the **assassination**. Connally became **disenchanted** with the Democratic Party and **switched** to the Republican side, just as the Republican standard-bearers suffered a crushing blow from the **Watergate** fiasco. Connally himself was harried, but was exonerated.

Many **high government officials** were **nearby** when Lincoln died at the **Peterson House**, including **Vice President Johnson**, although he was **not in the room**.

Many **high government officials** were **nearby** when Kennedy died at **Parkland Hospital**, including **Vice President Johnson**, although he was **not in the room**.

Lincoln's **wife** was **forced to wait** while doctors made **unsuccessful attempts** to save her husband.

Kennedy's **wife** was **forced to wait** while doctors made **unsuccessful attempts** to save her husband.

The **First Lady's clothing** which Mary Todd's wore on the night of the assassination became a **symbolic relic** because it was stained with Lincoln's blood. Visit the outstanding **Chicago Historical Society's** online display of **Lincoln assassination relics**.

**Interesting Note:** The **National Archive** has the original blood-stained theater program which was in Lincoln's hands when he was shot. The National Archives also has **Jackie Kennedy's bloody dress**. Unfortunately, her pink "pill hat" has mysteriously disappeared.

The **First Lady's clothing** which Jackie Kennedy wore in Dallas became a **symbolic relic** because it was stained with Kennedy's blood. For two days after her husband's death, Jackie refused to remove her blood-stained clothing, and even regretted having washed the blood off her face and hands. **The photograph of Jackie wearing her bloody dress** while her husband's casket was loaded onto the plane was an image which shocked the nation. The reason she continued wearing her bloody dress became known when she told **Lady Bird Johnson**, "I want them to see what they have done to Jack."

One particular **woman** was severely **traumatized** by the plot to **assassinate** President Lincoln. **Fanny Seward**, the daughter of **William H. Seward** (Lincoln's Secretary of State), suffered **amnesia** of the events following the attempted

One particular **woman** was severely **traumatized** by the **assassination** of President Kennedy. **Jackie Kennedy** suffered **amnesia** of the **events following the murder** of her husband. Jacqueline Kennedy had no memory immediately

**murder** of William H. Seward (her father) at the hands of [Lewis Paine](#). Seward was one of the victims in a conspiracy by John Wilkes Booth to assassinate the president and members of his cabinet. Fanny Seward had **no memory** of raising the window and **screaming for help**, or shouting "Murder," in the moments **after she saw** the assassin [Lewis Paine](#) butchering her father with an enormous knife. She was sure **her father had been killed**.

**Interesting Note:** Both Fanny Seward and Jackie Kennedy were raised in New York.

On the day of the assassination, Lincoln **was wearing clothes** from [Brook Brothers](#).

At least **one Governor**, [William M. Stone](#) of Iowa, played an **active role** during the Lincoln's **assassination**. Stone was a friend of Lincoln and **was present** when Lincoln was assassinated at Ford's Theatre. Stone helped carry the wounded Lincoln across the street.

Lincoln was **shot** on a **Friday** before a **Christian holiday** - Easter.

**Interesting Note:** The significance of Lincoln being shot on [Good Friday](#) was not lost on his religious contemporaries who immediately began the [Lincoln-Christ comparisons](#) which have continued down to this day.

**Interesting Note:** Secretary of War Edward Stanton, who was present when Lincoln died, gave perhaps the most celebrated epitaph in American history when he said of Lincoln, "[Now he belongs to the AGES](#)." But a new round of scholarship suggests Stanton actually said, "[Now he belongs to the ANGELS](#)."

Lincoln died in a **building** with the initials **P and H** ([Petersen House](#)).

**Interesting Note:** During the previous month, [John Wilkes Booth](#) **rested on the exact same bed** upon which Lincoln died. In March 1865 actor Charles Warwick had rented the room and, on a visit with Warwick, Booth fell asleep on the very same bed President Lincoln later died upon.

Lincoln's [autopsy](#) was performed by **military** personnel. Lincoln had gross **bullet** damage to one cerebral **hemisphere** of his **brain**. Lincoln's brain was **destroyed** by the shot and was **removed** during a **partial** autopsy. Lincoln was **buried without it**.

Press **photographs** of the Lincoln's **body** were **forbidden** by a **cabinet** member, Edwin Stanton, but photos of the body **were published** in later years. [Click here to see the photos](#).

**WARNING:** Very Graphic.

[Conspiracy theories](#) surrounding the assassination and a government **cover-up** became **popular**.

**Interesting Note:** Historical facts concerning the [Lincoln assassination](#) had a profound effect upon one of the two Kennedy assassination pathologists, [Dr. James Humes](#), who performed the autopsy of President Kennedy on that fateful day. So much so, it led to Dr. Humes buying his original

after her husband's head exploded in her face as she was peering intently into his face, only inches away, asking, "What's the matter, Jack?" She **does not remember rising** to let him fall down on the seat where she had been sitting, or **being precipitated** onto the rear of the limousine, as it jerked forward, or scrambling back into the seat. She **does remember** holding her husband's **shattered head together** during the frantic ride to the hospital. See close-up [photos](#), a [film clip of the Zapruder video](#) and [analysis](#) of the Kennedy assassination. **WARNING:** May be very disturbing for some people to watch.

On the day of the assassination, Kennedy **was wearing clothes** from [Brook Brothers](#).

At least **one Governor**, [John Connelly](#) of Texas, played an **active role** during the Kennedy's **assassination**. Connally was a friend of Kennedy and **was present** in the presidential limousine when Kennedy was assassinated.

Kennedy was **shot** on a **Friday** before a **Christian holiday** - Thanksgiving.

**Interesting Note:** Easter and Thanksgiving are the **only** Christian holidays not falling on the same calendar date each year.

Kennedy died in a **building** with the initials **P and H** ([Parkland Hospital](#)).

**Interesting Note:** The first physician to see Kennedy at Parkland had [delivered Oswald's baby](#) one month before. **Interesting Note:** Both Oswald and Jack Ruby died at Parkland Hospital.

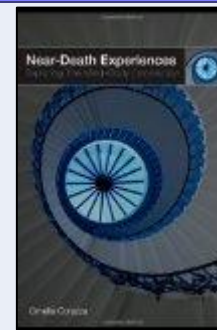
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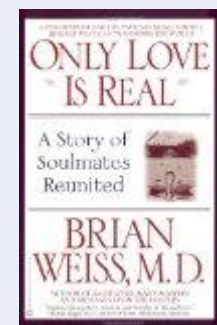
**Interesting Note:** On the day of Kennedy's assassination in Dallas, [Richard Nixon](#) was also in Dallas meeting with Pepsi-Cola executives.

**Interesting Note:** A memo from FBI head [J. Edgar Hoover](#) was found which said, "Mr. George Bush of the CIA had



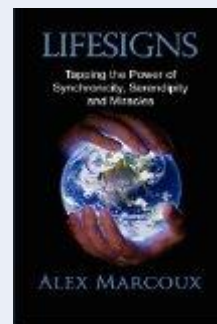
Near-Death Experiences: Exploring the Mind-Body Connection

by Ornella Corazza



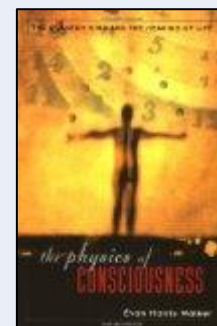
Only Love Is Real: A Story of Soulmates Reunited

by Brian Weiss, MD



Lifesigns: Tapping the Power of Synchronicity, Serendipity and Miracles

by Alex Marcoux



The Physics of Consciousness: The

autopsy notes the next day - an act which conspiracy theorists use to support their idea of a cover-up. What was the reason Dr. Humes burned his original autopsy notes? He stated he once saw the Ford Museum's exhibit of the [blood-stained rocking chair](#) in which President Lincoln was assassinated in and was "appalled at this type of display". Dr. Humes goes on to say: "When I saw that my own notes were stained with Kennedy's blood, I vowed that this type of revolting object would not fall into the wrong hands. I burned the notes that night in my fireplace."

One **conspiracy theory** holds that Lincoln's **Vice President, Andrew Johnson**, was [knowledgeable](#) about Lincoln's assassination. In a letter to a friend, Mrs. Lincoln wrote "...that, that miserable inebriate Johnson, had cognizance of my husband's death - Why, was that [card of Booth's, found in his box](#), some acquaintance certainly existed - I have been deeply impressed, with the harrowing thought, that he, had an understanding with the conspirators & they knew their man... As sure, as you and I live, Johnson, had some hand, in all this..."

**Critics** of the prevailing Lincoln **assassination theory** attempted to convince the **public** into suspecting a **larger assassination plot** existed. Skillful innuendo at the time suggested the **involvement** of other, unspecified, **plotters** which intrigued Lincoln assassination buffs; but to date it has not even approached the level to which author [Otto Eisenschiml](#) raised in his provocative 1937 book on the Lincoln assassination where he proposed how a senior member of Lincoln's Cabinet ([Edward Stanton](#)) orchestrated the plot to kill the president.

**Two major investigations** were conducted into the assassination of the President. The [first investigation](#) concluded there probably was a conspiracy involving Jefferson Davis, but there was not enough conclusive evidence. The [second investigation](#) concluded **there was probably a wider conspiracy** without resolving **who exactly was involved**.

The Lincoln **assassination inquiry** was **reopened** in 1867 for the trial of John H. Surratt, and **reopened again** in 1868 during the attempt to impeach Andrew Johnson over his firing of Stanton. **None** of the **further investigations** or inquiries resolved **who else** may have **been involved** in the assassination.

Many [conspiracy theories](#) about the Lincoln assassination **still exist today** but are **unproven**, some of which suggest possible **involvement** by **prominent persons**. The [official version of the assassination is in dispute and contentious](#).

been briefed on November 23rd, 1963 about the reaction of [anti-Castro Cuban exiles](#) in Miami to the assassination of President Kennedy. (Source: [The Nation](#), 8/13/88). On the day of the assassination Bush was in Texas, but he denies knowing exactly where he was. Since he had been the supervisor for the secret Cuban teams, headed by former Cuban police commander Felix Rodriguez, since 1960, it is likely Bush was also in Dallas in 1963.

**Interesting Note:** The above information reveals the astonishing coincidence that in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, a total of four U.S. Presidents were there - including future U.S. Presidents: John F. Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, George H.W. Bush. Another future U.S. President, Gerald Ford was appointed to the Warren Commission by President Johnson in November 1963.

One **conspiracy theory** holds that Kennedy's **Vice President, Lyndon Johnson** was [knowledgeable](#) about Lincoln's assassination. Johnson was accused of complicity in the assassination by former CIA agent and Watergate figure [E. Howard Hunt](#). Shortly before his death in 2007, Hunt authored an autobiography suggesting Johnson had orchestrated the killing with the help of CIA agents who had been angered by Kennedy's actions as President.

**Critics** of the prevailing Kennedy **assassination "lone nut" theory** attempted to convince the **public** into suspecting a **larger assassination plot** existed. Skillful innuendo suggests the **involvement** of other, unspecified, **plotters** which have intrigued Kennedy assassination buffs but have never been proven true. Other conspiracies involve a [New Orleans plot](#), the [CIA](#), a [shadow government](#), the [military-industrial complex](#), the [Secret Service](#), the [Cuban exiles](#), the [Mafia](#), [Fidel Castro](#), the [Soviets](#), the [Israelis](#), and the [Federal Reserve](#). In 2003, a documentary entitled [Beyond Conspiracy](#) used 3D graphics to prove conclusively Oswald was the lone assassin.

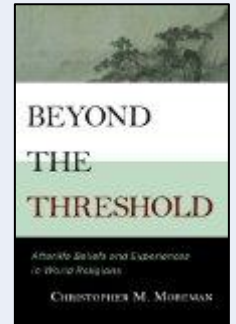
**Two major investigations** were conducted into the assassination of the President. The [first investigation](#) (by the Warren Commission) concluded there was no conspiracy involving Oswald and there was conclusive evidence he acted alone. The [second investigation](#) (by the House Select Committee on Assassinations) concluded **there was probably a conspiracy** without resolving **who exactly was involved**.

The Kennedy **assassination inquiry** was **reopened** in 1975 as part of an investigation of the CIA by a commission headed by Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, and **reopened again** in 1978, by a House of Representatives select committee to investigate the assassinations of Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr. **None** of the **further investigations** or inquiries resolved **who else** may have **been involved** in the assassination.

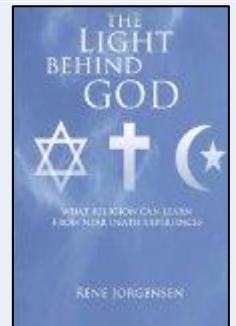
Many [conspiracy theories](#) about the Kennedy assassination **still exist today** but are **unproven**, some of which suggest possible **involvement** by **prominent persons**. The [official version of the assassination is in dispute and contentious](#).

## Quantum Mind and the Meaning of Life

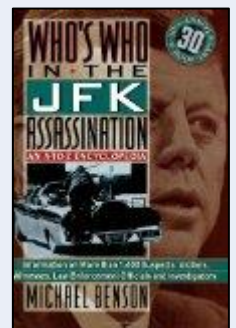
by Evan Harris Walker, Ph.D.



[Beyond the Threshold: Afterlife Beliefs and Experiences in World Religions](#)  
by Christopher M. Moreman



[The Light Behind God: What Religion Can Learn From Near Death Experiences](#)  
by Rene Jorgensen



[Who's Who In The JFK Assassination: An A to Z Encyclopedia](#)  
by Michael Benson

theories concerning his death have been **hotly debated** for many decades, and have **never been resolved** satisfactorily in the mind of the **public**.

More is **known** today about Lincoln because of **his assassination**. Lincoln became very **popular after death** and **a number of books** were written about him by **people who knew him** and could detail many **personal incidents** which would have been otherwise **lost to history** but for the sudden increase in public interest and **fame**. Lincoln's son **Robert** tried to **suppress** many of the books.

**Shortly after** Lincoln's assassination, the **telegraph system** in **Washington D.C.** mysteriously **shut down**, thus delaying the news of Booth's escape.

**Interesting Note:** Read about all the **bizarre events** which occurred after Lincoln's assassination.

**Some people involved** with Lincoln's assassination received **financial rewards**. **Boston Corbett** and others received rewards for the capture of Booth. Corbett was immediately arrested for violation of Stanton's order not to kill Booth, but Stanton later had the charges dropped. **Corbett received roughly \$1,653** in reward money for his part in capturing Booth.

**Interesting Note:** Boston Corbett's first name is the same as the city **Boston** which Kennedy is generally associated with.

Lincoln's assassination became a **highly traumatic cultural tragedy** which resulted in a flood of historical, journalistic, fictional and even poetical responses which, taken all together, left Americans with **a very large psychological wound** which can even be **felt today**.

**Numerous movies** have been produced about the assassination of Lincoln, while the **other** presidential assassinations have been **virtually ignored**. One **contemporary movie** about the assassination, **The Lincoln Conspiracy**, proposes as fact a possible conspiracy theory **widely disputed** and **unproved**.

theories concerning his death have been **hotly debated** for many decades, and have **never been resolved** satisfactorily in the mind of the **public**.

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**Shortly after** Kennedy's assassination, the **telephone system** in **Washington D.C.** mysteriously **shut down**.

**Interesting Note:** When Kennedy was assassinated television networks went on 24 hour coverage for the first time in history.

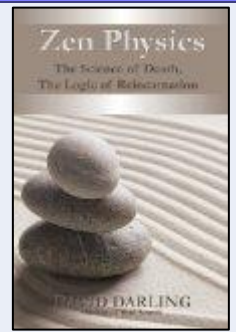
**Some people involved** with Kennedy's assassination received **financial rewards**. **Abraham Zapruder** sold his film of the assassination for the financial **reward of \$150,000** to Life Magazine. Zapruder gave the first \$25,000 to the widow of Dallas policeman **J.D. Tippit** who was murdered on the same day as Kennedy. Read the fascinating details behind the **Zapruder film**.

**Interesting Note:** Zapruder's first name is the same as Lincoln's first name: **Abraham**.

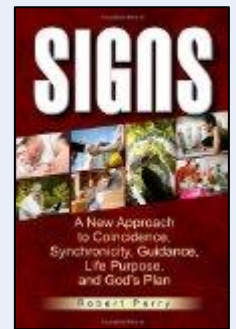
**Interesting Note:** On September 1, 1960, years before Kennedy's assassination, **the son of Abraham Zapruder** (Henry Zapruder) sent a letter to Kennedy suggesting an academy for training members of the diplomatic corps. Then on November 22, 1963, Henry Zapruder had just heard the news of Kennedy being shot and wounded. Zapruder's father, whose name was Abraham, called and said, "The President is dead." The younger Zapruder protested he had just heard on the radio that Kennedy was on his way to the hospital. "No," said his father. "He's dead." Zapruder senior explained how he had seen JFK's head explode through the lens of **his home movie camera**. The night after the assassination, Zapruder is said to have had a nightmare in which he saw a booth in Times Square advertising "See the President's head explode!" Although he made a profit from selling the film, he was so disturbed by the nightmare he filmed, he did not keep a copy of it. Nor did he ever **own or use another camera again**. Zapruder died in 1970 from carcinoma.

