

DEAD MEN'S SECRETS

Tantalising Hints of a Lost Super Race

By

JONATHAN GRAY

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DEDICATION

To that courageous band of prehistorians who have dared to say publicly what many others have known in their hearts—that their emperor has nothing on.

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PROLOGUE

At the time, Professor Martin Byron was in Melbourne, Australia, on a scientific lecture tour. He had just stepped under the shower, when a sharp tingle sent him scurrying to his bedside phone.

Pasadena, California. “Martin, there’s been another sighting of the Black Knight. The NASA men are calling for details. Kazantsev in Moscow is pushing for an immediate expedition to the vicinity. We want you back as soon as possible.”

Byron set down the receiver. So it was on again. Not sighted for twenty years. And now...He snatched up the mouthpiece and dialed another number.

I was still some fifteen minutes away from Byron’s hotel apartment, which afforded time for reflection.

It was, I recalled, in October 1957, that man’s most daring triumph—*Sputnik I*—had been rocketed suddenly into orbit 584 miles above the earth. With excitement, mingled almost with disbelief, millions worldwide had scanned the night sky to glimpse that shining artificial moon skimming on its path east to west against the canopy of stars. Within four months America had followed suit.

So, after aeons of tortoise-paced development, humanity had suddenly leapt off the planet; it was startling—and we were alive to see it!

Then came a bizarre discovery. It was hushed up quickly, I recalled.

I was now at Byron’s hotel. The ignition key off, I sat, musing.

As tracking stations swung into action to monitor these new moons, the night sky had tossed up an awesome mystery. Another satellite was

discovered already in orbit. Certainly it was neither American nor Russian—and the uncanny truth was nobody else had the technology.

French astronomer Jacques Valle of the Paris Observatory, saw it three times in 1961 and got eleven data points in forty-five seconds. It seemed to be orbiting in reverse at an altitude of over 22,000 miles above the earth.

Experts were jolted. Who put this satellite into orbit? How long had it been there?

“I’m glad you could come.” smiled the professor. offering a chair. “Now *there’s* something for your research. I might say the Russians have the edge on us, in this investigation. Lev Gindelis and the Pulkovo Observatory in Leningrad concur that the Black Knight is out there waiting for us to explore its cargo, and God only knows, whatever we find aboard it may change the course of history.”

I shuffled intently. “So you believe this is an intelligently placed vehicle?”

“Well, it’s not a meteor, and you can rule out space junk.”

Truly the last twenty-five years had plunged us into some unsettling mysteries concerning our unknown past.

I reminded Byron of that day in February 1961—the thirteenth to be precise—when Mike Mikesell, Wallace Lane and Virginia Maxey were exploring 4,300 feet up in California’s Coso Mountains and stumbled upon a fossil-encrusted rock. That in itself was not unusual. But wait for this.

Expecting it to be a hollow geode stone containing crystals, they broke a diamond saw on it the next day. The surprise turned wild when, instead of crystals, they found inside the rock a mechanized device resembling a spark plug. A sophisticated relic, if you please. But the riddle was its enormous age. Authorities dated it at half a million years.

“Do you see the problem?” I asked. “Even if we dismiss such dating, this mystery object was undeniably far too old to be explained by our conventional theories.”

The professor grinned. He was clearly enjoying the puzzle. “Discoveries such as these do pose awkward questions,” he chuckled.

“Tell me, Martin, scientifically speaking, is it possible that things which ought not to exist, do in fact exist? Could there have been a remote era when man-made wonders were as commonplace as they are today?”

Gradually the pieces seemed to be fitting together. I was beginning to wonder, what if something very big had happened on this planet in the past—something so big it wiped traces of just about everything from the

face of the earth? Except for a few clues, upon which we were now stumbling?

I can imagine what you are thinking at this moment. You are probably intrigued. But skeptical. Right? Prehistoric man could never have produced such things as earth-orbiting satellites and spark plugs.

Yes, I know. The nineteenth century evolution theory was hammered into us as schoolchildren and is still taught in all places of learning. The story goes that we ascended from savages to our present civilized state by a slow, uninterrupted development.

The question now arises, Could this be a myth?

But hasn't evolution been proved? A good question. The truth is, evolution has always been only a theory. Yes, it is often presented as a fact, even though it is impossible of any really positive proof.

Would it surprise you to learn that not in one spot, but all over the world, "impossible" ancient inventions have been surfacing of late, and some of them from a technology as advanced as our own?

Did you know that nearly all writings of ancient peoples worldwide tell the same story, that of a decline from an original "Golden Age"? That a cataclysmic disaster wiped out the advanced world?

Now here is the crunch. Today diggings all over the globe show that these traditions tally with the facts. Enormous stone masses or metal fragments are there; they cannot be argued away. This is tantalizing.

Actually, the concept of an original advanced world, which gave impetus to all succeeding civilizations, is well within the framework of scientific thinking. What is more, I believe this to be such a credible reality that no longer can we evade it.

The story about to unfold concerns a technology whose citizens were rich beyond our dreams. I shall show you how a global Flood minced it to atoms. How subsequent attempts were made to revive the lost glory. And how a fiery holocaust intervening, most of the survivors became savages.

It's time the truth was out. So many theories have been foisted on so many people for so many years. We'll never know all the facts, but there's enough to ignite an explosion in conventional circles.

And when you consider we're stripping bare our secret past, our own early days on planet Earth, our very own family history, it grows exciting indeed. I suspect that as the evidence progressively interlocks, you may sense the swelling excitement of one who has suddenly touched down upon some unknown new planet.

The discoveries are explained in everyday language in order to kindle interest within the general population.

It's a tale of vast riches—*forfeited, forgotten and found.*

There is something ominous here. We have, early in the twenty-first century, awakened to find ourselves in the super culture arena. As we leap to new, unimagined heights, we suddenly come eyeball to eyeball with our past, awakening to the realization that we've been here before.

Last time, as now, the world scene was overshadowed with violence and corruption. The end was almost total annihilation.

