Part Two

Investigation

“Information is not knowledge; knowledge is not wisdom; wisdom is not truth; truth is not beauty.”

- Frank Zappa
As we now return to earth and consider what catastrophic celestial events may have actually happened in the distant past, another nagging question and ground that many scholars loathe to tread inevitably arises. I speak of course of the dreaded “A Word” – Atlantis. It has been the goal of many expeditions, the source of endless debate, countless books and a myriad of theories.

The legend of Atlantis is one that has persisted for longer and captured the imagination of more people than perhaps any other tale in our history. There have been countless expeditions, archeological digs and underwater excursions made in the hope of finding some trace of the elusive sunken land that many believe must exist but we are told that so far, few real clues to its reality have been found. There have been many underwater ruins found, like those in the Mediterranean which is literally full of ruins, plus traces have been found off the shores of Indonesia and other places but scholars have argued that none so far have seemed to be in the correct location to be Atlantis – judging from what information we have to go on.

However there have been various other discoveries that don’t seem to come to public attention. The re have been reports of structures and even pyramids that have been found underwater and still more reports that others have been glimpsed beneath the waves on clear days by seasoned fishermen and pilots.

**A Sunken World**

Our primary source of information and first real glimpse of Atlantis comes from Plato in his two ancient works ‘Timaeus’ and ‘Critius’. These two dialogues offer us a rich glimpse into the workings, government and infra structure of Atlantis from the perspective of Plato. There are many people believe that these are the only two sources of the tale but such a belief could not be further from the actual truth. There are numerous mentions of the island-continent by other Grecian scholars who were not adding to or embellishing Plato’s original account but were in fact corroborating it and there are other things that lend credence to Plato’s accounts as well.

One significant contributing clue is Plato’s mention of ‘the Pillars of Hercules’ (also known as Hercules) which were apparently two pillars of gold inscribed with ancient teachings in the form of hieroglyphs. Consider also, these other ancient references from a number of sources:

1. Such pillars are mentioned in works by a commenter of Plato’s writings called Proclus. Proclus mentioned that the traveler Crantor visited ‘Sais’ in Egypt as Solon had also done,
300 years before him and that during these visits both men had been shown a golden pillar inscribed with hieroglyphics just as had been described by Plato.

2. Another Greek historian named Herodotus is reported to have actually seen “two pillars, one of pure gold, the other of emerald which shone with such brilliancy at night…” while visiting a temple of Hercules at ‘Tyre’ (also known as Phoenicia). It was actually not uncommon for the Phoenicians to erect such ‘Pillars of Hercules’ in almost all the places they colonized as they did at Gibraltar for example. The Phoenicians record that such pillars were erected to commemorate the first founding of Atlantis by Atlas and Hercules.

3. The Egyptian historian Manetho, also mentions the existence of two pillars and tells us that before the great flood the Egyptian deity Thoth inscribed them with hieroglyphs containing all of the ancient wisdom so it would not be lost in the deluge that was soon to come.

4. Other historians have reported that Alexander the Great inspected many such large pillars of gold bearing unusual hieroglyphic markings in the lands of Northern India. These histories mention that Alexander traveled beyond the ‘Pillars of Hercules and Dionysus’. This is quite a significant statement because Dionysus is in fact, a divine representation of Atlas – his Heavenly counterpart so to speak. So here we have a European conqueror reportedly finding Atlantian Pillars and a reference to Hercules and Atlas in Northern India. Some people have also said that such pillars were constructed to mark the outer borders of the Atlantian territories. Interesting.

5. A Jewish historian called Josephus who lived around the time of Christ also made mention of either Seth or Thoth inscribing some pillars with ancient knowledge: “in order that wisdom and astronomical knowledge should not perish in the cataclysm, (Thoth) made two pillars, one of stone and one of brick in which he inscribed this knowledge for posterity, said pillars still existing in the land of ‘Siriad’ to this day”

6. The Mayans also have creation legends which talk of a lost and mysterious continent that they call ‘Aztlan’. They say this land was the place from whence they first came but it was destroyed in terrible volcanic upheavals and later sank beneath the seas and their ancestors were forced to set out in canoes and catamarans to look for new lands. There was even a quite famous frieze that was removed from the Mayan city of Tikal actually depicting the event (fig.93). The stone frieze was displayed in the Berlin museum but was unfortunately destroyed during the Allied bombing of Berlin in 1945.

7. The Indian traditional texts of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata make constant references to the land of ‘Atala’, a ‘paradise’ that sank beneath the sea. In these texts the Rama Empire is recorded to have fought great wars against the people of Atala with both nations using powerful and devastating weapons.

8. Many ancient maps such as those mentioned in the second chapter show a group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean. Mostly just labeled as ‘the Atlantic Islands’. There are usually seven of them shown on most ancient maps. Today there are only two main islands in the area: Cuba and the Dominican Republic, however many ancient maps show three or four more, as on King Henry’s Map of 1500 (fig.94) and the Benincasa Map of 1482 (fig.95). Some see this as a reference to a sunken civilization, however it must be taken into account that some islands have been known to come and go.

These are just some other references to Atlantis that come from places that were not necessarily associated with Plato, and there are many tales of Ancient Cataclysms if one wants to delve a little deeper. One remarkable thing about all the tales of Atlantis, and the same is true for most references found in ancient text that indicate they may be referring to a sunken civilization, is that all the event timelines match up very closely. This becomes especially noticeable with it happens with events recorded by civilizations who apparently had no contact with each other. We will investigate this a little later but for the moment we will briefly revisit the actual legend itself.
Plato tells us that Atlantis was an Island-continent consisting of seven separate land masses that was located in the area that is now the Atlantic Ocean and that it was founded around about 11,000 years ago. He describes Atlantis as a land that was abundant in a variety of natural resources and whose people prospered greatly due to this natural wealth. It was known to be a great center of trade and commerce in the Ancient World, a powerful nation that controlled many sea routes and also held sway over other territories it controlled in Africa and Europe.

We are told that the God ‘Poseidon’ took to himself, a mortal wife whose name was ‘Cleito’ and he made Atlantis his domain. Poseidon loved Cleito deeply and on a hill, in the middle of the central island of Atlantis, Poseidon constructed a dwelling for himself and his wife and then built seven moats around the house in ever larger circles, to protect her. Cleito gave birth to five sets of twin boys who were to become the first rulers of Atlantis. Poseidon divided Atlantis among his ten sons and control of the hill and the surrounding lands was given to his eldest son ‘Atlas’. Atlas built a temple on the central hill to honor his father and inside he erected an enormous golden statue of Poseidon standing astride great chariot drawn by magnificent winged horses that dominated the central hall. It was here that the High council and governing body of Atlantis would meet to discuss and decide policies, pass laws, make judgments and pay tribute to the great Poseidon. A great canal, to be used for the purposes of travel and trade was dug from the central hill and ran south through the rings of land and water for 5.5 miles eventually arriving at the sea.

The city of Atlantis itself was very densely populated and sat just outside of the central ring of moats covering a circular area of 11 square miles. The majority of the Atlantian population was said to have lived within the actual city itself. Plato describes it as being a beautiful city with walls that were clad with gold, silver, bronze, tin and an unknown metal named by Plato as orichalch. Just beyond the city, surrounded by another great canal, lay a vast fertile plain 330 miles long and 110 miles wide where food crops were grown. So fertile was the ground and so temperate the climate, that two harvests were made each year, one harvest nurtured by the winter
rains and the other fed with water collected from the mountains and streams in the great canal. To add to the bi-yearly harvests the land was also rich in fruit, nuts and herbs. To the north of the plain were tall mountains and all the land about was covered in rivers, lakes and rich meadows all peppered with farms and villages. There was abundant animal life to be found on Atlantis too and even elephants could be found there.

The Atlantian Empire thrived in such a fashion for many years but slowly their technology and greed overcame them and they became egotistical and ever more warlike, always craving still more power and lands.

Plato affirms this attitude in his dialogue in which he says that the once noble people of Atlantis became corrupted by greed and a lust for power and when the great God Zeus looked down from the heavens and saw the corruption and immorality of the Atlantians he called a meeting and summoned all the other gods to council to decide the Empire’s fate. Then, when all was decided he cast down a great destruction on Atlantis and in a huge violent cataclysm the entire continent sank beneath the waters, never to be seen again. According to Greek tradition, when the seven islands of Atlantis sank they were turned into the constellation of the Pleiades because they preferred death rather than dishonor at the hands of their persecutor Orion who still hunts them across the skies.

There are histories that exist in ancient Indian texts that tell of a great war between the Rama Empire and an Empire they name as Atala, which they refer to as an ‘Island Paradise’. This war, say the texts, was ultimately responsible for the disappearance of both civilizations.

Plato tells us that the destruction of Atlantis was about 9,000 before the time of Solon, and we know from history that Solon is supposed to have visited Egypt in 600 BC. So if we add that 600 to the last 2000 years we arrive at an estimated date of 11,600 BP (Before Present) or about 9,600 BC, that the destruction of Atlantis is said have occurred. We will return and investigate this date a little later in this book.

**Possible Physical Evidence**

So if there really was a sunken continent; that supposedly supported an advanced civilization; that once existed in the Atlantic, wouldn’t there be some trace of it left?

In actual fact, there are over 30 separate sets of ruins that have been found in various locations on the bottom of the Atlantic since 1956. These include remains off the coast of Bimini in the Bahamas, the Canary Islands, Cuba, Andros Island, Cadiz and Cay Sal in Spain, near Florida, and off the coast of Morocco.

One of the most famous discoveries concerning Atlantis would undoubtedly be what has become known as the ‘Bimini Road’ or ‘Wall’ discovered in the early 1960’s off the coast of Bimini Island by Dr. Manson Valentine (fig.96). The road consists of hundreds of huge square
flat megalithic stones laid out like a long road on the ocean floor. The paved underwater road is located about 20 miles off the Bimini coast and despite claims to the contrary, this enigmatic stone road still remains totally unexplained. It’s also notable that in 1975 a team of about 20 researchers including, archaeologists, a marine biologist, a cartographer and a geologist conducted a diving expedition to investigate the Bimini road. The team retrieved some artifacts from the site for further analysis and their results showed that the materials used to build it were not to be found anywhere in that part of the world.

In 1977 another amazing discovery was reportedly made on the Atlantic Ocean floor near Cay Sal in Spain by Arl Marshall. Marshall claimed to have seen a 650 foot pyramid that emitted a mysterious light. He described it as being surrounded by “sparkling white water that turned to deep green” that was “a shocking contrast to the dark black waters at that depth”. Fortunately, Marshall also had the foresight to photograph the event.

In 1970 a Dr. Ray Brown was diving on the sea bed off the Bahamas accompanied by 4 others when he reportedly discovered paved roads, rectangular buildings, Domes, strange unidentified metallic objects that looked like instruments of some kind and a statue holding a strange crystal
with miniature pyramids inside it. The crystal and metallic objects were then taken to Florida University for testing where they discovered that the crystal actually amplified energy that was passed through it. The crystal was then photographed from several angles using a Kirlian camera which is a special high and low frequency camera that can record images beyond our field of vision. The Kirlian photographs clearly revealed an ‘eye’ within the crystal that was not visible to the naked eye. The scientists at the university decided that the crystal was truly unique and had been made by a method that was unknown to them.

An incredible discovery was also made by the crew of a salvage ship out of Spain called the ‘Talia’ and the find was reported by its captain, Reyes Miraga. During their dives Capt. Miraga and his crew video taped literally miles of buildings, pillared temples, pyramids and statues. There were wide curved boulevards with smaller streets branching off like the spokes of a wheel, looking very close to Plato’s description of the actual City of Atlantis. Another sunken city remarkably like Miraga’s was discovered off Spain by Dr. Maxine Asher who photographed the ruins and also retrieved an urn from the site.

In 1958 Dr. William Bell apparently discovered and photographed a structure at the bottom of the Atlantic. What Bell claims to have found was a 6 foot spire atop two gear-like bases with a peculiar light emanating from the bottom of the shaft.

In the 1970’s the foundations of a structure measuring 75 feet by 100 feet was found on the ocean floor off the coast of Andros Island. Several pilots have reported seeing mysterious domed structures beneath the water in the Florida straits on days when the ocean has been clear and underwater ruins have been located off the coast of Morocco while even more ruins, these bearing the signs of having been destroyed by lava and similar in many ways to some Aztec and Mayan ruins, were discovered by a Soviet Exploration team at Ampere Seamount in the Atlantic in 1978.

Similar ruins were also found off Cadiz in Spain and ruins carved with unusual symbols were also reportedly found on the sea bed off the Canary Islands in 1981 by a P. Cappelliano.

It is unknown what civilization these many ruins that have been found beneath our oceans actually belong to; whether it was a land called Atlantis or whether the name Atlantis is any more than pure invention. One thing that is certain however is that, beyond any shadow of doubt, there was indeed once a civilization that existed on this planet which was most utterly destroyed by a major event that was something very sudden and very catastrophic.

What could such an event have been?

**The Legend of Lemuria**

The idea that there may have been a civilization even more ancient than Atlantis that was the motherland of human kind is also one that has endured in mans collective consciousness for many years, and a thought that is at once both compelling and tantalizing.

Such is the tale of Lemuria, a land and culture that is said to have existed in the vicinity of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. It is possible that if it existed, Lemuria was indeed the civilization that predated the legendary Rama and Atlantian civilizations and would have been the stuff of Atlantian legends as Atlantis is of ours. Though it has never been proven that there ever was a body of land in the Pacific region, there are several land masses in the Pacific that are said to be the remains of a once great continent. These include Fiji, New Zealand, Australia, Hawaii, Easter Island, the Philippines and Indonesia. Actual sunken ruins have also been found in several regions in the Pacific, notably, off the Hawaiian Islands of Maui and Oahu, off the islands of Japan and close to the Indonesian coastline, but do they have anything to do with Lemuria? Studies into some of these ruins were actually carried out by a United Nations diplomat named Farida Iskoviet, who researched the Maui ruins in 1972 and subsequently concluded that they were most definitely genuine and also extremely ancient.

As strange as it may seem to you at first, the chances of a continent simply disappearing does not seem so far outside the realms of possibility due to recently discovered knowledge of the relationships between tectonic movements and magma flows that has given us valuable insights
into just what our planet is capable of. But before we examine this further, let’s take a closer look at the actual legend of Lemuria and find out exactly what we are being asked to believe.

**Great Southern Land**

According to legend, Lemuria was a civilization that began on a great continent in the Pacific region sometime between 200,000 and 78,000 years ago (though others have pushed the date back further and estimate it to be 150 million). Lemuria is a recently adapted name and the actual name of the continent is believed to have been ‘Mukulia’ or ‘Mu.’ The Australian Aborigines speak of the land in their “dreamtime” legends and call it ‘Gondwana Land’ The Lemurian civilization is said to have lasted for a staggering 52,000 years until it was destroyed during massive earthquakes and subsidence caused by a cataclysmic Polar shift that is believed to have occurred about 26,000 years ago. The continent is said to have existed in the area that is now the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Its boundaries can be now seen as the Pacific Tectonic Plate and was about 5000 miles long and about 3,000 miles wide, tropical and home to a population that reached around 60-65 million. Explorer, James Churchward placed the continent between Africa and South America in his theoretical map (fig. 97).

It also is said by many to be the original earthly home of the pantheon of ancient Egyptian Gods of which Ra was the head, or perhaps the place Ra disappeared to in his times of exile. Though there are many others who believe Lemuria existed at time in Earth’s history that pre-dated the time of Ra and Osiris.

Legend tells us that though Lemuria never reached the level of technology that other ancient civilizations (such as Atlantis or the Rama Empire) were said to have reached, it was able to obtain certain achievements in fields such as construction. The Lemurian civilization was very adept at building monuments and it was they who first discovered how to build earthquake proof megalithic structures. But it is said that it was in the science of government that they most excelled and where their greatest achievements lay.

We are told that the Lemurians considered their greatest resource and key to the success of their empire to be education. There was only one government and everyone spoke one language. Everyone was thoroughly educated in the ways of nature and the universe and given a trade which resulted in great prosperity for the land and the people. Education was compulsory until age 21 for the entire population and was a requirement for entering ‘citizen school’. Citizen training then lasted for a further 7 years and at age 28 people were able to legally become ‘Citizens of the Empire’.

The Lemurians apparently knew of the impending destruction about to befall their continent and they set out to colonize other areas. After the final demise of the continent it is said they settled in two main areas and divided into two distinct cultures: Those that favored the ways of science colonized an Island-Continent in the Atlantic which was to grow into the Empire of Atlantis, while those that favored the ways of spirituality colonized the area that is now India and began the Rama Empire. It is said that the Governing body or ‘Elders’ of Lemuria were all members a society known as ‘the thirteenth school’. Legend has it that when the elders became aware of the doom that was approaching their land they moved the thirteenth school to a then uninhabited plateau in Central Asia which was later to become Tibet, where they established a library and another new school which they named ‘The Great White Brotherhood’.

The actual continent is supposed to have been destroyed in the earths far distant past during a cataclysm that was brought about by a polar shift. The land mass of the continent is said to have been so immense that it encompassed all of Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, the Philippines, all of Oceania, most of western north America and everything in between and when the continent sank, the massive subsidence it created in its wake formed the Pacific basin, an event which had the effect of lowering the world’s oceans significantly when water rushed in to fill the newly made hollow. It was during this event that other, lower land masses were uncovered as the waters receded and the continental land mass that was to become Atlantis became fully exposed.
The idea of a sunken civilization in the Pacific area was first proposed by the explorer James Churchward in the late 19th century. Churchward claimed that, through studying ancient texts, he had discovered the signs of an advanced civilization in our distant past that existed on a long lost continent that had sunk below the Pacific Ocean about 60,000 years ago after a cataclysmic earthquake. He then set about publishing his findings in a series of 5 books collectively known as the ‘Legend of Mu’. At the time Churchward had been working with a French Doctor called Auguste Le Plongeon who believed he had managed to decipher some ancient Mayan texts. However there are many who believe that Le Plongeon’s translations were grossly inaccurate and that because Churchward, though a notable explorer, had never discovered anything of great importance, he had fabricated his lost continent out of desperation. Comparisons of geological finds containing many striking similarities between fossil and sedimentary strata found both in India and Africa that were made in the 1800’s at first, tended to support Churchward’s theory, but as scientists gained a better understanding of plate tectonics, opposition to his sunken continent theory increased ever more dramatically.

Since that time however, there have been other discoveries that lend a little more weight to the idea. A German Naturalist by the name of Ernst Heinrich Haekel also reasoned that Lemuria could explain the absence any fossil remain of early man reasoning that any remains would now be lost: “If man originated on a sunken continent in the Indian Ocean, all the fossils of the ‘missing link’ are now under the sea.” Many others reason that a great continent once existing in the pacific could also account for the wide distribution of large flightless birds that only exist in the southern hemisphere such as the Australian emu, the ostrich and once the dodo. The distribution of Lemur’s has also been attributed to Lemuria.

Some information that is presented to us about the lost continent is highly dubious and needs to be approached with a certain amount of caution. Many writings exist on Lemuria, the people, the communities, their way of life and so forth. Many writings claim the Lemurians were a telepathic race and other, even more fanciful things. Unfortunately we only have the vaguest of hints to such a place ever even existing, let alone what kind of people they may have been and books that go as far as discussing the ways of the Lemurian people are purely speculation as no texts, hieroglyphic or otherwise have ever been found to exist that deal with such topics.

One of the most well known of these more ‘esoteric’ sources would undoubtedly be the works of Madame Blavatsky, a ‘seer’ of the late 1800’s. In her book “The Secret Doctrine” Madame Blavatsky claimed to have learned of Lemuria in ‘The Book of Dzyan’ which she alleged was shown to her by the Mahatmas. Some of Madame Blavatsky claims were pretty outrageous, she said that some Lemurians had four arms, used telepathy as their main form of communication, that some had an eye in the back of their head that provided them with psychic vision and other such spurious claims. Blavatsky also wrote heavily on the underground world of Agartha and the secret Thule Society (of which Adolf Hitler was a member)

Notably Blavatsky herself denounced her own claims shortly before her death in 1891, however, not to be deterred by her own rebuttals of her work, shortly afterwards a man by the name of Scott Elliot picked up where Blavatsky had left off and published a disheveled, over written and rather ponderous book entitled ‘The Story of Atlantis and the Lost Lemuria’. Elliot’s work seems to be wholly fantastical and in his book he describes Lemurians as being 12 to 15 feet tall with flat faces except for a muzzle protruding from the center and even the very earliest Lemurians as being a race of ‘egg laying hermaphrodites’ at one point!

The myths and traditions of ancient India contain some references to both Lemuria and Atlantis. The Rig Veda for example speaks of "the three continents that were", one was home to a race called the Danavas. A land called Rutus was said to be an immense continent far to the east of India and home to a race of sun-worshippers, but Rutus was said to have been destroyed by a volcanic upheaval and sunk beneath the ocean. Fragments of the continent remained as Indonesia and the Pacific islands, and a few survivors reached India, where they became the ancient learned race known as the Brahmans. The same type of story also appears in the Mayan creation myths, namely in a tale called the ‘Popol Vuh,’ and there are also paintings depicting the event (fig.98).

Some of the works that exist referring to Lemuria are quite ponderous and esoteric and require a great deal of intellectual ‘sifting’ and it is not the intention of this work to explore them in full, just to alert the reader to their existence. Should you however wish to explore these tales in detail for yourselves a full bibliography is provided at the close of this book.

**Tracing the Outline**

Many scientists and archeologists state that the topography in the Pacific and Indian Ocean area does not reveal anything that looks like a sunken land mass however there are theories as to why this could be.

In the late 1800’s Charles Hapgood put forth a theory that had some merit that went something like this: Due to geological upheavals and just through normal environmental activity, vast amounts of vegetable and animal matter constantly fall to the ground and are buried beneath the earth and as this rotting matter composts underground it produces methane and other gasses. These gasses form into underground pockets and, through constant tectonic movements, eventually join together to form super pockets of underground gas. Since the gas is constantly
being replenished by composting matter and gas is lighter than earth, over great periods of time these gas pockets gradually work themselves closer and closer to the surface. Hapgood theorized that such a super-pocket had possibly existed under the Lemurian continent and had burst open during a past seismic event virtually swallowing the continent whole and then the ocean floor had simply closed back over the fault and filled with sludge and debris eventually burying all trace. Of course, his critics had a field day with such a theory saying that the concept was absurd, pointing out that vegetable matter rots too close to the surface of the earth and the idea that there could possibly exist, vast gas deposits, beneath the earth was totally and utterly preposterous.

It wasn’t until the latter half of the 20th century that Natural Gas was discovered in vast deposits beneath the earth, much to the embarrassment of Hapgood’s critics. But could such super-pockets as Hapgood describes actually exist?

Knowing what we now know, the idea is not at all unreasonable. But what evidence exists of a place such as Lemuria?

Recently, some amazing sunken ruins that many believe can be attributed to the lost continent have actually been found by divers off the coast of Japan (fig. 99). Some of these ruins are quite spectacular and include Terraces, hexagonal post holes, columns, roads and other megalithic structures (fig. 100). For some reason these ruins have not been featured or even reported by any western media at the time of writing this in 2006. I can however confirm for you that they were
located in 60 – 100 feet of water off the coast of Okinawa, Japan in 1995. The terraces are quite massive, by normal standards. And another site was discovered soon after just off the southern end of the island of Yonaguni, the southernmost island of Japan.