Kennedy's assassination became a **highly traumatic cultural tragedy** which resulted in a flood of historical, journalistic, fictional and even poetical responses which, taken all together, left Americans with **a very large psychological wound** which can even be **felt today**.

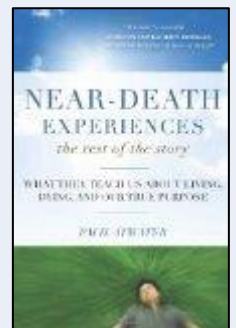
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Zen Physics: The Science of Death, the Logic of Reincarnation by David Darling



Signs: A New Approach to Coincidence, Synchronicity, Guidance, Life Purpose, and God's Plan by Robert Perry



Near-Death Experiences, The Rest of the Story: What They Teach Us About Living and Dying and Our True Purpose by P.M.H. Atwater, Lh.D.

The late [John Lattimer, Ph.D.](#), was an expert in both the [Lincoln and Kennedy assassinations](#). He accumulated one of the [world's largest archives](#) of materials concerning the [Lincoln assassination](#) - even keeping a [secret archive](#) of Lincoln items. Lattimer was a [compulsive collector](#) with an [obsession](#) for Lincoln's possessions.

**Interesting Note:** In 1972, the [Kennedy family](#) chose [Dr. Lattimer](#) to examine the autopsy evidence related to the [Kennedy assassination](#). He became the first medical specialist not affiliated with the government to do so.

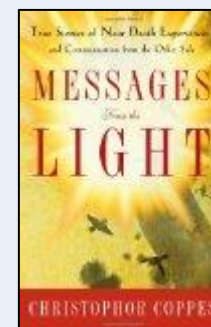


The late [Evelyn Lincoln](#), Kennedy's secretary, accumulated one of the [world's largest archives](#) of materials concerning the [Kennedy assassination](#) - even keeping a [secret archive](#) of Kennedy items. After Evelyn Lincoln's death, hundreds of Kennedy related items were offered up for auction which prompted [John Jr.](#) and [Caroline Kennedy](#) to break

their silence and publically denounce her actions in March 1998. "It is now clear that Mrs. Lincoln took advantage of her position as our father's secretary ... by taking home with her countless documents and objects that belonged to our father and the United States government." According to Paul G. Kirk, chairman of the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation, Mrs. Lincoln was "a [compulsive collector](#)" whose "[obsession](#) with President Kennedy's possessions and writings led her to the delusion that even the most personal effects, letters and most significant historical writings were hers to keep or give away."



[Handbook to the Afterlife](#)  
by Pamela Rae Heath



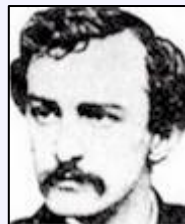
[Messages From the Light: True Stories of Near-Death Experiences and Communication from the Other Side](#)  
by Christopher Coppes

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## John Wilkes Booth

### THEIR ASSASSINS

## Lee Harvey Oswald



[John Wilkes Booth](#) was **born in '38**. As an adult, he stood **5 feet, 8 inches tall**. He was an excellent [swordsman](#) and is one of the most [notorious assassins](#) in recorded history.



[Lee Harvey Oswald](#) was **born in '39**. As an adult, he stood **5 feet, 8 inches tall**. He was an excellent [sharpshooter](#) and is one of the most [notorious assassins](#) in recorded history.

Booth came from a [broken home](#) and lacked a strong [father figure](#) in his life. His father [died](#) when he was a [child](#).

**Interesting Note:** According to [Dr. Fred B. Charatan](#), the former New York's health commissioner, [all seven presidential assassins](#), including those who attempted assassinations, and the killers of Reverend Martin Luther King and Senator Robert Kennedy, were "[lacking fathers](#) through death, divorce, work schedule, or a very poor paternal relationship."

Booth had brother named [Junius](#) who was known to the family as [June](#).

Booth's [father](#) was named after a [famous traitor](#) ([Brutus](#) of [Julius Caesar's](#) fame).

In 1859, Booth was determined to attend the trial of [abolitionist John Brown](#) in [Virginia](#). He bought a [Virginia military uniform](#) and infiltrated the [Virginia militia](#) unit guarding John Brown. When John Brown was hanged, Booth stood at the foot of the scaffold.

In **October** 1860, Booth accidentally [shot himself](#) when the pistol he was cleaning [accidentally discharged](#) striking him in the thigh and nearly missing his femoral artery. It took [weeks of recuperation](#) until he was able to return to work.

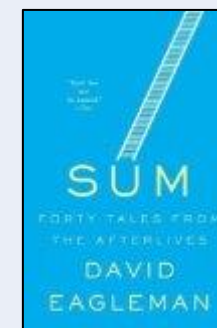
Oswald came from a [broken home](#) and lacked a strong [father figure](#) in his life. His father [died](#) when he was a [child](#).

Oswald had a daughter named [June](#).

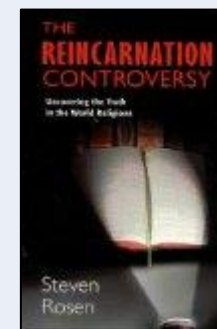
Oswald's [father](#) was named after a [famous traitor](#) (Confederate General [Robert E. Lee](#)).

In 1956, Oswald enlisted in the [U.S. Marine Corps](#) headquartered in [Virginia](#). For a detailed timeline of the important events in Oswald's life visit [Dr. John McAdams JFK website](#).

In **October** 1957, Oswald accidentally [shot himself](#) when a pistol fell from his locker to the floor and [accidentally discharged](#) striking him in the upper arm. It took [weeks of recuperation](#) until he was able to return to work.



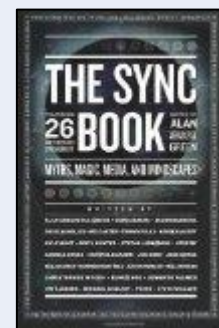
[Sum: Forty Tales from the Afterlives](#)  
by David Eagleman,  
Ph.D.



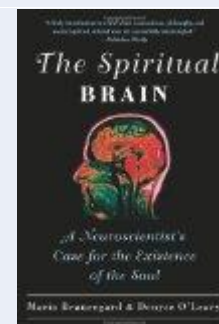
[The Reincarnation Controversy: Uncovering](#)

Booth's <b>mother</b> thought John Wilkes was a <b>spy</b> for the Confederacy.	Oswald's <b>mother</b> thought Lee Harvey was a <b>spy</b> for the U.S. military.
Booth seemed to have been involved in <b>military intelligence</b> work.	Oswald seemed to have been involved in <b>military intelligence</b> work.
Booth had <b>two brothers</b> whose acting <b>careers</b> he <b>coveted</b> .	Oswald had <b>two brothers</b> whose military <b>careers</b> he <b>coveted</b> .
During Booth's lifetime, the <b>controversial issue</b> was over slavery. Booth wrote a <b>speech</b> about the <b>issue</b> but <b>never delivered it</b> . The <b>issue</b> of slavery motivated Booth to kill Lincoln. <b>Interesting Note:</b> Lincoln is quoted as saying, "Whenever I hear anyone arguing for <b>slavery</b> , I feel a strong impulse to see it tried on him personally." Lincoln also once said, "As I would not be a SLAVE, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy." <b>Interesting Note:</b> In 1865 Lincoln received a letter from the International Working Men's Association, congratulating him on his reelection and praising his <b>anti-slavery</b> stance. It was penned by <b>Karl Marx</b> .	During Oswald's lifetime, the <b>controversial issue</b> was over Marxist Communism. Oswald wrote a <b>speech</b> about the <b>issue</b> but <b>never delivered it</b> . The <b>issue</b> of Communism motivated Oswald to kill Kennedy. <b>Interesting Note:</b> Kennedy is quoted as saying, "There are many people in the world who really don't understand - or say they don't - what is the great issue between the free world and the <b>Communism</b> world. Let them come to Berlin!" <b>Interesting Note:</b> After her husband's assassination, Jackie Kennedy lamented, "He didn't even have the satisfaction of being killed for civil rights. It had to be some silly little <b>Communist</b> ."
Booth was fond of <b>writing his thoughts</b> down in a <b>diary</b> , some of which <b>disappeared</b> or were destroyed while under <b>federal possession</b> .	Oswald was fond of <b>writing his thoughts</b> in a <b>diary</b> , some of which <b>disappeared</b> or were destroyed while under <b>federal possession</b> .
Booth was often <b>used an alias</b> - "J. Wilkes".	Oswald often <b>used an alias</b> - "Alek J. Hidell".
Booth was known by <b>all</b> of his <b>three names</b> - John Wilkes Booth. His <b>middle name</b> was derived from a <b>distant relative</b> .	Oswald was known by <b>all</b> of his <b>three names</b> - Lee Harvey Oswald. His <b>middle name</b> was derived from a <b>distant relative</b> .
Booth was a <b>Southerner</b> favoring <b>extremist</b> views.	Oswald was a <b>Southerner</b> favoring <b>extremist</b> views.
In '62, Booth was <b>arrested</b> in St. Louis for making <b>anti-government</b> remarks.	In '63, Oswald was <b>arrested</b> in New Orleans for disturbing the peace while distributing <b>anti-government</b> literature and fighting with another man.
Booth was believed to be a <b>mentally unstable</b> fanatic who was a <b>lone assassin</b> in search of <b>notoriety</b> .	Oswald was believed to be a <b>mentally unstable</b> fanatic who was a <b>lone assassin</b> in search of <b>notoriety</b> .
Booth was a <b>traitor</b> to the U.S. government and a known <b>sympathizer</b> to <b>enemies</b> of the U.S.	Oswald was a <b>traitor</b> to the U.S. government and a known <b>sympathizer</b> to <b>enemies</b> of the U.S.
Booth traveled to <b>enemy territory</b> (the Confederate state of Virginia) and borrowed a <b>military uniform</b> pretending to be a soldier so he could witness the hanging of John Brown in 1859.	Oswald traveled to <b>enemy territory</b> (the U.S.S.R.) and wrote to his brother saying, "In the event of war I would kill any American who put a <b>uniform</b> on in defense of the American Government."
Booth stayed in <b>New Orleans</b> visiting an <b>uncle</b> shortly <b>before</b> the assassination.	Oswald stayed in <b>New Orleans</b> visiting an <b>uncle</b> shortly <b>before</b> the assassination.
In <b>October</b> of '64, Booth was <b>out of the country</b> in Montreal, Canada, visiting with <b>Confederate spy officials</b> .	In <b>October</b> of '63, Oswald was <b>out of the country</b> in Mexico City, Mexico, visiting with <b>Communist embassy officials</b> (Russian and Cuban).
Days before the assassination, Booth attempted to kill	Days before the assassination, Oswald attempted to kill

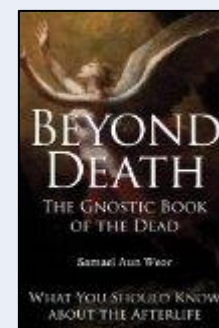
the Truth in the World Religion  
by Steven Rosen



The Sync Book: Myths, Magic, Media, and Mindscapes: 26 Authors on Synchronicity  
by Alan Abbadesse, Andras Jones, Crystal Kanarr, et al



The Spiritual Brain: A Neuroscientist's Case for the Existence of the Soul  
by Mario Beauregard, Ph.D. and Denyse O'Leary



Beyond Death: The Gnostic Book of the Dead: What You Should Know about the Afterlife  
by Samael Aun Weor

President Lincoln when he urged Lewis Powell to **shoot** the President on the spot for announcing his support of giving **suffrage** to former **slaves**. Powell refused to do so.

[General Edwin Walker](#) when he **fired a shot** at him through the window of his home. Walker was an outspoken **segregationist** who was relieved of his command in 1961 by President Kennedy for distributing **racist** literature to his troops.

Booth spent his **last days** living in a hotel all **alone** in a **single room**.

Oswald spent his **last days** living in a rooming house all **alone** in a **single room**.

[Jefferson Davis](#) was the president of the Confederate states. **Interesting Note:** [Lincoln and Jefferson Davis](#) were born less than eight months of each other and less than 100 miles apart.

[Jefferson Davis Tippit](#) was the police officer Oswald murdered shortly after murdering Kennedy.

**Interesting Note:** [Charles Darwin](#) was born on the same day and year as Abraham Lincoln - February 12, 1809 - and roughly four hours apart. These two great "Emancipators" were religious "non-believers" in a world where both [Biblical slavery](#) and [Biblical creationism](#) were the status quo. They became near-mythic figures in the 19th century for their imposing and radical visions. They were [astrological "twins"](#) born under the sign of Aquarius and whose birth chart foretold they would tend to be free-spirited, stubborn, visionary, rebellious, tolerant, genial but remote and detached. Other parallels between the lives of these two great men can be found throughout the internet.

**Interesting Note:** Jefferson Davis Tippit was a near double for JFK. So much so, his nickname was "JFK." [Click here](#) to see a photo comparison.

Booth was a **frustrated**, self-important **attention seeker** with a grandiose self-image who drew no boundary between his **small life** and important **affairs of state** and who seemingly had an **overwhelming desire** to make history no matter what the price.

Oswald was a **frustrated**, self-important **attention seeker** with a grandiose self-image who drew no boundary between his **small life** and important **affairs of state** and who seemingly had an **overwhelming desire** to make history no matter what the price.

Booth was in his **mid-twenties** when he **murdered** the President.

Oswald was in his **mid-twenties** when he **murdered** the President.

Booth learned from someone who read a **newspaper** his intended victim would be **coming to him** at his **place of employment**.

Oswald learned in a **newspaper** his intended victim would be **coming to him** at his **place of employment**.

Booth **assassinated** the President while at his **place of employment** - [Ford's Theater](#).

Oswald **assassinated** the President while at his **place of employment** - [the Texas School-Book Depository](#).

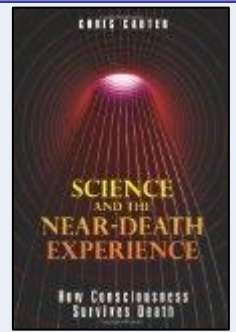
After Booth shot the President, he stood boldly **on stage** before a **captive audience** and shamelessly proclaimed the **actions** he had taken.

After Oswald shot the President, he stood boldly **on stage** before news cameras and a **captive audience** and shamelessly proclaimed the **actions** he or had not taken.

Booth's infamous act of murder **dramatically altered** the course of the **nation** in the aftermath of the assassination of the President.

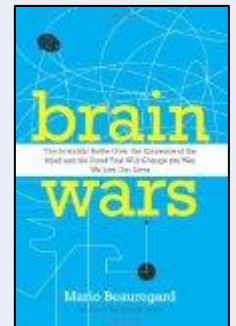
Oswald's infamous act of murder [dramatically altered](#) the course of the **nation** in the aftermath of the assassination of the President.

**Interesting Note:** It is highly ironic how a U.S. flag was greatly responsible for John Wilkes Booth's demise. The Confederate sympathizer/spy broke his leg after catching a spur in the U.S. flag draping the balcony where Lincoln sat. Had Booth not tripped and broken his leg, there was a good chance he would have gotten away.



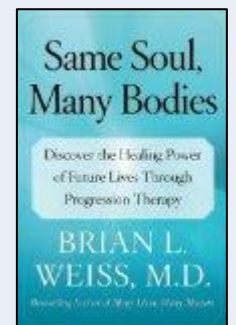
Science and the Near-Death Experience: How Consciousness Survives Death

by Chris Carter



Brain Wars: The Scientific Battle Over the Existence of the Mind and the Proof That Will Change the Way We Live Our Lives

by Mario Beauregard, Ph.D.



Same Soul, Many Bodies: Discover the Healing Power of Future Lives through Progression Therapy

by Brian L. Weiss, M.D.

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## John Wilkes Booth

### ASSASSIN'S ESCAPE

## Lee Harvey Oswald



Booth was **aided** in the conspiracy by a man named **Lewis (Powell) Paine**.



Oswald got his job at the **Texas School-book Depository** through the **aid** of **Ruth Paine**, his landlady.

The **concession operator** at **Ford's Theater** was **Joseph Burroughs**. Joseph "Peanuts" Burroughs was given the duty of guarding the stage-door during plays, and was a part-time concession operator at Ford's Theatre. Burroughs testified how on the night of the assassination **Edmund Spangler** told him to hold Booth's horse. When Burroughs replied, "I had to go in to attend my door," Spangler told him he should hold the horse anyway and "if there was anything wrong to lay the blame on him." During Booth's escape from the theater, Spangler opened a rear door and Booth rushed out to the horse being held for him by Burroughs. Booth mounted the horse and disappeared into the Washington darkness.

The **concession operator** at **The Texas Theater** where Oswald fled to was **Butch Burroughs**.

**Interesting Note:** When Oswald was captured at the Texas Theater, the movie playing was "**War is Hell**" starring **Audie Murphy**. The phrase "War is hell" was coined by one of **President Lincoln's Civil War generals - William Tecumseh Sherman** - whose capture of the city of Atlanta was such a military success it contributed to the re-election of President Lincoln.

