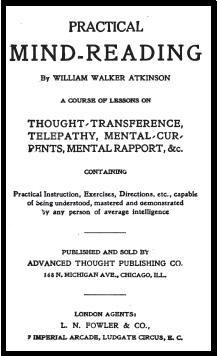
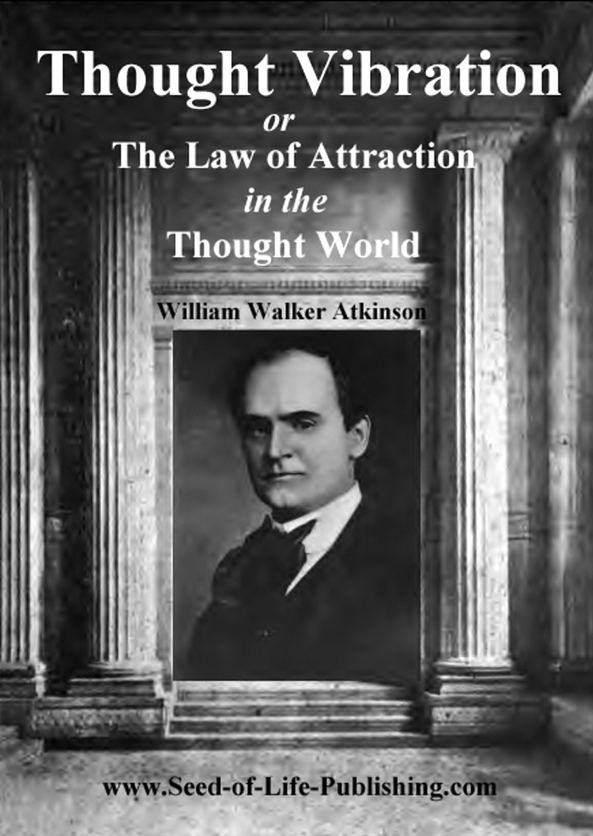
**William Walker Atkinson** 1862-1932

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William\_Walker\_Atkinson



**William Walker Atkinson** (December 5, 1862 – November 22, 1932) was an attorney, merchant, publisher, and author, as well as an [occultist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occult) and an American pioneer of the [New Thought](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Thought) movement. He is also known to have been the author of the pseudonymous works attributed to **Theron Q. Dumont** and **Yogi Ramacharaka**.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Walker_Atkinson#cite_note-0)

Due in part to Atkinson's intense personal secrecy and extensive use of pseudonyms, he is now largely forgotten, despite having obtained mention in past editions of *Who's Who in America,* *Religious Leaders of America,* and several similar publications—and having written more than 100 books in the last 30 years of his life. His works have remained in print more or less continuously since 1900.[[1]](http://worldcat.org/identities/lccn-n88-661832)[[2]](http://worldcat.org/identities/lccn-n87-863357)

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**Early life**

William Walker Atkinson was born in [Baltimore, Maryland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baltimore,_Maryland) on December 5, 1862,[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Walker_Atkinson#cite_note-1) to William and Emma Atkinson. He began his working life as a grocer at 15 years old, probably helping his father. He married Margret Foster Black of [Beverley, New Jersey](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Beverley,_New_Jersey&action=edit&redlink=1), in October 1889 and they had two children. The first probably died young. The second later married and had two daughters.

Atkinson pursued a business career from 1882 onwards and in 1894 he was admitted as an attorney to the Bar of Pennsylvania. While he gained much material success in his profession as a lawyer, the stress and over-strain eventually took its toll, and during this time he experienced a complete physical and mental breakdown, and financial disaster. He looked for healing and in the late 1880s he found it with [New Thought](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Thought) and later attributed to the application of the principles of New Thought his health, mental vigor and material prosperity.

**Mental Science and New Thought**

Some time after his healing, Atkinson began to write articles on the truths he felt he had discovered, which were then known as Mental Science. In 1889, an article by him entitled "A Mental Science [Catechism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catechism)," appeared in [Charles Fillmore](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Fillmore_%28Unity_Church%29)'s new periodical, *Modern Thought.*

By the early 1890s [Chicago](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chicago) had become a major centre for New Thought, mainly through the work of [Emma Curtis Hopkins](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emma_Curtis_Hopkins), and Atkinson decided to move there. Once in the city, he became an active promoter of the movement as an editor and author. He was responsible for publishing the magazines *Suggestion* (1900-1901), *New Thought* (1901-1905) and *Advanced Thought* (1906 - 1916).