One is tempted to ask, Might something like this happen again? Could a holocaust be looming of such proportions that it will parallel the first "wipeout"?

We may be better able to evaluate this question at the close of our probe. Meanwhile our excursion into the past offers a feast of hidden delights.

Let's begin.

PART ONE

HOW AN ORIGINAL SUPER WORLD VANISHED



Chapter 1

THE DAY THE EARTH TIPPED OVER

Sam stormed outside. Anna was such a sucker for cranks. That guy in the news interview? A world wipeout, what rot!

Why couldn't Anna be practical, like he was? Sam had built up this market garden from scratch. Sixteen thousand pineapples, the best in the south polar basin. And that clever little blackmail-well, Anna didn't know about that-but they'd soon be rich.

The hoverbus whirred into busy Adah Avenue and disgorged its load outside the Green Pyramid Hotel. Sam's favorite bar was ablaze with color. Inside, at a corner table, sat an acquaintance from the electronics plant.

Sam was still fuming at Anna's gullibility. He poured out his frustration over a beer.

"So I told her, Mal, if a worldwide flood were imminent, surely our top scientists would say so! When has nature let us down? Since time began it's been so smooth. Natural disasters? Pure fantasy, Mal. They just can't happen!"

"They do," drawled his companion. "When this mug is empty, that's a natural disaster."

Sam winced at the flippancy of that remark, and proceeded. "Anna says the end's coming, Mal. Have you heard anything so naive? That this entire planet, equable and warm from pole to pole, will suddenly change under a flood of water."

Mal peered over his flask. "How?"

“Oh, some stupid prophecy about sheets of water crashing from the sky and erupting out of the ground,” Sam snorted. “Religious nonsense.

“Perhaps so,” responded Mal. “But you know pal, there is enough water up there and down there.” He jesticulated with his flask.

“What do you mean?” Was Sam hearing right? Was Mal a fruitcake too?

“Just this, Sam. You know why we have such an excellent climate? Why we have vegetation in such lavish exuberance, so wonderfully teeming with animal life?”

“Go on.”

“It’s that vapour canopy high above the planet. It filters out harmful cosmic rays and keeps our climate just right. But there’s oceans of water up there- and lots more in the underground basins. If something were to disturb them...”

Sam cut in. “Rubbish. I’ll believe it when the first drops fall. Look, most of earth’s surface is not sea, but land, watered since time began-and quite adequately, I might say-by nothing but the gentle morning mist. It’s reliable, I tell you. What can go wrong?”

“Maybe if the earth keels over,” quipped Mal. “As I’m about to do.” Sam bit his tongue. It was useless trying to extract sense from his companion tonight.

He glanced up at the televiewer. The news was on:

With police scanners now in 70 percent of homes, arrests for dissent had risen to six hundred per week.

A new planet had been detected beyond Pluto.

Hoodlums with a laser gun had decapitated a man on his way home. Apparently he disturbed them during a pack rape.

Today a single bomb disintegrated another entire city on the equator. Frightening, all this violence. Almost out of control.

Sam felt sick. Some cool night air, that’s what he needed.

Sam pushed through the sound-activated doors and onto the street.

It was soothing...calm...fresh...He felt better. Leaflets from peace demonstrators littered the pavement. Sam watched, bemused, as one flitted above the street and up the side of the half-completed Jared Building, already towering 300 feet into the darkness.

It was partly his, thanks to photos in safe deposit; blackmailing the corporation chief had been easy; the man could ill afford a fraud scandal. Sam smiled; with his stake in the Jared Corporation, he was set for life.

And Anna, that silly woman, he wanted her so much, it hurt. Next week was the wedding. A lifetime with her.

Suddenly the pavement rocked. Sam was hurled against a guardrail.

He looked up. Massive buildings were swaying. Loud bursts of noise cracked the sky.

He stretched out his hand to steady himself. And felt them. SPOTS!
Sam fumbled for his neck phone, his face ashen...

Something like this was occurring on that final night of the antedeluvian era. If we are to believe later traditions, that is.

As for the worldwide greenhouse environment, geology would one day attest to it-as well as to its sudden demise.¹

Traditions would later describe survivors of the Deluge who were like gods-that is, they were members of a superior civilization, which ceased to exist after the Great Flood. Egyptian records would contend that the reign of the “gods” before the First Dynasty was one of superior and miraculous powers.

After the Deluge, the Popol Vuh (the sacred book of the Quiche Indians of Guatemala) would record: “The first race of men before the Flood possessed all knowledge; they studied the four quarters of heaven and the round surface of the earth.”²

Understood in this light, even Greek mythology begins to make some sense. We see it as the recollection by a degenerate race, of a vast, mighty and highly civilized empire, which in a remote past covered the world.

Pause for reflection. Can we possibly imagine that all of the peoples of all continents independently invented such a story? Did they all speak of an original Golden Age by chance, without any foundation?

Indeed, I am tempted to ask, if man evolved from beasts, then why is it that there existed a long tradition of a Golden Age instead of that of a savage past? Will anyone explain that?

Even where there was lack of writing in conditions of savagery imposed by catastrophe, the same memory of the Golden Age was passed from mouth to ear.

You may want to ask at this point, can we really place much credence in ancient legends?

Surprisingly, a great deal. Too often, I’m afraid, we have been prone to dismiss folklore and mythology out of hand. But is this not unscientific, especially since traditions have often led us to discover physical remains?

LEGENDS ARE USUALLY BASED ON A CORE OF FACT

Pertinently, William Prescott, the great Americanologist, reminds us: “A nation may pass away and leave only the memory of its existence, but the stories of science it has gathered up will endure forever.”³

You see, folklore is a fossil of history; it preserves history in the guise of colorful tales. Far from being a collection of fables, it is a recital of actual past events, even though from generation to generation some facts have become distorted or forgotten.

Professor I.A. Efremov, of the Soviet Union, cautions that “historians must pay more respect to ancient traditions and folklore.” He accuses Western scientists of snobbishness in rejecting the tales of the “common people.”⁴

We must face it: legends are usually based on a core of fact.