The Yonaguni location is quite an extensive site, with five irregular terraced sections resembling ceremonial platforms. There have so far been eight of these anomalous, underwater sites found in the vicinity of Japan to date. Kimura firmly believes the ruins to be man made and the traces of an unknown civilization, perhaps from the Asian mainland. One site includes the ruins of a building about 240 feet long (fig.101)

Two of Japan's leading researchers, Kihachiro Aratake, and Prof. Masaaki Kimura, a marine geologist with the University of the Ryukyus in Okinawa, have spent several years studying eight sites in all, especially Yonaguni, which was found by Aratake also in 1995.

In an article in 'Ancient American', the writer Frank Josef had this to say about the find:

“One of the greatest discoveries in the history of archaeology was made last summer, off Japan. There, spread over an amazing 311 miles on the ocean floor, are the well-preserved remains of an ancient city, or at the very least, a number of closely related sites.

“In the waters around Okinawa and beyond to the small island of Yonaguni, divers located eight separate locations beginning in March 1995. That first sighting was equivocal - a provocative, squared structure, so encrusted with coral that its manmade identity was uncertain. Then, as recently as the summer of 1996, a sports diver accidentally discovered a huge, angular platform about 40 feet below the surface, off the southwestern shore of Okinawa. The feature’s artificial provenance was beyond question. Widening their search, teams of more divers found another, different monument nearby – then another and another... They discovered long streets, grand boulevards, majestic staircases, magnificent archways, enormous blocks of perfectly cut and fitted stone - all harmoniously welded together in a linear architecture unlike anything they had ever seen before.

“In the following weeks and months, Japan’s archaeological community joined the feeding-frenzy of discovery. Trained professionals formed a healthy alliance with the enthusiasts who first
made the find. In a progressive spirit of mutual respect and working alliance, academics and amateurs joined forces to set an example of cooperation for the rest of the world. Their common cause soon bore rich fruit. In September, not far from the shore of the island of Yonaguni, more then 300 airline miles south from Okinawa, they found a gigantic, pyramidal structure in 100 feet of water. In what appeared to be a ceremonial center of broad promenades and flanking pylons, the gargantuan building measures 240 feet long.

![Image](image1.jpg)

Fig.100

“Exceptionally clear sub-surface clarity, with 100 foot visibility a common factor, allowed for thorough photographic documentation, both still photography and video. These images provided the basis of Japan’s leading headlines for more than a year. Yet, not a word about the Okinawa discovery reached the US public, until the magazine, “Ancient American” broke the news last spring. Since that scoop, only the CNN network televised a report about Japan’s underwater city. “Nothing about it has been mentioned in any of the nation’s other archaeology publications, not even in any of our daily newspapers. One would imagine that such a mind-boggling find would be the most exciting piece of news an archaeologist could possibly hope to learn. Even so, outside of the “Ancient American” and CNN’s single report, the pall of silence covering all the facts about Okinawa’s structures screens them from view more effectively then their location at the bottom of the sea. Why? How can this appalling neglect persist in the face of a discovery of such unparalleled magnitude? At the risk of accusations of paranoia, one might conclude that a real conspiracy of managed information dominates America’s well-springs of public knowledge.”

The site was also visited in 1998 by a team of American divers who were skeptical at first but became more interested when they discovered some intriguing holes in the rock platforms.
A few possible scenarios have been suggested in respect to dating these sites. One possibility is that they may have been submerged when sea levels rose as the continental ice sheets melted at the end of the last Ice Age. Another one is that because Japan sits on the edge of the Pacific ‘Ring of Fire’, tectonic activity might have caused some type of massive land subsidence and this is not at all unlikely. Teruaki Ishii, who is a professor of geology at Tokyo University, suggests a date contemporaneous with the ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia and the Indus Valley for the ruins, putting them at about 8,000 B.C. while others have suggested an age of around 12,000 BP.

There is every indication that more than one ancient civilization may well have existed on the earth and indeed, every possibility that a civilization preceding even the one which we know as Atlantis may well have even existed.

As you read further you will see why this is not a wholly unlikely or impossible scenario.
The acceptance of the existence of an ancient civilization is fast becoming an issue that is no longer open for debate as the evidence of its existence and technological achievements at least in the fields of masonry and building, is quite apparent. Furthering this, the question has also often been asked whether these people of Ancient times were able to travel through the skies in aircraft like we do today and before you scoff at the notion of this I ask you to first consider a few things.

The first thing to consider is that there are actually a good deal of passages in past records and ancient texts that do in fact mention flight and the machines that were used for it and also consider that there is enough of this written evidence existing in vastly different cultures to suggest that sometime in our distant past, an age of aviation did indeed occur – and at a much earlier time in our history than we ever could have thought possible.

A consistent and ever growing bulk of this documentary evidence quite openly states that the secrets of powered flight were very well known to many nations at a time that is now well before our recorded history. These reports are not limited either and can be found in the ancient records, Religious Texts, Mythology and artifacts from wide variety of cultures. There is an ancient Indian book called the Vimaanika-Shastra for example, which contains passages that read more like flight manuals than religious texts, even going into great detail to explain the various metals that should be used in the construction of the craft, where they could be located and how to smelt them. Other passages describe the many controls and functions for the craft and detailed techniques used for maneuvering the machines in different types of weather and wind strengths. Even the clothing to be worn by the pilots is described in detail.

Local legends of the Greeks, Columbians and Egyptians also speak of flying craft, even the Polynesian Islands in the South Pacific have legends that talk of a fair skinned people who once arrived from the west aboard "shining boats" that flew above the sea. Other islands of the Pacific also have extremely similar legends of flying canoes that brought people from far off places.

The true history of flight may actually encompass far more and be a great deal longer and broader we ever could have even imagined in our wildest dreams.
The Story of Icarus and Daedalus.

One of the earliest stories of flight is undoubtedly the epic Greek tale of Icarus and Daedalus by the Roman poet Ovid. As with many other stories concerning the fantastic deeds of the Gods, the ancient Roman tale is seen almost exclusively in terms of an adventurous and colorful myth. However, a closer look at this ancient poem can reveal a good deal more to us.

In the story recounted by Ovid in his work ‘Metamorphoses’ Ovid describes Daedalus as a being a highly skilled and talented architect who was the actual designer of the infamous ‘Cretan Maze,’ the enormous circular underground maze that was built at the request of King Minos to trap and imprison the legendary Minotaur.

When his labors were done and the maze was complete Daedalus became restless and longed for his homeland again but he knew that the tyrant King Minos would block his return and that the way by sea would surely be closed to him. So instead of sailing he decided to build himself a flying machine. "The king may block my way by land or across the ocean, but the sky, surely, is open, and that is how we shall go." According to Ovids epic, he then: “set his mind to sciences never explored before, and altered the laws of nature.”

Ovid tells us that eventually Daedalus constructed two flying craft, one for himself and the other one for his son Icarus. In his account Ovid does not state whether the craft were powered in any way or had perhaps been some kind of glider, possibly even a type of hang-glider, but it is reasonable to assume that such a craft would have to have been powered in some way in order Daedalus to feel confident he would be able to transverse an ocean. Ovid does however tell us that before their departure Daedalus went to great pains to ensure his son Icarus was well instructed on all the rudiments of flight and the capabilities of his craft and even then, kept a watchful eye over him once they were in the air.

Ovid tells that the sight of these two flying machines also created a considerable amount of excitement among spectators on the ground who happened to witness the event: "Some fisherman, perhaps plying with his quivering rod, some shepherd leaning on his staff, or a peasant bent over his plough handle caught sight of them as they flew past and stood stock still in astonishment, believing that these creatures who could fly through the air must be gods."

The two craft headed out from Crete across the Aegean Sea. But the poem tells us that for Icarus the wonder of flying was an incredibly exhilarating experience and he became so exited by the thrill of it that he eventually flew out of earshot of his father and soon forgot all about his instructions. Icarus soared ever further skywards until the wax his father had used to bind the wings of his craft together began to melt from the heat of the sun. His craft soon fell to pieces and he fell and was "swallowed up in the deep blue waters, which are now called after him".

Today the legend of Icarus and Daedalus is viewed entirely as an interesting poetic myth. Yet it could easily be factual testimony of an event that may have really occurred in the history of early aviation. This is hinted at because, by way of comparison, it is quite an unusual story in that it is not a magical exploit like the many other ancient myths. It is in fact, quite an ‘earthly’ tale containing within the narrative some very conceivable and quite plausible human accomplishments. There is also the fact that Daedalus is described as a master architect who was already known to have constructed great things such as the maze. This also makes it entirely plausible that such a man may well have conceived of a way to fashion some type of aircraft considering that today, practically anyone with two brain cells working in unison can assemble a hang-glider from a car boot. Plus there is the fact that Daedalus was so concerned for the safety of his son and realized there were limitations to the capabilities of the craft and seemed to be very aware of its shortcomings. This is very different to the exploits described in other mythological tales. All of these points lend credence to the ancient tale and its possible authenticity as a factual account of early aviation.
**Babylon**

Possibly the very earliest existing record to mention aviation, even preceding many Indian texts, is an ancient set of Babylonian laws named the ‘Halkatha.’ The Halkartha contains but a single passage which unmistakably reads: "To operate a flying machine is a great privilege. Knowledge of flying is most ancient, a gift of the gods of old for saving lives."

Another similar Babylonian text called the "Epic of Etana," which is thought to be derived from an earlier Sumerian tale, contains references to the magical flight of Etana on the back of a huge eagle. Throughout the story as Etana is continually taken ever higher, there are numerous and remarkably accurate descriptions of the view that unfolds below. The thing is that the tale reads like a genuine account of someone who very familiar with flying. It is difficult to conceive of how the author could have imagined the details that are mentioned throughout the narrative. There are detailed descriptions of a ‘patchwork of color’, mentions of atmospheric haze and accurate description of geographical features that it would be very hard for someone to describe unless they had actually experienced flight. So who could have made and recorded these types of accurate observations in an ancient text that was written somewhere prior to 2400 BC?

In his book ‘Secrets of the Lost Races’, Rene Noorbergen made the following remark about the tale: "Whatever the vehicle of ascent may have been, the 'Epic of Etana' certainly supplies us with a very accurate description of the Earth's surface from various altitudes - descriptions which were not verified in our own era until the high altitude aerial flights of the 1950s, and the first space shots of the 1960s."

In the same book Noorbergen also mentions a 5000 year old Chaldean manuscript called ‘the Sifr'ala’ which is believed to actually contain a detailed account of how to build an aircraft. The passage was found by a somewhat surprise archeologist while deciphering the text who was amazed to find passages on the subject of flight and mentions of things such as: "vibrating spheres, graphite rods and copper coils," and contain comments on ‘wind resistance, gliding and stability’. Unfortunately many key lines of the text are missing, making any attempt at learning the complete method for reconstructing the craft now virtually impossible.

Aint it just always the way?

**China**

China is perhaps the most mysterious of the ancient developed civilizations anywhere on earth. Though, this mystery is mainly because the occasional Chinese ruler had decided that history should start with them, and subsequently set about erasing any records preceding their reign. Fortunately some ancient texts still managed to survive these ravages though nothing from extreme antiquity and among them are numerous references to experimental aircraft. Some of these texts have been dated as being written sometime prior to 2000 BC.

One such text mentions that the Emperor Cheng Tang ordered the construction of a flying machine in 1766 B.C. The report tells us that the craft was then subsequently destroyed for fear of anyone else discovering the secret of flight. The same text states that much later, in the 3rd century B.C. a Chinese poet called Chu Yun made a detailed aerial survey of the Gobi desert. In these passages Chu Yun even lavishes enormous praise to the fine construction of his craft and speaks of the great durability it displayed during several wild desert wind and sand storms that he encountered during his flight.

**India**

More than most countries, India is a place that has a particularly rich and detailed tradition of ancient flying machines throughout their history and mythologies. There are numerous stanzas in the ‘Ramayana.’ ‘Many mentions of such machines are also made in the epic wars that are described in the ‘Mahabharata.’ and some extraordinarily lengthy passages referring them in another ancient book called the ‘Vymaanika-Shastra.'
There is another ancient collection of sacred Hindu books called the ‘Samaranga Sutradhara’ that contain at least 200 passages concerning almost every conceivable aspect of flying and the amazing descriptions in the narrative abundantly demonstrate that the authors of the work had a very detailed knowledge of aviation, mechanics and equipment that comes very close to what we know today. Author and self-taught Archeologist, David Hatcher-Childress has written some excellent books discussing these texts and I highly recommend anyone with an interest in the topic to obtain and read them. (See: ‘sources’ at the close of this book.) These texts call the ancient flying machines ‘Vimana’s.

They describe the craft as having "carefully welded joints", and as being powered "by controlled fire from the iron containers" that were like "the roar of a lion" that would set the Vimana in motion so that "the traveler sitting inside the Vimana may travel in the air, to such a distance as to look like a pearl in the sky". This description sounds remarkably like modern jet powered planes, even very adequately describing the noise that they make. One chapter describes a complicated process for smelting and refining mica telling us that the process: ‘will yield a metal shining like a precious stone, very light, unbreakable, unburnable and indestructible.”

In fact the entire Vymaanika-Shastra reads more like a flight school manual than mythology! It’s hard to imagine any reason for including such things in religious texts, for they tell no story, convey no message and have no moral or meaning. They only serve to describe the technical details of flying craft and their related topics.

As an example, both in the Vymaanika-Shastra and in a book called ‘the Yantra Sarvasva,’ Vimana are described as being of 3 classes: Those that travel from place to place. Those that travel from country to country. And those that travel from planet to planet. The texts are also greatly concerned with military vimana recording them as having special requirements which they state quite categorically. According to these ancient texts, such military craft needed to be:

* Impregnable, unbreakable, non-combustible and indestructible.
* Capable of coming to a dead stop in the blink of an eye.
* Invisible to enemies
* Able to listen to the conversations and sounds in hostile Vimanas
* Able to see and record things, persons, incidents and situations inside hostile Vimanas.
* Able to know the directions and movements of other Vimana in the area at all times.
* Capable of rendering the crew of a hostile Vimana into a state of suspended animation, mental stupor or complete unconscious.
* Capable of destruction
* Manned by pilots and travelers who can easily adapt themselves to the climates and environments through which they moved.
* Temperature regulated inside
* Constructed of light, heat absorbent metals.
* Equipped with mechanisms to enlarge or reduce images and enhance or diminish sounds.

Now not to completely ignore the fact that what has just been described to us sounds like some sort of cross between a Stealth Fighter and a UFO, it seems safe to assume from these texts that the ancient Indians actually had some pretty advanced knowledge about certain technologies. There is very little doubt that many of these tales are quite authentic. Many of them come from the great Indian Epics themselves and there are quite literally hundreds of them and still many more (in fact probably most of them) that haven’t yet been translated from their original Sanskrit.

Apart from the myriad of ancient texts and legends dealing with the subject ancient flight there is also certain physical evidence to support the claim of its reality in bygone days.

Of course, we’re not talking about actual ancient flying machines as none have ever been located nor, I imagine ever will be, but there are some other somewhat intriguing artifacts that have been found.
Egypt

A small artifact that was discovered in a tomb near Saqqara in 1898 and labeled simply as ‘bird object’ is quite interesting. It was found again, years later, in a basement storage area of the Cairo Museum of Antiquities. For many years the artifact, catalogued simply as item number 6347, RM 22A, (fig.102) had lay in a small box, almost forgotten and was considered to be small and mostly insignificant. But the intriguing thing is that the artifact is actually a tiny wooden aeroplane.

It was not until 1969 that an archaeologist by the name of Dr Kalil Messiha noticed the extraordinary resemblance of the object to modern delta winged aircraft and decided the item was worth further investigation. A research committee was immediately formed and the findings were so impressive that the object was put on immediate display in the museum.

Aerodynamic experts later testified that in their opinion, the model was remarkably airworthy “indicating knowledge of principles of aircraft design which had taken European and American designers a century of airfoil experimental work to discover.” Some experts noted definite similarities between the model and the recent NASA developments in oblique-winged aircraft like the space shuttle design.

Numerous such artifacts have now been discovered, all showing knowledge of advanced aerodynamics, and in a temple in Abydos in Egypt, there are hieroglyphics near the ceiling that look very much like modern aircraft in profile. The glyphs closely resemble a helicopter, an airplane and some kind of hovercraft or flying disc (fig.103).

Colombia

Another miniature flying machine now simply known as the ‘Gold Jet’ (fig.104) was also discovered in Columbia in South America. The tiny gold object is considered to be well over a thousand years old and looks very much like a modern plane or space shuttle. It is thought to come from a pre-Incan culture, possibly the Toltecs or Olmecs, and measures just two inches long. The artifact has attracted considerable attention due to its extraordinary resemblance to a modern fighter plane. According to one test pilot a Mr. Jack A. Ullrich: The shape of the wings and the tapering of the fuselage also suggests the original aircraft it was modeled from was probably jet powered and capable of supersonic speeds!

Critics say that the object could just as easily represent a bird or flying fish and this could very well be a possibility. However it’s notable that the object also depicts a triangular upright tail-fin which has no equivalent in the animal kingdom and provides a strong indication that it is actually a depiction of a flying machine.

Interestingly, the miniature model even has an insignia on the tail fin such as can be found on today’s modern fighter planes. This has been likened by scholars to the second letter in Hebrew alphabet – the letter beth. It has been speculated that the artifact may not have originated in
Colombia and could even have been Phoenician, possibly imported from somewhere in the Middle East. There are at least six other very similar artifacts that have been discovered from other locations in South America such as Venezuela, Peru and Costa Rica.

There is also a huge body of evidence in the form of ancient texts even apart from the many Indian epics, all suggesting that flight was a reality long before our modern world and it is highly unlikely that races from different parts of the earth could invent tales that are so strikingly similar in both content and time frame or that sculptures and artists of our ancient past could randomly produce works of such aerodynamic accuracy without first hand knowledge on the subject. There is also the vast markings in the desert of the Nasca Plains in Peru discussed in chapter two that only be properly viewed from the air to be considered. If no one was capable of flight then why construct them? And how could the artist have ever designed the layout in the first place?

Written records taken from ancient oral traditions in Nepal also mention powered flight, these records say that the real secrets of flight were not known to all people but only to a select few called the ‘Yavanas’, who were thought to be a light-skinned people of the eastern Mediterranean region, most probably from Greece. This is quite interesting because Greece is actually the country that provides us with one of the best known accounts of the perils that were associated
with early aviation in the tale of Icarus and Daedalus. And apart from that, if you stop to consider the motivations behind record keeping, why on earth would the scribes in Nepal go to all the trouble of acknowledging their lack of expertise on the subject of flight unless someone else was already around doing it better than they could? For them to just casually mention it in amongst the rest of their history makes no sense at all: “Oh and by the way, we can’t fly…” That would be the same as our current historians bothering to record the fact that man is still incapable of turning into a tree during the 21st century. The simple fact of it being mentioned at all gives one immediate cause for thought, and in particular because it’s mentioned in fashion that would suggest a non-proficiency in the skill in comparison to others, Most traditional texts deal with the accomplishments of a civilization, not with its shortcomings.

The Amazing Vymaanika-Shastra

As previously mentioned, the Vymaanika-Shastra is a remarkable work from ancient India. It is said to be a Religious text but if so, then it is one that seems to contain no religious or moral significance at all. There are of course the standard praises and recognition of the greatness of the gods that regularly punctuates the work, but no real story as such. The work serves only to offer mankind the benefits of aeronautics. Unfortunately the copies of this book that have survived from antiquity are incomplete making any complete rendering of the narrative now impossible though we do have a reasonable amount to go on.

The descriptions in the texts are quite technical in places and highly detailed throughout. I was going to attempt to present a summary of the work in this section however the subject matter is extremely vast and the lack of any ‘storyline’ make summarisation of the book impossible. I will though present for you here, a list of some of the various topics that are covered in just the first chapter of the book, to give you an understanding of the peculiar nature of this remarkable text.

The book opens with this statement:

“I make obeisance to the Divine Being, who is visible on the crest of the Vedas, who is the fountain of eternal bliss, and whose abode is reached by Vimaanas.

“Having studied the Shaastras propounded by previous men of science to the best of my ability, for the benefit of mankind, I shall deal with the science of Aeronautics, which is the essence of the Vedas, which will be a source of joy and benefit to humanity, which will facilitate comfortable
travel in the sky from world to world, in eight chapters, consisting of 100 topics, in 500 sutras.”

**Synopsis of Chapter One**

Sutra one describes for us the nature of a Vimaana:
“Owing to similarity of speed with birds, it is named Vimaana.”
“The Vimaana is a vehicle which flies in the sky with speed comparable with birds”.
“That which can fly in the sky with speed equal to that of birds is called Vimaana.”
“That which can speed on earth, on water, through air, by its own power, like a bird, is a “Vimaana.”
“That which can fly through air from one place to another is a Vimaana”
“That which can fly through air from one country to another country, from one island to another island, and from one world to another world, is a “Vimaana”.”

Having thus defined for us what the word Vimaana means, in sutra two, the author proceeds to describe its details to us:
The texts say that a vimaana pilot should acquaint himself thoroughly with 32 secrets of the workings of the Vimaana before attempting to use the craft. Such things as the technical details of the craft; special maneuvers and abilities it could perform, how to handle the vehicle in battle situations and deal with hostile Vimaanas, are all described in detail in this sutra.

In sutra three, we are told of five types of atmospheric regions and the different aerial routes that a pilot needs to familiarize himself with:
“…the regions of the sky are five… In these 5 atmospheric regions, there are 5,19,800 air ways traversed by Vimanas of the Seven Lokas or worlds, known as Bhooloka, Bhuvanloka, Suvarloka, Maholoka, Janoloka, Tapoloka and Satyaloaka. Rekha has 7,03,00,800 air routes, Mandala has 20,08,00200 air routes, Kakshya has 2,09,00,300 air routes, Shakti has 10,01,300 air routes, and Kendra has 30,08,200 air routes.”

Sutra Four deals with the dangers of ‘whirlpools’:
“Aavartaas or aerial whirlpools are innumerable in the above regions. Of them the whirlpools in the routes of Vimanas are five. In the Rekhopathha there occurs “Shaktyaavarta” or whirlpool of energy. In Mandala-pathha there occurs the whirlpool of winds. In Kakshya-pathha there occurs Kiranaavarta or whirlpool from solar rays. In Shakti-pathha there occurs shhytaavarta or whirlpool of cold-currents. And in Kendra-pathha there occurs gharshanaavarta or whirl-pool by collision. Such whirlpools are destructive of Vimanas, and have to be guarded against.
“The pilot should know these five sources of danger, and learn to steer clear of them to safety.”

Sutra Five Deals with the various structural parts of the Vimaana:
We are told that a Vimaana consists of 31 main parts
“Just as the human body, if it is complete in all its limbs, is best able to accomplish things, the Vimaana, if it is complete in all its parts, will be capable of functioning efficiently”

Sutra Six deals with the clothing required by the pilot:
“The clothing should be different for different seasons.”
A great amount of detail is given on the methods for fashioning specific apparel the pilots were required to wear for health, safety and psychological reasons:
“With this material, fashioning the apparel and clothes of the pilots handsomely… It will ward off evils, promote fitness of body and health of mind, and improve their strength, energy, and competence.”
Sutra Seven deals with which foods the pilot should consume at different times of the year: “Food according to Seasons.”

Section Eight tells of the food types required: “The three Varieties ward off seasonal evil effects”

Sutra Nine informs us of strict meal times for the pilots: “That at set times”

The times for taking meals are prescribed as follows: Family men should take food twice a day, or once a day. Ascetics should take food once a day. Others can take food four times a day. Air pilots should take food 5 times a day. And yogis may take as many times as they like.