In 1900 Atkinson worked as an associate editor of *Suggestion, a New Thought Journal*, and wrote his probable first book, *Thought-Force in Business and Everyday Life*, being a series of lessons in personal magnetism, psychic influence, thought-force, concentration, will-power, and practical mental science.

He then met [Sydney Flower](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sydney_Flower&action=edit&redlink=1), a well-known New Thought publisher and businessman, and teamed up with him. In December, 1901 he assumed editorship of Flower's popular *New Thought* magazine, a post which he held until 1905. During these years he built for himself an enduring place in the hearts of its readers. Article after article flowed from his pen. Meanwhile he also founded his own Psychic Club and the so-called "Atkinson School of Mental Science". Both were located in the same building as Flower's Psychic Research and New Thought Publishing Company.

**Publishing career and use of pseudonyms**

Throughout his subsequent career, Atkinson wrote and published under his own name and many pseudonyms. It is not known whether he ever acknowledged authorship of these pseudonymous works, but all of the supposedly independent authors whose writings are now credited to Atkinson were linked to one another by virtue of the fact that their works were released by a series of publishing houses with shared addresses and they also wrote for a series of magazines with a shared roster of authors. Atkinson was the editor of all of those magazines and his pseudonymous authors acted first as "contributors" to the periodicals, and were then spun off into their own book-writing careers—with most of their books being released by Atkinson's own publishing houses.

One key to unravelling this tangled web of pseudonyms is found in "Advanced Thought" magazine, billed as "A Journal of The New Thought, Practical Psychology, Yogi Philosophy, Constructive Occultism, Metaphysical Healing, Etc."

This magazine, edited by Atkinson, advertised articles by Atkinson, Yogi Ramacharaka, and Theron Q. Dumont—the latter two being pseudonyms of Atkinson—and it had the same address as The Yogi Publishing Society, which published the works attributed to Yogi Ramacharaka.

*Advanced Thought* magazine also carried articles by Swami Bhakta Vishita, but when it came time for Vishita's writings to be collected in book form, they were not published by the Yogi Publishing Society. Instead they were published by The Advanced Thought Publishing Co., the same house that brought out the Theron Q. Dumont books—and published *Advanced Thought* magazine.

**Hinduism and yoga**

In the 1890s, Atkinson had become interested in [Hinduism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hinduism) and after 1900 he devoted a great deal of effort to the diffusion of [yoga](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yoga) and Oriental [occultism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occultism) in the West. It is unclear at this late date whether he actually ever converted to any form of Hindu religion, or merely wished to write on the subject. If he did convert, he left no record of the event.

According to unverifiable sources, while Atkinson was in Chicago at the [World's Columbian Exposition](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World%27s_Columbian_Exposition) in 1893, he met one Baba Bharata, a pupil of the late [Indian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_India) mystic Yogi Ramacharaka (1799 - c.1893). As the story goes, Bharata had become acquainted with Atkinson's writings after arriving in America, the two men shared similar ideas, and so they decided to collaborate. While editing *New Thought* magazine, it is claimed, Atkinson co-wrote with Bharata a series of books which they attributed to Bharata's teacher, Yogi Ramacharaka. This story cannot be verified and—like the "official" biography that falsely claimed Atkinson was an "English author" -- it may be a fabrication.

No record exists in India of a Yogi Ramacharaka, nor is there evidence in America of the immigration of a Baba Bharata. Furthermore, although Atkinson may have travelled to Chicago to visit the 1892 - 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, where the authentic Indian yogi [Swami Vivekananda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swami_Vivekananda) attracted enthusiastic audiences, he is only known to have taken up residence in Chicago around 1900 and to have passed the Illinois Bar Examination in 1903.

Atkinson's claim to have an Indian co-author was actually not unusual among the New Thought and New Age writers of his era. As Carl T. Jackson made clear in his 1975 article *The New Thought Movement and the Nineteenth Century Discovery of Oriental Philosophy*,[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Walker_Atkinson#cite_note-2) Atkinson was not alone in embracing a vaguely exotic "orientalism" as a running theme in his writing, nor in crediting Hindus, Buddhists, or Sikhs with the possession of special knowledge and secret techniques of clairvoyance, spiritual development, sexual energy, health, or longevity.