**Interesting Note:** The last movie which Kennedy saw in the White House before his ill-fated trip was ironically "**From Russia With Love**" on November 20, 1963. The **Ian Fleming's** novel was also among Kennedy's ten favorite books of all time.

Booth shot the President in a **Theater** and fled to a **storehouse (a barn)**.

Oswald shot the President from a **storehouse (a depository)** and fled to a **theater** (see a photo of the **actual seat** in the theater).

**Interesting Note:** Oswald entered the theater without paying and this aroused the suspicions of the theater manager which led to Oswald's arrest and later murder by Jack Ruby.

Booth was **detained** by an **officer** named **Baker**. Lieutenant **Luther B. Baker** was the leader of the cavalry patrol which **detained** Booth at Garrett's barn.

Oswald was **detained** by an **officer** named **Baker**. Officer **Marion L. Baker**, a Dallas motorcycle patrolman, **briefly detained Oswald** on the second floor of the School-book Depository until he learned Oswald was an employee there.

Booth was aided in his escape by a man named **Oswell Swann**.

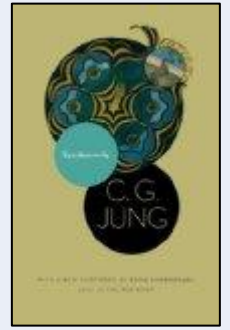
Lee Harvey Oswald's last name is **Oswald** which is similar to **Oswell**.



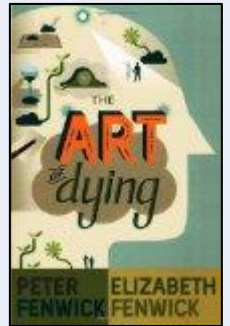
After Booth **shot Lincoln**, he broke his left leg while fleeing Ford's Theater and escaped to **Dr. Samuel Mudd's** house where Mudd set, splinted and bandaged Booth's leg.



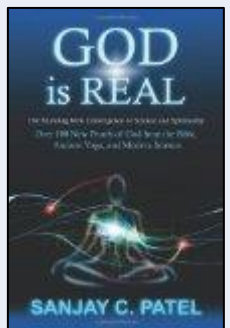
Emmy Award-winning journalist **Roger Mudd** is a descendent of **Dr. Samuel Mudd**. At the moment **Oswald was shot**, Roger Mudd was on television doing a news piece for CBS News. By the time Mudd was finished, CBS missed its live broadcast from the basement of the **Dallas Police Department** of **Oswald being murdered**.



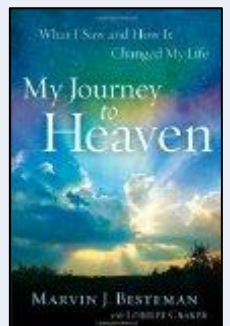
**Synchronicity: An Acausal Connecting Principle**  
by Carl G. Jung, R. F.C. Hull, Sonu Shamdasani



**The Art of Dying**  
by Peter Fenwick, Ph.D. and Elizabeth Fenwick



**God Is Real: The Stunning New Convergence of Science and Spirituality**  
by Sanjay C. Patel



**My Journey to Heaven:**

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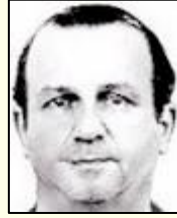
## John Wilkes Booth

### ASSASSIN'S DEATH

## Lee Harvey Oswald



Booth's **killer**, [Boston Corbett](#), was a **private** in the **U.S. military**. Was thought to be **psychotic** and **prone to violence**. He castrated himself "to avoid the temptations of **prostitutes**." Read about the [bizarre story of Boston Corbett](#).



Oswald's **killer**, [Jack Ruby](#), was a **private** in the **U.S. military**. He was thought to be **psychotic** and **prone to violence**. Was purported to be a **whoremonger** and trafficker in **prostitutes**.

Boston Corbett had his **name changed** from Thomas Corbett.

Jack Ruby had his **name changed** from Jacob Rubenstein.

Booth was **shot** with a **single bullet** from a **Colt revolver** and **bled to death**.

**Interesting Note:** After Booth was shot, he begged the soldiers to tell his mother he died for his country. Then he asked the soldiers to lift his paralyzed hands to his face when he whispered his last words, "Useless, useless!"

Oswald was **shot** with a **single bullet** from a **Colt revolver** and **bled to death**.

**Interesting Note:** Oswald's last words were, "There ain't nobody gonna shoot me." Moments later Oswald was shot by Jack Ruby.

Booth was **killed** in a **blaze of fire** in front of a burning barn.

Oswald was **killed** in a **blaze of light bulbs** in front of television cameras and flashbulbs.

Booth died while in **police custody** before going to **trial**.

Oswald died while in **police custody** before going to **trial**.

Booth was **killed before** he could **learn** the full **outcome** of his murderous act.

Oswald was **killed before** he could **learn** the full **outcome** of his murderous act.

Booth was **killed** before **his version** of events could be told.

Oswald was **killed** before **his version** of events could be told.

Booth **survived** for about **two hours** after being shot.

Oswald **survived** for about **two hours** after being shot.

An **autopsy** was performed to **validate** Booth's **identity**.

An **autopsy** was performed to **validate** Oswald's **identity**.

Booth's **fame** as Lincoln's **assassin** came **posthumously** because Booth was killed **before** it was known for certain he was the assassin.

Oswald's **fame** as Kennedy's **assassin** came **posthumously** because Oswald was killed **before** it was known for certain he was the assassin.

Booth was **buried** under extremely **tight security**. Even his **family** had unusual **difficulty** accessing his **body**.

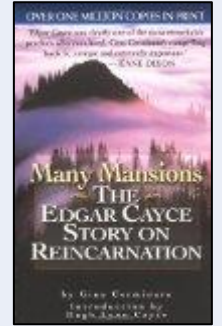
Oswald was **buried** under extremely **tight security**. Even his **family** had unusual **difficulty** accessing his **body**.

Some **conspiracy theorists** believed the "real" Booth was **not buried** in his grave. Years later, his body was **exhumed** for **verification**.

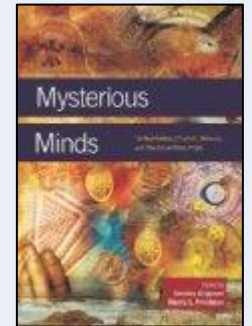
Some **conspiracy theorists** believed the "real" Oswald was **not buried** in his grave. Years later, his body was **exhumed** for **verification**.

## What I Saw and How It Changed My Life

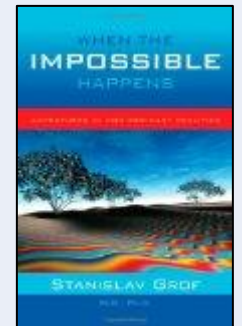
by Marvin J. Besteman and Lorilee Craker



**Many Mansions: The Edgar Cayce Story on Reincarnation**  
by Gina Cerminara and Hugh Lynn Cayce



**Mysterious Minds: The Neurobiology of Psychics, Mediums, and Other Extraordinary People**  
by Stanley C. Krippner, Ph.D., Harris L. Friedman



**When the Impossible Happens: Adventures in Non-Ordinary Reality**  
by Stanislav Grof, Ph.D.

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## Abraham Lincoln

### THEIR FUNERALS

## John F. Kennedy



Lincoln's casket on display



Kennedy's casket on display

After the [state funeral](#) at the U.S. Capitol, the funeral procession with Lincoln's body left Washington, D.C. **Interesting Note:** Some of [Lincoln's hair was kept when he died](#). Some of it will be DNA tested to check for diseases Lincoln suffered from. Most of his hair is in a museum, but some was sealed in a ring which President Theodore Roosevelt wore during his Inauguration.

The construction of the **Capitol Rotunda** began in 1856 but was briefly halted at the onset of the Civil War. But Lincoln ordered its construction to continue because he believed its continuance was a symbol of continuity for the "Citizens of the Union." Construction of the Capitol Rotunda was completed in 1863.

Lincoln's funeral services were held in the [East Room](#) of the [White House](#) where all of the windows, mirrors and chandeliers were draped in black silk.

Lincoln's [casket](#) was carried on a [catafalque](#) and [caisson](#).

Lincoln was **buried** in a **mahogany casket**.

Shortly after the **funeral**, Lincoln's surviving **family** moved to [Georgetown at 3014 N Street \(Google map\)](#).

In 1862, Lincoln [lost a son](#) (Willie) whose casket was **exhumed** and **re-buried next** to Lincoln.

The Lincoln **family** was eventually **all buried together** except for **one son** ([Robert Lincoln](#)). The remains of [Tad](#), [Edward](#) and [Mary Todd](#) were moved to be placed with [Willie](#) and [Abraham](#) in the [family tomb](#) in Springfield, Illinois. Robert oversaw the security of this tomb, but was **buried somewhere else** himself ([Arlington National Cemetery](#)) **next to** his son [Abraham Lincoln II](#).

Lincoln's [presidential memorial](#) is geographically aligned with the [Presidential Memorial of John Kennedy](#) at [Arlington National Cemetery](#) across from [Memorial Bridge](#).

Jackie Kennedy insisted her husband's [state funeral](#) mirror **Lincoln's funeral** as closely as possible. **Interesting Note:** Jackie Kennedy consulted a book on Lincoln's funeral to make her husband's funeral as close as possible to his.

Kennedy was laid in state on November 24, 1963 in the **Capitol Rotunda** during a time when it was celebrating its **100 Year Anniversary**.

Kennedy's funeral services were held in the [East Room](#) of the [White House](#) where all of the windows, mirrors and chandeliers were draped in black silk.

Kennedy's **casket** was carried on the same [catafalque](#) and [caisson](#) as Lincoln.

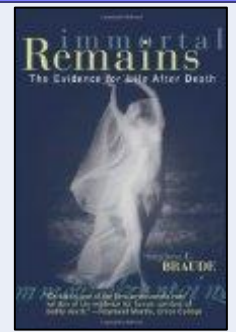
Kennedy was **buried** in a **mahogany casket**.

Shortly after the **funeral**, Kennedy's surviving **family** moved to [Georgetown at 3017 N Street \(Google map\)](#).

In 1963, Kennedy [lost a son](#) (Patrick) whose casket was **exhumed** and **re-buried next** to Kennedy.

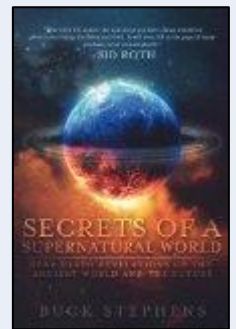
The Kennedy **family** was eventually **all buried together** except for **one son** ([John Kennedy, Jr.](#)). Jackie Kennedy had the remains of her two infants ([Patrick](#) and [Arabella](#)) moved to [Arlington](#) and **herself** buried there **next to** the president. John Kennedy, Jr. was **buried somewhere else** (at sea) because of Caroline's concerns about any gravesite of his being defaced.

Kennedy's [Presidential memorial](#) at Arlington National Cemetery is geographically aligned with the [Presidential Memorial of Abraham Lincoln](#) across from [Memorial Bridge](#). **Interesting Note:** On November 14, 1963, exactly two



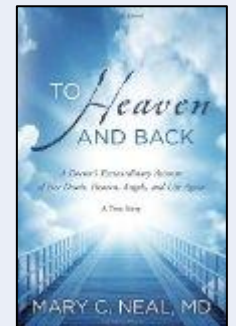
### Immortal Remains: The Evidence for Life After Death

by Stephen E. Braude



### Secrets of a Supernatural World: Near-Death Revelations of the Ancient World and the Future

by Buck Stephens



### To Heaven and Back: A Doctor's Extraordinary Account of Her Death, Heaven, Angels, and Life Again

by Mary C. Neal, Ph.D.

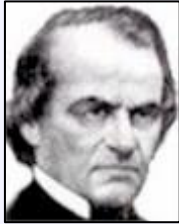
weeks to the day before his assassination, while touring Arlington National Cemetery, **Kennedy prophetically remarked**: "The view up here is so beautiful. I could stay here forever."

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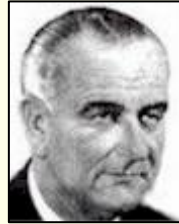
## Andrew Johnson

### VICE PRESIDENTS

## Lyndon Johnson



**Andrew Johnson** was **Vice President** to President Lincoln. He was from the **South** in his **mid-fifties** who was **older** than the **President**.



**Lyndon Johnson** was **Vice President** to President Kennedy. He was from the **South** in his **mid-fifties** who was **older** than the **President**.

**Interesting Note:** Lyndon Johnson was the first Vice-President from the South since Andrew Johnson - 100 years later.

Johnson was **born in '08** not far from **Johnson City**, Tennessee, into a **poor family**.

Johnson was **born in '08** not far from **Johnson City**, Texas, into a **poor family**.

Andrew's Johnson's **father** worked as a **janitor**.

Lyndon's Johnson's **father** worked as a **janitor**.

Johnson's **education** was an important **influence** in his early adult years as he was **self-taught**.

Johnson's **education** was an important **influence** in his early adult years as a **teacher**.

Johnson was a **large man** who had **two daughters** and had **urethral stones** - one of **two presidents** to ever have them.

Johnson was a **large man** who had **two daughters** and had **urethral stones** - one of **two presidents** to ever have them.

Johnson was an **officer** (Brigadier General) in the **Civil War** and a **Southern Democrat** who served in the **House of Representatives in '47** and was a **former U.S. Senator**.

Johnson was an **officer** (Naval Commander) in **World War II** and a **Southern Democrat** who served in the **House of Representatives in '47** and was a **former U.S. Senator**.

Johnson **defended** the right to **own slaves** throughout the **'40s and '50s**.

Johnson was a consistent **opponent** of **black civil rights** legislation throughout the **'40s and '50s**.

During the **election of '60**, in order to recapture **Southern votes**, **Hershel V. Johnson** (Governor of Georgia) was chosen as the **Vice Presidential** candidate with **Stephen A. Douglas** as the **Presidential** candidate.

During the **election of '60**, in order to recapture **Southern votes**, **Lyndon B. Johnson** (Senator from Texas) was chosen as the **Vice Presidential** candidate with **John Kennedy** as the **Presidential** candidate.

Lincoln chose Andrew **Johnson** as a **running mate** with the goal of bringing more widespread appeal to his campaign - called **ticket balance**. Lincoln, a **Northern abolitionist Republican**, chose Johnson for his running mate mostly to **appeal** to **Southern, Abolitionist, and Democrats**.

Kennedy chose Lyndon **Johnson** as a **running mate** with the goal of bringing more widespread appeal to his campaign - called **ticket balance**. Kennedy, a **Northern liberal Catholic Democrat**, chose Johnson for his running mate to **appeal** to **Southern, Protestant, and Democrats**.

Johnson became President, **not by election**, but because of the **assassination** of his **predecessor**. Johnson's **Presidency** was **overshadowed** from the very beginning by comparison to one of the **most impressive presidents** in American history - Abraham Lincoln.

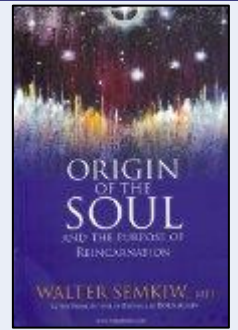
Johnson became President, **not by election**, but because of the **assassination** of his **predecessor**. Johnson's **Presidency** was **overshadowed** from the very beginning by comparison to one of the **most impressive presidents** in American history - John F. Kennedy.

President Johnson vetoed the **Civil Rights Act of 1866** during the time of **Reconstruction** but Republicans in Congress overrode the presidential veto.

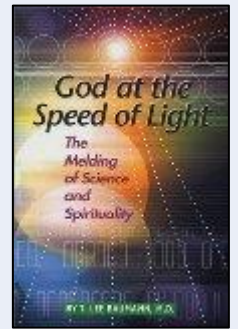
Senate Majority Leader **Lyndon Johnson** was responsible for passage of the **Civil Rights Act of 1957**, the first civil rights legislation passed by the Senate since **Reconstruction**.

Johnson was a **heavy drinker** and exhibited **crude behavior** on occasion.

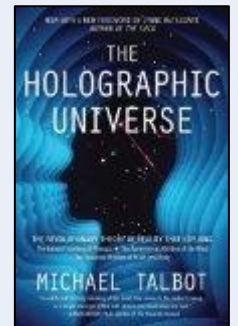
Johnson was a **heavy drinker** and exhibited **crude behavior** on occasion.



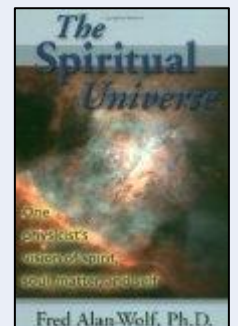
Origin of the Soul and the Purpose of Reincarnation: Expanded Edition with Past Lives of Jesus by Walter Semkiw MD



God at the Speed of Light: The Melding of Science and Spirituality by T. Lee Baumann



The Holographic Universe by Michael Talbot



The Spiritual Universe:

President to be drunk at his inauguration. His doctor had prescribed an alcoholic drink to relieve pain.

Johnson was **criticized** for what many saw as his **callous attitude** towards **President Lincoln** immediately **following** the **assassination**.