Sutra Ten deals with vitamin supplements that may also be used:

We are told that if the food-stuffs prescribed above are not available for use during flights, then essence extracts made by cooking certain foods with admixture of spices may be dried and ‘food balls’ made from them should be supplied to the pilots for consumption during flights.

“There are 5 kinds of food that are nutritious and wholesome; cooked rice or grain, gruel, cooked flour, baked flat bread, and preparations made out of essence-extracts from food materials. The last named are superior to all the others”.

Sutra Eleven continues the theme of food supplements: “Or essence of fruits, roots, and bulbs.”

We are told that that preparations made from edible roots, potato and other bulbous vegetables, and from fruits are also suitable for use as food-balls.

Sutra Twelve continues the Supplement theme, this time speaking of herbal supplements: “Like roots, bulbs and fruits, grasses, shrubs and herbs, provide good food for men. Six kinds of doorna grass, 6 kinds of munja hemp, 6 kinds of darbha or long grass, 6 kinds of shUNDLEERA, and 6 kinds of Ashwakarna or sal, or mimordica charantia, Shatamoolee of 3 kinds, Kaaruvellee; Chandravellee, Madhuvellee, Varchulee, Makutee vellee, sugandhhaa, and sooryavellee may be made to yield good food, nutritious and bracing.”

Sutra Thirteen Deals with the various metals and alloys used in the construction of Vimaanas:

The book tells us that: “There are 3 kinds of metals… By mixing them, 16 kinds of heat-absorbing metals are produced.

“Metals which are light, and are suitable for producing vimaanas are 16. They are heat absorbing, and should be used in the manufacture…”

“…16 metals formed by mixing root metals and are non-heat-conductors and are useful for Vimaanas.”

The texts also suggest a significant geological knowledge by the author. It also mentions extensive mining operations to recover the metals required for the craft and speaks of where they may be located:

“In the 7th layer of the earth, in the third mine therein, metals of the Soma series are found. They are of 38 kinds. Among them there are three from which heat resisting metals are to be extracted. In the 3rd section of the 7th layer of the earth, Metals possessed of 5 special qualities, are called “root-metals”.

“There are 3000 metal bearing layers within the earth. Of them 1300 layers contain the better quality. In the 7th layer metals are of 27 types. The 3rd type of metals are of five-fold qualities, and are known as root metals.”

Sutra Fourteen speaks of the methods for purifying the Metal ores for use in the manufacture of various alloys:
The texts speak of the different plant extracts and concentrated juices that were applied to ores in various ways to produce different types of lightweight metals. This section explains the processes involved for some of them.

The above descriptions are merely a summary of the first chapter of the Vimaanika-Shaastra. There are still seven more that continue along this same theme with extraordinary detail. I could go on but I think you get the point.

The topics dealt with in this ancient Indian book are extraordinary, and it’s virtually the same wherever you go in the world; if you look for them, it seems that all countries have ancient legends and long standing traditions of pre-historic flight.

Whatever the other truths of our history are, the reality is that ancient knowledge of flying machines was a world-wide phenomenon. To many people, the existence of texts such as these coupled with the wide spread nature and enormous bulk of the other evidences previously mentioned constitutes proof enough that the only possible conclusion that can be reached from it all is that thousands of years ago some form of Ancient civilization that possessed the knowledge of aviation actually did exist and that flight was quite well known about by many cultures.

Others have said: But if such is indeed the case and ancient man knew of flight then where are the remains of their ancient flying machines? There has been no remains of any such craft that have ever been found at archaeological sites; if they ever had existed surely we should have found some trace of them by now. The answer to that is simple.

If there was an ancient civilization that was destroyed in either a devastating war or in a natural cataclysm, all trace of them would in fact, be gone by now. Every piece of metal, every nut and bolt would be rusted to dust and every piece of concrete decayed. Not one trace would remain. Unless it was a massive monument of stone or an item that had been covered by earth or rock and preserved by time.

No, only objects such as the megalithic structures we still find, or perhaps a depiction of the event painted on a stele by one of the few survivors, or objects like the ‘ooparts’ mentioned in the second chapter would have survived for us to find, which indeed they have.

That’s how it will always be; and if our civilization was wiped out today and another grew up over many thousands of years from the fragmented and scattered pockets of survivors. What would be left on the earth of our civilization 20,000, 50,000 or 100,000 or even a million years from now to show the people of that time that we were ever here?

The answer of course, is nothing.

Nothing would remain of us or our civilization except legends and possibly some small artifacts that had escaped and remained buried somehow; perhaps a fossilized footprint or a painting one of the survivors had drawn on the wall of a cave he’d found to shelter in for the winter. And then as the survivors grew into a civilization and again became as modern man, imagine their mirth at the laughable notion that men may have flown or even walked across the earth in a time that is 100,000 or 200,000 years before their civilization.

“But why have we found none of these ‘ancient’ flying machines?” They would ask.
Chapter Eight

The Remapping of Prehistory

“People call them Pterodactyls;
But that is because they are ashamed
To call them flying dragons, after Denying
So long that flying dragons could exist.”
- Charles Kingsley (from ‘the Water Babies’)

Fact vs. Fiction

Apart from all of the records concerning ancient flight that exist there is still more startling evidence to dispute our accepted historical event chronology and even very significant evidence that dramatically disputes Darwin’s theory of evolution – to the extent of punching some quite serious holes in it. In truth, even the epoch of 65 million years ago that is presumed for the extinction of the dinosaurs is highly disputable and can, in no way, be seen as an absolute fact.

If one looks at modern history, the release of Darwin’s “Origin of the Species” offering scholars his theory of evolution and natural selection, actually came along at just the right moment for the Academic world. Such a theory was sorely needed by the flailing science community of the day as ammunition against those with a ‘Creationist’ mindset, but although much of the dogma involved in the Creationist version of events is grossly unrealistic, unfortunately for scientists, Darwin’s theory of evolution is also every bit as dogmatic and just as full of loose ends itself.

Of course, and quite despite this fact, any scientist worth their degree will continue to stand by the theory and tell you that somehow and in someway, evolution is the true key and is ultimately at the very heart of all forms of life. To be honest, it’s hard to even get Creationists to the serious
debating table because they simply refuse to concede in the many fatal flaws in their argument such as the literal concept of the ‘six days of creation.’

Naturally in regards to this, many creationists argue that it all lies with the literal interpretation of the verse, because it does not say that God had actually created the Day and the night at the time he was creating everything else, and they say that the Day and the night didn’t come until later. Creationists then theorize that there is actually nowhere in the text that a normal ‘24 hour day’ is implied, and they argue that each of the six days could actually have been as long as He needed it to be in order to get the job done.

Trying to explain to them, the absurdities of this paradoxical argument can sometimes be futile. For instance, if there were no ‘days’ as such at the time, then how could the task have been completed in six of them? And if it really was achieved in what were actually 6 indeterminate lengths of time, then why say six of them? Why not just say ‘an indeterminate length of time?’ The point is; why on earth use days as a reference if there were no actual days to begin with?

The theory really is too flawed to even warrant serious discussion. If one were to merely take the Biblical story of Genesis at face value, the entire tale is in such opposition the laws of the universe, that faith must rise significantly superior to intelligence for a sane person to actually believe it. Yet despite all of this the biblical creation tales do indeed contain an element of truth hidden within the narrative and so we need to look for a deeper meaning to the biblical reference of 6 days.

It is now universally agreed by scholars that the story of creation as related in Genesis is not truly unique to the Christian Bible and original to Genesis as we have been told by the Christian Authorities, but is in fact a borrowed and condensed form of the Babylonian Enuma Elish. It is now also universally agreed that the earlier Babylonian tale has itself been adapted from an even earlier Sumerian account. This can be clearly seen when one approaches all three books as historical rather than religious texts.

In considering all of this, it’s possible that the true message within the Christian bible is more likely to reside within the hidden algorithmic code recently discovered within its narrative than in the actual biblical stories themselves. Therefore the answers to the biblical riddles must lie purely within the pages of the original Hebrew version as all other versions are far too greatly changed from the original form to serve any real useful purpose other than for some possible historical references.

When arguing against the creationists, the fact that Darwin’s theory is in fact missing one of its key cornerstones and also has serious flaws, has never been seen as an issue for academia, at least not in regards to teaching the theory as fact. But if the truth be known, even Darwin realised that it was only a hypothesis and the data that was available to him did not provide absolute evidence that his theory was correct. The absence of "transitional species" both living and from the fossil record has also always been a matter of contention because such records are sorely needed to prove that evolution is a fact and that over vast periods of time, species do in fact slowly transform into other higher species. Yet here we are over 150 years after evolution was first theorized, after literally thousands of excavations, and there are still no transitional species apparent anywhere in the fossil record.

Creationists naturally seize on this information as proof of their own convictions but in truth, an enormous amount of evidence that actually apposes both theories has now been found and as repellent as the idea may seem to some, there is even much that suggests the very real possibility that ‘outside intervention’ may have played a key role. Though as we have seen, such annoying little artefacts are usually spirited away and quietly locked up before anyone notices. But as we have stated repeatedly and as anyone with a brain knows, if rules must be bent and evidence dismissed in order to make a theory work, then quite obviously the theory is wrong!

To most people, it makes perfect sense, but not to Academics and in complete disregard of the vast amounts of contrary evidence, for the last 150 or so years, scientists have continued to tread the path of evolution. Towards this end, every possible bone fragment has been examined and re-
examined countless times still with no success at obtaining any kind of clearer picture or any real answers at all.

After such a lengthy period of time you would think that any normal person or profession would have possibly explored some other avenues, but not Academia, they continue forward up what is looking more and more like a blind alley, convinced that sooner or later someone in the science community will uncover the ‘missing link’ they so desperately need to prove Darwin correct. They feel justified in these continued and invariably fruitless quests, insisting that not enough time has yet passed since the theory was conceived for them to find the evidence they need in such an inadequate and as yet incomplete fossil record.

Yet if the truth be known it is extremely unlikely that any such transitional species will ever be found. Why? Because though evolution is, in some ways, undoubtedly correct, quite simply not enough time has yet passed on the earth for anything as complicated as modern man to have yet evolved. Recent studies in Human DNA also undeniably prove that, on a cellular level, it is not in fact genetically possible that man ever did evolve from apes.

No scientist would probably ever tell you any of this unless forced to debate the issue with you on paper, but the differences in the two species are simply much too vast for evolution from primates to modern man to have ever been possible in the time since the arrival of primates on the earth, or even since the time of Australopithecus.

In fact, according to the sciences of biology and genetics, such a transition is actually quite inconceivable. Consider also that between the arrival of Australopithecus and the appearance of Neanderthal a period of about 2,900,000 years passed and yet there was no real advancement in all of that time, and we can see this because the tools that we have discovered of the two species remain virtually identical. Then about 35,000 years ago modern man suddenly arrived on the scene. Where did he come from so quickly? How is it possible?

Put quite simply, it’s not – not without help.

**Door Number Three**

It must be difficult to be a scientist who is forced to remain within set parameters while knowing full well that within these parameters, a surprising number of species that exist on earth including man, quite simply have no business actually being here at all.

In order to help deal with this dilemma, when new theories are presented within Academia, the new information is assessed, discussed, criticised, moulded, remoulded and even remoulded yet again if necessary until the new data can be fitted comfortably into the current paradigm in any particular field, be it archaeology, palaeontology, biology – whatever. As we have previously discussed, this process is necessary in order to make the information conform as closely as possible to every leading, and obviously concerned, scientist's current way of thinking. To present a theory in any other way within Academia is simply inviting immediate rejection under a barrage of scathing criticism. This authoritarian system of excruciating "peer review" has always been an effective way of keeping independent thinkers among the orthodox science community out of the public information loop.

However, in spite of this vast ‘information filtering system’ that is in place, it is becoming increasingly clear that Darwin’s theory will soon become as obsolete as the notion that the earth is flat and the stars revolve around us despite the constant attempts by academia to keep the flailing theory’s nose above the fast rising waters of contrary evidence.

Author Lloyd Pye wrote an extremely informative and very well researched book on this topic that I highly recommend reading entitled ‘Human Origins’ where he aptly demonstrates the enormous difference between Primates and Humans. Naturally the work received some scathing criticism from the science community despite its meticulous research and abundant evidence.

Such constant attacks are becoming tiresome these days but can also be useful in some ways, because knowing how intent Academia at large is in suppressing information, you usually find
such criticism from them a good reason to read, what is more often than not, a highly informative paper. Otherwise it wouldn’t have ruffled so many academic feathers. But the fact that there are fatal flaws in Darwin’s theory is now evident and much to their annoyance, it has even been scientifically proven by Academia itself due to recent, quite major advancements that have been made in various fields, such as the discovery, mapping and study of DNA. The information is also quite well known within science community itself, though they just seem to make a point not to actually inform the public. The information emerged as yet another somewhat rude shock for science, about 1980 and further confounded the devotees of Darwinian thinking.

You see, Palaeontologists, through the study of bones, had discovered that, (if it actually happened,) the split in the evolutionary chain when primates evolved into man must have occurred sometime between 5 million and 8 million years ago. Then, armed with this information a group of Geneticists in 1980 decided to attempt to narrow that date down to discover a more accurate timeline. The Geneticists believed that this wide bracket of 3 million years could be narrowed dramatically by charting mutations in DNA and so they began gathering DNA samples from around the world to use in their subsequent experiments.

A controversy then erupted when the results for these tests came in and the information was deemed so shocking that the tests were run again, in fact several times over because what they showed was that genetically, man was in fact, no more than 200,000 years old. Naturally the roar of protests from Anthropologists was unprecedented.

However, subsequent testing has now proved beyond any doubt that the geneticists were absolutely correct, and there are other things too. Lloyd Pye covers these topics quite extensively in ‘Human Origins’ and again, I highly recommend reading it.

For example a popular statistic that is presented to us to back up evolution is the fact that the DNA of humans differs from chimpanzee DNA by as little as 1% and from gorillas by only 2%. This makes it appear to those who are uneducated in the science of genetics, that evolution is quite obviously correct and humans and primates are virtually cousins. However, what they never seem to mention is that the human DNA tree has three billion base pairs and so 1% of this is in fact, 30 million base pairs. Now, 30 million base pairs is, in reality, a tremendous amount of difference between the two species by any measure. And of course with Gorillas, that would be 60 million base pairs.

Primates also suffer from very few genetic disorders apart from perhaps Albinism, which is a gene common in a variety of animals groups, including humans. By way of comparison, humans have over 4,000 genetic disorders; several that will most definitely kill absolutely every victim!

So, are we asked to believe that these disorders manifested in our evolution to a ‘higher and more improved species’?

One of the most undeniable and obvious differences of all between the species can also be found in the fact that primates have 48 chromosomes yet humans, who are considered to be vastly superior to them in the evolutionary chain have only 46 chromosomes! So, how in the world could we just lose two full chromosomes in this ‘evolutionary improvement process’ we are supposed to have undergone? Two full chromosomes is an awful lot of DNA to just disappear! Primates are also much stronger than humans, in fact on a pound for pound ratio, about 5 to ten times stronger, even small monkeys. If we really evolved from primates then apart from losing chromosomes, how did we also become so puny and weak compared to our ‘ancestors’ in this ‘improvement process’?

When analysed, nothing about evolution makes any logical sense at all really.

The list goes on: Human bones are far lighter than any primate bones or Neanderthal or any other so called ‘ancestral’ species; and more. It was explained well in a recent article by Lloyd Pye explains in which he made the following observations:

“Skin: Human skin is not well adapted to the amount of sunlight striking Earth. It can be modified to survive extended exposure by greatly increasing melanin (its dark pigment) at its
surface, which only the Negro and Aborigine races have achieved. All others must cover themselves with clothing or frequent shade or both, or sicken from radiation poisoning.

“Body Hair: Primates need not worry about direct exposure to sunlight because they are covered from head to toe in a distinctive pattern of long body-hair. Because they are quadrupeds (move on all fours), the thickest hair is on their back, the thinnest on the chest and abdomen. Humans have lost the all-over pelt, and we have completely switched our area of thickness to the chest and abdomen while wearing the thin part on our back.

“Fat: Humans have ten times as many fat cells attached to the underside of their skin as primates. If a primate is wounded by a gash or tear in the skin, when the bleeding stops the wound's edges lie flat near each other and can quickly close the wound by a process called "contracture". In humans, the fat layer is so thick that it pushes up through wounds and makes contracture difficult if not impossible. Also, contrary to the propaganda to try to explain this oddity, the fat under human skin does not compensate for the body hair we have lost. Only in water is its insulating capacity useful; in air, it is minimal at best.

“Head Hair: All primates have head hair that grows to a certain length and then stops. Human head hair grows to such lengths that it could be dangerous in a primitive situation. Thus, we have been forced to cut our head hair since we became a species, which may account for some of the sharp flakes of stones that are considered primitive hominid "tools".

“Fingernails and Toenails: All primates have fingernails and toenails that grow to a certain length and then stop, never needing paring. Human fingernails and toenails have always needed paring. Again, maybe those stone "tools" were not only for butchering animals.

“Skull: The human skull is nothing like the primate skull. There is hardly any fair morphological comparison to be made, apart from the general parts being the same. Their design and assembly are so radically different as to make attempts at comparison useless.

“Brains: The comparison here is even more radical because human brains are so vastly different. (To say "improved" or "superior" is unfair and not germane, because primate brains work perfectly well for what primates have to do to live and reproduce.)

“Locomotion: The comparison here is easily as wide as the comparison of brains and skulls. Humans are bipedal; primates are quadrupeds. That says more than enough.

“Speech: Human throats are completely redesigned relative to primate throats. The larynx has dropped to a much lower position, so humans can break typical primate sounds into the tiny pieces of sound (by modulation) that have come to be human speech.

“Sex: Primate Females have oestrous cycles and are sexually receptive only at special times. Human females have no oestrous cycle in the primate sense and are continually receptive to sex.”

In regard to the origin of man there has only ever been a choice between door number one and door number two but recently, door number three has been unveiled for even though both Creationists and Darwinists have strong teams of supporters, the vast amount of overwhelming evidence against both the theories can no longer be ignored. It’s no good trying to surround the issue with an air of ‘the emperors new clothes’ syndrome because it just can’t work for ever.

Maybe it’s because Academia deems the world at large is not ready for the real information, but whatever is behind the motivation, the truth cannot be suppressed for ever and in a stroke a bad luck for both sides of the Orthodox coin, and at this stage the evidence for creation by outside intervention that lies behind door number three, by far outweighs the evidence of creation by any other means.
Wings in the Night

Apart from the fact that it’s extremely doubtful if not impossible that we ever ‘evolved’ from primates, have you ever considered the very real possibility that the entire timeframe we have been given for the events that have occurred on the Earth may in fact be completely wrong? For example there is significant evidence suggesting that the Dinosaurs may not have actually died out 65 million years ago at, but may have in fact survived until much more recently?

As ridiculous as the idea may seem to you at first; incredibly, evidence suggests that the theory is not without substance and should not be too lightly dismissed without first receiving some serious consideration. A considerable amount of unusual and strangely persistent legends abound concerning strange flying beasts for example; there are quite literally hundreds of such reports, many of them, from some quite populated parts of the world and from very respectable people. There are also strange rock carvings and paintings around the world as well as artifacts that depict such creatures. One quite fascinating story describing such a winged creature appeared in an interesting book by a British Anthropologist called Frank H Mellard entitled ‘In Witch-Bound Africa’ first published in 1923.

Frank Mellard was the Chief Magistrate for the Kasempa district of Northern Rhodesia from 1911 until 1922 and also a respected scholar and explorer. In one section of his book he describes a tribe of natives known as the ‘Kaonde’ who live in the Juundu swamps in North-West Zambia reporting that the tribe lived in fear of a terrifying winged monster that inhabited the depths of a nearby section of swamp. The natives called the beast a ‘Kongomato’ which means ‘the overwhelemner of boats’ and they describe the creature as not being so much like a bird, but rather more like a huge lizard but with large membranous wings that spanned around 4 to 7 feet, similar looking to those of a bat. They say it has no plumage and leathery skin, reddish in colour. The natives told Mellard that they believed it has a beak that also contained teeth but readily admitted that no-one had actually seen it close enough to be really sure and lived to tell any tales about it. Mellard tried to convince any of the natives to take him to the swamp where the Kongomato was located but could not get one of them to take him there for any money or prize and he firmly believed that the natives were quite genuinely terrified of the area it was said to live, particularly after nightfall. Eventually he obtained some books that contained pictures of some Pterodactyls to show the tribe and claims that every single native unhesitatingly pointed at the picture and nodded, firmly stating that this was their kongomato.

Mellard said that for his part in the tale, he believed the natives and wrote that he was convinced the creature had somehow survived the passage of time, at least until recently, adding that the swamps of Northern Zambia would indeed make an ideal habitat for such a creature.

There are a number of other explorers who have lent corroboration to Mellards’ strange tale of flying beasts from Zambia too.

Quite an interesting comment is made by A. Blayney Percival in a similar book to that of Mellard’s entitled ‘A Game Warden on Safari’ that was published in 1928. When writing of a conversation he had with some local natives in Kenya, Blayney remarks: “… the Kitui Wakumba tell of a huge flying beast which comes down from Mount Kenya by night; they only see it against the sky, but they have seen its tracks; more, they have shown these to a white man, who told me about them, saying, he could make nothing of the spoor, which betrayed two feet and an, apparently, heavy tail.”

And another tale containing a striking number of similarities to Mallards’ story were also recounted in ‘A Game Warden Takes Stock’ by Colonel C.R.S. Pittman published in 1942: “When in Northern Rhodesia I heard of a mythical beast which intrigued me considerably. It was said to haunt formerly, and perhaps still to haunt, a dense, swampy forest region in the neighbourhood of the Angola and Congo borders. To look upon it is death. But the most amazing feature of this mystery beast is its suggested identity with a creature bat-bird-like in form on a gigantic scale strangely reminiscent of the prehistoric pterodactyl. From whence does the primitive African derive such a fanciful idea?”
Again in a later book entitled ‘Old Fourlegs- The Story of the Coelacanth’ published in 1956, J.L.B. Smith a South African Professor writes: “The Descendents of a missionary who had lived near Mount Kilimanjaro wrote from Germany giving a good deal of information about flying dragons they believed to still live in those parts. The family had apparently heard of them from the natives and one man had actually seen such a creature at night. I did not and do not dispute at least the possibility that some such creature may still exist.”

In a book entitled ‘Searching for Hidden Animals’ by Roy Mackal there is a report about one of the zoologists who was on the team examining the Coelacanth called Dr. Courtenay-Latimer, who also investigated the sighting of a large ‘flying lizard’ in Namibia. Apparently a boy resting under a tree was awoken by the crashing sound of a huge reptilian looking beast rushing down from a mountain slope behind him. The boy tells of sheep scattering in all directions to escape the creature which landed on the ground in a huge cloud of dust. The boy says that the creature made a dreadful amount of noise and gave off an odour similar to ‘burned brass’ and he passed out from the fright of the incident. The Police were called and the incident investigated by them and the by local farmers, some of whom actually said they had seen the creature and witnessed it slip into a crevice in the mountain side. The Police then gathered some dynamite and set a charge in the crevice in the hope of killing or sealing the beast inside. After the charge was detonated, several members of the party reported to have heard a low moaning coming from the rubble for a short period and then silence.

I would be most interested to know where the location of the actual crevice is in Namibia to see if anyone has attempted to clear away the rubble from the blast by now to see what may actually lie buried beneath.