Take the legend of Troy. No scholar took *The Iliad* or *The Odyssey* of Homer as history. But Schliemann, putting faith in it, discovered the “mythical” city of Troy. *The Iliad* spoke of a cup decorated with doves which Odysseus used. In a shaft Schliemann found that 3,600-year-old cup.

Herodotus told a fabulous story of a distant country where griffins guarded a golden treasure. This land (Altai, or Kin Shan) has now been found, together with ancient gold mines, and decorations from a high culture prominently display the griffin. The vague myth is seen to be a fact.

Mexican Indian legends spoke of a sacred well of sacrifice, into which maidens and jewelry were hurled. Historians dismissed this as a mere tale, until the well, at Chichen Itza, was discovered in the nineteenth century.

More than any document, the Bible was assailed as a collection of fanciful myths. Yet, to the embarrassment of the critics, archaeological discoveries proved time and again that the fabled cities, mythical persons and impossible events were true and reliable reporting in every detail. Indeed, the Bible can now be regarded as the most accurate and trustworthy source of history we possess.

OUR ANCESTRAL MEMORY OF THE GOLDEN ERA

If we are to credit the collective testimony of all ancient races, man’s early history was truly an incredible one. It was a Golden Age of advanced civilization, of original giants who had superior intelligence and technology.

This appears to have been a universal truth, known to everyone in ancient times.

Sacred records affirm that at the very beginning (soon after the fall from Paradise) men possessed extraordinary mental abilities. Beginning with the raw earth, they mastered a high level of civilization in just the first six generations of their existence. In that short time they were able to build cities, play complex musical instruments and smelt metals. Indeed, with their scientific complexes, these earliest men, it seems, were no fools.

We might well wonder to what degree they further developed and refined this technology in the final few centuries before the Flood struck. Were the miracles of science as common as they are now? A perfectly valid question, I think.

Imagine it, if you can. Paved rainbow cities whose “houses of crystal” reflected every spectral hue; and we’re talking about air travel, computers and plastics.

Did you know that when Alexander Graham Bell gave us the telephone, he hinted that it had been done before? “The old devices have been reinvented,” he observed.⁵

Yes, you read it right. That is exactly what Bell said.

In fact the question was pressed further by the eminent British scientist Frederick Soddy, winner of a Nobel Prize in physics. He wondered whether the ancients might “not only have attained our present knowledge, but a power hitherto unmastered by us?”⁶

PHYSICAL REMAINS ALSO

Where did Bell and Soddy get their information? Quite possibly from some musty old records.

Nevertheless, our quest is not based on ancient texts and reports, but on accepted scientific discoveries. There are recently discovered artifacts that cannot be dismissed, namely, objects of metal sitting in museums, unquestionably made in the ancient world, that would have required very advanced technology to produce. A technology not to be repeated until our day.

The weight of evidence grows daily-evidence that all the major secrets of modern technology were known, and forgotten, long ago. Evidence that early man did create a society that surpassed ours in all aspects of development.

The entire world is really a ‘dead man’s tomb’, a treasure hunter’s paradise. As we prize open the coffin, suspense builds. Slowly we’re lifting

the lid on a lost technology which almost smacks of science fiction. We come face to face with such absurdities as brain transplants, colonies on Mars and invisible men. And we wonder, What next?

Admittedly, such concepts almost strain credibility. We are tempted to ask, Could the ancients have really advanced so far?

It may help to consider our own age.

As recently as a hundred years ago, were not most of today's inventions totally unknown, even unbelievable? Since then the spawning has been sudden-and rapid. What is more, the present age of basic discoveries is hardly at its end. It is forecast that just fifteen years hence our present accumulated knowledge will have doubled. Do you grasp what that means?

How, then, can one possibly conceive of the state of knowledge attained by the antedeluvians before the Deluge struck?

THE DELUGE

A world war was raging at the time.

In the thirty-fourth century B.C., a catastrophe of incredible magnitude intervened, causing the world to wobble and ripping the crust of the earth to shreds. A great Flood swept the whole planet.

November 17, 3398 B.C. ⁷ That day was probably like most others: temperate, balmy.

In one longitude, millions were dining...entertaining...relaxing. Precisely at 8 P.M. the earth gave an enormous shudder.

Prodded by an outside force, the planet tilted on its axis, and amidst lightning and the worst thunder ever heard by man, the pristine vapour canopy began to disintegrate. A floodgate of rain was released upon the earth.

There could be no gentle rising of water. Cosmic forces of horrific violence came unleashed.

With a dreadful shock, large land masses with their populations slipped into the sea. The surface of the entire globe became as a giant maelstrom, in which continents and seas were churned up together.

Attended by a screaming hurricane, tidal waves of 6,000 feet swept toward the poles. A blanket of lava and asphyxiating gases extinguished all life.

This cataclysm wiped the Mother Civilization from the face of the earth and consigned its products to a watery grave forever.

Not only were the antediluvian people buried, but their technological achievements were destroyed, including all form of machinery and construction.

It is quite possible that areas which were most densely populated were submerged by the sea or buried under thousands of feet of debris. It has been scientifically estimated that over 75 percent of the earth's surface is sedimentary in nature, extending, as in India, to 60,000 feet deep.

Indeed, the earth, torn and twisted and shaking, was not to quiet down for centuries. With no less than three thousand volcanoes in eruption, a dense cloud of dust enshrouded the earth, blocking out the sun and distorting the climate for hundreds of years. Thus began the Ice Age.⁸

Of the human race a mere handful remained; Indeed, their survival was in every sense a miracle.

Forewarned, they had salvaged what records they might: a compilation of knowledge which, in due course, would be imparted to their descendants.

Now for the sake of the reader who is unfamiliar with this event, it should be stressed that the global Flood catastrophe is one of the key facts of all history. Not only is there a mass of geological evidence-it has left an indelible impression on the memory of the entire human race.⁹

An analysis of some 600 individual Flood traditions reveals a widespread concurrence on essential points:

- the prior corruption of mankind,
- a Flood warning unheeded by the masses,
- a survival vessel,
- the preservation of up to eight people with representative animal life,
- the sending forth of a bird to determine the suitability of re-emerging land,
- significance in the rainbow,
- descent from a mountain,
- and the repopulation of the whole earth from a single group of survivors.