The way had been paved in the mid to late 19th century by [Paschal Beverly Randolph](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paschal_Beverly_Randolph), who wrote in his books *Eulis* and *Seership* that he had been taught the mysteries of mirror [scrying](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scrying) by the deposed Indian [Maharajah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharajah) Dalip Singh. Randolph was known for embroidering the truth when it came to his own autobiography (he claimed that his mother Flora Randolph, an [African American](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_American) woman from Virginia, who died when he was eleven years old, had been a foreign princess) but he was actually telling the truth—or something very close to it, according to his biographer John Patrick Deveney—when he said that he had met the Maharajah in Europe and had learned from him the proper way to use both polished gemstones and Indian "bhattah mirrors" in divination.[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Walker_Atkinson#cite_note-3)

After Randolph's death in 1875, the floodgates opened, and from the 1890s until well into the 1950s, the West was inundated by a tide of all-seeing, all-knowing, all-telling swamis, yogis, fakirs, and mahatmas. Some of these representatives from the East, like [Paramahansa Yogananda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paramahansa_Yogananda), were genuine teachers who represented known lineages of Indian and Asian spiritual and philosophical tradition. Others, such as the so-called "blind albino seeress from Ceylon," Millie Lammar, and [Claude Alexander "The Crystal Seer"](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_%28magician%29) were [vaudeville](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vaudeville) and stage [mentalists](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mentalists) who dressed in oriental garments. The Russian-born founder of [Theosophy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theosophy), [Helena Petrovna Blavatsky](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helena_Petrovna_Blavatsky), had her invisible teachers, including the mysterious [Himalayan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Himalayas) "master" [Koot Hoomi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Koot_Hoomi), while her one-time disciple, the Anglo-American esotericist [Alice Bailey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alice_Bailey) said that the co-author of her teachings was a [Tibetan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tibet) named "[Djwal Khul](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Djwal_Khul)". The British occultist [Aleister Crowley](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aleister_Crowley) published an English adaptation of the [I Ching](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/I_Ching) under the Chinese pseudonym "Ko Yuen" and Cyril Henry Hoskin, a British-born plumber's son, briefly convinced the world that he was both a Tibetan lama named "[T. Lobsang Rampa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/T._Lobsang_Rampa)" and the lama's literary agent, a Chinese man named "Doctor Carl Kuon Suo."

In any case, with or without a co-author, Atkinson started writing a series of books under the name [Yogi Ramacharaka](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yogi_Ramacharaka) in 1903, ultimately releasing more than a dozen titles under this pseudonym. The Ramacharaka books were published by the Yogi Publication Society in [Chicago](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chicago) and reached more people than Atkinson's New Thought works did. In fact, all of his books on [yoga](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yoga) are still in print today.

Atkinson apparently enjoyed the idea of writing as a Hindu so much that he created two more Indian personas, Swami Bhakta Vishita and Swami Panchadasi. Strangely, neither of these identities wrote on Hinduism. Their material was for the most part concerned with the arts of [divination](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Divination) and [mediumship](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mediumship), including "oriental" forms of clairvoyance and seership. Of the two, Swami Bhakta Vishita was by far the more popular, and with more than 30 titles to his credit, he eventually outsold even Yogi Ramacharaka.

**A French master of magnetism**

During the 1910s, Atkinson put his attention into another pseudonym, that of Theron Q. Dumont. This entity was supposed to be French, and his works, written in English and published in Chicago, combined an interest in New Thought with ideas about the training of the will, memory enhancement, and personal magnetism.

**Dual career and later years**

In 1903, the same year that he began his writing career as Yogi Ramacharaka, Atkinson was admitted to the Bar of Illinois. Perhaps it was a desire to protect his ongoing career as a lawyer that led him to adopt so many pseudonyms—but if so, he left no written account documenting such a motivation.

How much time Atkinson devoted to his law practice after moving to Chicago is unknown, but it is unlikely to have been a full-time career, given his amazing output during the next 15 years as a writer, editor, and publisher in the fields of New Thought, yoga, occultism, mediumship, divination, and personal success.

The high point of his prodigious capacity for production was reached in the late 1910s. In addition to writing and publishing a steady stream of books and pamphlets, Atkinson started writing articles for [Elizabeth Towne](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth_Towne)'s New Thought magazine [*Nautilus*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Nautilus_%28Magazine%29), as early as November 1912, while from 1916 to 1919, he simultaneously edited his own journal *Advanced Thought*. During this same period he also found time to assume the role of the honorary president of the [International New Thought Alliance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_New_Thought_Alliance).