Africa is not the only place where similar sightings have been reported. There was even a news report that appeared in the ‘Illustrated London News’ way back on February 9th in 1856 concerning an utterly amazing event that reportedly occurred in France. The tale was recounted in ‘Lost Cities of North and Central America’ by David Hatcher Childress, in which he describes: “…a story of a tunnel being cut to unite St. Dizier and Nancy railways in France, from the ‘Press Graylouse’ news service, which describe how, when a rock was blasted open. A creature exactly like a pterodactyl with a wingspan of about ten feet and ‘livid black’ emerged from the rock, walking with the aid of its wings, emerged into light and expired after uttering a hoarse cry. Naturalists reportedly identified the creature as a pterodactyl and the rock strata as being millions of years old.”

Even America has its fair share of similar tales. As a point of interest, the largest pteranodon skeleton ever found was retrieved in fossil form, from Big Bend National Park in North America. The creature sported a wingspan of an impressive 51 feet making it the largest flying reptile remains ever found. A number of Pterodon remains have been retrieved from the Big Bend area so we know they inhabited the area once and another interesting fact is that almost every Indian tribe in continental America, both north and South all have tribal legends of flying monsters.

According Hatcher-Childress in ‘Lost Cities...’ many have stories of: “…a gigantic flying monster so large that, ‘it darkened the sun.’

“The Haida natives of Queen Charlotte Islands of British Columbia believe that some Thunderbirds were so large that they could literally pick up small whales from the sea. Much of their art and woodcarving depicts such a capture by a Thunderbird. Some South American Indians believed that the bird was constantly at war with the powers living beneath the sea, particularly a horned serpent and that it tore up large trees in search of giant grubs which were its favourite food. The clapping of these giants’ wings created thunder, so they were known as ‘Thunderbirds’...”

David Hatcher-Childress also says that carving of one of these birds can be seen on the bluff, facing the Mississippi at near Alto Illinois in his book “Lost Cities of the Americas”.

There was an intriguing tale by John Keel that appeared in the March 1991 edition of ‘Fate’ magazine. The incident was first reported in the ‘Tombstone, Arizona Epitaph’ in April of 1880.
The story goes that two prospectors returning to Tombstone actually shot and killed either a Pterodactyl or a Pterodon, even retrieving the carcass and returning with it to the town. Keel reports that the beast was nailed to a barn wall and a photograph taken with six prospectors standing beneath it with their arms outstretched and fingers touching. The creature is said to have had a wingspan of about 36 feet. Keel also claims to have seen the photograph himself and says that at least 20 other people who claim to have also seen it have written to him about it but unfortunately no-one seems to know where it maybe located now. Apparently there where two photographs at a place called Hamersley Fork, one of which is said to have burnt in a house fire, while the other was reported to have been ‘taken away by strangers.’ It’s is debatable whether this event actually occurred or whether the photograph actually exists, but it’s and intriguing tale none the less. I have searched high and low for a copy of the photograph and have had no luck as yet, but I’ll keep you posted…

However not all sightings of flying creatures are from events that were reported so long ago, in fact there are some very unusual instances that have happened quite recently.

As documented again by Hatcher-Childress in ‘Lost Cities...’ There was an extremely bizarre series of events involving a number of different people that occurred in 1975 and 1976 in the town of Raymondville, Texas.

Firstly, on December 24th in 1975 a man, by the name of Joe Suarez, woke up to find his tethered goat had been ripped to shreds and partial devoured yet strangely, no tracks could be found that led either led to or from the carcass. What had killed the animal was a total mystery to the man. Local police were called but could also find no trace of tracks or footprints to identify the unknown assailant. Then, 21 days later, at 10.30 in the evening, on January 14th 1976, and in the same town a young man called Armando Grimaldo was sitting with his Mother in their backyard when he was suddenly attacked viciously by a ‘strange winged creature.’ Armando apparently told the Raymondville press that as he walked around to the far side of the house, he felt something with big claws grab him from behind and that he looked back to see what it was then began running for his life, claiming it to be the most scared he has ever been. Armando kept running to reach the cover of his Mothers house, stumbling and sprawling as the beast kept clutching at his clothes and trying to get hold of him as he ran. Unable to reach the house, he was forced to dive under a low bush to escape the creature, his clothes now all but torn to shreds. The beast hovered about the bush a little and then flew off panting as if tired from the exertion. Eventually the boy collapsed through the door of his Mothers house and onto the floor, his clothes torn and bloodied muttering ‘bird’ over and over again in Spanish. He was taken to hospital and treated for minor wounds and shock before being later released. Armando Grimaldo describes his attacker as being about 6 feet tall, blackish-brown leathery skin, a wingspan of 10 to 12 feet and large red eyes. (I don’t suppose there’s much use trying to identikit that one huh?)

A short time later, on that very same night, on the outskirts of the nearby town of Brownsville, which is also on the Rio Grande, a creature exactly matching its description crashed into the side of a mobile-home owned by a Mr. Alverico Guajardo. He quickly went outside to investigate the incident and noticed a large creature of some kind on the ground next to his wall. So he got inside his station-wagon and flicked on his headlights for a better look. Guajardo described what as saw as looking like ‘a creature from hell.’ The beast was apparently startled by the lights because, according to Guajardo, as soon as his headlights struck the creature it rose up from the ground turning to glare at him with huge red eyes and began making ‘a horrible sounding noise in its throat.’ He reports that the creature then continued regarding him menacingly for 2 or 3 minutes with its wings drawn up and ‘wrapped around its shoulders’ before slowly back out of the light and disappearing into the night. He says that the beast was truly terrifying and at the time, he was almost paralysed with fear at the sight of it.

In January of 1976, another bizarre incident was reported by two sisters named Deany and Libby Ford who saw what they described as a “Huge and strange, big black bird” at a pond just outside of Brownsville, Texas. The sisters say that the creature was as tall as they were and had a
face like a bat. When they were later shown a book containing pictures of prehistoric animals both sisters identified the creature they had seen as being a Pterodon.

The next month on February 26th 1976, the San Antonio ‘Light’ reported that 2 days previously on February 24th, three local school teachers had seen an enormous ‘black bird’ while driving to work. The three said the creature had leathery wings with a span of about 15 to 20 feet. They observed it swooping in low over several cars commenting that as it did so it appeared to glide more than fly. The three say that it was large enough, at and times low enough, for its shadow to cover the entire road. Another similar creature was also seen at the same time by the group, only further off in the distance that seemed to be circling a herd of cattle. Upon their arrival at the school where they worked the group immediately began looking through encyclopaedias for the creature and also identified the beast they had observed as a Pterodon.

Then yet another event occurred on September 14th 1982, when, at 3.55 am in the morning, a Mr. James Thompson, who was an ambulance technician from Harlington, saw what appeared to be a huge ‘bird-like object’ fly over highway 100 at a height of around 150 feet. Thompson says that at first he thought it was a large model plane and expected it to land on the road until he noticed it flap its wings. In the night sky the creature seemed to have a black or greyish colour and looked to be covered with hide rather than plumage.

These are just some sightings that have been reported. There have been quite a number of other sightings of similar creatures in many other places around the world as well, places as diverse as Africa, North and South America, Sumatra and even in France, England and New Zealand.

Could it actually be possible that some of these creatures somehow managed to survive, deep in the swamps or high in the peaks of some of the more remote and inaccessible regions even until the 20th Century? In actuality, there is absolutely no conclusive evidence at all, to prove that the chronology of 65 million years is in any way correct for the extinction of the species and further evidence that even suggests that the event may have in fact occurred a good deal more recently than any Palaeontologist who values his doctorate would ever care to admit.

**The Dragons of St. George**

There is an tantalizing footnote to all this talk and rumour of Prehistoric flying creatures and just ponder this fact for a moment: The first dinosaur ever discovered was an Ornithopod called the *Iguanodon*, which was found in England in the early 1800s. As a point of interest the specimen that was recovered was more than twice the height of a person and belonged to a group of medium-sized plant eaters that walked on two legs and used its long tail for balance, but that’s beside the point. The real point is: The species was until that time, completely unheard of. The actual Dinosaur genus was not even named until 1824 yet many people who lived in our distant past seemed to have possessed a substantial amount of knowledge in regards to these creatures.

For example, in an incredible discovery in 1928, just northwest of Tucson, Arizona a man called Charles Manier, came across an ancient lime kiln, apparently of Roman design, which came as quite a shock in Tucson. When it was opened it was found to contain an assortment of ancient Roman artefacts made in the most part, from lead. In all more than 30 items were finally recovered from the site, These included spears, swords, daggers, batons and even a 62 pound cross. All of the objects were encrusted with a substance known as ‘caliche’ which is a hard crusty type of material that ‘grows’ with age similar to a terracotta tile, this growth is due to a chemical reaction that occurs when metals are exposed to desert soil and water. The thick caliche displayed on these artefacts also aptly testified to the extreme age of the items.

Controversy still rages over the authenticity of the artefacts as no one had ever imagined there had been a roman settlement in North America in ancient times and many find the idea extremely difficult to accept. The actual find was quite surprising enough, but archaeologists received yet a further shock when they examined the motifs displayed on the artefacts themselves. Some displayed both Hebrew and Latin symbols while one broadsword bore a most unusual engraving that looks remarkably like a brontosaurus! *(fig.105)*
It seems hard to imagine that some ancient engraver just came up with an accurate motif of an extinct creature unless he had actually seen one. It also seems incongruous to imagine that someone who wished to fake a geological discovery would carve a brontosaurus on a sword blade as it would naturally cause too much speculation.

In a similar find, there is a portrayal of a pterosaur-like creature that appears on an ancient Saxon shield from the Hoo burial site in Sutton. The shield depicts a creature with wings folded back along its scaly sides and on its handle is a long beak full of teeth, a crest, and there is an unmistakable tail protruding from the wing tips (fig.106). From all reports a flying reptile known as the ‘Widfluga’ (far-ranging flyer) was quite well known to the Saxons. The shield is still displayed at the British Museum in London.

There is also a Mesopotamian cylinder seal dated at 3300 BC that seems to quite accurately depict an unusually shaped dinosaur known as an Apatosaurus. An Apatosaurus was a type of Sauropod, a group of dinosaurs with quite an unusual body shape. The picture on the right is a modern artist’s impression of an Apatosaurus based on a recovered skeleton, while the image on the left is the Mesopotamian cylinder seal. (fig.107).

There are a great many striking similarities between the two depictions with the Mesopotamian cylinder showing some quite stunning realism. The creature may even have sported a large crest such as depicted on the seal. Such information cannot be established from the skeletal remains that are available to us. No fossils or skeletons of the creature were ever found until quite
recently. So the question is what, I wonder, did the ancient artist use as a model that enabled him to accurately depict such a convincing looking Saurapod?

Moving along, there is every indication that such a plesiosaur-like creature may have once inhabited an area in Queensland, Australia and been known to the local Aborigines. Both aboriginal peoples around the Lake Galilee area and other tribes located farther to the north tell stories of a long-necked animal with a large body and flippers. The Elders of the Kuku Yalanji aboriginal tribe of North Queensland, Australia, apparently have stories of a creature called a ‘Yarru,’ which they say once dwelt in rain forest water holes. There is actually a cave painting that depicts a creature with features that are strikingly similar to a plesiosaur. The unique X-Ray art of the Australian Aboriginals is also applied to the painting quite accurately and depicts the animal’s intestinal tract, possibly indicating that these creatures may have once even have been hunted for food (fig.108).

An urn from Caria, in Asia Minor (Turkey), estimated to be from 530 BC, depicts what appears to be a Mosasaurus along with several other well known sea creatures (fig.109). The animal behind the dinosaur is a seal, while an octopus is below it along with what appears to be a dolphin. The thick jaws, big teeth, large eyes, and positioning of the fins on the creature in the painting match a Mosasaurus skeleton very closely. There were some slight variations in the species and some Mosasaurus were indeed known to have a narrow crest located behind the eye that may well have had a fin attached to it as depicted on the Carian urn.

Fig.108
Fig.109

Numerous pieces of art depicting long-tailed, long-necked creatures with a head crest were produced by the ancient Sumatrans. Some of these animals strongly resemble the Hadrosaur. One picture depicts a creature which is being hunted by ancient people that bears a striking resemblance to a Corythosaurus (fig.110).

Fig.110

Next we find a tomb in Carlisle Cathedral in the U.K. where Richard Bell, the Bishop of Carlisle was buried in 1496. The tomb is inlaid with brass, depicting various types of animals in decorative engravings upon it. Although the tomb is worn by the innumerable feet that have walked across it since the Middle Ages, one particular engraving is quite unmistakably a
dinosaur. It’s just casually there in amongst the other everyday images of birds, a dog, an eel, etc. a beautiful representation of two Brontosaurus looking creatures (fig. 111).

And the list goes on: There were reports of a ‘flying serpent’ matching the description of a Pterosaur living in Egypt that persisted through to the 1600’s. There are the depictions on the Ica stones discussed earlier in chapter 2 (fig. 112), depictions in Egyptian Tombs (fig. 113). We find a slate palette from Hierakonpolis showing the triumph of King Nar-mer over what appear to be Pterosaurs, (fig. 114) ancient rock art by North American Indians (fig. 115), a cave painting of Brontosaurus like creature in the Gorozomzi Hills, 25 miles from Salisbury England; in the Mayan city of Tajin in Vera Cruz, there are rock carvings of what appears to be a Pterodon. And still the list goes on and on.

The same question persists: How on earth could these ancient drawings of anatomically correct dinosaurs come to be all over the world unless the artists who drew them were not in some way familiar with the creatures?

In another remarkable find in 1945, (one of my favorites), an archeologist called Waldemar Julsrud came across copious amounts of clay figurines which lay buried at the foot of El Toro Mountain, located in an area near the outskirts of Acambaro, Mexico. In all, over 33,000 of the small ceramic figurines were eventually found in the area and all were identified to have come from a Pre-classical Culture known as the Chupicuaro (believed to have existed in the locality from around 800 BC to 200 AD.) The authenticity of this find has often been questioned by Academics though because, lo and behold, the collection also includes anatomically correct dinosaurs (fig. 116).

The discovery was considered very controversial so, in 1954, the Mexican government sent a team of respected archeologists to investigate the site which they then announced to be authentic.
The next year in 1955, Professor of Anthropology at UNH Charles Hapgood, *(the same man who discovered the remarkable Bauche Map in the US Congressional Library discussed in chapter 2)* conducted quite an elaborate investigation on the figurines which included extensive radiometric dating and thermo-luminescent testing, done by the University of Pennsylvania. Then much later in 1990, an investigation was also conducted by another archeologist by the name of Neal Steedy who works for the Mexican government and who also testified to the authenticity of the Artifacts.

![Fig.115](image)

Because Julsrud’s work has amply survived these numerous tests and investigations, even to the extent of the Mexican government once imprisoning two individuals for selling these artifacts on the black market, it is safe to take these ceramic figures at face value.

The most notable point about the small models is that not only are the dinosaurs depicted in the models anatomically correct, but they also appear in very agile and active poses, fitting well with known scientific evidence. This strongly suggests the possibility of the sculptor having actually observed the creatures first hand. It is also notable that, similar to the sketches we have seen on the Ica Stones, some Sauropod’s are also shown with a distinctive looking spinal frill. Fossil remains do not reveal to us if these creatures had such a feature but it’s interesting that two vastly different cultures would imagine the same type of feature on the same type of unusual looking beast. It is much more reasonable to assume that the two cultures had, at some time, both seen the same type of creature.

Other remains found at the site included an extinct ice-age horse, the skeleton of a woolly mammoth, and a number of ancient human skulls further validating the antiquity of the site.
As one last point of interest in this matter: As recently as December of 1691, a dragon was still believed to be living in an area of wetlands near Rome. The creature was said to have lived in a cave and supposedly terrorized the local population quite regularly. It was reported to have been eventually killed by locals and a sketch of the skeleton has survived in the possession of a man named Ingegniero Corneliio Meyer (fig.117). The most remarkable thing about the animal depicted in the sketch is that it appears to be a Pterosaur known as the ‘Scaphognathus’ (actually, the Rhamphorhynchoid Pterosaur known as Scaphognathus crassirostris, if you feel like being technical about it.)

According to experts on such matters, of which I am most certainly not one: “The creature clearly displays a head crest complete with a dual piece of skin attached to it which is characteristic of the species, five digits are visible on each foot and are anatomically correct for the Scaphognathus Pterosaur inasmuch as each digit is of the proper length, the first one appearing slightly shorter and offset to the rest. The femur is correctly displayed as a single bone and the twin lower leg bones (the tibia and fibula), are also quite visible. A small wing claw can be seen on the far wing where it curves forward, and the wings themselves are depicted membranous and are correctly positioned forward of the legs on the vertebrae which also matches existing fossil records.”
Some scholars have theorized that the accuracy of the depiction in this sketch suggests that it may in fact, be a drawing of a fossil or possibly a faked composite, though the latter is extremely doubtful as it is far too accurate to be a composite or fabrication. And the visible skin in the drawing further suggests that was not in fact modeled from a fossil as it also depicts quite accurate wing features plus ears and an accurately drawn head crest.

The Scaphognathus depicted in his sketch really does look extraordinarily like the classic interpretation of a Medieval Dragon so familiar in the tales of Knights such as Saint George who was said to have slain a dragon and rescued the town.

Could many of these tales be actually based in truth? Could such people as St. George have actually been killers of various Pterosaurs and creatures like the Scaphognathus in the past? There is a reasonable amount of evidence to suggest that it was a very real possibility.

But how could dinosaurs have actually survived that long, for all those millions of years? And how could we possibly be so far off the mark with our chronology you ask?

Well it really depends on how you look at things because, though only one real possibility is taught as fact by Academia, there are actually two quite different schools of thought on the forces that shape our world the true causes and nature of dramatic geological changes.

**Gradualism vs. Cataclysm**

The question whether dramatic or earth changing geological change happen slowly over enormously long periods of time are actually more sudden events is one that is still hotly debated.

Essentially: Are landscapes changed gradually through layers of sedimentary deposits that slowly cover ancient sites with the dust of ages or are civilizations suddenly swallowed and landscapes quickly alerted through sudden and violent cataclysmic upheavals?

We know gradual change is in many ways a reality because we have witnessed it. However we know that cataclysmic upheaval is a reality as well because we have witnessed that too. It could very well prove to be the case that the earth has been shaped by both of these two forces and that both schools of thought are in some way correct.

For example: We have seen recent ruins being slowly covered by the dusts of time and we have witnessed Mount Saint Helens displace an entire hillside and churn up 200 feet of new mountain in a single day. It’s obvious that some catastrophe caused the mass extinction of the Dinosaurs and we have learned from Levy-Shoemaker Nine that comets really do hit planets. So we know cataclysms are quite possible. But do they happen on a global scale?

Do they happen in regular cycles?

There is strong evidence of cataclysmic geological changes happening on the earth quite frequently. This can be shown simply by the fact that fossils exist. Fossils can only be formed when sudden changes occur and creatures are quickly covered by silt. This can only happen either through volcanic eruptions in wet locations, tsunamis, earthquakes or other such violent means. A creature that just lies down on the ground and dies naturally will never form into a fossil.

As is also the case when dating many non-organic artifacts, the date of 65 million years ago that is given for the extinction of the dinosaurs is only arrived at through examination of the sedimentary layers in which the fossils were found. Geologists assume that these many layers of sediment are deposited gradually over millions of years. But what if many layers were deposited in close succession through a series of cataclysmic events?

It is very obvious that the landscapes that once existed on earth have gone through some incredibly dramatic changes even during the time of man but what if vast amounts of sedimentary layers in which many of these fossils have been located were deposited, not over millions of years but over thousands?

What if it doesn’t actually take millions of years to create a fossil, but just several thousand? I mean how does anyone really know for sure? It’s not as if anyone has ever exactly made one to
find out is it? A person can’t exactly press their hand into clay and then say “Well I’ll just come back and check on its progress once every million years so” now can they? Perhaps fossils are formed in as little as 200,000 years or even 20,000 years, who really knows for sure. Even fossils themselves are enigmatic things. Fossils, in many ways, prove cataclysmic change to be a reality simply because they exist. As we have already noted, if living creatures just lay down and die, they do not just fossilize, they need to be covered with silt. Think about that for a moment. Silt is a wet sandy material. So how did the fossils found in arid inland areas come to be covered with silt and pressed under many layers of sedimentary deposits?

To try and put it all into some kind of perspective, we can see that the ‘Oooparts’ discussed in chapter two are enigmatic certainly, but the timeframe we have been given for some of them seems totally incongruous. The metal spheres found in Africa for example, are estimated to be 2.8 Billion years old! This seems all out of proportion for any ancient civilization and the existence of the spheres at such great depths seems to suggest it more likely that vast sedimentary layers were deposited quickly, over thousands of years, not millions. But this all creates something of a dilemma.

To stop and analyze the situation we now find ourselves in:
Firstly: We are told that Dinosaurs became extinct around 65,000,000 years ago. Secondly: the science of genetics proves beyond doubt that modern man is genetically no older than 200,000 years. Thirdly: if we examine all the evidence presented in the previous sections, we can prove man actually existed contemporaneously with Dinosaurs. We can also adequately corroborate this statement by examining existing fossil records such as the shoeprint shown in fig. 38.

If we examine this evidence and view the entire picture from a logical perspective, we are thus left with only two possibilities: (a): civilized men who wore stitched leather shoes lived between 65 – 600 million years ago, (doubtful); or (b): Dinosaurs still roamed the planet until quite recently and contemporaneously with men who wore shoes with stitched soles (highly probable according to available evidence).

Left really with only one plausible conclusion, we can then logically surmise that if 65 million years ago is all wrong for the mass extinction of the Dinosaurs then obviously, the estimated time taken for layers of sedimentary deposits is also completely wrong. Fossil records show us this. Therefore, if man is no older than 200,000 years as genetic evidence proves and he existed contemporaneously with dinosaurs as fossil records prove, then the only conclusion we are left with is that not only is our estimated orthodox chronology out, but it’s out by a whopping 64,800,000 years!

As repellent as this conclusion may be for some people, when combined and really looked at, the fossil, geological, Anthropological and Genetic evidence all say that it is indeed so! The only other possibility comes from the quantum world – time travel.

**The Flipping of the Mill**

So how might such cataclysms occur? The theories of Celestial impacts and Polar reversals have always been a popular belief. But again, what are the realities?

We know from the geological evidence still visible on Mars and from comet Levy-Shoemaker Nine that impacts are an absolute fact, but is it really possible for the Earth to turn over on its axis? It is a question that has been argued and debated for many years. But what are the actual facts?

The phenomenon of reversed polarity or Magnetic Polar Reversal, where north becomes south and vice versa is actually now a well established scientific fact. Through geological studies we have been able to determine the original magnetic orientation of certain ore based rocks and rock formations and what changes have occurred to them in the past. These studies have shown that
over the course of the Earth's lifetime reversals in magnetic polarity have actually happened quite often and seemed to have occurred on some kind of regular basis, in fact almost too often for comfort. Why this gives us some cause for alarm is the fact that the next polar reversal is actually now long overdue.

There are two types of polar reversals. Magnetic reversal and Geographic reversal, the former is reversal of the planets magnetic poles while the latter is a full geographical flip of the Earth on its axis. It is uncertain whether both events occur in tandem but it is believed by many experts that the two are intrinsically linked in some way.

A Magnetic Polar Reversal would be a relatively benign event when compared to a Geological Polar Reversal even though it would still be likely to cause some seismic activity, unusual tidal movements, some major disruptions among bird, aquatic and animal navigation and certainly massive microwave, electronic communication and electrical malfunctions. It is also universally agreed that a magnetic polar reversal would also result in a further lessening of the protective magnetic and ozone fields that encapsulate the planet and allow harmful solar radiation to temporarily penetrate down to the Earth's surface. Geological evidence indicates that the last reversal of the magnetic poles occurred sometime around three quarters of a million years ago. Scientists agree that, since there is no evidence of any mass extinction's at that time, the effects on life must have been relatively small.