Especially remarkable is the persistence of that biblical name Noah. And this is particularly so when you consider the ultimate language differences between peoples, and the extreme local distortions which developed in Flood legends.

Yet the name survived virtually unchanged in such isolated places as Hawaii (where he was called Nu-u), the Sudan (Nuh), China (Nu-Wah), the

Amazon region (Noa), Phrygia (Noe) and among the Hottentots (Noh and Hiagnoh).

Think about this. Did each of these nations independently concoct the same name for its flood-surviving ancestor? Or did these widely separated peoples refer back to the same family of survivors?

The table of nations in Genesis 10 records the gradual dispersion of Noah's descendants and lists names, thus offering clues to their history and dwelling place. It contends that all nations of the earth have sprung from the family of Noah.¹⁰

Professor W.F. Albright, internationally recognized archaeological authority, describes this as an astonishingly accurate document...[which] shows such remarkable 'modern' understanding of the ethnic and linguistic situation in the modern world, in spite of all its complexity, that scholars never fail to be impressed with the author's knowledge of the subject.¹¹

So, in a nutshell, there is good reason to believe that, after the Deluge, mankind sprang from a single group of people. Chapters 2 to 6 will confirm that these were not idiots, imbeciles or illiterates; they were in a civilized state, with an enormous cultural heritage, before they separated. Chapter 5 traces their ultimate slide into oblivion; while Chapters 7 to 9 raise three challenging questions that need to be answered.

Thus prepared, we shall more intelligently evaluate clues salvaged from the ancient world; an exercise to which the major portion of this work is devoted.



Chapter 2

SEARCH

Quick, jump!" shrieked Ed. "Get in, will you!" His jeep door was flung open. I glanced back hurriedly. A fierce-eyed mob was closing the gap.

It had happened so fast. Camera strung, I was exploring a fertility temple near Calcutta. To stumble upon a sacrificial blood rite was, to put it mildly, unexpected.

Some hawk-eyed watcher raised the alarm and in seconds, I was the focus of an inflamed pursuit. The foremost devotee was now so close you could hear him panting. A quick sideward glance...the glint of a raised knife...Persuasion enough! I leapt into the moving vehicle; it screeched to top gear and flew.

Hours later my heart still pounded madly; but now the excitement had shifted. Four bizarre coincidences were startling enough...but a fifth? Was a world-shaking event soon to break, affecting all of us?

I had been pondering some old prophecies which declared the end of modern civilization to be already known. The prophecies claimed credibility on the basis of a certain past event.

Naturally, before one can begin to consider such prophecies seriously, it must at least be established that the ancient event to which they are linked did in fact occur.

I knew Ed Savage to be a bulldog of an archaeologist. Even so, his announcement startled me to no end.

That evening I quizzed him over vegetable curry and iced mango juice.

"Putting it simply," he began, "the commonly held view is that we came up from savage, Stone Age beginnings. It was a slow but steady development to civilization."

He wiped dahl from his fingers. “Well naturally I expected on-site investigation of the very first cultures to verify this ‘fact.’ But what really emerged was something quite different. The coincidence in each case is simply this: all cultures began suddenly—and fully developed! A long preliminary period is *not* supported by archaeology.”

“But...” I faltered, groping for words.

“Before cities on earth,” he continued, “there was nothing; nothing, I tell you, but a clean slate.”

“Are you telling me the evidence points to *no transition whatsoever* between the ancient civilizations and any primitive forebears?”

“Precisely! They did not rise to their peak. They were at their peak *from the beginning.*”

“Hogwash!” I snapped. “There has to be trial and error, refinement, evolution.”

“SUDDEN” APPEARANCE

Edgar went on. “At first I could not believe it either; there was but one pattern—the ‘sudden’ appearance of civilizations worldwide. Five coincidences, or one pattern; call it what you like.”

“Meaning?” I looked at him.

“Well, there was Egypt. *About 3000 B.C., Egypt sprang into existence suddenly, fully developed—that is, without transition from a primitive state, with a fantastic ready-made high society.*

“Great cities, enormous temples,” he continued. “Pyramids of overwhelming size. Colossal statues with tremendous expressive power. Luxurious tunnels and tombs. Splendid streets flanked by magnificent sculptures. Perfect drainage systems. A decimal system at the very start. A ready-made writing, already perfected. A well-established naming system (in which each Pharaoh had as many as five names). Society already divided into specialist classes. An army, civil service and hierarchy minutely organized. A court exhibiting all the indications of well-defined precedence and form.”

Edgar stirred his dish. “In the remotest period of which there are records, I tell you Egypt shows a level of civilization which is inexplicable. It sounds crazy I know, but it’s a fact!”

I emptied my glass without tasting it, and poured another. “What if...”

“Go on,” said Edgar.

“Oh, forget it. I need a stroll in the night air.”

Outside was coal black. An almost eerie stillness. Above, the Milky Way floated brilliantly close. A gentle, warm breeze brushed my face. My mind wafted back...back...back.

Inexplicable, he said. Inexplicable unless...Suddenly it flashed. 'That's it!' I heard myself shouting, glad that nobody could hear me. "Yes, it *is* inexplicable, unless Egypt received her heritage basically from somewhere else." Egypt came from a clearly established civilization.

Triumphantly I strode back inside. Ed politely heard me out. "So she got it from someone else, eh?" The archaeologist ran a finger under his collar and swallowed. "Just, uh..." He cleared his throat and tried again. "...just who was Egypt's invisible mother?"

I have to admit, it stopped me for a moment.