Among the last collaborators with whom Atkinson may have been associated was the [mentalist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mentalist) [C. Alexander](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_%28magician%29), "The Crystal Seer," whose New Thought booklet of [affirmative prayer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Affirmative_prayer), "Personal Lessons, Codes, and Instructions for Members of the Crystal Silence League", published in Los Angeles during the 1920s, contained on its last page an advertisement for an extensive list of books by Atkinson, Dumont, Ramacharaka, Vishita, and Atkinson's collabrator, the [occultist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occultist) [L. W. de Laurence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L._W._de_Laurence).

Atkinson died November 22, 1932 in [Los Angeles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Los_Angeles,_California), [California](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/California) at the age of 69, after 50 years of simultaneously successful careers in business, writing, occultism, and the law.

Many mysteries still surround Atkinson's life, including the fact that a certificate of copyright issued three years after his death is said to have been signed by the author himself.

**Writings**

Atkinson was a prolific writer, and his many books achieved wide circulation among New Thought devotees and occult practitioners. He published under several pen names, including Magus Incognito, Theodore Sheldon, [Theron Q. Dumont](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theron_Q._Dumont), Swami Panchadasi, [Yogi Ramacharaka](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yogi_Ramacharaka), Swami Bhakta Vishita, and probably other names not identified at present. He is also popularly held to be one (if not all) of the Three Initiates who anonymously authored [*The Kybalion*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kybalion), which certainly resembles Atkinson's other writings in style and subject matter. Atkinson's two co-authors in the latter venture, if they even existed, are unknown, but speculation often includes names like [Mabel Collins](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mabel_Collins), Michael Whitty, [Paul Foster Case](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Foster_Case), and Harriett Case.

A major collection of Atkinson's works is among the holdings of a Brazilian organization called [Circulo de Estudos Ramacháraca](http://www.ramacharaca.com.br/index_1.htm). According to this group, Atkinson has been identified as the author or co-author (with individuals such as Edward E. Beals and [Lauron William de Laurence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L._W._de_Laurence)) of 105 separate titles. These can be broken down roughly into the following groups:

**Titles written under the name William Walker Atkinson**

These works treat themes related to the mental world, [occultism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occultism), [divination](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Divination), psychic reality, and mankind's nature. They constitute a basis for what Atkinson called "New Psychology" or "New Thought". Titles include *Thought Vibration or the* [*Law of Attraction*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_of_Attraction) *in the Thought World,* and *Practical Psychomancy and Crystal Gazing: A Course of Lessons on the Psychic Phenomena of Distant Sensing, Clairvoyance, Psychometry, Crystal Gazing, etc.*

Although most of the Atkinson titles were published by Atkinson's own Advanced Thought Publishing Company in Chicago, with English distribution by L. N. Fowler of London, England, at least a few of his books in the "New Psychology" series were published by [Elizabeth Towne](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth_Towne) in Mount Holyoke, Massachusetts, and offered for sale in her New Thought magazine [*The Nautilus*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Nautilus_%28Magazine%29)*.* One such title, for which Atkinson is credited as the author, with the copyright internally assigned to Towne, is *The Psychology of Salesmanship,* published in 1912. The probable reason that Atkinson made an assignment of copyright to Towne is that his "New Psychology" books had initially been serialized in Towne's magazine, where he was a freelance writer from 1912 at least through 1914.

**Titles written under pseudonyms**

These include Atkinson's teachings on Yoga and Oriental philosophy, as well as New Thought and occult titles. They were written in such a way as to form a course of practical instruction.

**Yogi Ramacharaka titles**

When Atkinson wrote under the pseudonym Yogi Ramachakara, he claimed to be a Hindu. As Ramacharaka, he helped to popularize Eastern concepts in America, with [Yoga](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yoga) and a broadly-interpreted [Hinduism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hinduism) being particular areas of focus. The works of [Yogi Ramacharaka](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yogi_Ramacharaka) were published over the course of nearly ten years beginning in 1903. Some were originally issued as a series of lectures delivered at the frequency of one lesson per month. Additional material was issued at each interval in the form of supplementary textbooks.

Ramacharaka's *Advanced Course in Yoga Philosophy and Oriental Occultism* remains widely respected as an excellent primer for the Western layman, despite the fact that it was 100 years old in 2004 and is understandably dated in some respects.

According to Atkinson's publisher, the Yogi Publication Society, some of these titles were inspired by a student of the "real" [Yogi Ramacharaka](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yogi_Ramacharaka), Baba Bharata, although there is no historical record that either of these individuals ever existed.

In reply to inquiries about Yogi Ramacharaka, this official information was provided by the Yogi Publication Society:

"Ramacharaka was born in India in about the year 1799. He set forth at an early age to educate himself and to seek a better philosophy for living.