A **conspiracy theory** arose that Johnson was **knowledgeable beforehand** of the **plot to assassinate** the President. **First Lady Mary Todd Lincoln** was rumored to have **accused Johnson** of **playing a role** the assassination **plot**. When Johnson **assumed** the **Presidency** after Lincoln's assassination, he was **distrusted** by the dead President's **Cabinet**.

Johnson **appointed** a **commission** of inquiry into the **assassination** but covered up or **suppressed** incriminating **evidence** concerning the assassination.

Johnson was **faced** with the **major task** of dealing with the problems of a **nation** (i.e., America) **geographically divided** after the American **Civil War**.

Johnson had a **volatile presidency** culminating with **impeachment** and chose **not** to run for **re-election in '68** leaving the presidency in **disgrace**. Yet historians regard him as among the "**most colorful**" of American Presidents.

Johnson was **opposed for re-election** by a man whose **last name** started with "**G**" (Grant).

Johnson **died 10 years** after the **death** of President Lincoln leaving **no living former U.S. Presidents**.

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Johnson was **faced** with the **major task** of dealing with the problems of a **nation** (i.e., Vietnam) **geographically divided** during the Vietnamese **Civil War**.

Johnson had a **volatile presidency** culminating with the **unpopularity** of his Vietnam policies and chose **not** to run for **re-election in '68** leaving the presidency in **disgrace**. Yet historians regard him as among the **most colorful** of American Presidents.

Johnson was **opposed for re-election** by a man whose **last name** started with "**G**" (Goldwater).

Johnson **died 10 years** after the **death** of President Kennedy leaving **no living former U.S. Presidents**

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Ulysses S. Grant

THEIR VEEP'S  
SUCCESSOR

Richard M. Nixon



**Ulysses S. Grant** had a **mother** named **Hannah** and a father from **Ohio** who was a **Methodist**. Grant became a member of the **Republican** party and was elected President following an unpopular **Democratic** President whose last name was **Johnson** (Andrew).

During the American **Civil War**, General Grant conducted a costly **war of attrition** against the **Confederacy**.  
**Interesting Note:** **John Brown**, the abolitionist whose actions ignited the Civil War, once lived briefly in Ohio with Ulysses S. Grant's father.

Grant was elevated to the rank of a **5-star General** - the **highest ranking General** in the U.S. Military. Grant was also a graduate of the **U.S. Military Academy at West Point**.

In his **1868** campaign for President, Grant ran against a



**Richard M. Nixon** had a **mother** named **Hannah** and a father from **Ohio** who was a **Methodist**. Nixon became a member of the **Republican** party and was elected President following an unpopular **Democratic** President whose last name was **Johnson** (Lyndon).

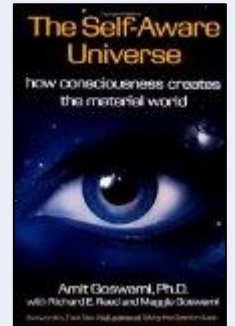
During the **Vietnam Civil War**, President Nixon conducted a costly **war of attrition** against the **Communists**.

Nixon served directly under a **5-star General** - the **highest ranking General** in the U.S. Military - **Dwight D. Eisenhower**. Eisenhower was also a graduate of the **U.S. Military Academy at West Point**.

In his **1960** campaign for President, Nixon ran against a

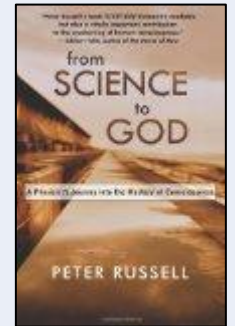
One Physicist's Vision of  
Spirit, Soul, Matter, and  
Self

by Fred Alan Wolf, Ph.D.



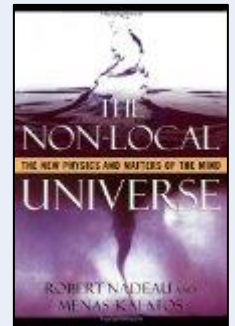
The Self-Aware  
Universe

by Amit Goswami,  
Ph.D., Maggie  
Goswami, Richard Reed



From Science to God: A  
Physicist's Journey into  
the Mystery of  
Consciousness

by Peter Russell, Ph.D.



The Non-Local  
Universe: The New  
Physics and Matters of  
the Mind

by Robert Nadeau,  
Menas Kafatos

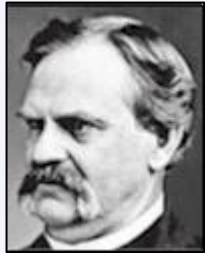
Democrat by the name of **Horatio Seymour**.

Grant was elected **President in '68**. He was **re-elected in '72**. He became involved in a **scandal in '72**. His administration was **racked with scandals**, most notably, the **Whisky Ring scandal**.

During **Grant's Presidency**, **members** of his administration took part in **illegal activities** including **tax evasion**. Because of this, the term "**Grantism**" became a common term for political corruption and greed.

Grant's **Vice President** had an **unusual name**: **Schuyler Colfax** (pronounced "*sky-ler cole-fax*").

In '73, **Vice President** Schuyler Colfax **left office** because he was **not re-nominated** for Vice President under Grant because of **criminal charges** committed **before** becoming **Vice President**.



In '73, **William Richardson** (1821-1896) was a **cabinet secretary** (Treasury) under Grant. Richardson was **born** in **Massachusetts** in '21. He was a **Republican** who graduated from **Harvard University**. In '74, Richardson was a **prominent figure** in a major **scandal** (the Sanborn Incident) and **resigned** from his position.

In '73, **Henry Wilson** succeeded Schuyler Colfax as **Vice President**. Then about **one year later**, Wilson **died**.

**Allegations** of **anti-Semitism** were brought into question **against President** Grant mainly because of an **anti-Semitic order** he issued stating, "The **Jews**, as a class, **violating every regulation** of trade established by the Treasury Department, and also Department orders, are hereby expelled from the Department." Later, Grant maintained he was unaware a staff officer issued it in his name.

Grant wrote his **autobiographical "Memoirs"** which became an immediate **bestseller** and is considered among the greatest of military memoirs. Download a free copy of Grants "Memoirs" at [www.gutenberg.org](http://www.gutenberg.org).

**Interesting Note:** Grant was defrauded of his estate which left him and his family completely destitute. His financial situation was so poor he had to resort to selling wartime souvenirs and swords to keep afloat. But with the help of his publisher, **Mark Twain**, Grant wrote his memoirs up to the

Democrat by the name of **Hubert Horatio Humphrey**.

Nixon was elected **President in '68**. He was **re-elected in '72**. He became involved in a **scandal in '72**. His administration was **racked with scandals**, most notably, the **Watergate scandal**.

During **Nixon's Presidency**, **members** of his administration took part in **illegal activities** including **tax evasion**. Because of this, the term "**Watergate**" became a common term for political corruption and greed. Many scandals since Watergate have been labeled with the suffix "**-gate**" (e.g. "**Troopergate**").

Nixon's **Vice President** had an **unusual name**: **Spiro Agnew**. His birth name is Spyros Anagnostopoulos; but his Americanized name is pronounced "*spear-o ag-new*".

In '73, **Vice President** Spiro Agnew **left office** and **resigned** under Nixon because of **criminal charges** committed **before** becoming **Vice President**.



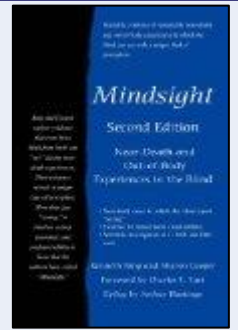
In '73, **Elliot Richardson** (1920-1999) was a **cabinet secretary** (Health, Education and Welfare) under Nixon. Richardson was **born** in **Massachusetts** in '20. He was a **Republican** who graduated from **Harvard University**. In '74, Richardson was a **prominent figure** in a major **scandal** (Watergate) and **resigned** from his position.

In '73, **Gerald Ford** succeeded Spiro Agnew as **Vice President**. The **following year** Nixon **resigned** causing Ford to **resign** the Vice Presidency and assume the Office of President without having **ever been elected** to that Office.

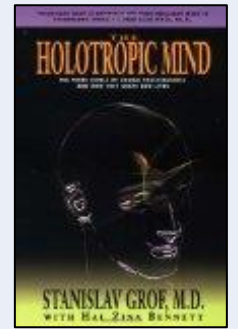
**Allegations** of **anti-Semitism** were brought into question **against President** Nixon mainly because the Watergate tapes revealed **anti-Semitic statements** Nixon made. Nixon would repeatedly demand to know who in various government organizations was Jewish and said Washington and the IRS were "full of Jews." When speaking of Jewish people in general, Nixon once said, "Most **Jews are disloyal**" and "you can't trust those bastards". However, several Jewish people worked for Nixon including Secretary of State **Henry Kissinger**, Secretary of Defense **James Schlesinger**, speechwriter **Ben Stein**, and economic adviser **Herbert Stein**.

Nixon wrote his **autobiographical "Memoirs of Richard Nixon"** which became a New York Times **bestseller**.

**Interesting Note:** President Richard Nixon was a tremendous admirer of President **Woodrow Wilson**. Nixon saw himself as the President who would establish Wilson's vision of global stability and usher a new "Wilsonian" world order of security with the Russians and Chinese. So Nixon was very proud to use the historic "**Wilson desk**" for 13 years while Nixon served in the White House. But later research



**Mindsight: Near-Death and Out-of-Body Experiences in the Blind**  
by Kenneth Ring, Ph.D.



**The Holotropic Mind: The Three Levels of Human Consciousness and How They Shape Our Lives**  
by Stanislav Grof, Ph.D.  
Hal Zina Bennett



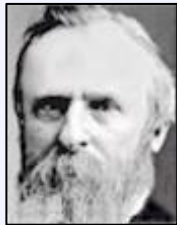
**Quantum Physics, NDEs, Eternal Consciousness, Religion, and the Human Soul**  
by William Joseph Bray, Ph.D.

very end of his life to leave some kind of financial legacy for his family. Grant died of throat cancer three days upon completion of his memoirs. When his memoir was published, it became a bestseller. Grant's wife received a first royalty check of \$200,000 and eventually received between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. Grant remains the only U.S. President to die of cancer.

revealed the desk belonged to [Henry Wilson](#), the Vice President of **Ulysses Grant**, and not Woodrow Wilson.

Grant **died** in Wilton, **New York**.

Nixon **died** in New York City, **New York**.



President Grant was **succeeded** by **RUTHERFORD** Birchard Hayes.



President Nixon was **succeeded** by Gerald **RUDOLPH FORD**.

The '60 incumbent **Vice President John Breckenridge**, under President [James Buchanan](#) ran for **President in '60** and **lost** to Abraham Lincoln.

The '60 incumbent **VICE PRESIDENT Richard Nixon**, under President [Dwight Eisenhower](#), ran for **President in '60** and **lost** to John F. Kennedy.

In '61, **outgoing President, James Buchanan**, returned to his **home** in [Lancaster, Pennsylvania](#).

In '61, **outgoing President, Dwight Eisenhower**, returned to his **home** in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania near [Lancaster, Pennsylvania](#).

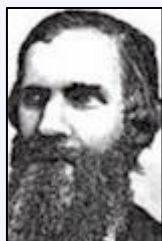
**Interesting Note:** There are a number of coincidences here: **(1)** Dwight Eisenhower's farm which was adjacent to the [Gettysburg Battlefield](#) in Pennsylvania. **(2)** Eisenhower's son, [John](#), by coincidence, graduated from West Point on **D-Day**, June 6, 1944, the day his father (as Supreme Allied Commander) led the largest single-day amphibious invasion of all time. **(3)** In 1968, John Eisenhower's son, [David](#), married Richard Nixon's daughter [Julie](#).

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Abraham Lincoln

**PARANORMAL EXPERIENCES**

John F. Kennedy



The famous astrologer, [Dr. Luke Broughton](#), predicted the death of President Lincoln in a magazine article in 1864 using the infamous [20-year astrological cycle](#).

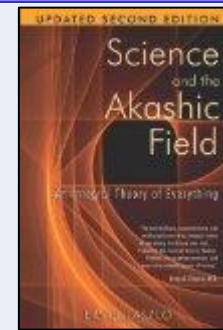


The famous astrologer, [Jeane Dixon](#), predicted the death of the next U.S. President in [Parade magazine](#) article in 1956. In a recurring vision, she would see a **black cloud** hovering over the **White House** and **Kennedy**, the ominous sign having first appeared to her clairvoyant sight 11 years before the fateful event. In another incident, during a meeting at the

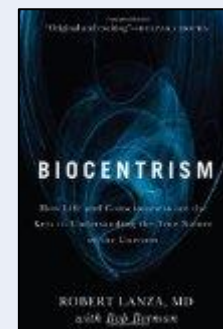
[Ambassador Hotel](#), Jeane Dixon was asked if [Robert Kennedy would ever become President](#). She responded, "No, he will never become President of the United States because of a tragedy right here in this hotel." Twelve years later, Dixon's prophecy was fulfilled in 1968 when Robert Kennedy was **assassinated** at the Ambassador Hotel.

Lincoln had numerous [close brushes with death](#) throughout his life. When he was 7 years old, he fell into a stream and **almost drowned**. Unable to swim, Lincoln was "almost dead" when his childhood friend pulled him out of the water with a stick. Then when Lincoln was 10 years old, he was **kicked in the head by a horse** and "temporarily killed for a time"

Kennedy had [a close brush with death](#) in World War II when the PT-109 boat he commanded, along with a crew of 11 men, was rammed by a Japanese destroyer. The explosion killed 2 of his men and Kennedy was thrown into the cockpit on his bad back. Despite a severely injured back, Kennedy led the surviving men on a wondrous survival struggle



[Science and the Akashic Field: An Integral Theory of Everything](#)  
by Ervin Laszlo, Ph.D.



[Biocentrism: How Life and Consciousness are the Keys to Understanding the True Nature of the Universe](#)  
by Robert Lanza, Ph.D. and Bob Berman



[Experiences Near Death: Beyond Medicine and Religion](#)  
by Allan Kellehear, Ph.D.

according to Lincoln. Then in July 1864, Confederate troops **fired shots at him** while he was visiting Fort Stevens. The man standing next to Lincoln was wounded. Then in August 1864, while riding a horse one evening alone, a "disloyal bushwhacker" **fired a shot** at Lincoln from around 50 yards away knocking his hat off. A bullet hole was later found in it. Then on March 17, 1865, John Wilkes Booth learned Lincoln would be attending a play near the Soldier's Home. Booth assembled his team on a stretch of road near the Soldier's Home in an **attempt to kidnap** him but Lincoln never showed up. The President had changed his plans at the last moment and attended a reception at the National Hotel in Washington where Booth was living at the time.

Did a "**Lincoln curse**" exist? Author Michael Williams **makes the case** for it in his book called "**Stranger Than Fiction: The Lincoln Curse.**" It is about the **true mystery** of how four American **presidents** were **assassinated** and each time a member of the **Lincoln family** (Robert Lincoln) was present.

Lincoln was the **first U.S. President** to be **assassinated** under the infamous **20-Year Presidential Death Cycle** which ran for 120 years, **beginning in 1840** and ending in 1960.

Spiritualist **psychic Nettie Colburn Maynard** once **warned** Lincoln, "The **shadows** others have told of, **still hang over you.**" Lincoln replied he received letters from spiritualists all over the country **warning** him of **impending doom**.

When Lincoln was 22 years old, he **sought the advice** of a "Negro **oracle**" (a **Voodoo** woman) while in New Orleans with his friend **John Hanks**. Lincoln asked about "his history, his end, and his fate." Gazing into Lincoln's eyes she made the **prophetic statement**, "You will be **President**, and all the **negroes** will be **free**." (Source: "**The Life of Abraham Lincoln**" by Isaac N. Arnold, 31)

In 1864, Lincoln **consulted a black prophethess** in Georgetown about his **future**. She retired to a dark room to raise up mystic spirits to speak with them. Afterward, she returned and told Lincoln, "**General Grant will capture Richmond, you will be the next President** - but beware of **Obama**." (Source: **Georgetown, Oct. "Abraham Lincoln," 100**)

Swimming over vast distances, they found very little food or water on the series of tiny deserted islands they swam to. Despite his injuries, Kennedy towed one of his men for 3 miles with the strap of the man's lifejacket in his teeth. After 15 hours of **swimming**, they eventually found an island with several natives. Kennedy carved an SOS message on a coconut and handed it to one of the natives to take to another island with a PT base. The next day, help arrived and they were finally rescued.

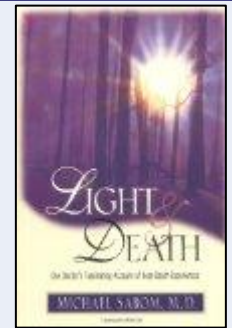
Did a "**Kennedy curse**" exist? Author Edward Klein **makes the case** for it in his book called "**The Kennedy Curse: Why Tragedy Has Haunted America's First Family for 150 Years.**" It is about the **true mystery** of how the **Kennedy family** was subjected to such a mind-boggling chain of **assassinations** and public **calamities**.