"It wasn't only Egypt," he went on. "Take a look at Sumeria. *The appearance around 3000 B.C. of Sumerian civilization was likewise sudden, unexpected and out of nowhere.*

"H. Frankfort (Tell Uqair) called it 'astonishing.' Pierre Amiet (Elam) termed it 'extraordinary.' A. Parrot (Sumer) described it as 'a flame which blazed up so suddenly.' Leo Oppenheim (Ancient Mesopotamia) stressed 'the astonishingly short period the civilization had arisen. Joseph Campbell (*The Masks of God*) summed it up this way: 'With stunning abruptness...there appears in this little Sumerian mud garden...the whole cultural syndrome that has since constituted the germinal unit of all the high civilizations of the world.'"¹²

Ed crumpled the napkin on his plate. "There's your second coincidence.

"But I've also been examining the evidence unearthed in *Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro*," Ed stated. "They were *the key centers of the Indus Valley civilization. These also appear to have suddenly sprung up with no clear-cut traces of having evolved from primitive beginnings.* Your third coincidence."

The archaeologist opened his mouth and closed it again. "Perhaps I've got an overwrought imagination," he said carefully, "but there's one possibility I must explore. Do you think some explosive, unknown event might lie behind all this?"

"You see, *the Maya of Central America* are in it, too. The Mayan calendar goes back to approximately the same time (c. 3000 B.C.). And sure enough, at the outset of Mayan culture, their script was *already perfect.*"

Another bombshell. I arose and leaned against the plaster wall, studying the evidence, sighing. "Four very odd coincidences. You said there were five."

"Indeed there are. The megalith builders of *northwest Europe* appeared at precisely the same time. The achievements they demonstrated were

identical, that is, the ‘simultaneous discovery of Pythagorean triangles, a precise calendar, a true compass-bearing for north, knowledge of the movement of celestial bodies (possibly including knowledge that the world was round) and a minutely accurate system of measurement.’¹³

“Well, Jon, there’s no disputing the facts. Just wish I had an answer.

The very next day Edgar was Nepal-bound; one thing seemed sure, our next meeting would be memorable.

That night I couldn’t sleep. My head was throbbing, the mystery deepening.

How was all this possible? So many instant civilizations. I took a map, encircled these suddenly appearing, ready-made cultures and stared at them.

A COMMON ORIGIN?

Was there any connection between them?

I began to sift every available isolated piece of information. Over the next few months the search would lead through scores of countries. Meanwhile, back of my mind the thought kept surfacing: what of the prophecies?

Something told me there was a connection, though I knew not where. As for a possible link between the “instant” civilizations, eight clues emerged.

1. *Symbols and hieroglyphics*, identical worldwide, bore the marks of a common heritage. Everywhere the swastika, snake and sun combinations, as well as numerous specialized and intricate glyphs were repeated with no chance of coincidence.¹⁴
2. Likewise, similar *systems of writing* were in use—again all over the globe, even on isolated islands. This was striking.
3. And *languages* had similarities. The older these were, the more they resembled each other. Practically all languages have connections through both vocabulary and construction. In almost every language are many words containing similar root words or combinations beyond what mere chance would allow. (Take, for instance, the names of the constellations. I found these were substantially the same whether in Mexico, Africa or Polynesia.)
4. The *calendars* of Egypt and faraway Peru both had eighteen months of twenty days, with a five-day holiday at year’s end.
5. I also took into account the great similarities in *buildings*, not only in construction but in astronomical alignment. Sphinxes in Egypt and

Yucatan; pyramids on every continent and on remote islands; monoliths and stone circles also worldwide and often quarried elsewhere in the world. I was struck by similarity even as to original purpose. The Tower of Babel was built (according to Josephus, first-century Jewish historian) to provide shelter should another Deluge destroy the earth. And regarding the Toltec pyramids, the Mexican chronicler, Ixtlilxochitl, states: “After men had multiplied, they erected a very high ‘zacuali,’ which is today a tower of great height, in order to take refuge in it should the second world be destroyed.” Now I ask you, without a common source, why should the purpose be identical in Babylon and Mexico? ¹⁵

6. *Customs* again were similar, as in burial, mummification, circumcision, or in binding babies’ heads to produce an elongated skull. (The Maya, Incas, Celts, Egyptians and Basques did this.)
7. *Forms of religious observance* bore more striking similarities.
8. Finally I added to the list *worldwide traditions of early history*. Traditions of a Garden of Delight, a Golden Age, a global Flood, one original language, a tower where sudden language confusion resulted in a dispersal—clearly these bore the marks of a common source.

Of one thing I was certain. The origins of cultures that were so different and so widely dispersed could not wholly be explained by borrowing and imitation.

The Russian poet Valeri Brussov seemed to express it well: “At the bases of the oldest cultures of mankind we must look for a single influence...We must look back beyond antiquity for an X, for a still unknown cultural world that set the engine we know in motion.

“The Egyptians, the Babylonians, the Greeks and Romans were all our teachers, but who were our teachers’ teachers?”¹⁶

My attention was riveted. Here were several fully developed cultures, apparently related, suddenly appearing out of nowhere.

Well, how does one deal with such a discovery? I must confess, my curiosity was exploding. One more search was imperative. This time I had to track down the common source of any footprints leading to these cultures.

NA	E	I	Easter Island	I	C	NA

Fig. 2—1. Comparison by Larry E. Arnold of scripts from ancient North American rock art (NA). Egypt (E), China (C). Indus Valley (I) and Easter Island indicates a common origin.

SOURCE OF THE FOOTPRINTS

Fortunately, after 5,000 years, there were prints still visible enough to read.

The evidence fairly tumbled out.

Language was the first clue. It was soon apparent that root words in almost every language had their origins in the Middle East.

Written signs added to the evidence. A single system of signs used over an extensive area of the earth by the Stone-writers originated likewise in the Middle East.

Anthropology provided another helpful clue. I discovered that the best reconstructions by anthropologists located man's point of origin close to the center of the Europe-Asia-Africa land mass.

Archaeological finds clinched it. *Agriculture* had spread all over the world from, where else, but the Middle East highlands. In every instance plants, shrubs and fruit-bearing trees basic to survival and advancement came out of the Middle East first. *Botanical genetic studies* "confirm the archaeological finds and leave no doubt."¹⁷

There it was. Our beginnings were in the Middle East highlands.