By way of comparison, a full Geographic Polar Reversal, involving the poles of the planet physically changing places would be a much different proposition to a magnetic reversal. A full polar reversal would be an event over which we have absolutely no control whatsoever and it would be totally catastrophic, capable of quickly destroying all life on Earth.

Some scholars believe that full polar reversals are a catastrophic, but unfortunately routine event that is a normal part of our planet's rotational mechanism and that they in actual fact, happen in regular orbital cycles.

There are reports in the bible of a day of sunlight that was two days long and accompanied by dramatic events that apparently occurred in the distant past and surprisingly we also find confirmation of such an occurrence from the other side of the world in South America where we find reports of a day that was night in which the sun never rose. Obviously the sun and moon would have remained where they were and the event would have to have been the result of some type of retardation in the Earth's rotational mechanism and possibly even a celestial flip.

In his work 'Critius' The ancient Greek philosopher Plato also hints at Polar reversal when he says: "At periods the universe has its present circular motion, and at other periods it revolves in the reverse direction... Of all the changes which take place in the heavens this reversal is the greatest and most complete." But Plato also gave warning that during such reversal periods: "There is at that time great destruction of animals in general"

It is not fully understood what the exact mechanics behind polar reversals are exactly, though it is speculated that a slip in the lithosphere due to the weight of ice build up at the South Pole could account for it. It is however, widely accepted and agreed that reversals tend to happen when there is a wide divergence between the magnetic and geographic poles (as is presently the case). Another possibility is that the Earth is grossly unbalanced. That is the greatest area of landmass is immediately opposite the greatest body of Ocean and since the relative weights between land and water are disproportionate, one side of the planet is much heavier than the other making its rotational forces act a little like an unbalanced washing machine. This theory also gives rise to the possibility that some force of influence, possibly a largish meteor impact or the close passage of another celestial body could literally flip the planet over on its axis.

It has also been speculated that Polar reversal actually involves a fluid like layer of the earth known as the lithosphere. If the theory is correct then the link between Magnetic and Geographic reversal may possibly be more apparent.

It is known that vast streams of magma constantly flow beneath the Earth’s crust. Much of it rises from deep within the earth through the movement of tectonic plates but a good deal of it is
also produced from the heat build up of pressure and movement in the region where the earth's crust meets the second layer. This second layer is called the mantle and it is much harder that the crust. Due to rotation, axial wobble and the sheer weight of pressure the crust is in a state of constant movement and is always rubbing against the mantle. This rubbing produces heat and more magma which then creates a thin layer of 'sludge' between the crust and mantle and it has been theorized that it is this thin layer of fluid-like sludge known as the lithosphere that occasionally allows the crust to simply slip around the outside of the mantle. Just imagine a baked potato wrapped in aluminum foil with the potato as the mantle and the foil as the crust, it is easy to slip the foil around to the other side of the potato without changing the orientation of the actual potato. In this type of scenario the actual planetary axis would not shift geographically but the crust would reorient itself in relation to the mantle with catastrophic results. This would cause drastic geographic and magnetic changes on the surface. You can imagine what kind of earthquakes would occur on a planetary scale if the entire crust slipped around the mantle. It has been predicted that in such a slip of the lithosphere most of the water on the planet would temporarily relocate to the poles before spreading out around the globe again. The wall of water produced in such an event would be well beyond anything that could be categorized as a ‘wave’.

In such an event the continent that is now located at the South Pole for example, could theoretically move to different location and a new continent could literally take its place to begin its own private ice age just as Antarctica is doing now.

Is such a slipping of the lithosphere possible? Yes unfortunately it is.

The earth is flying through space, and when I say flying, I mean really flying folks. I mean we are really stepping out, pedal to the metal. The Earths rotational speed is about 1,000 miles per hour and while we’re spinning like some huge top we’re also racing not stop around the sun. Earth travels along its orbital plane at around 66,600 miles per hour (18.5 miles per second). I know it all seems nice and casual and peaceful while you just sit around on the surface reading or whatever but folks we are really on the move. Earths axis is of course tilted to the perpendicular at about 23.5 degrees which gives us our four seasons, but while we’re spinning at this angle we are also wobbling slightly on this 23.5 degree axis. This slight discrepancy to the vertical obliquity of the elliptic is an excursion of about 2.4 degrees in either direction from our true axis. The full cycle of one wobble from 24.5 degrees to 22.1 degrees takes around 13,000 years to complete in each direction giving us a round total of 26,000 from point A and back to point A and providing us with the 26,000 year procession of the zodiac. You get all that? It seems solid on the surface but it’s not really a totally stable rotation.

One major factor contributing to a lithosphere slip could be the enormous and ever increasing weight of the south polar ice cap. The Antarctic ice cap grows by an estimated 10,000,000 cubic meters of ice a day just through normal condensation, dew and snow fall which generates an incredible amount of added weight to the ice cap daily. When such weight is combined with axial wobble and a layer of fluid like sludge between the crust and the mantle a sudden slip of the lithosphere becomes a very real possibility and it would only take something like a celestial event to serve as the catalyst to trigger it off.

A similar effect to that which creates the fluid layer found in the lithosphere can be seen on a smaller scale in the south polar ice cap itself. The enormous weight of the ice resting on the continent beneath it subjects the surface of the continent to a huge amount of pressure. Pressure creates heat and when that is combined with tectonic movement the result is a thin layer of sludge lying between the ice cap and the continent and one that is in a constant state of movement. Given this fact, there is even the distinct likely hood that the entire south polar ice cap could even just slip of the continent it’s resting on and into the ocean causing massive floods and Tsunamis world wide. The great flood of Noah in the bible was said to have come from the south. The ancient deluge spoken of in the Sumerian tales was reported to have come from the south. In fact it’s the same in virtually all of the ancient myths that deal with or mention the flood in any detail at all.
There is an abundant wealth of evidence to suggest that the people of the ancient world understood the cycle of rotational events surrounding Polar Reversal far better than we do today and took the event quite seriously. It is no surprise that they considered the information to be extremely important. They understood that as one day gives way to the next and one year to the next, so does one age give way to the next and they understood very well that when these changes occur there are periods of great disruption and turbulence that can be incredibly destructive to life on earth. And they have stressed repeatedly through their monuments and texts that this destructive cycle is repeated again and again and is a routine element of the planet we live on.

All of the texts, all of the monuments and all legends from all cultures that refer to such an occurrence hint at the same message: The event always occurs close to a change in the Zodiac.

We are currently in the ‘no time’ between Pisces and Aquarius. The work in done in ‘Hamlets Mill’ by Giorgio De Santillana & Hertha Von Dechend and a basic understanding of celestial mechanics aptly shows that due to our current orbital position in the vastness of the milky way, the possibilities of something like this occurring very soon are extremely possible.

Through studying ancient texts, geological evidence and by modern scientific methods we can be absolutely certain that Polar Reversals have definitely occurred quite often in the past and we are able to irrefutably predict that another Polar Reversal of some type will indeed occur again in the future and that it is in fact, only a matter of time. Unfortunately there is absolutely nothing we can do to prevent such an event and when it does happen it has the potential to be either a huge inconvenience or a catastrophe of epic proportions with few survivors. Which ever it will be we can only hope that such an event does not occur for as long as possible.
Chapter Nine

The Tale of the Sumerians

I would like now to relate to you a story. It’s quite an epic tale but I feel that time should be given to relate the account in full and afford to it the attention and detail it deserves, though it will of course be highly summarized. I feel this story can provide some important pieces of our puzzle. It’s a remarkable tale and well worth telling to say the least.

A brief rundown of how this translation was arrived at is in order and so I will provide some basic information for you though rest assured, the translation has been meticulously researched by its author and I am quite sure his interpretations are correct. If you would like to explore the tale further, and I highly recommend that you do so, a full bibliography is provided in the sources section at the end of this book.

The Art of Translation

Our story does not even begin until the mid 1800’s because it was then that archeologists first discovered the remains of the ancient civilization of Sumer. The subsequent wealth of hitherto unknown records meticulously documented on, not hundreds or thousands, but tens of thousands of clay tablets uncovered by archeologists that were compiled by the scribes of this ancient culture has since astounded Archeologists, Theologians and scholars alike.

The Ancient civilization of Sumer existed in the area of the Persian Gulf that was once known as Mesopotamia (now southern Iraq). The Sumerian writings are perhaps the oldest record of an actual civilization that we have any real knowledge of and, through clay tablets, cylinder seals and stele, the Sumerians have provided us with a graphic and richly detailed version of mans early histories including the story of creation, both of the earth and of man.

The texts also tell us of fierce and devastating wars fought over the possession and control of the Earths resources that ultimately led to the utter destruction of the Sumerian civilization.

Many of these ancient texts are written in complex metaphor. In this respect the Sumerians were no exception and the texts can still be interpreted in this manner to reveal fantastic and epic stories of no apparent, or obscure mythological, meaning. However a new insight into the real method of translating them has now opened up an entire new meaning so that now, in complete
contrast to the Christian or even the Babylonian creation myths which still remain full of constant symbolism, vagueness and metaphor, the earlier Sumerian version of the story can be viewed as an almost scientific account of a series of well documented events that happened in a very specific timeline.

It has now been universally agreed by both scholars and Theologians alike that the biblical story of creation does indeed have its basis in the Babylonian ‘Enuma Elish’ which itself is undoubtedly an abbreviated versions of the much earlier Sumerian texts. This can be easily confirmed as a great many parallels that can be seen in the Sumerian account when it’s compared to the Babylonian and Christian creation stories. It appears obvious that both of the latter accounts were heavily influenced by the much longer and more detailed Sumerian story.

The Sumerian account of the creation of the earth and the rise of man, as controversial as it may be, is strangely enough, the only tale that adequately provides a scientific explanation that is plausible for not just the earth and mankind, but for many other puzzling aspects of our solar system too. I’d say that’s quite a reasonable achievement for 6000 year old cuniform and hieroglyphic texts carved into tablets and Stele’s (fig.118).

A vividly detailed interpretation of these Sumerian texts was done by the brilliant, though controversial scholar and archeologist, Zechariah Sitchin who then published his findings in a Masterwork he aptly named ‘The Earth Chronicles’. The astounding work consists of a series of 6 books of detailed translations and interpretations to date.

Sitchin is a respected archeologist who worked for several decades on Sumerian translations and archeological sites. His books are intelligently presented, meticulously researched, highly informative and extremely well documented works, containing details on almost every aspect of the texts and I highly recommend reading them.

It dawned on Sitchin that since the Babylonian tale has its roots in the Sumerian account it, a better understanding of the texts may be achieved if one was to interpret the Babylonian
cosmology of the tale as actually being Sumerian. Using this new approach, and in a labor of over 50 years Sitchin, has since painstaking pieced the story together from fragments of Sumerian, Babylonian, Akkadian, Assyrian, Hittite, Canaanite, Egyptian and Hebrew sources into a most remarkable and scientific account of our real beginnings.

The story that Sitchin found emerging from these tablets was so controversial, the implications so explosive for mankind that many people have found it extremely difficult to take the story at face value. Yet every single anomaly we are faced with about our Earth, our Solar System, and ourselves is mentioned and explained in these 6000 year Sumerian accounts. The enormous bulk of evidence he also presents to support his conclusions is literally, quite overwhelming.

Coincidence?

The thing I love the most about Sitchin’s books, as ponderous as they may sometimes become due to the sheer volume of information and research they contain, is just that – the meticulous and detailed research the reader is presented with to support the conclusions that are reached.

Sitchin will inform you that something is so, in a short passage. But nothing is taken at face value and the explanation as to why it is so may run into many pages of detailed research and cross referencing. And this fact is also why Sitchin’s conclusions are so credible, because of his meticulous attention to detail.

Have you ever noticed that when ever anyone releases a book that contains radical ideas that disagree with mainstream academia, there is always a veritable storm of writers and scholars who strive to prove them wrong and point out the holes in their various theories? Just look at the berating that Erich Von Daniken received for the ridiculous lack of research in his book ‘the Chariots of the Gods’. Von Daniken was actually thought provoking, but his lack of research and disregard for facts really was appalling.

One very notable point about Zechariah Sitchin’s works however, is that, as controversial as they are, since his first book was published in 1975, no-one has yet come forth with a valid argument to disprove his interpretations of the texts or his conclusions. While there are many who disagree with his interpretations, as much as they may find the story hard to swallow, no-one has been able to dispute the events the Sumerians describe. In regards to this, Sitchin himself has always stated that the story of creation he has presented in the Earth Chronicles is not his, it’s the story as it was related by the Sumerians and if anyone has a problem with the tale then their arguments should be directed at the Sumerians and not at him. All he has done is present us with what he believes to be an accurate translation of the texts. As I previously mentioned, these translations represent a personal labor to Sitchin of over 50 years.

Much of the earlier Sumerian Tale can still be gleaned from studying the Christian story of Genesis in particular the Hebrew version but of course much of the translation is open to interpretation and it is mainly in this respect that the tales differ, though the earlier Sumerian version is undoubtedly more complete. In his book ‘the 12th Planet’ Sitchin aptly points out translational errors. For example: The Christian story tells us that

“In the beginning, God created the Heaven and the Earth”.

But if we look at it in the Hebrew what is actually written is:

“In the beginning God created the Rakia and the Earth”.

Sitchin points out that the Hebrew word Rakia also has several possible translations depending on its context and one of those translations is ‘firmament.’ Therefore in the Christian tale, the word Rakia has been translated as ‘firmament’ and is interpreted as ‘heaven.’

As in the Sumerian story, in the Babylonian tale, via an awful lot of metaphor, we are informed as to the order of birth of all the planets but in respect to the earth, we are told that it was the god ‘Marduk’ who slew the ‘haughty dragon’ Tiamat and did the creating. Marduk was a supreme God of ancient Babylon so in many ways the statement is virtually identical to what is said in the Christian Bible if you want to take it that way. However in the Sumerian version of events we are basically told that it was the ‘Celestial Lord’ Nibiru who created the Rakia and the Earth.
Now Nibiru, is thought to be an specific Sumerian god so again it can mean the same thing as what we started with. But here’s the thing, to the ancient Sumerians, Nibiru is also known to have been used as a reference to a celestial body – a planet, and they are quite specific about this. As has been noted by Sitchin, another translation of the Hebrew word Rakia is “hammered bracelet” and that is also quite significant. It all lies in the personal interpretation of the Hebrew texts you see. So with a more open and honest approach to the translations, the Christian story of:

‘In the beginning God created the Heaven and the Earth’

Very easily translates to reveal the earlier Babylonian and Sumerian versions of: Marduk/Nibiru created the Hammered Bracelet and the Earth”. And the Sumerian texts are quite specific about how these events transpired.

The Hammered Bracelet referred to in the Sumerian texts is of course a very adequate and quite accurate description of the Asteroid belt in our solar system that lies in between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. So in reality, we find that the ‘hammered bracelet’ translation is actually far more in context with our known solar system than that of ‘heaven.’

It is also quite significant that Bodes Law shows that there should in fact be another planet existing in our solar system at the location of the asteroid belt. There is every sign to suggest there once was but instead, all we find there now is an enormous collection of rocks, debris and cosmic rubble stretching out in a vast ring around the sun (like a ‘hammered bracelet’). Bodes Law also heavily suggests that there should be at least one more planet in our solar system. Such a planet was positively confirmed in late 2005.

From their texts, it would appear that the Sumerians were in possession of quite a significant amount of scientific and astronomical knowledge and knew of all these things.

For example: Uranus was unknown until 1781 and Neptune until 1846. In modern astronomy we didn’t even know our solar system had as many as 9 planets orbiting the Sun until 1936 when Pluto was discovered. It had been previously thought that there were only 8 and yet the Sumerians already knew of the existence of all of these planets 6000 years ago including our newly discovered member which now makes 10 even as Bodes Law suggested, though the Sumerian texts say that there are actually 12 planets, not 10 or even 11 (fig.119).

![Fig.119](Not to Scale)
As the diagram shows the reasons for this discrepancy are firstly, because they considered the Sun to be a rightfully included member of the Solar System and secondly, because they believe our moon actually has a considerate history of its own. Many scientists and scholars have surmised that our moon is too big to be called a real satellite and have debated whether the Earth and the Moon should really be classed as a double planetary system. The Sumerian believed it to be so and their name for the celestial body we know as the moon was ‘Luna’

The other planet that also exists in our solar system, the one that we have only now discovered, they name as ‘Nibiru, the planet of the crossing.’ The Sumerians say that Nibiru is a large planet, possibly comparable in size to Saturn or Uranus and that it has an extremely vast elliptical orbit and that it takes 3600 of our years to complete just one orbit around our Sun. They also say that Nibiru is the dwelling place of the ‘Anunnaki,’ their Gods.

Numerous mentions of the Anunnaki are made in various religious texts including the Christian Bible in which they are often referred to as the ‘Elohim’ and the ‘Nephilim’ or sometimes in more recent versions of the bible merely as ‘giants.’

In their texts the Sumerians repeatedly state that time flows differently on Nibiru than how it flows on earth. They stress the point that the flow of time on any given planet is directly related to the time it takes that planet to orbit its parent star, in this case, the Sun. This means for example, that since it takes 12 earth years for Jupiter to orbit the Sun, a man living on Jupiter for one orbit, would only physically age on year as apposed to someone on standing on earth who would age 12 years in the same period of Earth time. It therefore stands to reason that a person who lived on a planet that takes 3,600 earth years to orbit the Sun would also only age one year during that orbital timeframe. Such discrepancies in time are actually proven in part by Einstein’s Special theory of Relativity and it is well known how time flows slower for astronauts when they are away from earths rotational pull for example. Einstein even speculated that time was a type of ‘fabric’ that the planets ‘roll’ across similar to a ball rolling across a strip of linen.

The Sumerians inform us that one year on planet Nibiru was called a shar and was equivalent in time to 3,600 Earth years. They also say that the average Anunnaki lifespan was around about 120 shars which equates to 120 times 3600 or 432,000 earth years. According to the Sumerian King List a period of 120 shars passed from the time the Anunnaki first arrived on Earth until the time of the Great Flood. This is extremely significant as 432,000 is a number that also features very highly in numerous other mythologies as well.

Now before you start dismissing all this offhand, I again stress to you and ask you to remember that as far-fetched and bizarre as all that may sound to you, that this is not a fantasy tale contrived by myself or by Zechariah Sitchin, but is in fact gleaned from translations of 6000 year old Sumerian clay tablets. And as we progress you will see that the Sumerian account really is the most plausible explanation of creation that exists. It is also worth noting that the Sumerian record of events is the only account that provides totally a plausible series of events that adequately explains every single puzzle we are faced with about the rest of our solar system too. The fact they knew of all of the planets in our solar system, even their correct relative sizes, rotational movements and eccentricities, details that take advanced scientific knowledge to discover, plus of the existence of the asteroid belt also raises the question: If their story is untrue then how on earth were they able to acquire such accurate and detailed knowledge?

Let’s face it, how in the world were these ancient peoples ever even able to calculate precession of the equinoxes? Mere knowledge of its existence requires some very advanced scientific know-how. For now just consider the fact that it takes 72 years for the vernal point to move through just one degree of the elliptic – would you notice a 1 degree change in the location of the stars in 72 years? …No, I didn’t think so.

The Sumerians called such a one degree shift in the heavens a “Celestial Portion.”

The Sumerian story of creation begins at a far earlier time than the Christian version though the two stories do eventually overlap. The Sumerian version however, begins with the actual creation
of the solar system. The second stage of creation then proceeds with an enormous cosmic collision.

According to the tale a huge ‘rogue’ planet named as Nibiru that was not originally part of our planetary system became drawn into the gravitational pull of our outer planets and eventually the Sun and began an enormously vast, elliptical and permanent orbit. The texts say that Nibiru’s orbit is in fact, so eccentric and elliptical that during its perihelion it crosses the paths of all the other planets except the inner most four, making its closest pass precisely where we now find the asteroid belt (fig. 120). They also tell us that the orbit of this ‘rogue planet’ was contrary to the paths of the other planets of the system causing it to travel around the Sun in the opposite direction to them. It was during its entry to our solar system and on the second subsequent orbit, while making close orbital passes of the inner planets that two enormous celestial disasters occurred.

![Fig.120 (not to scale)](image)

And as you read this account I am about to relate to you, as bizarre as it sounds, I ask you to consider deeply what you know of science and astronomy and also of mythology and biblical tales and again remember that the following tale is not from someone’s imagination but is in fact an accurate (though paraphrased) translation compiled from an account of our beginnings that was written by the Sumerians 6000 years ago and saved on tens of thousands of clay tablets that have been found in Mesopotamia in the last 150 years, the information their fragments and pieces contain collected, painstakingly reassembled and meticulously researched by Zechariah Sitchin, the world leading authority on Sumerian texts.

Now with all of the above in mind, according to the 6000 year old Sumerian account, the actual creation of the Solar System, including the creation of Hammered Bracelet and the Earth, and ultimately of man, the calendar, civilization and pretty well the whole shebang went like this:

**In the Beginning**

Far, far back, in the depths of time, Apsu (*our Sun*) was originally born with two companions, one was Mummu (*the planet Mercury*) and the other a watery planet called ‘Tiamat’ or even as ‘Beautiful Tiamat – the Mother of All’ (*some cryptic references to Tiamat are actually even made in Biblical texts on occasion, where it is referred to as Tehom or Tehom-Raba - ‘Great Tiamat’*). The next planets to come were Lahamu (*Venus*) and Lahmu (*Mars*) then, before the first two had even yet formed properly, came Anshar (*Saturn*), Kishar (*Jupiter*), An (*Uranus*) and Antu
(Neptune), while a smaller planetoid the Sumerians called ‘Gaga’ (Pluto) was in turn born from Saturn and orbited the ringed planet as its satellite.

According to the texts, at this early time the Earth, as such, had not yet come into being while all of the existing planets still had erratic and unstable orbits and wandered this way and that, all greatly affected by each others gravitational pulls.

How many years, things remained in this state is not mentioned in the tale but we are told that the next thing to occur, and still many, many eons ago, was a ‘celestial invasion’. A large planet the texts name as ‘Nibiru’ was thrown from its own orbit far out in space and entered in to our still unstable solar system. It was an event that would eventually prove to be a stabilizing factor for our system but also one that wrought great havoc among the planets that already orbited our Sun for as it entered it was also traveling in the opposing direction to the other planets.

The Rogue Planet Nibiru was first attracted into our Solar System by the gravitational pull of Neptune. Upon its initial entry, the planet was apparently still quite unstable and plastic because its passage past Neptune caused it to bulge dramatically from one side in the direction of the planet. Neptune’s gravitational pull also affected its trajectory causing it to curve in towards the center of our solar system. The next planet it was to pass was Uranus and in doing so it caused great distress to the planet, upsetting it immensely. The planet ‘bowed to greet him’ (we can see through our own studies that unlike any other planets, Uranus is in fact, on its side, while its magnetic field remains vertical. This anomaly is here mentioned and explained by Sumerian texts). Nibiru’s passage by the planet must have indeed been close because four great chunks were also torn from Nibiru creating four satellites that orbited about it wildly. The texts name these four satellites as the four winds: North wind, South wind, East wind and West wind. The largest of these new satellites was said to be the North wind. Then Nibiru approached Saturn, passing so close that it actually touched the planets rings, whereby its course was bent even further inwards by the huge gravitational pull of the giant and was now locked on course towards the inner planets.