Kennedy was the **last U.S. President** to be **assassinated** under the infamous **20-Year Presidential Death Cycle** which ran for 120 years, beginning in 1840 and **ending in 1960**. It involved every U.S. President elected or re-elected in 20-year intervals beginning in 1840 had died in office 1840: **William Harrison** (pneumonia); 1860: **Abraham Lincoln** (assassination); 1880: **James Garfield** (assassination); 1900: **William McKinley** (assassination); 1920: **Warren Harding** (heart attack); 1940: **Franklin Roosevelt** (brain hemorrhage); 1960: **John Kennedy** (assassination).

In October 1963, the famous British **astrologer**, John Pendragin, wrote an urgent letter to President Kennedy **warning** him of **impending doom**. The letter was also published in **Fate magazine** and was on the news stands that fateful day in Dallas. The letter stated, "I would not rule out the possibility of an attempted assassination or worse if he is caught off his guard. Mr. President, I am deeply concerned for your personal safety and would respectfully urge you to strengthen your bodyguard, especially when you are in the streets and other public places."

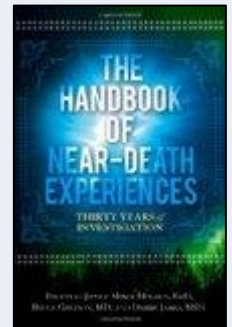
The **20-Year Presidential Death Cycle** ultimately broke with Ronald Reagan who was elected in 1980 and survived being shot in a March 1981 assassination attempt. It was no secret how the Reagan presidency was literally controlled by **astrology** and the astrological forces of the cosmos. The Reagans relied heavily on astrology in the making of **important decisions** in the White House. Reagan's entire schedule was coordinated by an **astrologer** named **Joan Quigley** who planned almost all presidential travel, press conferences, and even the president's cancer surgery based on astrology. Many astrologers credit the Reagans' adherence to astrology for "breaking" the 20-year cycle.

On May 27, 1968, **Robert Kennedy**, President **Kennedy's brother**, gave a speech to the Voice of America and made this **prophetic statement**, "Things are **moving so fast in race relations a Negro could be President in 40 years.**" On November 4, 2008, the **first black man** was elected **President Barack Obama**, exactly 40 years, 5 months, 0



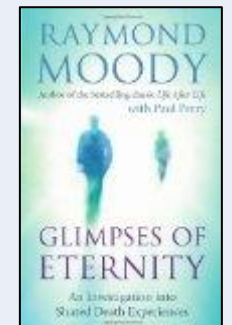
Light and Death: One Doctor's Fascinating Account of Near-Death Experiences

by Michael Sabom, Ph.D.



The Handbook of Near-Death Experiences: Thirty Years of Investigation

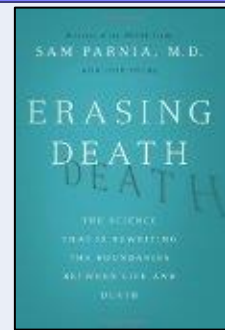
by Bruce Greyson, Ph.D., Jan Holden, Debbie James



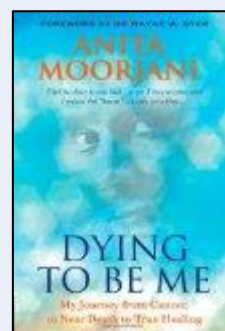
Glimpses of Eternity: An Investigation Into Shared Death Experiences

by Raymond Moody, Ph.D.

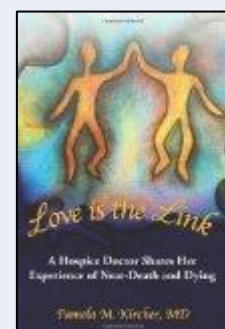
	days after Robert Kennedy's gave this prophecy.
Months before his death, Lincoln stated, "If I am killed, I can die but once; but <b>to live in constant dread</b> of it, is to <b>die over and over</b> again."	Kennedy was once asked how, if given the choice, he would prefer to die. He replied, " <b>You never know what's hit you. A gunshot is the perfect way.</b> "
<b>Days before his assassination</b> , Lincoln had a <b>premonition of his death</b> in a dream in which he saw himself dead in a coffin in the White House.	<b>Days before his assassination</b> , Kennedy was given a <b>premonition of his death</b> from his secretary, Evelyn Lincoln, who said his trip to Dallas could have tragic consequences and urged him not to go.
Lincoln made a <b>prophetic statement</b> when he wrote to his wife to be watchful with their son Tad because Lincoln had experienced an "unpleasant" dream. <b>On the day of his assassination</b> , April 14, 1865, he was so troubled by a dream he actually discussed it at a Cabinet meeting. He told his colleagues he had seen himself sailing "in an indescribable vessel and moving rapidly toward an indistinct shore."	Kennedy made a <b>prophetic statement on the day of his assassination</b> . Kennedy said to Jackie and his personal advisor <b>Ken O'Donnell</b> , "You know, last night would have been a hell of a night to <b>assassinate a President</b> ." <b>Interesting Note:</b> According to Jackie Kennedy, the President joked darkly about being assassinated after discussing <b>Abraham Lincoln's legacy</b> with Princeton historian David Donald.
Lincoln made a <b>prophetic statement</b> just <b>hours before his death</b> . He said to his bodyguard <b>William H. Crook</b> , "Crook, do you know I believe there are <b>men</b> who want to <b>take my life</b> ? And I have no doubt they will do it ... I know no one could do it and escape alive. But if it is to be done, <b>it is impossible to prevent it.</b> "	Just <b>hours before his death</b> , Kennedy made several strange <b>prophetic statements</b> . Hours before Kennedy was killed, he said to his wife Jackie, "If <b>somebody</b> wants to <b>shoot me from a window</b> with a <b>rifle</b> , <b>nobody can stop it</b> , so why worry about it?"
Lincoln was <b>haunted</b> by a <b>ghostly vision of himself</b> which appeared to him on the evening of his Presidential election. While lying on a sofa, he glanced into a large opposing mirror across the room and saw a "ghostly double" image of himself. <b>The ghostly face was paler</b> than his actual image and the image disappeared when he stood up. The vision <b>greatly disturbed him</b> ; but with all the election excitement, he dismissed it and laid back down on the sofa. But when glanced at the mirror again, the ghostly double image appeared again with the one face paler than the other. Startled, he stood up and the vision disappeared again. But when it returned once more, he became greatly distressed. A few days later he tried it again and the ghostly double image appeared again - for the last time. Lincoln told his wife about the haunting experience and she believed the vision was a sign he would be elected to a second term but would not survive it.	In another <b>prophetic statement</b> just hours before his death, Kennedy saw a <b>startling picture of himself</b> in a full page ad in the Dallas newspaper published by Ted Dealey (as in Dealey Plaza). <b>Kennedy's picture</b> was ominously <b>bordered in black</b> like an announcement of <b>mourning</b> . It was paid for by a major hate-Kennedy organization based in Dallas. It included a " <b>Wanted for Treason</b> " page complete with a "criminal profile" of Kennedy. Upon seeing the ad, <b>Kennedy's face turned grim</b> and he turned to his wife and said they were "heading into nut country today." Later, still fuming from what he saw, Kennedy said to one of his aides, "You know who's responsible for that ad? Dealey." Then he said something derogatory about Dealey. Hours later, he was assassinated in <b>Dealey Plaza</b> .
When the <b>President's wife</b> ( <b>Mary Todd Lincoln</b> ) was a <b>young girl</b> , she <b>predicted</b> she would grow up to be the <b>wife of a U.S. President</b> . It <b>happened</b> just as she <b>predicted</b> it would.	When the <b>President's Vice President</b> ( <b>Lyndon Johnson</b> ) was a <b>young boy</b> , his grandfather <b>predicted</b> Lyndon would grow up to be a <b>U.S. Senator</b> . It <b>happened</b> just as he <b>predicted</b> it would.
The <b>mother of President Lincoln's assassin</b> described having a <b>nightmare</b> while dozing beside the cradle of her infant <b>son, John Wilkes Booth</b> . She watched the infant's hand as it suddenly grew to gigantic size and became the grotesque paw of a monster. Later in life, when John Wilkes was a student at a Quaker School in Cockeysville, Maryland, John Wilkes and some of his friends paid a visit to <b>an old gypsy palm reader</b> who told him, "Oh, you have a bad hand. It is full of trouble and sorrow. <b>You'll die young</b> and you'll make a <b>bad end</b> . Young sir, I have never seen a worse hand. You'd best try to escape by turning missionary or priest." <b>Asia Booth</b> , John Wilkes' sister, recorded both of	The <b>wife of President Kennedy</b> , Jacqueline had a <b>recurring nightmare</b> of her <b>son, John Jr., dying</b> in a <b>plane crash</b> . On July 16, 1999, her nightmare came true when John Jr. was <b>killed in a plane crash</b> at sea.



Erasing Death: The Science That Is Rewriting the Boundaries Between Life and Death  
by Sam Parnia, Ph.D. and Josh Young



Dying To Be Me: My Journey from Cancer, to Near Death, to True Healing  
by Anita Moorjani



Love is the Link: A Hospice Doctor Shares Her Experience of Near-Death and Dying  
by Pamela M. Kircher, Ph.D.



these prophecies.

There have been several **reports** from credible **people** who have seen the **ghosts of former Presidents haunting** the White House. The most popular and most observed ghost is of President **Lincoln**. **Lincoln's ghost**, also known as "**The White House Ghost**," is said to have haunted the White House since his assassination.

President **Kennedy** was an avid "history buff" and read books on history including ones about President **Lincoln**. Kennedy frequently said he believed in **life after death** and claimed to **have regularly sought Lincoln's advice** on matters of utmost importance.

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Abraham Lincoln

HIGHLY  
UNUSUAL

John F. Kennedy

## John Wilkes Booth's Brother Saved the Life of Abraham Lincoln's Son



Shortly before Lincoln's assassination, the brother of John Wilkes Booth (**Edwin Booth**) saved the life of **Robert Lincoln** (the son of President Lincoln) on a train platform in Jersey. Upon turning to thank his rescuer he saw it was the famous actor Edwin Booth whose face was well known to him. Robert expressed his gratitude to him and called him by name. Because of his heroic action, Edwin Booth was invited to give a command performance in the White House and was forever after **a Lincoln sympathizer** although he was raised in the South. At the time, Booth was unaware the man whose life he had saved on the train platform had been the President's son. After Lincoln's assassination, the incident was said to have been of some comfort to Edwin Booth following his brother's assassination of the President.

## Ford's Theater Collapsed on the Day of John Wilkes Booth's Brother's Funeral Killing 22 People



There is another unusual connection involving **Edwin Booth** occurred around the time of his death on June 7, 1893. Two days later, at the very moment Edwin's casket was being carried from the **Little Church Around the Corner** in New York City, **all three floors of Ford's Theater collapsed** killing 22 people and injuring 68 others.

## Robert Lincoln, the Son of Abraham Lincoln, Was Associated With the Assassinations of 4 U.S. Presidents and 1 New York City Mayor

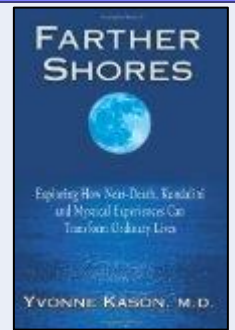
### President #1: **Abraham Lincoln**

**Robert Lincoln** was invited to accompany his parents, **President Lincoln** and Mary Todd Lincoln, to the Ford's Theatre on the night his father was shot by John Wilkes Booth on April 14, 1865. Citing fatigue from riding in a covered wagon for an extended period of time, Robert declined and remained behind at the White House where he immediately went to bed. He was informed of the President's assassination just before midnight.

### President #2: **James Garfield**

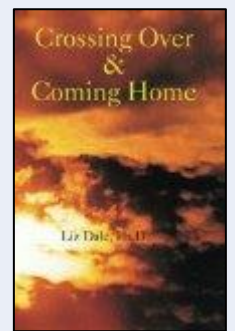
At **President Garfield's** invitation, Robert Lincoln was at the Sixth Street Train Station in Washington, D.C. where President Garfield was shot by Charles J. Guiteau on July 2, 1881. Robert Lincoln was an eyewitness to the event and was serving as Garfield's Secretary of War at the time.

### President #3: **William McKinley**



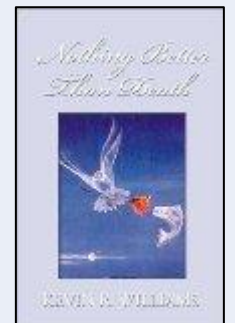
**Farther Shores:**  
Exploring How Near-Death, Kundalini and Mystical Experiences Can Transform Ordinary Lives

by Yvonne Kason, Ph.D.



**Crossing Over and Coming Home: 21 Authors Discuss the Gay NDE as Spiritual Transformation**

by Liz Dale, Ph.D.



**Nothing Better Than Death: Insights From 62 Profound Near-Death Experiences**

by Kevin R. Williams, B.Sc.

At [President McKinley's](#) invitation, Robert Lincoln was at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York, where McKinley was shot by Leon F. Czolgosz on September 6, 1901 although he was not an eyewitness to the event. After McKinley's death, Lincoln let it be known he wanted no further invitations from any U.S. President. Interestingly enough, Robert Lincoln would not have been able to attend these events had not [John Wilkes Booth's](#) brother, [Edwin Booth](#), saved his life years earlier.

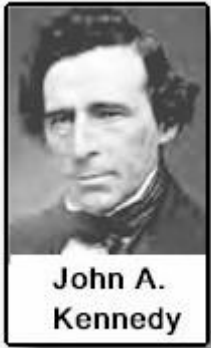
#### Mayor #1: [William Jay Gaynor](#)

Robert Lincoln witnessed the assassination attempt on New York Mayor [William Jay Gaynor](#) on August 9, 1910. After Gaynor was shot, Robert Lincoln rushed to his aide.

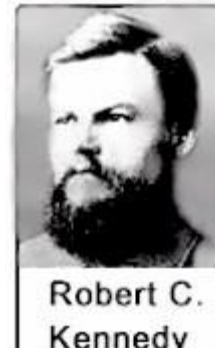
#### President #4: [John F. Kennedy](#)

Robert Lincoln chose as his gravesite a nice quiet spot in Arlington Cemetery. In 1926, Robert Lincoln died and was buried in that spot. Then, in November 1963, a military honor guard carried yet another assassinated President, [John F. Kennedy](#), and laid him to rest just feet away from Lincoln.

## A 1864 New York City Terrorist Attack Involved John and Robert Kennedy, Abraham Lincoln, the Booth Brothers, and the Warren Commission



Confederate agents planned a desperate act of terrorism in New York City for Election Day, 1864 to disrupt elections by firebombing a large number of the city's hotels. The Lincoln administration knew about the plot through a Union double agent. The New York City Superintendent of Police, [John A. Kennedy](#), believed the plot to be a hoax; but on November 25, 1864, the firebombing began. At the exact same time, three famous acting brothers, [Edwin Booth](#), [Junius Booth](#), and [John Wilkes Booth](#) were performing together for one day only in New York City at the [Winter Garden Theatre](#) in a Shakespeare's play about the assassination of Julius Caesar. The terrorist act failed and only one of the Confederate agents was apprehended, namely [Robert C. Kennedy](#), who had escaped six weeks earlier from [Johnson's Island Prison](#). Robert C. Kennedy's trial was presided over by the [Warren Commission](#) of General [Fitz-Henry Warren](#) which lasted 23 days. Robert C. Kennedy was hanged on March



25, 1865 and was the last Confederate soldier executed by the Union. (For more information, visit the [Mr. Lincoln and New York](#) website).

## John Kennedy Thwarted an Assassination Plot Against Abraham Lincoln



New York Police Superintendent [JOHN A. KENNEDY](#) played a role in [President Abraham Lincoln's](#) protection during his [1861 inaugural train](#) trip and in the investigation immediately following Lincoln's assassination. Kennedy was so influential in his role in protecting the President that [Edwin Stanton](#), Lincoln's Secretary of State, telegraphed Kennedy roughly three hours after Lincoln was assassinated. In 1951, John A. Kennedy was the subject of a movie called "[The Tall Target](#)" based on his role in protecting President Lincoln. Actor Dick Powell starred in the role of Kennedy who foils an assassination plot against Lincoln.

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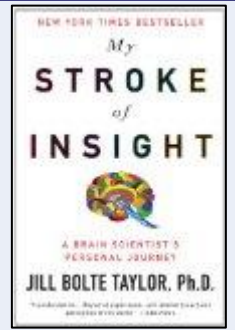
Abraham Lincoln

THEIR  
SPEECHES

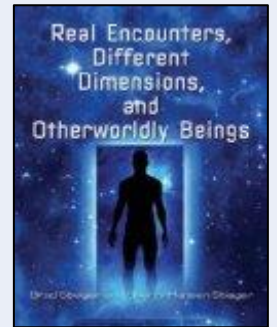
John F. Kennedy

Kennedy's opening statement during his debate with Richard Nixon was a quotation by President Lincoln:

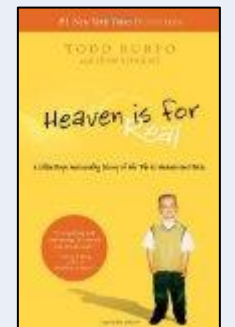
"In the election of 1860, Abraham Lincoln said the question was whether this Nation could exist half slave or half free. In the election of 1960, and with the world around us, the question is whether the world will



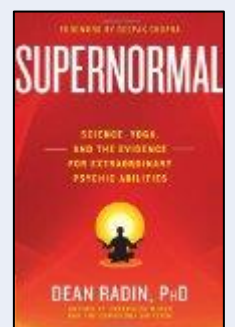
[My Stroke of Insight: A Brain Scientist's Personal Journey](#)  
by Jill Bolte Taylor, Ph.D



[Real Encounters: Different Dimensions and Otherworldly Beings](#)  
by Brad Steiger and Sherry Steiger



[Heaven is for Real: A Little Boy's Astounding Story of His Trip to Heaven and Back](#)  
by Todd Burpo and Lynn Vincent



exist half slave or half free, whether it will move in the direction of freedom, in the direction of the road that we are taking, or whether it will move in the direction of slavery."