I suggested this to Ed Savage when next we met. The first thing he did was throw at me a tricky question:

"So tell me, then, why did agriculture begin in the difficult arc of mountains and highlands? Doesn't it make you wonder? Why was it not begun on the fertile, easily cultivated plains and valleys?"

It was a natural enough question. During my search I had found other scholars expressing surprise at this most odd discovery.

"Have you considered a worldwide Deluge?" he suggested.

"You don't mean Noah's Flood?" I snorted.

"Just that," clipped Ed. "It does shed some light on things."

"Jon, don't you see? Survivors of such a Deluge (an event most scholars have overlooked) would still be in the mountains. The lowlands were not yet dry enough following the global Flood."

"And did you know, biblical sources not only point to Ararat (Armenia) as the landing place of the Flood survivors, but state that they landed 'in the mountains.'"¹⁸

Ed unfolded a world map; I elbowed over it on the table. He pointed out the pertinent areas. "Artifacts uncovered suggest that settled communities extended from the Americas in the west to Thailand in the east by 3000 B.C. And overlaying that is a proven pattern of high cultures from Spain to Pakistan."

I stared, somewhat intrigued, at the map. *Armenia, the dispersion point, lay almost precisely in the middle.*

(I would later discover that other researchers had reached a similar conclusion. As says Howells: “If we look, first of all, for that part of the world which was the hothouse of the races, we can make only one choice. All the visible footsteps lead away from Asia.”¹⁹)

“Ed,” I asked, “could this perhaps be the key to your five coincidences?”

“Oh, I hardly think so. How?”

I recited to Edgar the succession of discoveries made since our last meeting.

1. Each of the first civilizations appeared suddenly, already fully developed. (Ed’s find.)
2. A connection existed between them.
3. Their footprints led back to the Middle East mountains.

The archaeologist thought a minute, eyes narrowed, working through all the angles. Gradually a smile formed on those weathered lips. “By gum, man, you’ve hit it! Only one thing could explain their high level of civilization. Those nations got their heritage basically from the world that was wiped out in the Deluge. They continued where the generation of the biblical Noah left off!”

“Those Flood survivors must have carried sufficient knowledge of the antedeluvian era to give a rapid start to the new cultures that sprang up ‘out of nowhere’ soon after.” He clicked his fingers. “And the timing. Four hundred years—all it needed. The oldest civilizations appear just long enough after the Deluge for a population density to support a culture.”

Of course we could hardly claim to be first. Sir Leonard Woolley notched up a similar observation years before: “It was confidently expected that the widely held view of a gradual development would be proved, but the whole evidence has been to the contrary; indeed, it has grown to such proportions where we contact the most ancient civilizations that we find the peak was reached soon after the flood.”²⁰

The *sudden* appearance of civilization is itself a memorial to history’s one great catastrophe. More importantly, the Flood is a historical event of tremendous testimonial importance to modern man.

As in the days of Noah, the world has reached an unprecedented stage of material and technical progress. Then, as now, skepticism, corruption and violence abound.

Ancient prophecies treat Noah and the Flood as a prototype of the coming sudden and fearful end of the present world.

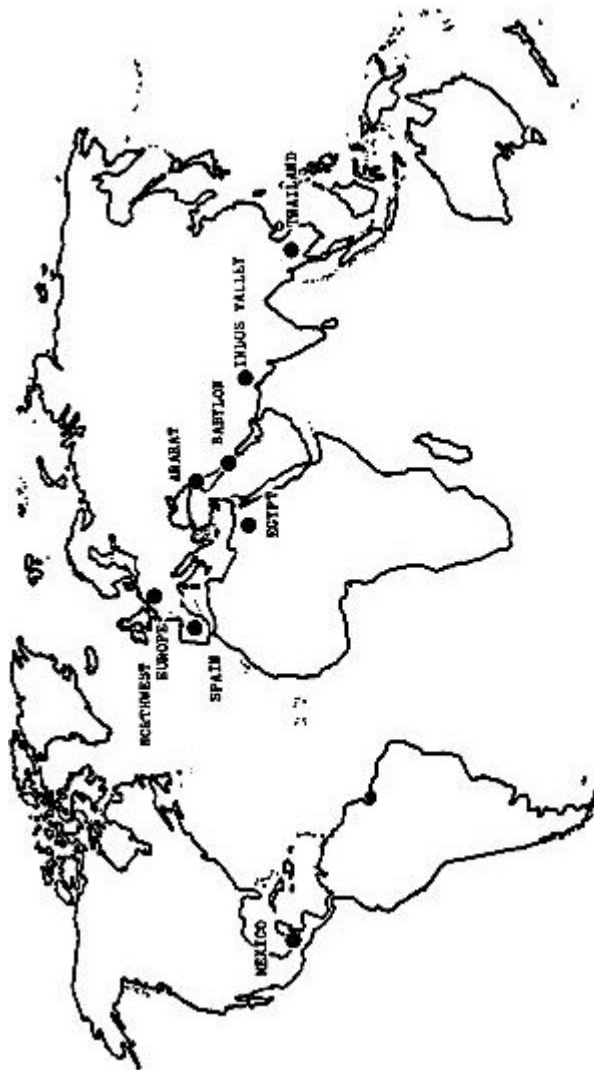


Fig. 2—2. From central dispersion point (Ararat), descendants of the flood survivors took with them advanced knowledge that enabled new civilization centers to sprout suddenly.

For example: “As the days of Noah were, so shall also the coming of the Son of man be. For as in the days that were before the flood they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noah entered into the ark, and knew not until the Flood came, and took them all away; so shall also the coming of the Son of man be.” (Matt. 24:37-39.)

Other prophecies project that as the first world perished by water, so the present world shall be destroyed by fire (2 Pet. 3:3-7). And as this second world emerged from the Deluge stripped of its original glory, so shall emerge from the final fire, a new world cleansed of evil, misery and death, and restored to a perfection which shall transcend even its original glory.