As it passed by first Saturn and then Jupiter the approaching Nibiru had a major influence on the inner planets, causing massive volcanic activity and very erratic orbital behavior. The massive gravitational force of the approaching Nibiru caused huge chunks to be wrenched from Tiamat until the planet had 11 satellites revolving around it. One of them called ‘Kingu’ continued to attract debris and grow until it had grown to the size of a small planet. Then, pulled by the gravity of the approaching invader, Kingu left its orbit around Tiamat and began to assume the orbital characteristics of a planet in its own right, though it still remained close to Tiamat.

Nibiru continued relentlessly on its course, on its way tearing Saturn’s moon, Gaga from the planets grip. During these close passes three more moons were also wrenched from the body of Saturn, the texts name them as Evil Wind, Whirl Wind and Matchless Wind.

Nibiru was now surrounded by seven wildly orbiting satellites as the planet then began its approach towards Tiamat.

As the two planets drew near to each other Tiamat became inexorably drawn by the gravity of the huge invader and there were massive electrical discharges that began arcing between to two planets which caused great damage to Tiamat. But then something occurred, perhaps the electrical arcing provide an ‘electro-magnetic cushion’ of some kind that repelled the two bodies, but for whatever the reason, Nibiru course became erratic and it did not collide with Tiamat, however, one of its satellites did. The satellite called Evil Wind plowed straight into Tiamat, cracking and splitting the planet in two as massive electrical discharges from Nibiru entered deep into Tiamat’s core completely extinguishing its life. This is illustrated well by Sitchins own diagrams (fig. 121). Then Nibiru, now inexorably locked into orbit, left the inner planets to begin its vast elliptical journey around our sun and it was on its second orbit through our solar system that a further disaster struck.

And, hard as it may be to grasp at first, it is here that the Christian story of Genesis begins and parallels the Sumerian tale
**The Epic of Creation**

According to the texts, on its second orbit Nibiru itself collided with Tiamats lower half and delivered the truly fatal blow. The already damaged planet was no match for the enormous bulk of the invader which hit one colossal piece of the already cracked Tiamat square on, pulverizing it completely. The remaining half of Tiamat was struck by the orbiting North Wind, Nibiru’s largest moon, shunting the remainder of the broken sphere further towards the Sun and into a new orbit taking its large satellite Kingu with it (fig.122). Kingu, now lifeless from the encounter, shrunk in size and cooled to a desolate battered wasteland. The force of the blow was so great that the other ten moons of Tiamat were also shattered, the debris sent flying off on vast elliptical orbits of their own, though following Nibiru’s path, now in the opposite direction of the other planets of the system (an event which explains not only their existence, but also the incredibly vast and retrograde orbits of the comets in our solar system).

Gaga the former moon of Saturn, confused by Nibiru’s influence, began its life as a small planetoid we now call Pluto and continued off on its own eccentric orbit, which now marked the elliptical line that Nibiru had created with its entrance to our solar system. (Modern scientists have also theorized that Pluto may once have been a moon of Saturn, in fact its orbital path still overlaps that of Saturn’s today).

The waters that were left on the broken sphere that was once the beautiful Tiamat spread out over the remaining chunk of the planet which, now shunted a little closer to the sun, began its new orbit as the Earth, while the remaining debris from the collision that floated in space spread slowly out to form the hammered out band that is now the asteroid belt. The Sumerians say the evidence of this cosmic event is still visible on the earth and that is why all the land mass is on one side of the planet and, if you removed the oceans from earth, it would not appear as a true sphere like the other planets, but rather slightly ‘scooped out’ where the Pacific basin lies, because it never formed completely back into a proper sphere shape. They say the pacific basin is the scar that still remains from the wound the planet once bore. This event apparently also gave the Earth its axial wobble, “The stars, their images, as the stars of the Zodiac, he fixed.” It was during this cosmic collision that the ‘Seed of Life’ was also transferred to the Earth from Nibiru.
Nibiru, through the fixed orbital path it had acquired, was now destined to always return to the site of the celestial collision and cross the path of the asteroid belt where Tiamat had once orbited. For this reason the planet is called “Nibiru – the Planet of the Crossing”.

And so it was that “The Celestial Lord created the Hammered Bracelet and the Earth”

Again the texts do not mention how long things stayed in this fashion. They do however most definitely say that intelligent life first appeared on Nibiru long before it was ever to be found on earth, Where this life came from or how it evolved is not told, just that it was there

But eons later, all was not well on Nibiru, for because of the vastness of its new orbit and the great distances the planet traveled from the Sun, the inhabitants of the planet, the Anunnaki, were suffering and facing a slow but inevitable extinction due to a steady erosion of their planets atmosphere. It had started when a hole had appeared in the protective ozone layer that surrounded the planet. Nibiru usually remained at a reasonably constant temperature throughout its vast orbit due to a thick greenhouse atmosphere that was continuously replenished by constant volcanic activity. But that activity had now slowed down endangering life on the Planet.

It was decided to create “Weapons of Terror” to reawaken the volcanoes but even after the blinding explosions from them had been directed at the sleeping mountains they still refused to release their volcanic clouds and the atmosphere continued to erode. It was then discovered by scientists that the problem could be alleviated by suspending fine particles of gold dust in the upper atmosphere to create a curtain of charged particles which would protect and shield them during the planets vast orbital peregrinations away from the sun.

Gold was a substance that was very rare on Nibiru but the Anunnaki knew that gold existed in abundance within the Hammered Bracelet and so a dangerous mission was organized to retrieve the substance from the chunks of blasted rock within the asteroid belt.

The mission was a total failure and many brave heroes were crushed by the giant boulders in a dangerous quest that was attempted to gain a quantity of the precious metal from the asteroids and rescue their planet. Not hero one returned from the quest.

According to the texts, it was about 455,000 BC that due to a failure of the ruler of Nibiru to fix the deteriorating environment, a rebellion erupted. The ruler, ‘Alalu’ was deposed by his half-brother ‘Anu’ who wrested the kingship from Alalu in a naked wrestling contest.

In fear for his safety after his defeat, Alalu fled Nibiru, escaping in a Celestial Boat and after a journey fraught with dangers, reached the inner planets and became the first emissary of the Anunnaki that arrived on Earth. His initial arrival was very shaky, not knowing whether the atmosphere was breathable, or if he would be better landing on land or water, he hesitated and his chariot was snared by the Earths gravity: “Its spread wings became aglow, Earths atmosphere was like an oven…” Eventually he crash landed safely in the Sinai region.

He soon discovered that the precious and much needed gold could be found here. Alalu sent word to Nibiru of his find but it wasn’t until about 5000 years later that a further group of 50 Anunnaki (the biblical Elohim) led by one of Anu’s sons named ‘Ea’ arrived to investigate.

When Ea (meaning ‘Lord of Water’) first arrived on Earth, the texts tell us that he and his party were also extremely unsure of the landing so, after locking onto Alalu’s beacon, they splashed their craft down in the waters of the Persian Gulf. When they arrived on the shore they were wearing “Fish Suits” and because they were still unsure of the atmosphere each had also donned an “Eagle Mask.”

Ea quickly established the first Anunnaki settlement of ‘Eridu’ in the area that was once Mesopotamia, with the objective of extracting gold from the waters of the Gulf.

Though little gold was extracted from the ocean waters, operations went well quite under Ea’s control for some time but eventually gold production in the Gulf region began to falter and slow so Ea’s father Anu decided to visit Earth to investigate the problem, bringing with him his other son, Ea’s half brother named ‘Enlil’ who, though younger that Ea was of purer blood and so the
rightful heir. This was later to prove a bitter source of rivalry between the descendents of the two half brothers.

During Anu’s visit it was decided to increase the gold mining operations so Anu and the two half-brothers drew lots for control of the coveted Persian Gulf operation. After the draw it was decided that Anu was to remain ruling on Nibiru, Enlil was placed in charge of the Gulf facility while Ea was sent to a new southern land called the Abzu to commence mining operations in a new location (*The Abzu is often referred to in mythology as ‘the Underworld’ or as ‘Hades’ in biblical references but which in fact was, according to the texts, a settlement in Southern Africa*). Ea was also given a new title: “Enki” – ‘Lord Earth’ signified by the symbol of the Serpent and basically meaning, one who has great knowledge of the secrets of the earth, literally, “He Who Solves Secrets” or “He Who Knows Metals”

Enki’s younger half-brother Enlil, the legal heir of Anu, was made the true ruler of Earth and placed in control of the operations at Eridu and received the title ‘Lord of the Command’.

It is mentioned in the texts that on this particular occasion, before Anu’s visit was concluded and he departed from Earth to return to Nibiru, he was again challenged by Alalu who declared Anu to be a usurper. Again they removed their attire and wrestled, oiled and naked and again Anu won the match but so distraught was Alalu that when the fight had ended and Anu had been declared the rightful victor, he set upon his half-brother and ‘bit his manhood off’ and swallowed it, injuring Anu greatly but also sealing his own fate.

With the phallus of Anu burning in his stomach horribly, slowly poisoning him he was brought before the Seven-Who-Judge and by them was banished to die alone on Lahmu (Mars), though to this end he was accompanied by one faithful servant called Anzu, (possibly himself a grandson of Alalu’s) who wished to provide the once Nibirian King a fitting burial and in so doing have his own deeds remembered for all time.

During that time the climate on Earth began to mellow into something more comfortable for the Anunnaki and more arrived on Earth to help obtain the much needed gold. One of the new arrivals was Enki’s half-sister ‘Ninmah’ who was also a medical officer and geneticist. While on the journey from Nibiru to Earth Ninmah stopped on Lahmu to see what had become of Alalu and Anzu. The texts describe Lahmu as having ice caps at both poles and as being of ‘reddish hue’ with lakes and water fit to drink but lacking in sufficient atmosphere for breathing without the aid of the ‘Eagle Masks’. Alalu was long dead but Ninmah was able to revive Anzu who told her he had placed Alalu’s body in a cave beneath a great mountain that arose beside a lake nearby.

Sumerian tablets tell us that when the party left Lahmu they used weapons of power to carve the great mountain beneath which Alalu was buried into his image. The texts say that the image was of his face “looking skyward towards Nibiru and Earth, whose gold he discovered” and that they carved the monument of Alalu wearing the ‘Eagle-Mask’ but with his face uncovered.

The Sumerian texts have here quite accurately described Mars including its polar ice cap which, science has shown, is indeed frozen water and have mentioned the existence of the bizarre and very enigmatic ‘face on Mars’. The question is: How on Earth could they possibly know about any of that?

Soon, with the arrival of a party of 300 more Anunnaki, the gold mining operations on earth were running smoothly again. The gold bearing ores were being steadily shipped from Africa (the Abzu) to the Gulf to be refined, then sent up to a way station that had been established on Lahmu near to the tomb of Alalu. From there refined gold was shipped to Nibiru in bulk via spacecraft that would periodically arrive. Texts inform us that the Anunnaki that were in command of the way station were named the ‘Igigi’ (*later to become the biblical Nephilim*) and that by this time the Anunnaki had also set up a total of seven vital operations centers in the Persian Gulf region to deal with the mammoth task of coordinating the procedures and exporting the refined ores. These control settlements included a spaceport at ‘SIP.PAR’, a control center at ‘NIP.PUR’, a medical center at ‘E.DIN’ and a Metallurgical center at ‘SHUR.AP.PAK’.
During this time, and with the help of the Igigi, Alalu’s grandson Anzu attempted to seize control of the Earth operations and a short war broke out. However Enlil’s son Ninurta quickly squashed the disturbance and disposed of the troublesome grandson.

**Tales of Gods and Men**

Eventually a mutiny arose among the Anunnaki in Africa who were endlessly laboring in the mining operations under Enki’s control. The Anunnaki were tired of their years of toil in the mines and after a conference, it was decided by Enki to enlist the help of his half-sister Ninmah the geneticist and create a worker race to relieve some of the burden of the Anunnaki.

Enki was himself a great scientist, and he and Ninmah used elements of the Anunnaki (DNA), mixed with the elements of animals to experiment in the task. Initially, a variety of animals were used in the tests and some odd looking creatures were produced. It was believed that creatures such as horses would produce strong workers but after a few Anunnaki-horse hybrids and other even stranger creatures were developed, the idea of breeding creatures of pure burden was abandoned. Enki said he knew of a small race that lived in the forests of the Abzu that would be perfect for the task and Ninmah eventually succeeded in creating a primitive worker race by mixing the essence of the Anunnaki (DNA) with DNA taken from this lesser primate species. Eventually success was achieved and soon many of the new workers began to take over the toils of the African mining operation. (*The procedures she used and the methods of birth etc were recorded in quite a detailed manner in some of these texts.*) Ninmah named the new race she had created the ‘Adamu’. A most interesting detail of the Sumerian account is the mention that all the genetic experiments were at first conducted in crystal dishes without success. It was not until Enki surmised that perhaps not enough of the actual elements of Earth itself were present in the experiments and suggested the use of a clay dish for the process, which would possibly leech some traces of those elements into the mixture through its use, that success was obtained.

“*And the Lord fashioned man from the clay of the ground*”

Even after the race had been created though, it soon became apparent that many more would be required to ease the toil of the Anunnaki workers and so soon Enki again sought the services of his half-sister and her genetic prowess. Ninmah conducted further tests, began more genetic manipulation and soon Enki’s son Ningishzidda succeeded in giving the new Adamu race the desire and ability to procreate by adding two more two more pieces to the Human DNA strand. He added ‘the leaves of knowing to their tree of life’.

The Sumerians describe this ‘Human Tree of Life’ as resembling two intertwined serpents, the texts tell us that the human tree at that time only had 22 ‘leaves’ and that Ninmah added two more. Such an account very accurately describes the 24 chain double helix strand found in human DNA. Again, how on earth would the ancient Sumerians know that do you suppose?

When Enlil discovered the Adamu could now procreate he was furious with Enki and demanded how much more his brother would grant to his new ‘pet race’ without consent and how long it would be before he further altered their Life Tree to include to long life span of the Anunnaki. His brother and sister replied that they would never add the two extra leaves required for longevity. But Enlil was not appeased and he forced the Adamu to leave the Edin facilities where they had been housed and fend for themselves in the wilds, though many were still required to work for the Anunnaki as was their purpose.

Even cast out of the Edin by Enlil, the Adamu began to multiply greatly before very long and soon both brothers had an abundant supply of the new Adamu workers both for the mines in the Abzu and for the many tasks in the centers in Mesopotamia. Things then went along steadily for a time until the Earth descended into a Glacial period at around 200,000 BC during which time most of the Anunnaki returned to Nibiru for the duration.

The Adamu race and other species on Earth regressed during this glacial period which lasted until around 100,000 BC when the Earth at last began to warm again and it was during this time
that the Anunnaki returned to Earth again. But during the 100,000 years that Anunnaki had been away the descendents of the Adamu had not been idle. The race had multiplied greatly during the ice age and had evolved into a species that had become fair to behold though at this time food was also becoming scarce due to the recent ice age and proliferation of mankind.

The Anunnaki were also becoming tired of the sameness of their diet.

It was sometime around this period that Lord Enki was apparently taken by two young Adamu maidens he saw bathing by a river and made love to both that afternoon leaving a servant, sworn to secrecy, to watch over them to then inform him if the maidens fell pregnant and gave birth. Soon he was informed that such births had indeed taken place, one male and one female and so Enki had the children brought to his house and to the amazement of all the two children were capable of speech. This was the first time speech had been seen in the Adamu.

Enki named the two children Adapa (the biblical Adam) and Ti-Atam after the great cosmic mother (the biblical Eve.)

According to Sumerian texts Adapa and Ti-Atam eventually had two sons: Aabel and Ka-in. In delight that intelligent man had now ‘miraculously’ come into being the Anunnaki had grains and sheep brought from Nibiru and the two sons were taught in their ways. Aabel was taught as a shepherd and in the ways of animals by one of Enki’s sons named Marduk. Ka-in was trained in the skills of farming and the nature of soils and minerals by a son of Enlil called Ninurta. However when the first lambs were born and the first crop was harvested and the two sons brought them before Enki he was greatly hungry for fresh meat and so showed a great deal more joy at the prospect of fresh meat than of bread. Ka-in felt dejected and soon Aabel began belittling his brother and boasting that Enki favored him more and so the tension grew.

Due to a dispute over water one day Ka-in killed his brother Aabel with a rock and so was brought before The-Seven-Who-Judge and condemned to death for his crime. Enki then revealed his transgressions with the maidens stating that Adapa was in fact, his son and so too was Ka-in his descendant. He explained to all that the speech of Adapa was in fact no miracle but done in hope of making modern man so food could be supplied. The council then overturned Ka-in’s death sentence to one of banishment and said that Ka-in must be given a mark so that he and his descendants would be recognized and not killed by mistake. Ningishzidda then genetically altered Ka-in’s essence and he was sent to wander in a distant country.

Things went along quite steadily for long while. Adapa and Ti-Atam had another son called Sati (the biblical Seth) and eventually, a further 30 sons and 30 daughters and mankind continued to proliferate.

Soon, for one excuse or another, many of the Igigi (the biblical Nepilim) came to earth and many took the daughters of the new race (the descendents of Adapa) to be their brides. But the Anunnaki were larger and more powerful than the Adamu women and many of them died in childbirth. (These events are also mentioned outright the Christian story of Genesis).

Enlil viewed the unions made between Anunnaki and the descendents of Adapa as distastefull thinking it degrading of his people to breed with a lesser race and began to form a dislike for mankind, but he allowed the practice to continue none the less. The children of many of these unions between Anunnaki became people of renown. These were the Godly offspring and Hero’s of the many ancient legends.

Then suddenly at around 75,000 BC the Earth descended into another Ice Age, far more severe than the previous one. During this time the Anunnaki retreated again and a great many of the Adamu race were wiped out. The texts do not mention what triggered either of these two ice ages, just the fact that they both occurred. We are told that during this second glacial period various regressive species of Adamu roamed the earth but by its conclusion the dominant race on Earth were the descendents of Adapa – Homo-Sapiens-Sapiens.

One text mentions that sometime during this period Nibiru’s passage through the asteroid belt with one of Tiamats former moons (now a comet) following behind it apparently loosened many
huge boulders which cause meteor storms on the earth, the moon and mars. According to the personal account of Enki himself, the moon was apparently struck by the comet itself as it passed.

When the Anunnaki returned to Earth, they again found pockets of man who had survived the Ice age. Enki and Ninmah were so overjoyed at finding survivors and so impressed by the hardiness of their new race that they both agreed that the time had come to elevate those humans who were of Anunnaki parentage to the position of Rulers in Shuruppak, the great medical center of Ninmah. The decision by his brother and sister to do this enraged Enlil beyond belief and secretly he began to plot the demise of the race of man for he had also become tired with all the noise and disturbance that was being created by man and had, more than once, imposed severe noise restriction on them. For a great number of years he employed various methods to dispose of mankind who by now had multiplied immensely and were creating noise, mess and general chaos. He allowed the proliferation of waves of pestilence and disease, plagues of insects, droughts, great fires and for general mayhem to be the lot for mankind as punishments for their transgressions but still the race held on.

Then, at around 13,000 BC Enlil saw his opportunity to be rid of man once and for all. You see, the Anunnaki had noticed a strange groaning and seismic rumblings that emanated from the “Great Whiteland” in the south (Antarctica) with every passage of Nibiru and had set up sensitive equipment at the southernmost tip of the Abzu (Africa) to monitor such activity. Enlil knew that Nibiru would soon be making another close passage past the Earth and his readings had shown that with the gravitational pull of the huge celestial body in such close proximity to the Earth, a slip of the Antarctic Ice Cap was imminent. The event would generate an enormous global tsunami and world wide flooding. He knew that it would be imperative for the Anunnaki to leave Earth during such an event or they would surely perish in the deluge.

Enlil then held a meeting with Enki, Ninmah and the other Anunnaki and informed them of the approaching calamity but made them swear to secrecy and to withhold information about the impending disaster from men so the race would be obliterated in the Flood. But Enki was distraught and could not bear to keep to the oath, so great was his love for the race he had created with his half-sister and civilized man that had sprung from the line of Adapa. So one night after a vision he devised a plan and the next day he went to visit one of his Human sons in secret. The man was named ‘Ziusudra’ (the biblical ‘Noah’ also know as ‘Utnapishtim’ or as ‘Atra-hasis’ in some tales.)

Not looking at Ziusudra but instead pretending to speak to a reed hut and so holding true to his vow, Enki told the hut about the doom that was about to befall the Earth and left instruction on a tablet for the building of a great submersible vessel that would ‘roll and tumble’ in which a man and his companions could safely ride out a great deluge that was soon to come from the south and engulf all civilization. Enki emphasized haste in the task and said to gather inside the craft, his family and all the domestic creatures that he could. He then provided Ziusudra with a navigator named ‘Ninagal’ who was another of his sons. Enki then instructed him that he should look to the west for a sign that the deluge was imminent and it would be then time to board the vessel and seal it tightly. He said not to inform anyone of the doom that was to befall mankind but instead to say to his countrymen that he had won the displeasure of Lord Enlil and was now to move to the Abzu to serve Lord Enki and those who wished to travel with him he would take.

We are told that Enki and Ninmah were also sorrowful that all the creatures of the world, including those that they had brought from Nibiru would also perish in the flood and so they conceived a plan to extract the ‘essence’ (DNA) from as many as they could so they could repopulate the earth with them after the deluge. The precious seeds of all the animals they could find were collected in pairs, one male and one female then stored in a box and delivered to Ninagal by messenger for him to also hold safety within Ziusudra’s vessel.

Then, sometime around circa 11,000 BC, came the deluge.

At the first signs of the event the Anunnaki immediately launched their ships from the spaceport at Sippar to the west of Ziusudra’s position with his submersible vessel.
When Ninagal saw launch of so many ships he saw the sign that Enki had told him would come from the west, for the Anunnaki were now departing, so Ziusudra hurriedly boarded the vessel and sealed himself inside to await deluge, taking with him his family, those who had wished from the start to sail with him to the Abzu, his navigator and what creatures he could gather to him.

Then came a massive deluge of ocean from the south that engulfed the globe. The ships of the Anunnaki escaped the flood and sat in orbit as they watched the devastation from the heavens as the waters swept across the Earth. Ninmah wept openly at the destruction and Enki also grieved greatly. And there they waited until the torrents subsided.

**After the Deluge**

Soon after the flood waters subsided the Anunnaki returned to Earth. When Enlil found that there were humans who had survived the deluge and he learned of his brother Enki’s deception, he was furious and wanted to kill the survivors on the spot but his brother and sister begged him to see reason. They pleaded with Enlil, saying that the race of man had many admirable qualities and should be given a chance to prove its worth and that soon he too would grow to love them.

Finally, after Enki had related to his brother the divine vision that had caused him to conceive the plan for mankind’s salvation Enlil agreed to spare the survivors and allow them to live with his blessing. Enlil himself granted man the use of seeds and farming implements while Enki taught Ziusudra and his sons the domestication of animals. Thus for many years, mankind lived and prospered in peace with the Anunnaki.

Though a great destruction had been wrought upon the earth, a wonder had also been revealed: When the waters had subsided and Enki surveyed the Earth in his “Whirlwind”, described in the texts as a “Black Sky-bird,” he found that the waters of the deluge had also uncovered vast amounts of the urgently needed gold in a new land across the sea. Vast quantities had been found strewn all about as nuggets and much could be obtained without even the need for mining and so settlements were soon established to collect the gold and ship it back to the Persian gulf for transportation back to Nibiru.

Lahmu had also been finally devastated by the most recent passage of Nibiru and had now lost what little atmosphere it did had and its remaining water had dissipated with what remained now locked and frozen at its poles.