During another 1960 campaign debate with Richard Nixon, Kennedy responded to a question about his relative inexperience by saying:

"The question is of experience and the question also is what our judgment is of the future and what our goals are for the United States and what ability we have to implement those goals. Abraham Lincoln came to the Presidency in 1860 after a rather little known session in the House of Representatives and after being defeated for the Senate in '58, and was a distinguished President. There is no certain road to the Presidency. There are no guarantees that if you take one road or another that you will be a successful President."

Kennedy spoke of an incident when Harry Truman, one of his very first visitors in the White House, asked him if he was ready for the responsibilities of the Presidency. Kennedy invoked the words of Lincoln:

"Mr. Truman asked me if I think I am ready. I am reminded that one hundred years ago Abraham Lincoln, not yet President and under fire from veteran politicians, wrote the words, 'I see the storm coming, and his Hand is in it. If He has a place and work for me, I believe I am ready.' Today I say to you, with full knowledge of the responsibilities of that high office, if the people of the nation select me to be their President, I believe that I am ready."

**Interesting Note:** President Truman's mother, a Confederate sympathizer, refused to sleep in Lincoln's bed during a White House visit.

In a 1960 speech during a Lincoln Monument Rally, Kennedy stated:

"I think it is most appropriate in the election of 1960 that we should meet in the shadow of a distinguished Republican, Abraham Lincoln, because we believe that his spirit motivates our party in the great election 100 years after he assumed the responsibility of office."

In a speech during the Convocation of the United Negro College Fund in 1959, Kennedy stated:

"As Lincoln said, the Declaration of Independence 'gave liberty not alone to the people of this country, but hope to all the world.' It 'gave promise that in due time the weights would be lifted from the shoulders of all men, and that all should have an equal chance.' Never before have we had so excellent an opportunity to fulfill that promise of an equal chance."

In a 1963 radio and television report on Civil Rights, Kennedy stated:

"One hundred years of delay have passed since President Lincoln freed the slaves, yet their heirs, their grandsons, are not fully free. They are not yet freed from the bonds of injustice. They are not yet freed from social and economic oppression. And this nation, for all its hopes and all its boasts, will not be fully free until all its citizens are free."

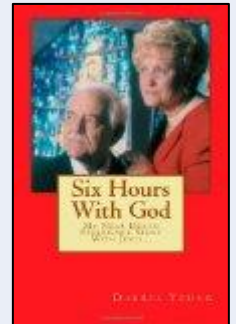
Kennedy said the following in a campaign speech in 1960:

"I am thinking of Abraham Lincoln summoning his war-time Cabinet to a meeting on the Emancipation Proclamation ... If my name goes down in history, it will be for this act. My whole soul is in it. If my hand trembles when I sign this proclamation, all who examine the document hereafter will say, 'He hesitated.' But Lincoln's hand did not tremble. He did not hesitate. He did not equivocate. For he was the President of the United States. It is in this spirit that we must go forth in the coming months and years."

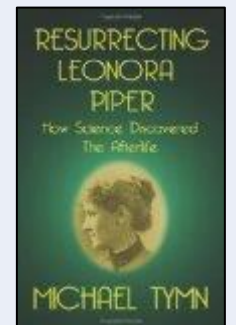
In a campaign speech in 1960 before the National Press Club, Kennedy said the following:

"I prefer the example of Abe Lincoln, who loved politics with the passion of a born practitioner. For example, he waited up all night in 1863 to get the crucial returns on the Ohio governorship. When the Unionist candidate was elected, Lincoln wired, 'Glory God in the highest. Ohio has saved the nation.'"

Supernormal: Science,  
Yoga, and the Evidence  
for Extraordinary  
Psychic Abilities  
by Dean Radin



Six Hours With God: My  
Near Death Experience  
Spent With Jesus  
by Mr. Darrel R. Young



Resurrecting Leonora  
Piper: How Science  
Discovered the Afterlife  
by Michael Tymn



Does the Soul Survive:  
A Jewish Journey to  
Belief in Afterlife, Past  
Lives & Living with a  
Purpose  
by Elie Kaplan Spitz

In a 1960 campaign speech in Eugene, Oregon, Kennedy stated:

"American labor can advance into the sixties unafraid, and with full confidence in its strength and in the righteousness of its cause. For as Abraham Lincoln said of labor, 'All that serves labor serves the nation. All that harms labor is treason to America. No line can be drawn between these two. If a man tells you he loves America, yet hates labor, he is a liar. If a man tells you he trusts America, yet fears labor, he is a fool. There is no America without labor, and to fleece the one is to rob the other.'"

In his book "[Profiles in Courage](#)," Kennedy quoted Lincoln:

"And nine years in Congress have taught me the wisdom of Lincoln's words, 'There are few things wholly evil or wholly good. Almost everything, especially of government policy, is an inseparable compound of the two, so that our best judgment of the preponderance between them is continually demanded.'"

In Arthur Schlesinger's book about John Kennedy entitled "[A Thousand Days](#)," Kennedy is said to have been fond of using this quote from Lincoln:

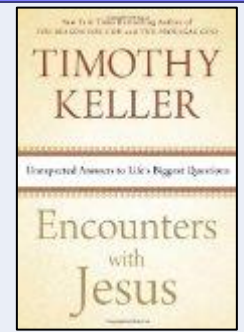
"Public opinion is everything. With it nothing can fail, without it nothing can succeed."

In a televised speech, Kennedy borrowed a sentence from Lincoln's first inaugural when he said:

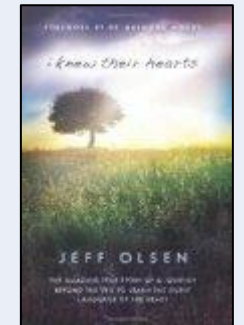
"In your hands, my fellow citizens, more than in mine, will rest the final success or failure of our course."

On October 28, 1962, after receiving word from Khrushchev that he agreed on a plan to end the Cuban Missile Crisis, Kennedy remarked:

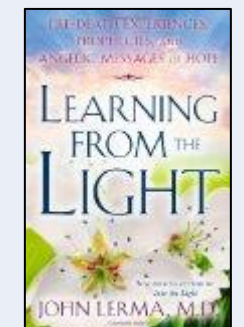
"This is the night to go to the theatre, like Abraham Lincoln."



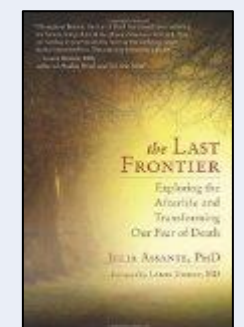
[Encounters with Jesus](#)  
by Timothy Keller



[I Knew Their Hearts: The Amazing True Story of a Journey Beyond the Veil to Learn the Silent Language of the Heart](#)  
by Jeff Olsen and Lee Nelson



[Learning from the Light: Pre-Death Experiences, Prophecies, and Angelic Messages of Hope](#)  
by John Lerma



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Abraham Lincoln

THEIR  
DEATH CYCLE

John F. Kennedy

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## 1. Abraham Lincoln and John Kennedy were Victims of the "Presidential Death Cycle"

"[The Presidential Death Cycle](#)" is the 20-year cycle culminating in a [conjunction](#) of Jupiter and Saturn which is believed by astrologers to be partly responsible for the assassination, or death while in office, of every U.S. President since William Harrison. The following chart shows the pattern of past Jupiter/Saturn conjunctions.. Note that Abraham Lincoln was the first president assassinated under the Cycle and John Kennedy was the last.

## The Presidential Death Cycle Chart

PRESIDENT	ELECTED	CYCLE OUTCOME	DEGREE	SIGN
William Harrison	1840	pneumonia (death while in office)	Capricorn 8°	Earth
Abraham Lincoln	1860	assassination	Virgo 18°	Earth
James Garfield	1880	assassination	Taurus 1°	Earth
William McKinley	1900	assassination	Capricorn 14°	Earth
Warren Harding	1920	cardiac arrest (death while in office)	Virgo 27°	Earth
Franklin Roosevelt	1940	aneurysm (death while in office)	Taurus 8°	Earth
John Kennedy	1960	assassination	Capricorn 25°	Earth
Ronald Reagan	1980	attempted assassination	Libra 8°	<b>AIR</b>
George W. Bush	2000	attempted assassination	Taurus 22°	Earth

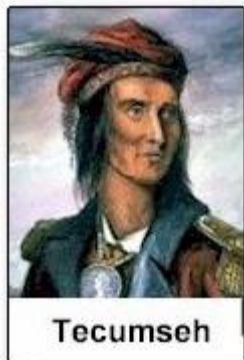


An edition of [Ripley's Believe It or Not](#), published in 1934, noted the coincidental 20 year pattern of presidential deaths between 1840 and 1920, with question marks inserted for the upcoming 1940 entry. This implied there could be a continuation of the cyclic pattern, which was fulfilled when Franklin Roosevelt was re-elected in 1940 and subsequently died in office in 1945. Based on this 20 year death cycle, many astrologers correctly predicted the death of President John F. Kennedy when he was elected in 1960. Similarly, some people believed President Reagan would also die in office - an event which almost came to pass on March 30, 1981 when an attempted assassination of Reagan occurred.

Astrologers now believe Reagan was spared assassination because the Jupiter/Saturn conjunction was a special one because it was also a "[Grand Mutation](#)" which is when the conjunction switches from "[Earth](#)" signs to "[AIR](#)" (see the table above). According to one astrologer, "The Grand Mutation symbolically corresponds to enormous changes in the law and order of man on Earth, his administration of the globe, that last for about 240 years until the next mutation; the internal Great Conjunctions project a symbolism for about twenty years in time until the next conjunction." (Tyl, 1977). President Reagan may very well have broken the karmic influence of the Jupiter/Saturn conjunction.

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## 2. A Near-Death Experience Predicted the Presidential Death Cycle Involving Lincoln and Kennedy



Tecumseh

The legend of the Presidential Death Cycle began with a prophecy given by a [Shawnee Indian](#) chieftain named [Tecumseh](#) who worked with his brother [Tenskwatawa](#) to unite other Indian tribes to oppose white expansion into the west in the early 1800s. In the winter of 1804-5, drunkenness and disease were rampant in the Shawnee village; but a vision given to Tenskwatawa during an apparent near-death experience led him on a crusade to reverse the growing erosion of Indian culture and the negative effects of white expansion.

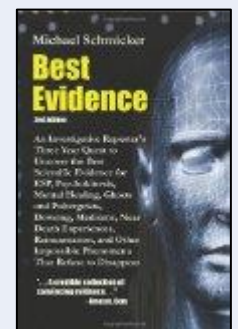
In April 1805, Tenskwatawa was smoking his pipe when he passed out as if dead. His family believed he had died, so they prepared his body for a funeral. But he regained consciousness and claimed the "[Master of Life](#)," the Shawnee Indians' primary god, had granted him a glimpse of heaven and hell where he witnessed the cruel sufferings of people atoning for their wrongs and their drunkenness. According to Tenskwatawa, the Master of Life told him the Indians must give up all white customs, products, and alcohol; and if they did not change their ways, the Master of Life would not allow them into heaven. If they would return to their traditional ways, they would be rewarded by driving the white settlers from the Indians' land and allow the natives to go to heaven. Native Americans must also stop fighting with each other over land and respect their tribal elders. If they followed the Master of Life's message, the natives would return to a life filled with happiness. Because of Tenskwatawa vision, whites nicknamed him "the Prophet" and named his settlement "Prophetstown." His fame grew even more in 1806 when he predicted an eclipse of the sun.

By 1811, such a large number of natives lived at Prophetstown that white settlers in Ohio and the Indiana Territory demanded the government do something to protect them. U.S. troops, led by [future President General William Harrison](#), defeated Tenskwatawa and his confederation of warriors at the [Battle of Tippecanoe](#). William Harrison used his popularity



Tenskwatawa

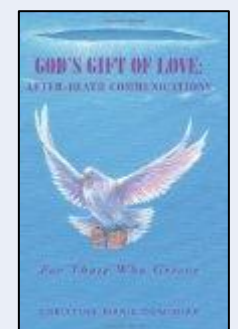
The Last Frontier:  
Exploring the Afterlife  
and Transforming Our  
Fear of Death  
by Julia Assante, MD  
and Larry Dossey, MD



Best Evidence: An  
Investigative Reporter's  
Three-Year Quest to  
Uncover the Best  
Scientific Evidence  
for...Near Death  
Experiences,  
Reincarnation, and  
Other Impossible  
Phenomena That  
Refuse to Disappear  
by Michael Schmicker



Hello from Heaven!:  
After Death  
Communication  
Confirms That Life and  
Love Are Eternal  
by Bill and Judy  
Guggenheim



as a successful Indian fighter to run for President of the United States. His campaign slogan was "Tippecanoe and Tyler too!"

After the historical battle, the legend is that Tecumseh sent General Harrison a message containing a prophecy which came to be known as "[Tecumseh's Curse](#):"

### Tecumseh's Curse



"Harrison will not win this year to be the Great Chief. But he may win next year. If he does ... He will not finish his term. He will die in his office."

When informed no President has ever died in office, Tenskwatawa stated:

"But Harrison will die I tell you. And when he dies you will remember my brother Tecumseh's death. You think that I have lost my powers. I who caused the sun to darken and Red Men to give up firewater. But I tell you Harrison will die. And after him, every Great Chief chosen every 20 years thereafter will die. And when each one dies, let everyone remember the death of our people." - *Tenskwatawa, Shawnee Chieftain*

While there is no proof Tenskwatawa ever said this, the prophecy proved true. William Harrison won the presidency for his heroism in defeating Tecumseh's forces in battle. But Harrison's presidency never had a chance. He delivered a very long inaugural address on a cold, windy day; then he got caught in a rainstorm. [President Harrison caught a cold and died](#). He served as President from March 4 - April 4, 1841. His death was seen as the first in a long series of presidential deaths due to Tecumseh's Curse: Presidents elected in a year ending in a zero would die in office. Thus the "Curse of Tecumseh" became a part of popular American folklore.

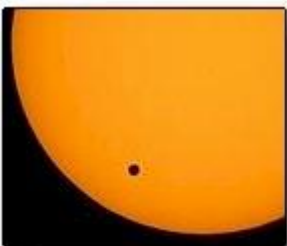
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### 3. The Astrology of the Presidential Death Cycle



The death of President Reagan on June 5, 2004, coincided with a rare astronomical and astrological event called the "[Transit of Venus](#)" which astrologers believe may be of great significance for humanity in the near future. It is common knowledge the Reagan Presidency relied heavily on astrology in the making of important decisions in the White House. The Reagan's deference to astrology may have spared President Reagan from dying in the assassination attempt on his life in 1981 from the Presidential Death Cycle. The 20-year cycle culminates in a [conjunction](#) of Jupiter and Saturn with a Transit of Venus.

Astrologers believe such astronomical events correlate with important events occurring on Earth. On June 8th, 2004, a rare astrological and astronomic event occurred having important spiritual significance according to astrologers. Approximately every 121 years, the planet Venus transits in front of the sun (called a planetary "eclipse" or "occultation"). This eclipse of Venus always happens in pairs. The first occurred on June 8th, 2004, and the second will take place on June 6, 2012. Astrologers believe this eight-year period in between eclipses of Venus represents a kind of "doorway" through which a global consciousness will begin to dominate humanity. The year 2012 is a very important date because it is also the end of the Mayan calendar. The Mayans were able to determine the exact timing between Venus passages to the exact number and without fine optical observation instruments, it is still a mystery how Mayan astrologers were able to discern such an exact timing. Mayan prophecy suggests a new consciousness will be born on the 2012 eclipse of Venus. [The Mayan's associated the planet Venus with Quetzalcoatl](#), the Mayan messiah figure who lived in the year 40 AD and who is supposed to return again in 2012.