WORLD ORDER FROM THE RUINS

It goes without saying that the small group of bewildered survivors from the Deluge could hardly reproduce all of the aspects of the pre-Flood technology. Nevertheless they would have bequeathed to their migrating descendants the information of which they had personal or recorded knowledge.

We know that the very earliest grains show genetic evidence of sophisticated manipulation; that is, they were already uniform and highly specialized immediately after the Flood.

In an attempt to reconstruct the antedeluvian technology, the semblance of an integrated global civilization emerged in various parts of the world. Its achievements were astonishing; in some spheres, penetrating knowledge which our science has scarcely begun to nudge.

I filed the results of my search under “C” for “Confirmed” and sat by the fire, watching the coals on the hearth. It was time to call the Jigsaw Team together.

A circular graphic with a thin black border. Inside the circle, the text is centered and reads: HOW
SOMEBODY
MAPPED OUR
WHOLE PLANET
BEFORE
"HISTORY"
BEGAN!

HOW
SOMEBODY
MAPPED OUR
WHOLE PLANET
BEFORE
"HISTORY"
BEGAN!

Chapter 3

MYSTERIOUS MESSAGES IN THE CANYON

The year is 1799. The explorer Humboldt is paddling down the wild waters of the upper Orinoco. Formidable cliffs press upon him from both sides. Suddenly he glimpses, etched in the rock high above, an array of strange messages.

Humboldt asks the natives what it means. Their reply is so startling, he almost tips out of his canoe.

Exactly 130 years later, Halil Edhem, Director of the National Museums of Turkey, is cleaning out debris in the Topkapi Palace in Istanbul. He comes upon the dusty fragments of an old map. Examination shows that it was compiled by an Admiral Piri Reis in 1513, from portions of much older maps.

Not until 1956, however, is the map subjected to a serious analysis. The Hydrographic Office of the U.S. Navy issues a statement. What it reveals is almost unbelievable.

Just twelve years later, Richard Nixon arrives in China. A cultural exchange is initiated with America. Interest is awakened in an ancient Chinese document, the *Shan Hai King*. Something which this old manuscript reveals is enough to rock you off your seat.

All these seemingly unrelated events would come together with compelling force on October 17, 1984. On that day, I strolled into the foyer of a I Hong Kong hotel for a rendezvous with the Jigsaw Team. Five men and one woman were converging with results of separate investigations into some very strange recent discoveries.

Phillip Corderoy was a cartographer; Denise Tagg a linguist of no mean accomplishment; Paul Heron a mathematician; Jacob Wajsmann a keen student of prehistory; and Charlie Perch a Scotland Yard-trained detective who had turned to genealogy more from passion than from pecuniary ambitions. His innate skepticism would render Perch all the more valuable for critical analysis.

As it turned out, we would spend four days in a tight little suite, advancing the pieces each of us held of the jigsaw puzzle, then slowly keying them together until a clear picture developed—a picture which would prove more startling than any of us ever expected.

...Corderoy snapped open his briefcase, withdrew a sheaf of papers and squinted at us over his spectacles.

“I want you each to take a gander at these maps. There are fourteen of them, all from the Medieval and Renaissance period.” Corderoy laid them on the table.

“This one is *the Zeno map, drawn in 1380*. See how accurately it outlines the coasts of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Scotland, as well as the exact latitude and longitude of a certain number of islands.”

“Just a minute, Phil,” Heron cut in. “The chronometer, necessary to determine longitude, was not invented until 1765.”

“He’s right,” said Perch. “That is why the readings of Columbus were all inaccurate.”¹

“Nevertheless, the Zeno map is most accurate,” insisted Corderoy. “And notice, the topography of Greenland is shown free of glaciers as it was prior to the Ice Age. Unknown rivers and mountains shown on this Zeno map have since been located in probes of the French Polar Expedition of 1947-1949. What do you think of that?”

Silence.

“See this photograph? It shows *a Chinese map on stone from 1137*, formed on a spherical grid.

“And this is *the Camerio map of 1502*, which uses the same spherical grid.”

Miss Tagg looked agitated. “Listen, Phil, in the Middle Ages they thought the earth was flat. Are you certain these are not modern fakes?”

“No chance of a mistake, I assure you. But just wait till you see this.” Corderoy passed around another sheet.

“Now, here’s *the Zauche map of 1737*. It shows Antarctica free of—”

Wajsmann interjected. “Impossible, Phil. Antarctica’s existence was not verified until 1819!”

Corderoy grinned. “I expected that. Nevertheless, this map does show that continent—and *completely free of ice* to boot. Surprisingly, it is shown not as one continent but two islands separated by a strait from the Ross to the Weddell Seas (a fact which was not established until the Geophysical Year, 1968). Also shown are islands of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, now known to lie on the bottom of the ocean.

“Now here’s a map drawn *in 1531 by Orontius Fineus*, in which the dimensions of the Antarctic land mass correspond very closely to those on the best modern maps. The map indicates that the center of Antarctica was beginning to fill with ice when its source maps were drawn. It shows rivers and fjords in Antarctica where today mile-thick glaciers flow.

“Next, notice this *Mercator chart of 1569*; it depicts only the Antarctic coast left uncovered by glaciers.

“I really don’t follow you,” said Heron. “The events you’re describing are Ice Age, cave man era and all that. Yet you admitted these are Renaissance maps.”

Corderoy burst into laughter. “That’s right. But I think you’ll agree these particular maps are infinitely superior to the regular maps made at that time. Now I’ll share a secret. You see, my friends, many of the Medieval and Renaissance mapmakers admitted they were copying from sources whose origins were unknown.

“These maps are a scientific achievement far surpassing the abilities of the navigators and mapmakers of the Renaissance, Middle Ages, the Arab world, or any ancient geographers. They are the product of an unknown people antedating recognized history.

“Now, here’s a very exciting map, copied *in 1559. The Hadji Ahmed map* shows Antarctica and the Pacific coast of the United States of America with extreme accuracy. It also depicts the land bridge that once existed between Siberia and Alaska.