Enlil then divided the lands and allotted the descendents of Ziusudra three regions to control. During this period Enlil’s son ‘Nimurta’ built mighty dams in the mountains and drained the waters from Mesopotamia, making the whole area habitable again and Enki set about reclaiming still more lands in the Nile Valley. The Anunnaki kept control of the Sinai Peninsula area and re-established their former spaceport only this time they set up their control center on Mt. Moriah (the site that was later to become Jerusalem) as the former sites all now lay beneath meters of dried mud and soil. All but one: The massive stone blocks that had been used to construct the landing platform at Sippar had withstood the waters and still remained and so the old platform was also incorporated into the new facilities.

Enki had six sons. The most notable of these were one named ‘Marduk’ (the Egyptian God ‘Ra’), one named ‘Nergal’, one named ‘Ningishzidda’ (the Egyptian God ‘Thoth’), and one named ‘Dummuzi’. Marduk had earlier been in charge of the Igigi manning the way station on Lahmu before the deluge and had taught Abael in the ways of animal husbandry.

Enki, himself a great scientist, taught much of his knowledge to all of his sons, but of them all, the wisest and most adept by far was Ningishzidda.

For a time Lordship of the Nile region was given to Marduk who through various wives and concubines, also had sons. Of them all, the three that mostly concern our tale were named Satu (the Egyptian God ‘Seth’), Asar (the Egyptian God ‘Osiris’) and another son called Nabu.

While still retaining lordship, Marduk then divided control of the Egyptian territories between his sons Satu and Asar.
During this period when the Anunnaki were establishing the new facilities in the gulf they needed a twin peaked mountain for the new landing corridor where there were only flat plains and so they are reported to have built an artificial mountain at the location and then filled it with sensitive equipment and powerful crystal arrays. The place was also built to function as a landing beacon emitting a powerful beam skyward from its summit. The location they are said to have done this was in “The Land of the Two Narrows” (the Nile Valley).

The beacon functioned primarily to triangulate landings at the new spaceport. It was called the E.KUR “House Which like a Mountain Is.” The texts tell us that first a smaller scale model was constructed and then the two large peaks that were required for the landing corridor were made. They tell us that the main structure had a crystal stone that on its summit that beamed its force skyward. The Beam emanating from the capstone was itself powered by crystal stones arranged inside within a long gallery. All was controlled by ‘the Pulsing Stone’ which was mounted in an enclosure within the main chamber. The power and force of this crystal array was then magnified by special hollow chambers between it and the capstone. The entrance to the Ekur was said to be by means of a secret ‘swivel-stone.’ Cuneiform and pictorial texts found on ancient Sumerian clay tablets indicate that both the design and construction of the Ekur was accomplished by Enki’s son Ningishzidda (Thoth.) The Sumerian account also tells us that to mark the occasion of his great accomplishment, a lion shaped monument bearing the face of Ningishzidda and looking along the 30th parallel directly toward the landing facility in the Persian Gulf was erected.

The texts say the shape of a lion was chosen so all who live in future times would know that the task was achieved in the age of the lion (circa 10.500 BC).

The two brothers Asar and Satu wed two sisters called Asta and Nebat. Asar wed Asta (the Egyptian Goddess ‘Isis’ and spent much of his time in the Abzu with his father and was granted succession by Marduk. But Satu, through coaxing from his wife Nebat, also coveted the throne killed his brother Asar, cut of his phallus and cast him into the waters in a coffin. Satu then assumed rule of all Egypt.

Asta retrieved the body of her husband Asar and with the aid of Enki, Ninmah and Ningishzidda became impregnated with Asar’s seed. She then bore a child named Horon (the Egyptian god ‘Horus’) who was the son of Asar and long trained to avenge his father’s death.

Satu was attacked by Horon and eventually defeated by Horon’s ‘divine weapon’ in the aerial battle that ensued. The device was said to be a powerful missile known as ‘the weapon of thirty’ known in Egyptian texts as the Harpoon of Horus. Satu was then brought before the council by Horon, however he soon escaped and seized control of the Sinai Peninsula and Canaan.

The descendents of Enlil were enraged that a rebellious descendent of Enki was now in control of all the Mesopotamian spaceport facilities and Enlil’s son Ninurta launched a war to regain control of the Peninsula during which Satu was again forced to flee, then making his last stand inside the Ekur itself. There he was able to stay indefinitely, impregnable.

About 30 years later, tired of the fighting Ninmah convened a peace conference The descendents of Enlil were thereby victorious and soon disposed of the murderous Satu and Ninurta himself removed the ‘Pulsing Stone” from the main chamber and all the navigational equipment and weaponry from the Ekur. Then he himself cast down its crystal capstone so it could never again be used as a weapon.

Rightful division of the Earth and proper boundaries was then re-established and, much to the rising anger of Marduk, during the proceedings new rulers were decided upon.

Following the disturbance created by Satu, control of Egypt was thereby transferred from the house of Marduk to the house of Ningishzidda and the construction of a new, substitute ‘Beacon City’ was begun at ‘Annu’ (Heliopolis, the biblical On) Marduk was given charge of the new city and on its tower he placed the Ben-Ben – the conical upper section of his ‘Celestial Boat’.

Outposts were then established at the gateways to space facility to prevent unauthorized access, one of these outposts was the city of Jericho. For her role in the proceedings Ninmah was given
the new title of ‘Ninhursag’ – ‘Peacemaker.’ Sometime during this time security of the new spaceport facility at Sippar was allotted to the hero of the deluge, Ziusudra himself.

The period of peace continued for many years and during the time the Anunnaki granted various technological advances to mankind. The Anunnaki ruled the earth fairly though still retaining the status of “Demigods.” But eventually man was granted kingship on Earth while Enlil’s son Ninurta sat as ‘over-ruler’, the first urban civilization was established in Sumer (first region) and the calendar was begun at Nippur in 3760 BC. The capital of the new civilization was called ‘Kish’ and the Anunnaki also re-established their ‘Golden Cities’ at Eridu and Nippur.

Then about 100 years later, the great Anu arrived back on Earth for a celebratory pageant and a new temple was built in his honor at ‘Uruk’ (also known as Erech). Anu was pleased with the temple and relegated it as the new dwelling of his beloved grand-daughter ‘Inanna’ (also known as Ishtar).

As joyous as this occasion was it we are informed here by the texts that it was disturbing to Anu at just how much the short sun cycles of the earth had been affecting the Anunnaki who had remained on Earth for extended periods. He was especially upset by the appearance of his two sons and daughter who had been here the longest of all. Now, despite their extended life spans, the three had aged greatly, and appeared much older than their father.

Eventually, after Anu’s departure the position of ‘over-ruler’ in Sumer was transferred to a descendent of Enlil named ‘Nannar’ (also known as ‘Sin’. The land in question in fact still bears his name today ‘Sins Land’ – Sinai).

Marduk however, had other ideas and after rallying support among Igigi and men he declared himself to be commander of a new ‘Gateway to the Gods’ and commenced the construction of a city and great tower at “Babili” to serve as a new spaceport at the site. The rebellion was soon squashed by the ‘Enlilites’ and the new spaceport was totally destroyed in the infamous Tower of Babel incident mentioned in the Bible. Marduk, now confused and further dejected, his planned coup squashed, then returned to Egypt where he immediately deposed his brother Ningishzidda and again seized control of Egypt. Ningishzidda fled the battle in time, but due to a subsequent scheme by Marduk to discredit and also depose the rights of his younger brother Dummuzi (who happened to be betrothed to Anu’s favorite grand-daughter Inanna) his younger brother was killed by accident.

Fearful of the indirect hand he had played in the death of his younger brother Dummuzi, Marduk fled to hide in the now abandoned Ekur, locking himself within its central chamber by lowering three key stones but he was tried for his crimes in his absence by a group assembled outside. Instead of death, the court imprisoned Marduk alive inside the Ekur at Inanna’s request and great blocking stones were released within the structure sealing it completely. However Marduks sentence was overturned and he was rescued before he starved to death in a daring plan devised by Ningishzidda that involved using the original building plans of the Ekur and hacking and blasting a twisting way through an emergency shaft.

Upon his release Marduk again disappeared into exile and became known as Amen, the unseen god. Inanna never forgave Marduk for his hand in Dummuzi’s death and it would ultimately prove to be a source of endless tensions and devastating ruin.

The rule of Egypt was somewhat disorderly and chaotic for the next 350 years until finally order was re-established with the installation of the first Pharaoh in Memphis and it was then that civilization came to the second region. At that time the kingship in Sumer was transferred from Kish to Uruk and Inanna was given control of this third region. (It was about this time that the Indus Valley civilization also began.) Eventually the line of Kingship began to deteriorate, the royal capital began to shift about again and Enil soon began to once more lose patience with the multitudes of noisy and unruly humans.

It was then that Inanna/Ishtar fell in love with ‘Sharru-kin’ (also called ‘Jargon’) they were married in a great ceremony and a new capital was established called ‘Agate’. This was the
beginning the fourth region and the birth of the Akadian Empire. About 60 years later, after coaxing from Inanna and with the aim of ruling all four regions, Sharru-kin removed sacred soil from Babylon to take to Agate. Marduk, who had been hiding in Babili, was incensed by the action and the old dispute between Marduk and Inanna soon began to flare up again. Eventually Marduk’s brother Nergal traveled from South Africa to Babili and persuaded Marduk to leave Mesopotamia for fear of further wroth from Anu.

Sometime during this period, due to the escalating conflicts Enlil and Enki held council with each other and decided to establish a second more secret spaceport in the new lands from whence the gold was being extracted. They decided that the facility would be known only to a few so that the vital gold shipments to Nibiru could continue what ever occurred in Mesopotamia. And so a city was built beside a lake high in the mountains and an ore refining facility was established.

Here Ningishzidda had found other humans, the descendants of Ka-in, who had also survived the deluge by sheltering on high mountain peaks. Ningishzidda then taught these survivors mining and the in the crafting of certain metals.

Very significantly, we are told that the event began with the presentation of tools at a special ceremony that is said to have taken place on a remote island that lies on a lake found high in the mountains of the New Land, the land where the Gold was found.

Soon Inanna’s son ‘Naram-sin’ ascended to the throne and, spurned on by his mother, who had become increasing more warlike since her encounters with Marduk, he seized control of the Sinai Peninsula and invaded Egypt. Within 35 years Inanna had usurped power over all Mesopotamia and Naram-sin was defying the over-rule of Ninurta at Nippur. However, they had not counted on the anger of Anu and the other great Anunnaki leaders who responded angrily by totally obliterating the city of Agate. Before long all of Sumer and Akadia were occupied by foreign troops loyal to Enlil and Ninurta, but Inanna escaped and fled. To stem any further uprisings the Anunnaki then reinstated themselves as over-rulers of the Earth and began establishing and dividing territories of control.

Soon a new city called ‘Lagash’ was built in Mesopotamia and Sumer began a new age of Prosperity under enlightened rulers, its civilization reaching new heights and in 2193 BC a man called ‘Terah’ was born into the Royal family in Nippur.

Thirteen years later Egypt again became divided. Those followers who were loyal to the house of Marduk, retained rule of Upper Egypt, while those apposed to Marduk, retained the throne of Lower Egypt. Enlil and Ninurta were increasingly absent during this time and Inanna made many unsuccessful attempts to regain rule of Uruk.

But soon, the conflicts began to escalate until the earth was plunged into all out war.

**The Downfall of Kings**

By around 2200 BC various settlements and territories had been established and with them, various disputes had broken out amongst the Anunnaki.

In 2123 BC Terah had a son named ‘Ibruum’ (*the biblical Abraham*) and 10 years later Enlil handed control of the lands of ‘Shem’ to Nannar and a capital was established for the new empire at ‘Ur’. Overall control of Sumer was given to ‘Ur-Nammu’ who then ascended the throne and was named Protector of Nippur. But in 2096 BC, Ur-Nammu was killed in battle. The people of Ur greatly mourned his loss and saw it as a betrayal by Anu and Enlil. ‘Shugli’ was next to ascend the throne of Ur and at first he worked greatly to strengthen the old ties with the house of Anu but eventually he was to fall under the charms of Inanna and became her lover. Soon Shugli exchanged the city of ‘Larsa’ to the Elamites in exchange for foreign military services and a new unrest swept across the lands.

Princes, loyal to Marduk marched northward from Thebes led by Marduk’s son Mentuhotep-I who was also gaining further supporters of his father’s cause in Western Asia as he marched. Nannar ordered Shugli to send his Elamite troops in to suppress the uprisings and unrest in the
Canaan Empire and the Elamites pushed forward eventually reaching as far as the gateway to the Sinai Peninsula and the Anunnaki spaceport but in 2048 BC Shugli was also to die in the battle. Marduk then moved to the land of the Hittites and Ibruum was sent to Canaan with elite troops to serve in a position of a peace keeper. The next year ‘Amar-sin’ (the biblical ‘Amraphel’) ascended the throne of Ur while Ibruum went to Egypt where he stayed for 5 years before returning to Canaan with further troops.

Before long Amar-sin was under the beguiling influence of Inanna who guided him in forming a ‘Coalition of Eastern Kings.’ Amar-sin then launched a military incursion to gain control of the Sinai but the Coalition forces, led by an Elamite called ‘Khedor-la’omer’ were blocked by Abraham at the entrance to the spaceport. Then 3 years later Ama-sin was replaced as king by ‘Shu-sin’ however it was already clear that the Empire was beginning to disintegrate. Nine years later Shu-sinn was also replaced by ‘Ibbi-sin’ but by this time many of the western provinces were becoming increasingly loyal to Marduk.

Marduk had not been idle in his absence and had been working in secret, gathering support for his cause for many years and by 2024 BC he reasoned that he was finally in a position to regain the control he felt he so deserved. Gathering all his followers and loyal supporters he marched on Sumer and took up the throne at Babylon, declaring himself as supreme ruler over earth and endowing upon himself the new title of “Ra”. Enki begged his son to rethink his actions but Ra/Marduk then removed Nibiru’s name from the creation epic (Enuma Elish) to be replaced by his own as the ultimate creator of all. He created a new 10 month calendar, taught his followers to follow the cycles of the Sun and declared himself to be “the Lord of All”. He also had the image of his brother Thoth removed from the sphinx and replaced it with that of his slain son Asar. But he went too far when he declared his sons to be worthy of the life spans provided by a trip to the “Place of Everlasting Years” and partaking of the food and drink of Nibiru and then declared the Sinai Peninsula Spaceport to be the ‘Duat’, the gateway to heaven for all those loyal to him.

Elsewhere across the region, the fighting had spread across to central Mesopotamia and Ra’s forces led by his son Nabu were quickly gaining the upper hand. But when the fighting finally reached as far as Nippur and the ‘Holiest of Holies’ was defiled in the Temple there it began to become too much for Enlil who demanded punishment for Ra and Nabu. Enki desperately apposed the punishment and pleaded for clemency for his son Ra but another of Enki’s sons, and Ra’s own brother Nergal, agreed that this time Ra had gone too far and sided with his uncle Enlil. Anu hesitated in his decision, but when Ra’s son Nabu began rallying his Canaanite followers in preparation to capture and control the spaceport and it became clear that all would soon be lost, Anu approved the use of the “Weapons of Terror”.

Attacks were then launched by Nergal and Ninurta during which the spaceport and all the errant Canaanite cities were utterly decimated. But it had also been decreed that only those cities that were designated should be obliterated and the people at large must be spared.

The weapons they used numbered seven and Nergal and Ninurta were carefully instructed in their use. Enlil stressed to Ninurta that Ibruum/Abraham must be spared the destruction and that his line must survive at all cost. In the texts the Seven Weapons of Terror were given names by Nergal. The first he called The One Without Rival; the second: The Blazing Flame; the third was: The One Who With Terror Crumbles; the fourth: The Mountain Melter; fifth was: Wind That The Rim Of The World Seeks; the sixth weapon: The One Who Above And Below No One Spares; and the seventh weapon was filled with “Monstrous Venom” and named: Vaporizer Of Living Things.

Then at a sign from Enlil, Nergal and Ninurta unleashed the terrible power of the mighty weapons upon the targets they had chosen which were destroyed utterly in the ensuing blasts. However the Anunnaki themselves were unaware of the extent of the destruction they were about to unleash upon the world or of the long term consequences of their actions. Their main objective had been to quell the fighting once and for all but within one year a poisonous and radioactive cloud from the attacks had spread across all of Sumer, and Egypt killing thousands. The water
over all of Mesopotamia became contaminated; the animal life in the area died out and the soil became barren and lifeless.

Soon the once great civilization of Sumer lay broken and decimated, never to rise again.

The stronghold Ra had constructed at Babili survived the destruction. Enlil then relinquished dominion of the lands of the first region to Ra and continued the gold operations in the new lands.

And so ends the story of the Sumerians.

It is not stated in the text why the Anunnaki never returned to rebuild their civilization nor if they ever planned to return again. It would in some ways seem that they just preferred to wash their hands of the whole affair and simply leave man to his own devices.

But then things may not always be what they seem at first glance.

Now, not withstanding the fact that what has just been related to us sounds something like “Science Fiction meets Genesis vs. the Sun God”, this ancient Sumerian tale seems to be an awfully detailed account of planetary and genetic creation and massive wars that contains a striking number of recognizable biblical references and an extraordinary amount recently discovered scientific information – for a tale written on clay tablets from a civilization of around 6000 years ago! From people who weren’t supposed to know about the Giza Valley Complex in Egypt or about things like the 24 strand DNA ‘tree’ with its serpentine shape, or about genetic engineering, space travel, weapons of mass destruction, radiation fallout, the asteroid belt, advanced astronomy, the mysterious ‘Face on Mars’ or the fact that sea water contains the world’s largest gold deposits (if we only knew how to extract it). – Wouldn’t you agree?

And again I ask you to remember, and I cannot stress this point enough, that this remarkable story did not spring from some science fiction writer’s pen; but from clay tablets written by the ancient Sumerians of 6000 years ago.

As a point of interest, have you ever noticed that the modern medical symbol of two serpents intertwined around a dagger is an accurate depiction of DNA? The same symbol has been used since ancient times and yet DNA has only recently been discovered. The pure fact that such a symbol was chosen indicates that the information was likely once known but somehow forgotten since the intertwined symbol was adopted. The use of that particular design by the medical profession still today is far too great a coincidence to be lightly dismissed. Even the choice of the serpent is suggestive of Enki. Why use a serpent, why not use a vine?

There is a great deal more to the Sumerian story but a full account of the tale would fill this entire book.

Please understand that the story as it has just been presented to you is in a paraphrased and condensed form taken from translations of 6000 year old Sumerian tablets as presented to us by Zechariah Sitchin. I highly recommend reading Sitchin’s books ‘the Earth Chronicles’ for a far more detailed and comprehensive version.

I find it to be quite remarkable that the Sumerian texts mention the construction of a huge landing beacon in the Nile valley on such an old text. The beacon, named the EN.KUR which means “House that like a Mountain Is” in the Sumerian account is, I believe, the first mention of any construction in the Nile valley that appears in any histories.

As the texts abundantly show, the story of Adam being created from the clay of the ground as well as Adam and Eve’s expulsion from Eden after their encounter with the serpent and the discovery of sex, also has its roots in a Sumerian story dealing with a confrontation between Enlil and Enki that erupted when Enki gave the Adamu race the ability to procreate. This sexual ability is why the race was removed from the Edin facility. There have not been any Sumerian text found of the actual moment of expulsion as yet but a picture that has survived is interesting. It shows the confrontation between the “Lord God” (Enlil depicted on the right) and the “Serpent God” (Enki depicted on the left) and the offering of the forbidden fruit from the tree of life (fig.123).
As Sitchin points out, what makes this depiction particularly interesting is: "...it writes out, in archaic Sumerian" (as the star and triangle symbol resembling ↓) "the Gods epithet/name, the ‘star’ spells ‘God’ and the triangular symbol reads BUR, BURU, or BUZUR – all terms that make the epithet/name mean “God who Solves Secrets”, “God of the Deep Mines”, and variations thereof. The bible (in the original Hebrew) calls the God who tempted Eve ‘Nachash’ which has been translated as “Serpent” but the literal translation of Nachash also means ‘He Who Solves Secrets’ and ‘He Who Knows Metals.’ The connections are clear. This depiction is actually of particular interest because it shows the Serpent God with his hands and feet in tethers, suggesting that Enki may even have been arrested after his unauthorized deed.

As previously mentioned one of Enki’s epithets was “He Who Solves Secrets” thereby further identifying him as the biblical Nachash (The Serpent).

Sitchin also did well in verifying many of the Sumerian locations mentioned in the texts (fig.124). For example: He reasoned that if both the pre and post-diluvial flight paths were actually at 45 degrees to the 30th parallel, that if certain landmarks that the texts suggested really were the points that were used to triangulate the landings and that if seven vital control centres lay along the flight path as the texts also suggested, then locating them and the actual landing pad at Sippar, should be a reasonably straightforward and logical affair.

Sitchin indeed succeeded in locating all of the sites for the seven centres along the pre-diluvian flight path as his own diagrams show (fig.125) and then also located all the facilities along the post-diluvial flight path (fig.126) and lo and behold, at the exact point of the triangle where the Post-Diluvial Spaceport is said to have been, we find the ruins of Baalbeck with its huge cyclopean stone platform of ancient and completely unknown origin that local legends tell us was ‘built by the Gods’.

The evidence Sitchin has also provided to substantiate the claims made by the Sumerian texts is substantial to point of being overwhelming and I have little doubt that the events the Sumerians describe, and the scenario Sitchin purports, (proves in this author’s opinion) will one day be accepted as solid fact.

And there is also the 6000 year old Sumerian account of the death of Alalu on Lahmu (Mars) to consider. We are told of him being placed in a cave beneath a mountain and of the Anunnaki carving the mountain into the likeness of his face wearing an ‘Eagle Mask’ (Space Helmet) gazing skyward. Could that be the real explanation of the enigmatic ‘Face on Mars’? The unusual surface feature in the Cydonia region, though heavily eroded, certainly does not look natural in any way at all either in the first Viking Satellite photograph (Fig.127) or in the more recent ones...
taken by the Mars Global Surveyor (fig.128). Especially strange is the perfectly edged ‘helmet’. And the ‘way station’ that is said to have existed in the vicinity, could this explain the strange pyramidal shapes nearby that look like purposely laid out structures? (fig.129) Maybe not, but the fact that the ancient Sumerians seemed to know of and mention such features is interesting none the less.
And there is another surprising little artifact of some interest, again presented to us by Sitchin: This comes in the form of an ancient coin that has survived from Byblos, a city that lies on the Mediterranean coast of Lebanon in the Mesopotamian area (the biblical city of Gebal).

The coin (fig. 130) depicts the Temple of Ishtar which was originally the “Landing Place” constructed in the Cedar Mountains for Anu’s visit. In this ancient rendition of the temple we are shown a Grand Temple with a large courtyard behind it. In the courtyard we see a platform that looks as though it has been reinforced by cross-members. The courtyard area has a large wall around it forming an enclosure that can be reached a wide staircase and a large conical shaped object sits on the re-enforced platform dominating the engraving.

In all honesty, the depiction on the coin really does look very remarkably like a rocket ship sitting on a launch pad. Does this engraving show us the ruins that still remain at Baalbeck? (Figs. 29, 30 & 31) Is this coin an actual depiction of the huge cyclopean platform, reached by that monumental staircase - as it used to once be? Certainly it if it needed to be robust enough for a launch pad as the texts suggest, it would certainly help account as to why it was built as a 13 metre high, 88 x48 metre wide platform using 300 ton blocks and why it may have been
necessary to incorporate those 800 ton blocks into the retaining wall. Yes, I think it would make sense to do that.