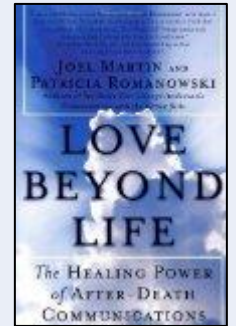


Astrologers believe these Venus eclipses are harbingers of great shifts in human consciousness. Looking back in history, we see what occurred during the more recent Venus eclipses:

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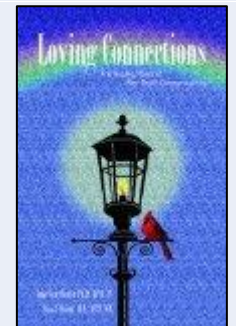
**God's Gift of Love: After-Death Communications: For Those Who Grieve**

by Christine Marie Duminiak



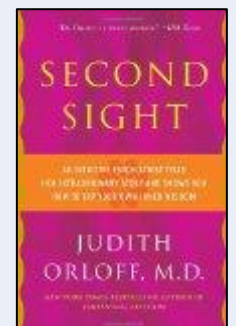
**Love Beyond Life: The Healing Power of After-Death Communications**

by Joel W. Martin and Patricia Romanowski



**Loving Connections: The Healing Power of After-Death Communications**

by Jane Bissler and Lisa Heiser



**Second Sight: An Intuitive Psychiatrist Tells Her Extraordinary Story and Shows You How to Tap Your Own Inner Wisdom**

by Judith Orloff, MD

#### 4. Venus Eclipses as Harbingers of Great Shifts in Global Communications

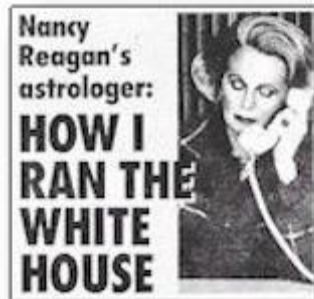
Time period of Venus eclipse pairs	Historical events during time period of Venus eclipse
1518 - 1526 A.D.	Magellan circumnavigates the world; the Reformation rises in Europe; women ruled Europe
1631 - 1639 A.D.	The rise of rationalist science in western civilization; first settlers arrive in America
1761 - 1769 A.D.	Events leading up to the American, French, and Industrial Revolutions
1874 - 1882 A.D.	Global communications becoming a reality; the telephone is invented; the Atlantic Telegraph Cable completed; the commercial application of electricity begins; women's suffrage movement begins; the automobile age begins.
2004 - 2012 A.D.	Begins with the death of the President Reagan, the "Great Communicator"; and ends in 2012 which may mark the beginning of a new global consciousness.



Former President Ronald Reagan died on June 5, 2004. The death of the "Great Communicator" and the subsequent public adulation of him was the first major event of the 2004-2012 period of Venus occultations. Perhaps Reagan's death signals the end of an era and the beginning of the new era of global consciousness astrologers describe. Of particular interest is the timing of Reagan's death (**June 5**) with other significant dates such as Mikhail Gorbachev receiving the Nobel Peace Prize (**June 5**), the first facsimile sent across the Atlantic Ocean (**June 5**), the Allied invasion of Europe on D-Day (**June 6**), Robert Kennedy's assassination by Sirhan Sirhan (**June 5**), the first Crusaders arrive in Jerusalem (**June 7**), the religion of Islam was founded in Mecca (**June 8**), and the death of Mohammad's Islam's prophet (**June 8**). George Marshall outlined his Marshall Plan for Europe (**June 5**).

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#### 5. The Reagan Presidency and their Astrologers

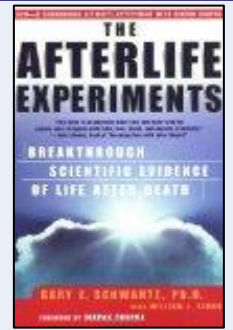


It is no secret that the Reagan presidency was literally controlled by astrology and the astrological forces of the cosmos. The Reagans relied heavily on astrology in the making of important decisions in the White House. Reagan's entire schedule was coordinated by an astrologer named Joan Quigley who planned almost all presidential travel, press conferences, and even the president's cancer surgery based on astrology. The newspaper, the Philadelphia Inquirer, for example, insisted that "the signing of the U.S. Soviet treaty eliminating medium-range nuclear missiles" had been signed at 1:30 p.m. on December 8, 1987 based on astrological advice from Quigley. But it was in 1988 that former chief-of-staff Donald Regan caused a media frenzy in a tell-all book that publicly revealed the Reagan Administration's heavy reliance on astrology. Some public commentators have even speculated that astrology was the reason why Reagan was "the Teflon President" because political scandals never seemed to "stick" to him. The press made a laughing-stock of the

Reagans for their astrological dependence despite their hypocrisy that virtually every newspaper in the country features a daily horoscope column.

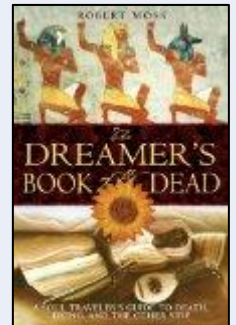
Reagan is noted as being one of the few governors to actually sign astrology legislation. As Governor of California, Reagan signed legislation which removed licensed astrologers from the category of fortune tellers which allowed them to practice their trade. Jeane Dixon was once an astrological advisor to the Reagans. Dixon gained the Reagan's favor by predicting in 1962 that Reagan would become Governor of California and later President of the United States. But in 1976, Nancy Reagan dropped Dixon when she predicted that Reagan would not gain the presidency in 1976 which turned out to be correct. Nancy had so much faith in her husband that she figured that Dixon had lost her powers of prediction. It was then that Joan Quigley was hired as the Reagan's astrologer, even though she too predicted that 1976 would not be the year for Reagan. As movie stars in Hollywood during the 50s, Ronald and Nancy Reagan had a long history of relationships with astrologers and psychics. Nancy's friend Merv Griffin introduced her to Joan Quigley during Reagan's campaign for the 1976 Republican nomination. Another astrologer associated with the Reagans was Joyce Jillson who helped the Reagans in selecting Reagan's Vice President from a list of seven candidates. According to Jillson, George Bush was the only choice because Bush was a Gemini - the most compatible sign with Reagan who was an Aquarian. As Reagan was beginning his campaign in 1980, Quigley predicted that Ron would succeed in becoming President.

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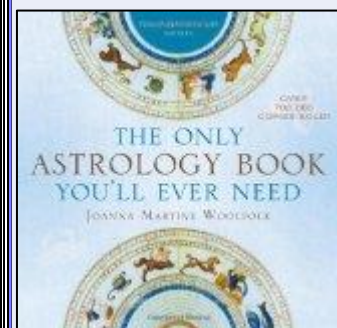
The Afterlife Experiments:  
Breakthrough Scientific Evidence of Life After Death

by Gary Schwartz Ph.D.,  
Deepak Chopra M.D.,  
William L. Simon



The Dreamer's Book of the Dead: A Soul Traveler's Guide to Death, Dying, and the Other Side

by Robert Moss



The Only Astrology Book You'll Ever Need

by Joanna Martine Woolfolk

## 6. Reagan's Astrologer Predicted President Kennedy's Rise and Assassination



In 1952 Jeane Dixon stood in deep prayer before the statue of the Virgin Mary at St Matthew's Cathedral in Washington DC. The astrologer and prophetess, [already respected for predicting many historical events](#), was suddenly gripped by what would become one of history's most well-known forecasts. She says she saw the dark church interior lit by the brilliant sun-soaked image of the U.S. White House with the shimmering numbers **1-9-6-0** hovering above it. Pulled like a magnet, her consciousness floated toward the main door, where a young man with striking blue eyes stood upon the threshold. An inner voice impressed upon her that this young man, a Democrat, would be elected President in 1960 and was destined to die violently while in office.

In 1956 she described her vision to Jack Anderson, the publisher of Parade Magazine, beginning what would become the most pre-documented prediction in history. Dixon's further visions were reported to credible witnesses:

1. In October 1963 Dixon foresaw shadow hands representing death removing the Vice President's name plate from his office door. Later she saw the letters "o" and "s" for the beginning and "d" For the end of the assassin's name - **(Os)wal(d)**.
2. Before November of 1963, Dixon's friends noticed her increasing concern about her premonition of doom for the young President. She even tried to warn him through her White House contacts, but to no avail.
3. On the 22nd, while lunching with friends at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, Dixon suddenly became so distraught that she couldn't touch her food. "Something dreadful is going to happen to the President today," she declared. Around that same moment, at a sixth-floor window of the school book depository in Dallas, Texas, Lee Harvey Oswald and perhaps several other assassins positioned around Dealy Plaza, were taking aim at President Kennedy's motorcade. Back at the Mayflower Hotel, Jeane Dixon and her friends were finishing lunch. The orchestra suddenly fell silent. The conductor announced that someone had just taken a shot at the President. Her friends tried to comfort her, saying that he must have avoided danger. "No," she replied, "the President is dead ... you will learn that he is dead."

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## 7. Did an Astrologer Save President Reagan from the Death Cycle?



When Nancy Reagan dropped Jeane Dixon as her astrologer, [Joan Quigley](#) was hired to replace her, despite the fact Quigley also predicted 1976 would not be the year for Reagan. As movie stars in Hollywood during the 50s, Ronald and Nancy Reagan had a long history of relationships with astrologers and psychics. Nancy's friend Merv Griffin introduced her to Joan Quigley during Reagan's campaign for the 1976 Republican nomination. Another astrologer associated with the Reagans was [Joyce Jillson](#) who helped the Reagans in selecting Reagan's Vice President from a list of seven candidates. According to Jillson, George H. W. Bush was the only choice because Bush was a Gemini - the most compatible sign with Reagan who was an Aquarian. As Reagan was beginning his campaign in 1980, Quigley predicted Ron would succeed in becoming President.

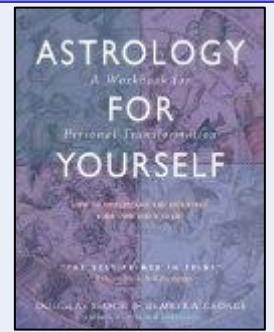
But on March 30, 1981, the [assassination attempt](#) against President Reagan changed everything. Nancy learned from Quigley about Reagan's chart which indicated March 30 would be a terrible day for him. Quigley could have warned Reagan his life was in danger. It was at this point in time Quigley's role as a casual astrologer friend was transformed into the astrological protector of Ronald Reagan's life. At was at this time Nancy became aware of the Presidential Death Cycle.

After Reagan's recovery from his gunshot wounds, Nancy was terrified every time Reagan left the White House. Nancy vowed to never allow such a mistake to be made again. History shows she was successful.

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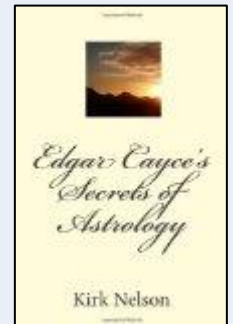
## 8. Reagan's Near-Death Experience and Deathbed Lucidity

An interesting fact about Reagan's assassination attempt is how Reagan apparently had a near-death experience while in the hospital. This news article describes what happened: [Did angels intercede to save Reagan's life?](#)

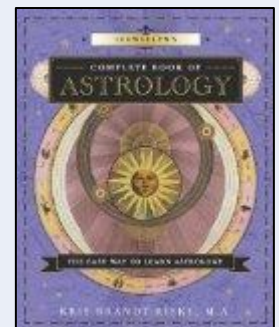


**Astrology for Yourself:  
How to Understand And  
Interpret Your Own Birth  
Chart**

by Demetra George and  
Douglas Bloch

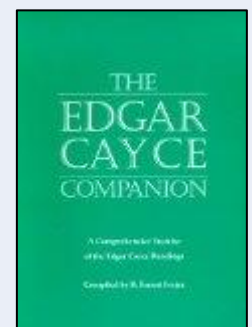


**Edgar Cayce's Secrets of  
Astrology**  
by Kirk Nelson



**Llewellyn's Complete  
Book of Astrology: The  
Easy Way to Learn  
Astrology**

by Kris Brandt Riske MA





Another interesting fact concerns Reagan's actual death from Alzheimer's. Reagan had been severely demented for years but at the moment of his death he momentarily came out of a coma and appeared to be lucid and free from the dementia. He then smiled at Nancy and died. The following news article describes the event: [Reagan rose from coma for last look at Nancy](#).

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## 9. Related Links of Interest

### I. Scientific Websites on the Venus Transit:

- [Wikipedia article on the Transit of Venus](#): en.wikipedia.org
- [Wikipedia article on the Transit of Venus of 2012](#) - en.wikipedia.org
- [TransitOfVenus.org Sitemap](#) - www.transitofvenus.org
- [Transit of Venus 2012 in Pictures \(Gallery\)](#) - www.space.com
- [NASA's Venus Transit Media](#) - www.nasa.gov
- [NASA's 2004 and 2012 Transit of Venus Media](#) - eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov
- [NBC News Venus Transit Last-Minute Guide](#) - www.nbcnews.com
- [National Geographic's Venus Transit 2012 News](#) - news.nationalgeographic.com
- [National Geographic's Venus Transit 2012 in Pictures](#) - news.nationalgeographic.com
- [Wired Science's Live Clips of Venus Transit](#) - www.wired.com

### II. Astrological Sites on the Venus Transit:

- [Venus Transit Astrology and Symbolism](#) - www.mysticmamma.com
- [The Venus Transits and the Return of the Divine Feminine](#) - www.goldenageofgaia.com
- [Meaning of a Rare Event: Venus Transits the Face of the Sun](#) - www.astrology.com
- [Venus Transit 2012 Astrology \(Fated Love\)](#) - www.astrologyking.com
- [Venus Transits: Techniques for Preparing for the Future and Understanding the Past](#) - www.cafeastrology.com
- [The Meaning of the Venus Transit in June 2012](#) - www.midlandsschoolofastrology.co.uk
- [Astrologers Over the Moon for Transit of Venus](#) - www.foxnews.com
- [Psychological Astrology and the June 2012 Venus Transit](#) - www.networkmagazine.ie
- [Rare Transit of Venus, 2004 and 2012](#) - astrology.about.com
- [Venus Transit Over the Sun 2004 and 2012](#) - www.shamanicastrology.com
- [The Transit of Venus 2012](#) - www.cosmicintelligenceagency.com

### III. Sites about Tecumseh's Curse and the Presidential Death Cycle:

- [Wikipedia on the Curse of Tippecanoe](#) - en.wikipedia.org
- [A Plague on Your White House: Presidents Killed by a Native American Curse](#) - www.forteantimes.com
- [Tecumseh's Curse and the U.S. Presidents: Coincidence or Something More?](#) - americanhistory.about.com
- [The Curse of Tecumseh](#) - www.snopes.com
- [Reagan Broke Tecumseh's Curse, But Bush May Have Killed It Altogether](#) - www.slate.com
- [Tecumseh's Curse: Moment of Indiana History](#) - www.indianapublicmedia.org
- [Tippecanoe and Tyler Too and Tecumseh's Curse](#) - www.thedailypamphlet.com

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Abraham Lincoln

THEIR  
ASTROLOGY

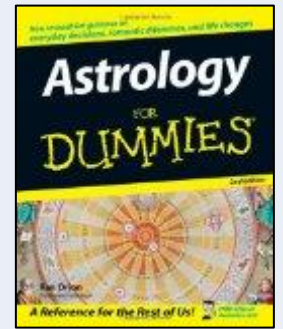
John F. Kennedy

"The stars incline; they do not compel." - astrological tenet

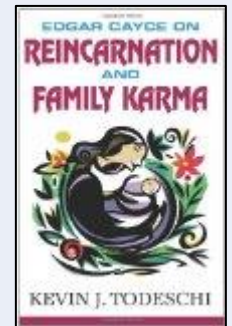
## Internet Articles Providing Astrological Analysis Between Presidents Lincoln and Kennedy

- (1) [Linda Goodman's Forum](#) - www.linda-goodman.com
- (2) [USA Presidents Astrology Horoscope and Assassination](#) - www.astrology-reading.com.au
- (3) [The Real U.S. Chart - by Jan Warren Allen](#) - www.astromuse1.webs.com

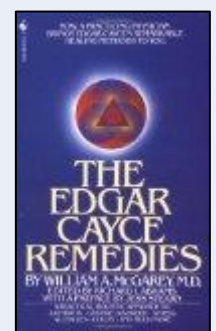
The Edgar Cayce Companion: A Comprehensive Treatise of the Edgar Cayce Readings  
by B. Ernest Frejer



Astrology For Dummies  
by Rae Orion



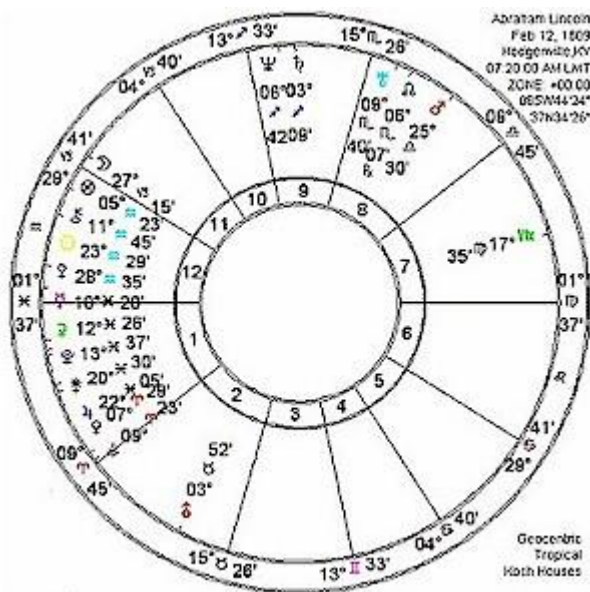
Edgar Cayce on Reincarnation and Family Karma  
by Kevin J Todeschi



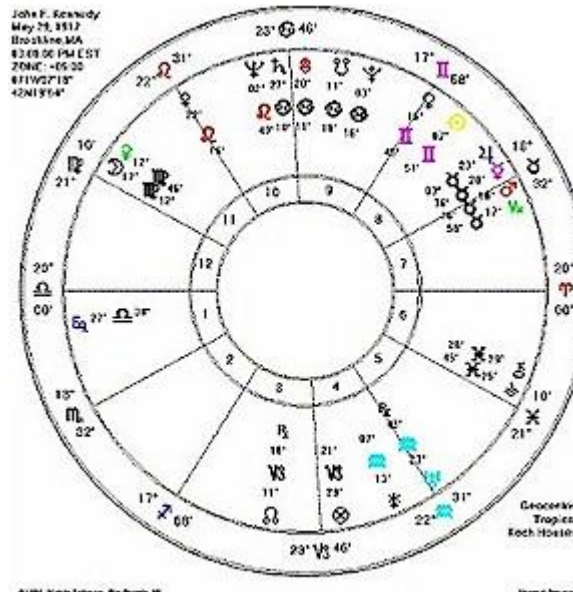
The Edgar Cayce Remedies  
by William A. McGarey

- (4) [President George W. Bush and America's Destiny \(Part IV\) - greatbear.mcn.org](http://greatbear.mcn.org)
- (5) For astrology skeptics, read this article about the [scientific evidence supporting astrology](#).