"Traveling throughout the East almost always on foot, he visited the depositories of books available. The primary places where libraries were open to him were lamaseries and monasteries, although with the passing of time some private libraries of royalty and of wealthy families were also thrown open to him.

"In about the year 1865, after many years of searching and many visits to the lonely high places where he could fast and meditate, Ramacharaka found a basis for his philosophy. At about this same time, he took as a pupil, Baba Bharata, who was the eight year old son of a [Brahmin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brahmin) family. Together teacher and pupil retraced the steps of the teacher's earlier travels, while Ramacharaka indoctrinated the boy with his philosophy.

"In 1893, feeling that his life was drawing to a close, Ramacharaka sent his pupil forth to carry their beliefs to the new world. Arriving in Chicago where the World Columbian Exposition was in progress, Baba Bharata was an instant success. He lectured before enthusiastic audiences from all parts of the world who were visiting the Fair, attracting a considerable following in the process. Many wished him to start a new religion - but he felt only the drive to write on the subject which he lectured on so effectively.

"In the closing years of the 1800s, Baba Bharata became acquainted with William Walker Atkinson, an English author who had written along similar lines and whose books had been published by ourselves and by our London connection, L. N. Fowler & Company Ltd.

"The men collaborated and with Bharata providing the material and Atkinson the writing talent, they wrote the books which they attributed to Yogi Ramacharaka as a measure of their respect. The very fact that after all these years their books are well known around the world and sell better with every passing year is a credit, too, to the two men who wrote the books."

Note that in at least one point, this "official" account is false: William Walker Atkinson was an American, not "an English author" and L. N. Fowler, an occult publishing house, was the British publisher of books that Atkinson had published under various of his own imprints in Chicago.

**Swami Bhakta Vishita titles**

Atkinson's second Hindu-sounding pseudonym, Swami Bhaka Vishita, billed as "The Hindoo Master" was not authentically Hindu, nor did he write on the topic of Hinduism. His best-known titles, which have remained in print for many years after entering the public domain, were "The Development of Seership: The Science of Knowing the Future; Hindoo and Oriental Methods" (1915), "Genuine Mediumship, or Invisible Powers", and "Can We Talk to Spirit Friends?" Atkinson produced more than two dozen Swami Bhakta Vishita books, plus a half-dozen saddle-stitched paper pamphlets under the Vishita name. All of them dealt with clairvoyance, mediumship, and the afterlife. Like Ramacharaka, Vishita was listed as a regular contributor to Atkinson's *Advanced Thought* magazine, but his books were published by the Advanced Thought Publishing Company, not by the Yogi Publication Society, which handled the Ramacharaka titles.

**Swami Panchadasi titles**

Despite the popularity of his Yogi Ramacharaka and Swami Bhakta Vishita series, the work that Atkinson produced under his third Hindu-sounding pseudonym, Swami Panchadasi, failed to capture a wide general audience. The subject matter, *Clairvoyance and Occult Powers*, was not authentically Hindu, either.

**Theron Q. Dumont titles**

As [Theron Q. Dumont](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theron_Q._Dumont), Atkinson stated on the title pages of his works that he was an "Instructor on the Art and Science of Personal Magnetism, Paris, France" -- a claim manifestly untrue, as he was an American living in the United States.

The Atkinson titles released under the Dumont name were primarily concerned with self-improvement and the development of mental will power and self-confidence. Among them were *Practical Memory Training,* *The Art and Science of Personal Magnetism,* *The Power of Concentration*, and *The Advanced Course in Personal Magnetism: The Secrets of Mental Fascination*.

**Theodore Sheldon titles**

One book by this otherwise unknown author has been attributed to Atkinson, the health and healing book *Vim Culture.* (It should be noted that, despite the similarity of names, Theodore Sheldon is apparently not the same person as T. J. Shelton, who, like Atkinson, wrote on health and healing for [*The Nautilus*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Nautilus_%28Magazine%29) magazine and also, like Atkinson, was one of several honorary presidents of the International New Thought Alliance.)

**Magus Incognito titles**

*The Secret Doctrines of the Rosicrucians* by Magus Incognito consisted of a nearly verbatim republication of portions of *The Arcane Teachings*, an anonymous work attributed to Atkinson (see below).

**The Three Initiates**

Ostensibly written by "Three Initiates," [*The Kybalion*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kybalion) was published by the Yogi Publication Society.