The claims made by Sitchin in his translations of the ancient Sumerian texts are remarkable to say the least and the fact that these same stories were edited and condensed to produce the Christian tale of Genesis may come as a real shock to many of those of a religious nature yet as we can see the connections are obvious.

But could this tale be true?

Can the story they tell of ancient gods from another, planetary body with a vast elliptical orbit in any way be verified? The tale describes a race called the Anunnaki and says that their quest on this planet was the attainment of gold to protect the eroding atmosphere on their own planet.

Could it be true?

In an attempt to find answers to these questions we must first look to another enigmatic culture.
Chapter Ten

The Maya

The Story of the Maya

The mysterious Mayan civilization existed in South America from sometime before 500 B.C. evolving through the Olmecs, the Toltecs, the Mayans and the Aztecs, who held power over the lands until the arrival of the Spanish. A complete rundown of the History of the Maya is not required for the purposes of this work however a brief history is in order.

Like that of ancient Egypt, the civilization of the Mayans is one that seems to have sprung ‘full blown’ into existence. There is no period of development, suddenly it was just ‘there!’ Though unfortunately there exists now only very little information at all about the actual Civilization due to the brutal irresponsible acts committed by the Spanish Conquistadors under the callous leadership of Hernando Cortez in their invasion, destruction and vandalism of the Empire in 1519 A.D. In their Ego and greed, the Spanish invaders sought to thoroughly loot the whole country, kill or enslave the entire population and systematically destroy every trace of the culture in the name of Spain, the Roman Catholic Church and of course, gold.

But just stop and think about that for a minute –

Why gold?

Gold has always been considered a prize throughout our entire history. It is but a soft yellow metal of little practical use, yet it has always been considered worthy of invasion, war or even murder to obtain. Few substances on earth can arouse more lust or greed in the hearts of men.

Why?

Why was gold, a metal for which there was no real use for in the ancient past, ever considered to be so valuable? It is soft and can be polished. Its great stuff for making pretty trinkets from but it is virtually useless in regards to any practical application. It’s much too soft to be used for items that would have been considered of value in the past such, as weapons or armor, or for use in building or industry or really for anything but decoration. Of course it has unique electrical properties but would people in ancient have known or needed that?

How and why could gold have ever served any useful purpose to have been deemed so valuable and sought after in such remote and ancient times?

The Aztecs used no form of money or metal tools yet when the Spanish arrived they were astounded and amazed by the beauty and sheer volume of treasures the Indians possessed. When they arrived at Cuzco they found a city that was quite literally covered with gold, even the
buildings. The complex contained a garden where the plants, birds, insects and even a fountain were all fashioned from pure gold in intricate detail. The main temple had a courtyard in which there stood a field of maize of which every stalk was fashioned from silver and the ears of corn from pure gold. The yard contained an amazing 180,000 square feet of golden and silver corn!

Every year, gold was brought by his subjects and paid in tribute to the Aztec king but none was ever allowed to leave Cuzco, under pain of death. There in Cuzco it was held in storage for the gods to whom the people believed it actually belonged and who would one day return to claim it. Many of the buildings in Cuzco were also draped with decorated gold sheeting fashioned into elaborate plaques and fixed to the walls by silver nails. The nails that were removed from one Temple alone in Cuzco, weighed in excess of 13,000 ounces of silver.

During the subsequent looting of the civilization by the Spanish, in what can only be described as one of the greatest acts of cultural vandalism in our history, over a period of about 10 years upwards of 11,000,000 ounces of golden artifacts were melted down and sent to Spain as gold bullion. Between 1519 and 1749 some 300,000,000 ounces of gold were pillaged and removed from the country.

Yet despite all of this vast wealth of precious metal the Aztec used no currency and remained completely unaware of the concept of money. And though master goldsmiths, they also possessed no knowledge of metal tools.

So, without metal tools, how did they produce megalithic structures? How were they able to obtain such vast quantities of gold if they were unable to mine it? And why have there been found the traces of ancient mines in the region? If the were not mined by the Indians then by whom were they made? What were the enigmatic sites of Cuzco and Tiahuanaco on the shores of Lake Titicaca used with their myriad of underground tunnel systems used for? Why were they built in such an inaccessible region?

The answers to these questions still puzzle many scholars and the actual recorded accounts that have survived are extremely limited. The Aztec civilization was totally decimated within ten years of the Spanish landing, except for possibly one or two strongholds the Spanish did not manage to find and much of the Mayan history and culture was recorded on the elaborate gold plaques and Stele that were stolen and removed by the Spanish who melted most of what they found into ingots for shipment back to Spain.

Many papyrus scrolls had also once existed but the Religious culture of the South American Indians was so different and so bizarre with its strange, sometimes even Christian beliefs and conflicted with the Roman Catholic Church in so many ways that the very existence of the texts and even the Mayan language itself was considered to be an abomination and the first Archbishop of Mexico is claimed to have burned tens of thousands of such scrolls in the 1500’s.

To the Catholic Spanish, the beliefs of the Natives appeared as some horrible travesty of Christianity because the Mayan religious system did actually contain many elements that can be found in Christianity but by the time of the Aztec rule, many new rites involving other much more barbarous practices had also been introduced and the two apposing belief systems had become intertwined. The Spanish were also convinced that the Megalithic structures of the civilization had undoubtedly been built by demons and there were some priests who even believed the Devil himself had created the entire culture and religious system in a heinous mockery of Christianity that assured the pagan souls of the Natives would be more effectively damned to an eternity in hell. Due to this attitude, apart from a few Temple inscriptions, today only four Mayan books remain. These were saved and smuggled away by an honest priest who could see the historical significance of the culture and the evil that had been wrought on the Natives by his people in the name of his church.

These four books are called: the Dresden Codex, The Paris Codex, the Madrid Codex and the Grolier Codex.

So how was it, that Cortez and his men were able to destroy the Mayan Empire so completely and so effectively? It happened so quickly that it would almost seem that they had ‘God on their
side,’ and in a way it could be said that they did, because in a simple case of mistaken identity, the Aztecs opened their doors and welcomed the murderous Spaniard invaders right into their midst as honored guests and even held a mighty banquet in honor or their arrival.

The arrival of the Spanish Conquistadors was perceived to be a great and long-awaited day by the Aztecs and many people came to the banquet to greet and honor the visitors. But when the Spanish arrived at the Aztec city and saw the riches that adorned it the cunning Conquistadors placed armed guards on all the doors of the banquet hall and slaughtered the entire gathering of unarmed Natives with sword, axe and musket and then brutally looted the city showing no mercy to the inhabitants. One of the most brutal and merciless was a commander named Francisco Pizzaro who became almost obsessed with finding a mythical city of gold that the Spanish called ‘El Dorado’ – City of the Golden man. *(There are some fascinating and details tales regarding this ‘Golden King’ but their inclusion in this book is unnecessary for this story.)*

The story of the Spanish conquests is quite detailed and very tragic but to put it all in a greatly simplified nutshell, eventually through a serious of ignoble events the Spanish succeeded in taking the Aztec king Montezuma as hostage and demanded no less than a room full of gold to secure the kings release *(a very large room, actually more like a small hall)*. The people complied with their demands, but when the Spanish saw how easily the ransom was raised they demanded more and again his subjects brought the gold for the invaders. But no matter how much gold the people brought to secure the release of their king, the Spanish kept their king imprisoned and continued demanding more; in fact so much, that they earned the nickname “the gold-eaters” from the Natives who felt certain the Spanish must use the yellow metal for food, so great was their need for it.

When it became obvious to them that the Spanish would never free their king, so great was their lust for more gold, the Aztecs gathered all their remaining treasures and hid them away from the Spanish in a secret place where it still remains, hidden and still undiscovered to this day.

Montezuma was eventually beheaded by the Conquistadors even after the ransom was paid many times over and it is likely that it was never Cortez’s intention to release him.

But why did the poor Aztecs welcome the ruthless and gold hungry Spanish so freely and openly into their midst and then comply so readily to their ruthless demands?

It’s because the very day that Cortez arrived on their shores, it was a very significant date in a very significant year and in reality they were actually already expecting a long anticipated visit from someone else.

**The Luck of Cortez**

The ancient Mayan legends talk of a visitor that had once came to their shores. The exact date of the arrival of this mysterious stranger has been heavily debated, many scholars believe it to have most likely been sometime after 500 BC, but there is other evidence to suggest it may even have been a great deal earlier than that. The visitor is described as a man “bearded and fair-skinned” who dressed in flowing garments marked all over with crosses.

The legends call him ‘Quetzalcoatl’ and describe him as a God of learning and life; a great leader and teacher of infinite wisdom. One legend has it that Quetzalcoatl came to the Mayan shores on a “Raft of Feathered Serpents” that was drawn by clouds and later disappeared on such a raft, but saying to the Maya on his departure that he would return one day to reclaim his throne and depose his enemies. The name Quetzalcoatl itself translates as “Plumed Serpent”.

Quetzalcoatl is said to have shown the Mayans how to plant corn and grow crops, *(something which greatly changed their quality of life)*. They say he taught them writing and the Calendar; it was Quetzalcoatl, say the Mayans, who taught them to build and it was he who constructed their wondrous megalithic structures. He is described by them as “the author of all activities that are beneficial to man”, a person of great wisdom who lived by a strict moral code, forsaking all intoxicating or carnal pleasures.
The reasons for his departure are unclear. One legend tells that one day Quetzalcoatl was tricked into acts of lewdness by a rival who had disguised an intoxicating potion as medicine and convinced him to drink plenty of the draught. When he awoke the next day to find what he had done he was greatly shamed by his actions and left the Mayan shores, but vowed to one day return and reclaim his kingship. Another legend holds that he was needed elsewhere and sailed away northward and there are others giving various reasons as to why he left.

For what ever the reason, Quetzalcoatl eventually left South America but upon his departure he said to the Mayans that he would return to their shores one day and told them to look for his arrival on the day of ‘nine wind’ (April 22nd) in the year of the Reed. A reed year occurs once every 52 years in the Mayan Calendar. Most legend say that when Quetzalcoatl left on his raft of feathered serpents he sailed back to his home, a land that lay to the north while his followers shot flaming arrows into the air to mark their way as he left, leaving fiery cross-like patterns in the sky. Some stories say that he flashed into the heavens to become the morning star.

When Cortez arrived on those same shores in 1519 it was in the year of the reed, and not only that but it was April 22nd, the very day that Quetzalcoatl was predicted to return. On that most fateful of days Montezuma’s scouts had hastily run to deliver news to him that sentries along their eastern coast had seen floating Palaces propelled by billowing white clouds arriving at their shores in the morning mists. The clouds had large fire red crosses on them and flames erupted from the bellies of the palaces followed by the sounds of roaring thunder. They told the king that when the palaces had at last come to land all kinds of strange creatures had emerged from their bellies: Some half man and half metal, others with six legs and two heads, some with strange sticks that poured out fire and death and with them were huge and savage beasts that foamed at the mouth. Yet all these creatures paid homage to one figure that stood in the center, a man all clad in metal, bearded and fair-skinned. It could only be Quetzalcoatl!

For the Mayans had never seen sailing ships, cannons, guns and men in armor or on horseback before. (To the Mayans, a man on a horse may well appear at first to be a creature with six legs & two heads, one that foamed at the mouth). They believed that such amazing things could only possibly mean the return of their great teacher and leader and they were very anxious not to offend him and welcome him in a manner befitting such a great one. Montezuma himself was quite apprehensive about the return of Quetzalcoatl because when he had left, he had sworn to take vengeance on those who had betrayed him and since his departure the Mayans had turned from his teachings somewhat and begun barbaric practices and even human sacrifices were now commonplace. Montezuma knew that Quetzalcoatl would be greatly angered by such activity and expected him to exact retribution.

When Cortez arrived the Mayans hastily presented him with the crown of Quetzalcoatl which was a huge plumed and golden headdress and they bowed before him. The decorative headdress was immediately sent back to Spain and can still be found today in the Spanish Museum.

Had it not been the 22nd of April on a Reed Year perhaps more precautions would have been taken in approaching the strangers, but the Mayans were unwilling to appear rude to a God.

Never could the poor Maya have been more sadly mistaken, to their peril, ruin and death.

Quetzalcoatl

So who exactly was Quetzalcoatl, this ancient and most mysterious of benefactors? Numerous legends tell us that a person called Manco Capac was the legendary founder of the South American civilization. The event is said to have begun with a ceremony on Lake Titicaca and the presentation by Quetzalcoatl/Viracocha of a golden wand to Manco Capac with who was then told to go forth and found the civilization. This legend indicates that Quetzalcoatl did not just arrive and improve the Mayan civilization; he was there at its inception. In fact this legend even suggests that the entire thing was probably Quetzalcoatl’s idea in the first place!
There has always been a great deal of confusion as to the actual identity of this enigmatic teacher of the Mayans and much argument over who Quetzalcoatl really was or even whether he was a real figure at all. However it is reasonable to assume that he was indeed an actual character because of the detailed descriptions of him that were preserved in Mayan traditions. It’s unlikely that the Mayans would have fabricated a pale skinned, bearded god of western appearance if they had not actually once seen a person fitting that description as it is completely contrary to the appearance of the dark skinned and beardless Mayans.

There also exists a stele depicting Quetzalcoatl. The relief clearly depicts a bearded person of western appearance (fig.131). There is also a character of extremely similar features that is described in many other South American cultures. All of these characters are pale skinned and bearded, all dress in long flowing, robe-like garments and all are said to have appeared suddenly, imparted great knowledge and wisdom on the civilizations they visited and then departed. In all instances the man was said to be traveling north when he departed and all of these legends associate the figure with ‘feathered serpents’ in some way.

This same character has been known as: Quetzalcoatl in Cholula; Votan in Chiapas; Wixepeocha in Oaxaca; Viracocha in Peru; Bochica in Columbia; Zamma and Kukulcan in Yucatan; Sume and Paye-Tome in Brazil and Gucumatz in Guatemala. The similarities in the stories from all of these places give weight to the very real possibility that such a person did actually once exist.

One early and very well researched article that contained some quite well reasoned insights into Quetzalcoatl was written by a man named Dominick Daly. The article was first published in a November issue of ‘American Antiquarian’ in 1880 and later reprinted in ‘The Unexplained’ by William Corliss and again in ‘Lost Cities of North and Central America,’ a very informative book by David Hatcher-Childress. In the article Daly had this to say:

“The Mexicans had preserved a minute and apparently an accurate description of the personal appearance and habits of Quetzalcoatl. He was a white man, advanced in years and tall in stature. His forehead was broad; He had a large black beard and black hair. He is described as dressing in a long garment, over which there was a mantle marked with crosses. This is a description which was preserved for centuries in the traditions of a people who had no intercourse with or knowledge of Europe, who had never seen a white man, and who were themselves dark skinned, with but few scanty hairs on the skin to represent a beard.

“It is therefore difficult to suppose that this curiously accurate portraiture of Quetzalcoatl as an early European Ecclesiastic was a mere invention in all its parts – a mere fable which happened to hit on every particular characteristic of such an individual. Nor is it easier to understand why the early Mexicans would have been at pains to invent a messiah so different to themselves and with such peculiar attributes. Yet despite of destructive wars, revolutions and invasions – in spite of the breaking up and dispersal of tribes and nations, the traditions of Quetzalcoatl and the account of his personal peculiarities survived among the people until the days of the Spanish Invasion.

“… Enough remained of the teachings of Quetzalcoatl to impress the Spaniards of the sixteenth century with the belief that he must have been a native of Europe. They found that many of the religious beliefs of the Mexicans bore an unaccountable resemblance to those of Christians. The Spanish ecclesiastics in particular were astounded by what they saw and knew not what to make of it. Some of them supposed that St. Thomas ‘the apostle of India’ had been in the country and imparted a knowledge of Christianity to the people; others with pious horror and in mental bewilderment declared that the Evil One himself had set up a travesty of the Religion of Christ for the more effectual damning of the souls of the pagan Mexicans.

“The religion of the Mexicans as the Spanish found it was in truth an amazing and most unnatural combination of what appeared to be Christian beliefs and Christian virtues and morality with the bloody rites and idolatrous practices of pagan barbarians. The mystery was soon explained to the Spaniards by the Mexicans themselves. The milder part of the Mexican religion was that which Quetzalcoatl had taught them. He had taught it to the Toltecs, a people who had
ruled Mexico some centuries before the arrival of the Spaniards. The Aztecs were in possession of power when the Spaniards came and it was they who introduced that part of the Mexican Religion which was in such strong contrast to the religion established by Quetzalcoatl.

Fig.131

“…The Mexicans believed in a universal deluge, from which only one family (that of Coxcox) escaped. Nevertheless and inconsistently enough with this they also spoke of a race of wicked giants, who had survived the flood and built a pyramid in order to reach the clouds; but the gods frustrated their designs and rained fire down upon it...

“…Whether due to teachings or to accidental coincidence, it is certain the Mexicans held many points of belief in common with the Christians. They believed in the trinity, the incarnation and apparently the redemption.”

So who was this mysterious teacher? There are many how have speculated that he was indeed an early Christian missionary and some who have even dared to suggest that it may have even been Christ during one of his journeys, such people have pointed to the similarities in the phonetic rendering of the two names Quetzal Coatl – Jesus Christ.

According to most records, Jesus traveled extensively in the years prior to his ministry, visiting, among other places, Egypt, Tibet and India to study with the yogi’s. It has even quite often been speculated that he did not in fact die cross and continued his travels after the resurrection. Such an idea was explored in Robert Bauvals excellent book ‘The Holy Blood & The Holy Grail’ and more recently in ‘The DaVinci Code.’

As repellent as the idea may be to some people, it does actually have some merit when one considers the events surrounding the crucifixion as they have been presented to us.

In ‘Lost Cities of North and Central America,’ David Hatcher-Childress made some striking observations. He comments:
“The crucifixion of Jesus was a curious event. …a case can be made that he was not meant to die on the cross. It was customary in Roman times to break the legs and arms of persons who had died on the cross (usually by starvation or by suffocation from the ribcage pressing down on the lungs). It was also customary for all prisoners to be taken down from their crosses just prior to the Sabbath, which starts on Friday at dusk. Jesus was nailed to the cross in the early afternoon of a Friday and taken down just before dusk, having been crucified for as little as 4 or 5 hours, during which time he ‘gave up the ghost.’

“It is rather remarkable that a person with the vitality and yogic powers as Jesus would die within a few hours on a cross when most criminals took several days to die. Persons are crucified every year in such diverse places as the Philippines and Mexico in commemoration of the event, all of them coming through quite safely. Crucifixion does not kill a person in four hours.

“It seems more possible that Jesus, who had undoubtedly studied certain forms of yoga, was able to go into an altered state of consciousness, a deep mental state, where he would appear dead to any person, including a doctor.

“Such states are not uncommon and are generally known as catalepsy and even today, yogi’s, in the Himalayas and elsewhere, are still performing such feats.

“The crucifixion of Jesus is a remarkable affair and fraught with interesting contradictions and interpretations. It is worth noting that when Jesus said on the cross ‘My God, my God, what hast thou forsaken me?’ he was drawing attention to the 22nd psalm. At that time, it was common for scholars to refer to a whole verse by quoting the first line, as everyone knew the Old Testament by heart. The 22nd psalm, written by King David goes on to say in the 16th verse:

‘a company of evildoers encircles me; they have pierced my hands and feet – I can count all my bones – they stare and gloat over me; they divide my garments among them, and for my raiment they cast lots. But thou, Lord, be not far off…’

“Therefore it would appear that Jesus was not in despair, but was instead drawing attention to the 22nd psalm as a prophecy of the terrible wrong that was being committed against him. Taken down from the cross at dusk, Jesus appeared to be dead. His mother Mary and Joseph of Arimathea, stood by to claim the body which was ‘not pulverized’ (i.e. Had its bones broken) as was the Roman tradition. Instead, they wrapped the body in a shroud after they had covered it with aloe sap, known for its natural healing qualities. Jesus had been pierced in the side by a spear, and was bleeding, which is rather suspicious, since a dead person does not bleed after his heart has stopped.

“The possibility that Jesus survived the crucifixion seems a credible one. In fact, what is incredible, is that someone with the vitality and personal power of Jesus would have died on the cross in such a short time. More likely, he could have lasted many days, probably outliving common criminals.”

“With all this being the case, what actually did happen to Jesus after the crucifixion? Many claim there is evidence to suggest that Quetzalcoatl may well have been Jesus. Others have speculated that it may also have been the Irish saint, St. Brendan or that possibly the two were traveling together as Quetzalcoatl did not travel alone but did in fact have an ‘entourage’ of sorts. There are also rock carvings and stele that exists depicting a South American man wearing an earring sporting a Christian ‘Star of David’ symbol (fig. 132). Could this be a coincidence or could it be something more?.

“In a further deepening of the mystery there is still other evidence to suggest that Quetzalcoatl may well have had an Egyptian connection.

“In ‘The Fingerprints of the Gods’ the author Graham Hancock suggested the figure was the Egyptian deity Osiris, who was also reported to have made many peregrinations in order to impart what wisdom he could on other less fortunate races. This is quite interesting because there have
often been rumors in south American tales that Quetzalcoatl never returned as promised because he was in fact brutally killed by his brother and in the stories we find pertaining to Osiris we find that he is reported to have traveled widely doing the very things that Quetzalcoatl is said to have done only upon his return to Egypt (which also lies in a northerly direction from the Mayan cities) he was killed and dismembered by his jealous brother Seth.

This information is all very interesting but it does not give any concrete clues as to who Quetzalcoatl actually was or any clues as to the real identity of Manco Capac. But what are we to make of the South American race themselves? In fact, what about all the tribal races of the Americas – Where did they originate? Where else in the world can be found a race of darker skinned beardless humans?

Lack of facial hair is a genetic trait that is completely unique to the races of the Americas and this fact in itself can provide us with an important clue to these questions.

If we now return to biblical accounts, we are told in Genesis that following the death of Abel, God placed a mark on Cain so that he and his descendents would always be known from other races. This mark of Cain has always been colorfully depicted by institutions such as Hollywood as being in the nature of a tattoo on his forehead.

Such an idea is of course extremely unlikely as any type of physical mark would never have sufficed to also deal with his descendents. It is therefore much more reasonable to assume that if such a mark was indeed placed upon a man and his descendents then it would have to have been a genetic mark that would therefore have been passed on to his descendents via his genes.

Such a mark could well be the inability to grow facial hair.

It is quite noteworthy that despite of the numerous genetic differences between the Caucasian, Negroid, Mongoloid and Oriental races the only people to be found anywhere in the world that lack facial hair are the tribes of the Americas.

The bible informs us that Cain was given a mark by God and then cast out to ‘wander in distant lands’. We are also informed that when Cain left he built a new city, which also indicates that he took people with him when he left. This in turn suggests that the biblical creation of Adam was
not referring to the creation of just one man and one woman but in fact to the creation of the race of Adam, the creation of the Adamu, the race we are told of in Sumerian texts.

It is this author’s opinion, and the opinion of many others, that the tribes of the Americas are indeed the descendents of the biblical Cain – the ten lost tribes of Israel spoken of in biblical texts and that after the deluge of circa 11,500 BC, it was one of Cain’s surviving descendents who became the enigmatic Manco Capac.

I am also of the opinion that Quetzalcoatl was in reality, none other than the actual Egyptian deity known to us as Thoth, the God of Science and numbers, also known as Hermes in Greek and as the Sumerian God Ningishzidda, brother of Ra/Marduk and son of the great god of science known in Sumer as Enki, in Egypt as Ptah, and in Biblical tales as the Serpent.

And in fact, as we shall see, the Egyptian and Sumerian connections to the ancient civilizations of South America can be readily proven.