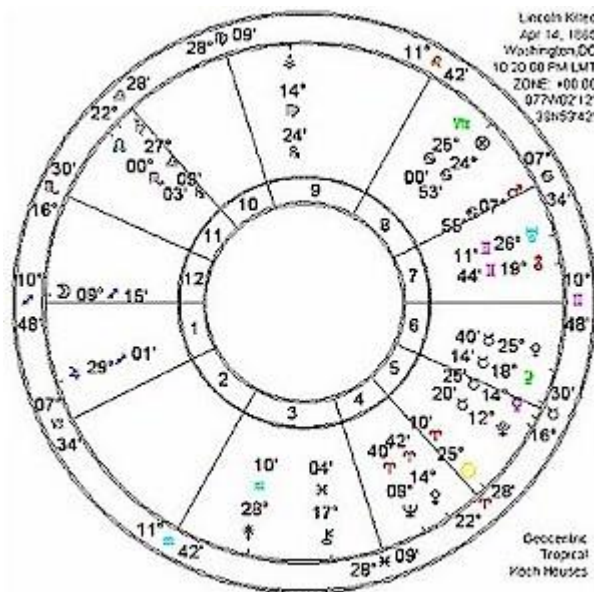
The Birth Chart of Abraham Lincoln  
[Click here for a more detailed chart](#)



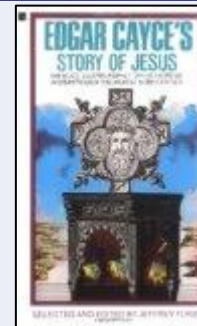
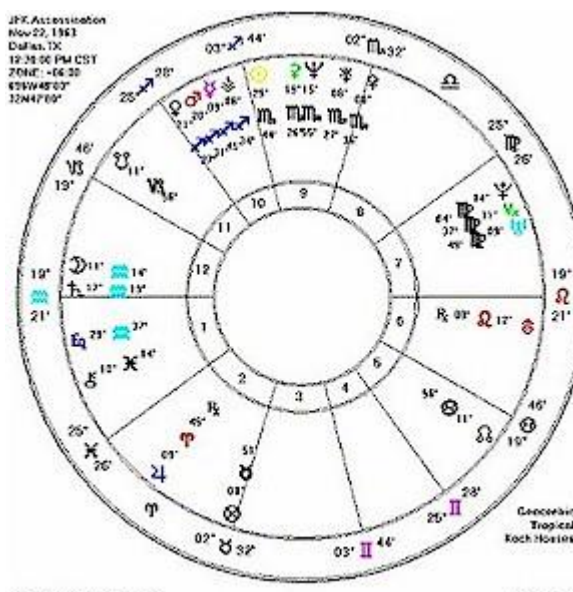
The Birth Chart of John Kennedy  
[Click here for a more detailed chart](#)



The Death Chart of Abraham Lincoln  
[Click here for a more detailed chart](#)



The Death Chart of John Kennedy  
[Click here for a more detailed chart](#)



Edgar Cayce's Story of Jesus  
 by Edgar Cayce and Jeffrey Furst

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Abraham Lincoln

THEIR  
 NUMEROLOGY

John F. Kennedy

Abraham Lincoln and John Kennedy share the following connection in numerology:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1																		1
2						L	I	N	C	O	L	N						2
3						K	E	N	N	E	D	Y						3
4																		4
5			A	N	D	R	E	W	J	O	H	N	S	O	N			5
6			L	Y	N	D	O	N	J	O	H	N	S	O	N			6
7																		7
8			J	O	H	N	W	I	L	K	E	S	B	O	O	T	H	8
9			L	E	E	H	A	R	V	E	Y	O	S	W	A	L	D	9
0																		0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	

The chart on the left represents the [numerology](#) connection between Presidents Lincoln and Kennedy.

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Abraham Lincoln

Links

John F. Kennedy

### Abraham Lincoln Links

- [Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library & Museum](http://www.alplm.org) - www.alplm.org
- [Abraham Lincoln Research site](http://www.rogerjnorton.com) - www.rogerjnorton.com
- [Abraham Lincoln Assassination site](http://www.rogerjnorton.com) - www.rogerjnorton.com
- [Abraham Lincoln Mega-links page](http://www.rogerjnorton.com) - www.rogerjnorton.com
- [Mary Todd Lincoln Research site](http://www.rogerjnorton.com) - www.rogerjnorton.com
- [The Lincoln Institute](http://www.abrahamlincoln.org) - www.abrahamlincoln.org
- [Abraham Lincoln Association](http://www.abrahamlincolnassociation.org) - www.abrahamlincolnassociation.org
- [Abraham Lincoln Institute](http://www.lincoln-institute.org) - www.lincoln-institute.org
- [Lincoln / NET](http://lincoln.lib.niu.edu) - lincoln.lib.niu.edu
- [The Lincoln Log](http://www.thelincolnlog.org) - www.thelincolnlog.org
- [Lincoln Archives](http://www.lincolnarchives.us) - www.lincolnarchives.us
- [Lincolनिया Blog](http://lincolनिया.blogspot.com) - lincolनिया.blogspot.com
- [Lincoln Images](http://www.lincolnimages.com) - www.lincolnimages.com
- [Wikipedia: Abraham Lincoln](http://en.wikipedia.org) - en.wikipedia.org
- [Lincoln Timeline](http://www.historyplace.com) - www.historyplace.com
- [YouTube Videos about Abraham Lincoln](http://www.youtube.com) - www.youtube.com
- [History Channel: Abraham Lincoln](http://www.history.com) - www.history.com
- [Library of Congress: Abraham Lincoln](http://www.loc.gov) - www.loc.gov
- [Abraham Lincoln Online](http://www.abrahamlincolnonline.org) - www.abrahamlincolnonline.org

### John F. Kennedy Links

- [JFK Presidential Library and Museum](http://www.jfklibrary.org) - www.jfklibrary.org
- [National Archives: JFK Assassination](http://www.archives.gov) - www.archives.gov
- [Wikipedia: John F. Kennedy](http://en.wikipedia.org) - en.wikipedia.org
- [A List of the Best JFK Assassination sites](http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu) - mcadams.posc.mu.edu
- [History Channel: John F. Kennedy](http://www.history.com) - www.history.com
- [YouTube Videos about JFK](http://www.youtube.com) - www.youtube.com
- [The Sixth Floor Museum](http://www.jfk.org) - www.jfk.org
- [Mary Ferrell Foundation on JFK](http://www.maryferrell.org) - www.maryferrell.org
- [Re-Digitized Clip of the Zapruder Film](http://www.near-death.com) - www.near-death.com

### Synchronicity and Coincidence Links

- [Wikipedia article on Synchronicity](http://en.wikipedia.org) - en.wikipedia.org
- [Wikipedia Category on Synchronicity](http://en.wikipedia.org) - en.wikipedia.org
- [Carl Jung on Synchronicity](http://www.carl-jung.net) - www.carl-jung.net
- [Synchronicity Times Online Magazine](http://www.synchronicitytimes.com) - www.synchronicitytimes.com
- [Jung on Synchronicity and the Paranormal](http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net) - www.bibliotecapleyades.net
- [C.G. Jung's Synchronicity and Quantum Entanglement](http://www.academia.edu) - www.academia.edu
- [20 Most Amazing Coincidences](http://www.oddee.com) - www.oddee.com

- [15 Strangest Coincidences In World History](http://www.dailycognition.com) - www.dailycognition.com
- [About.com's True Stories of Amazing Coincidences](http://paranormal.about.com) - paranormal.about.com
- [More Amazing Coincidences](http://paranormal.about.com) - paranormal.about.com
- [29 Mind-Blowing Coincidences You Won't Believe Happened](http://www.cracked.com) - www.cracked.com
- [6 Insane Coincidences You Won't Believe Actually Happened](http://www.cracked.com) - www.cracked.com
- [6 Random Coincidences That Created The Modern World](http://www.cracked.com) - www.cracked.com
- [The 5 Most Mind-Blowing Coincidences of All Time](http://www.cracked.com) - www.cracked.com
- [10 Incredible Coincidences](http://www.interestingthings.info) - www.interestingthings.info

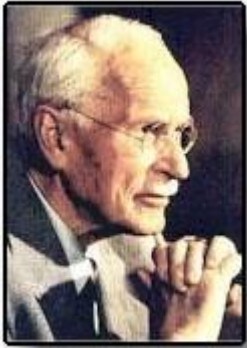
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Abraham Lincoln

CONCLUSION

John F. Kennedy

## Quantum Physics and Reincarnation



The highly unusual similarities between Presidents Lincoln and Kennedy cannot be dismissed as mere [coincidence](#). In metaphysical terms, similarities which transcend coincidence are called "[synchronicity](#)" - a term invented by the pioneering psychologist [Carl Jung](#). Synchronicity is when apparently unrelated events or patterns repeat in time in a way revealing an even larger, underlying, and more meaningful pattern or framework. By studying synchronistic patterns between the lives of two people, researchers have found underlying evidence suggestive of reincarnation. [Dr. Ian Stevenson](#), for example, studied children with past life memories who had synchronistic evidence to support it - such as an unusual birthmark correlating with the child's past life memory. [Cases of synchronicity have been well documented](#) throughout history; but in my opinion, there is no greater historical example of synchronicity and reincarnation than the lives of Lincoln and Kennedy. To examine Stevenson's scientific evidence suggestive of reincarnation, visit the [main reincarnation section](#) of this website. The [near-death experience](#) itself offers many

insights into the mechanics of reincarnation.

According to ancient religious traditions, this underlying, hidden law of "[cause and effect](#)" is known as "[karma](#)" and it expresses itself through reincarnation. It is the law of "divine justice" found in many religions and is described as "[an eye for eye, a tooth for tooth](#)," or "[all who draw the sword, will die by the sword](#)," or "[a man reaps what he sows](#)." But common sense tells us many people have "drawn the sword" and have gotten away with it [scot-free](#), the logical conclusion is such people must "die by the sword" in some future lifetime. Divine justice demands [when we do unto others, the same will eventually be done to us](#) - for the purpose of spiritual instruction. Karma is also popularly known as the principle of "[what goes around, comes around](#)" or when something "[comes full circle](#)" or "[violence begets violence](#)." In everyday terms, karma is like the impersonal law of gravity: [what goes up must come down](#). Apparently, this law of cause and effect exists more for educational purposes rather than a form of punishment [as many near-death experiences have learned](#).

Modern physics is also getting in on the act. Following discussions with both [Albert Einstein](#) and [Wolfgang Pauli](#), two founding fathers of [quantum theory](#), Carl Jung believed there were [parallels between synchronicity and the relativity of time](#) and its connection to consciousness. Some physicists also see a theoretical grounding for synchronicity in [quantum physics](#), [fractal geometry](#), [chaos theory](#) and consciousness. Scientists are discovering how objective reality is more of an illusion than a reality. At deeper levels, everything - atoms, cells, molecules, plants, animals, and people participate in a connected [flowing web of information](#). At the quantum level, the [observer becomes a part of the reality](#) he or she observes and the distinction between observer and object disappears. Space and time are concepts we bring with us to the quantum level but they do not seem to exist there. Or if they do, they are created only by means of our [observation and our measurements](#) which has [subjective meaning](#) only to us but not at the quantum level. Time flows both forward and backward symmetrically according to [relativity](#) which is suggestive of the reality of [time travel](#). And because all matter - including our brains and bodies - are mostly composed of empty space because of the structure of atoms held together by atomic energy, a metaphysical case can be made how we are mostly composed of "spirit" - an energy which [can neither be created or destroyed](#) only transformed. At the quantum level, location becomes [nonlocal](#) where everything can be thought of as being in no particular place at no particular time. What we "see" out there has more to do with our own consciousness and [subjective experience](#) than anything which might be "out there". In light of these findings, we must

conclude the notion of [objective reality](#) is in error. The study of physics has now become the study of our own minds.

There is also the quantum theory of [superposition](#) which is a condition where matter can exist in more than one dimension at the same time in [parallel universes](#). Both of these concepts in physics can be used to develop a theory of reincarnation. Physicists have demonstrated how two particles can be separated from each other - even billions of light-years away - a change in one particle instantly creates a simultaneous change in the other particle as if they were connected somehow. This phenomenon called "[quantum entanglement](#)" which Einstein called "[spooky actions from a distance](#)" and is suggestive of an underlying reality which physicists have not yet been able to explain although there are many theories. One of the most compelling theories is called the [holographic principle](#) which defines the universe as a single, gigantic [hologram](#) where everything is connected to everything else [including our minds](#). Metaphysically speaking, our brains generate mental pictures in the form of holograms commonly known as our "[mind's eye](#)." The [holonomic brain theory](#) originated from one of the most significant theoretical physicists of the 20th century, [David Bohm](#), and neurophysiologist [Karl Pribram](#) who independently (i.e., synchronistically) arrived at holographic models of the universe and mind at the same time. This holographic model may be the basis for all [mystical experiences](#). The holographic model is part of a new emerging paradigm called "[holism](#)" (the opposite of [reductionism](#)) and is the idea that [natural systems](#) (physical, biological, chemical, social, economic, mental, linguistic, etc.) and their properties, should be viewed as [wholes](#), not the sum of its parts. A corresponding theory of consciousness (known as "[Orch-OR](#)") was developed by the joint work of theoretical physicist, [Sir Roger Penrose](#), and anesthesiologist [Stuart Hameroff](#). Like David Bohm and Karl Pribram before them, Penrose and Hameroff developed their theories quite separately from one another (i.e., synchronistically). Penrose approached [the problem of consciousness](#) from the view point of mathematics, while Hameroff approached it from his career in anesthesia which gave him [an interest in brain structures](#). These scientific theories can be used to develop a quantum theory of reincarnation.

Jung theorized how synchronicity serves a role similar to dreams, with the purpose of shifting a person's egocentric conscious thinking to greater wholeness. Jung was transfixed by the idea of life not being a series of random events but rather an expression of a deeper order, which he and Wolfgang Pauli referred to as "[one world](#)" - a term referring to the concept of an underlying unified reality of the universe from which everything emerges and returns to. Jung believed this principle of an underlying "world" can express itself through synchronicity and reincarnation and is the basis for [quantum mysticism](#), [quantum mind](#) and [quantum cognition](#). Quantum consciousness is the theory of the existence of an underlying consciousness or intelligence connecting everyone, based on the fact quantum fields can be interpreted as extending infinitely in space. Jung referred to this connection between all lives as "the [collective unconscious](#)." These theories also support the ideas of a [many-worlds interpretation](#) of quantum mechanics and its corresponding [many-minds theory](#) - both of which means everything could well be anywhere at the same time. [Quantum immortality](#) is theoretically possible which also means reincarnation is theoretically possible.

In conclusion, quantum mechanics may offer a mechanism for the survival of personality by which memories and emotions could carry over from one life to another. Because the act of [observation causes waves of light to become particles](#), consciousness may not be merely a by-product of the physical brain but rather a nonlocal entity in the universe which influences the physical. If we view consciousness as a fundamental, non-physical, part of the universe it becomes possible to conceive of consciousness continuing to exist after the death of the physical brain. A good analogy of this is the relationship between a television set and the television transmission; the television is required to decode the signal, but it does not create the signal. In a similar way the brain may be required for consciousness to express itself, but may not be the source of consciousness. And because there are so many theories in physics supporting possible theories of reincarnation - not to mention the other fields of research - it is safe to assume reincarnation is certainly within the realm of possibilities.

"All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players;  
They have their exits and their entrances; and one man in his time plays  
many parts, his acts being seven ages." - William Shakespeare

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