Whether or not any of the above has a basis in fact, *The Kybalion* bears notable structural resemblances to *The Arcane Teachings*, an anonymous set of six books attributed to Atkinson. A full description of the similarities between the two works can be found on the [Kybalion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kybalion) page.

**Titles Atkinson co-authored**

With Edward Beals, Atkinson wrote the so-called "Personal Power Books" -- a group of 12 titles on humanity's internal powers and how to use them. Titles include *Faith Power: Your Inspirational Forces* and *Regenerative Power or Vital Rejuvenation*. With his fellow Chicago resident [L. W. de Laurence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L._W._de_Laurence) he wrote *Psychomancy and Crystal Gazing.*

**The 'Arcane Teaching' Books**

A series named *The Arcane Teaching* is also attributed to Atkinson. Perhaps significantly, the doctrine behind *The Arcane Teaching* is remarkably similar to the philosophy in *The Kybalion* (another title attributed to Atkinson), and significant portions of material from *The Arcane Teaching* were later re-worked, appearing nearly verbatim in *The Secret Doctrines of the Rosicrucians* by Magus Incognito (yet another Atkinson alias).

Nothing is known of the first edition of *The Arcane Teaching*, which apparently consisted of a single volume of the same name.

The second edition was expanded to include three 'supplementary teachings' in pamphlet form. The four titles in this edition were: *The Arcane Teaching* (hardback), *The Arcane Formulas, or Mental Alchemy* (pamphlet), *The Mystery of Sex, or Sex Polarity* (pamphlet), and *Vril, or Vital Magnetism* (pamphlet). This edition was published by A. C. McClurg—the same publisher who brought out the *Tarzan the Ape-Man* series by [Edgar Rice Burroughs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edgar_Rice_Burroughs) -- under the "Arcane Book Concern" imprint, and the name of the publisher, A. C. McClurg, doesn't actually appear anywhere upon the books in this edition. The series bears a 1909 copyright mark, listing the copyright holder as "Arcane Book Concern". There also appears to have been a pamphlet entitled *Free Sample Lesson* which was published under the "Arcane Book Concern" imprint, indicating that it may have appeared concurrently with this edition.

The third edition split the main title, *The Arcane Teaching,* into three smaller volumes, bringing the total number of books in the series to six. This edition consisted of the following titles (the three titles marked with an asterix (\*) are the volumes that had appeared together as *The Arcane Teaching* in the previous edition): *The One and the Many*\* (hardback), *Cosmic Law*\* (hardback), *The Psychic Planes*\* (hardback), *The Arcane Formulas, or Mental Alchemy* (binding unknown), *The Mystery of Sex, or Sex Polarity* (binding unknown), and *Vril, or Vital Magnetism* (binding unknown). The third edition of *The Arcane Teaching* was published by A. C. McClurg under its own name in 1911. The books in this series bear the original 1909 copyright, plus a 1911 copyright listing "Library Shelf" as the new copyright holder.

A search of the Library of Congress' web site has revealed that none of *The Arcane Teaching* series resides in its current collection.

**Other likely pseudonyms**

Because Atkinson ran his own publishing companies, Advanced Thought Publishing and the Yogi Publication Society, and is known to have used an unusually large number of pseudonyms, it is easy to speculate that several more of the authors published by those companies were also his pseudonyms. Since no documentation on the lives of these writers has been found that indicates they had an independent existence from Atkinson, it is reasonable to list them here, without stating for a surety that they were Atkinson's pen-names.

The works of these possibly pseudonymous identities were all published by Atkinson's companies:

* A. Gould and Dr. Franklin L. Dubois (who co-wrote *The Science of Sex Regeneration* circa 1912), and
* Frederick Vollrath (who contributed articles on the subject of "Mental Physical-Culture" to Atkinson's *Advanced Thought* magazine),
* Mary Anne Atwood (the author of *A Suggestive Inquiry into Hermetic Mystery*, published by the Yogi Publishing Co., 1918).

Atwood, however, was a historical figure, a 19th century pioneering woman esoteric author, of which the above work is her only published book. Yogi Publishing was only the publisher in this case. This is supported by the extensive preface to the *Suggestive Inquiry,* which discusses her story at length, and also by the fact that Walter Lesley Wilmshurst, who wrote a preface to a later edition of the 'Inquiry' describes meeting and interviewing her about esoteric subjects.

**Bibliographies**

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**External links**

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* [Works by Yogi Ramacharaka](http://www.gutenberg.org/author/Yogi_Ramacharaka) at [Project Gutenberg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project_Gutenberg)
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**Books by William Walker Atkinson available free online**

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