“*This Andrea Benincasa map (1508)* indicates that Northern Europe was being covered by the Ice Age glaciation’s furthest advance.

“Here is *the Iehudi Ibn ben Zara map of 1487*. Notice these remnants of glaciers in Britain? And the detailed profiles of islands in the Mediterranean and Aegean Seas? Those islands are still there—but now under water.

“*The Hamy King chart (1502)* indicates northern Siberian rivers emptying into the Arctic Ocean (but which are now all under ice). It also shows glacial actions in the Baltic countries. What are today huge islands in Southeast Asia are shown on this map joined to land (which they once were). And you know what? The map even shows an ancient Suez Canal!

Ptolemy's map of the North depicts a glacial sheet advancing across south-central Greenland; and at the same time it shows glaciers retreating from northern Germany and southern Sweden.

“Do you see? This all could only have come from the findings of surveying parties that tracked the areas before, during and after the Ice Age.



Fig. 3-1a. The Orontius Fineus map. Its greatest error is that Antarctica is drawn too large, possibly a copyist's mistake, although mountains and other details, not rediscovered until 1958, are accurately presented.

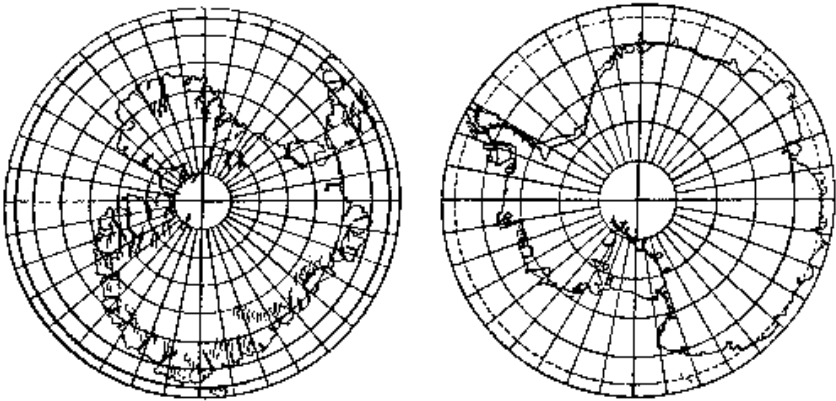


Fig. 3-1b. Antarctica on the Orontius Fineus map of 1531 (left) reduced to the same scale and grid as modern map of Antarctica.

During the Ice Age, according to the evolutionary theory, humans were grunting savages.

“*The Gloreanus map (1510)* shows not only the exact line of the Atlantic coast of America from Canada to Tierra del Fuego, but also the whole length of the Pacific coast.

“*The King Jaime World Chart (1502)* shows the Sahara Desert as a fertile land with large lakes, rivers and cities (which, at a remote period, it was).

“Then there’s this *Dulcert map of 1339*, tracing from Ireland to the Don River of Eastern Europe; I tell you, this map shows precision beyond understanding.

“But there’s one more. Its a beauty.”

With a teasing twinkle, Corderoy eyed us each in turn, arose from his chair and ambled over to the window. He stood there gazing over the harbor toward Victoria Peak with its skirt of skyscrapers. He just stood there and said nothing. It was as though we were no longer with him.

“Come on, Phil. We’re waiting. What’s this trump of yours?”

Corderoy turned, still smirking, and rejoined us. He felt for something in his briefcase and plopped it on the table.

“This is the *Piri Reis chart of 1513*,” he began. “After its discovery, Captain Arlington H. Mallery, an American authority on cartography, asked the U.S. Hydrographic Office to examine it. The U.S. Navy, through Commander Larsen, subsequently issued this statement.” Corderoy took his notes and read to us.

““The Hydrographic Office of the Navy has verified an ancient chart—it’s called the Piri Reis map, that goes back more than 5,000 years. It’s so accurate, only one thing could explain it—a worldwide survey. The Hydrographic Office couldn’t believe it, either, at first. But they not only proved the map genuine, it’s been used to correct errors in some present-day maps.””

Corderoy grew excited. “I say if ever there were a treasure map, this is it. Just crammed with priceless gems. It tells the story of ancient coastlines, as well as the surprising exploits of our ancestors five thousand years ago.

“Piri Reis stated that his copy was a composite from twenty ancient maps. So let’s explore it.”

I took a pad and noted the following features:

1. South America and Africa in correct relative longitude and latitude. Not only were the Caribbean, Spanish, African and South American

coasts in correct positions relative to each other, but even isolated land areas, like Cape Verde Island, the Azores, the Canary Islands, as well as topographies of the interiors—mountain ranges, peaks, rivers, plateaus. All were accurately positioned by longitude and latitude.

2. The coastline of Queen Maud Land in Antarctica. The islands and bays of the depicted coastline are the same as they appear below the Antarctic ice sheet (as recently revealed by seismic echo soundings). Pictured in great detail are regions scarcely explored today, including a mountain range that remained undiscovered until 1952. Interestingly, the map shows two bays where the modern seismic map showed lands. However, when the experts were asked to check their measurements, they found that the ancient map was correct, after all. One thing was crystal clear. Either somebody had mapped Antarctica before the ice cap covered the continent, or else the ice-covered continent was mapped with very sophisticated instruments.²
3. The Isle of Pines, Andros Island, San Salvador, Jamaica, the mouth of the Amazon and the island of Morajo are all correctly shaped and perfectly located in latitude and longitude.
4. A major error appeared to be Greenland, shown as three islands. But during the International Geophysical Year it was proved that this correctly represented the state of affairs about 3000 B.C.
5. Every mountain range in northern Canada and Alaska was recorded on this ancient map—including some ranges which the U.S. Army Map Services did not have on their maps. But the U.S. Army has since found them!
6. The ancient source-maps were drawn using a circular grid based on spherical trigonometry, with the focal point situated in Egypt. The copiest Piri Reis (unfamiliar with circular projection) shifted and spliced the original grid to compensate for the curvature. Any modern spheroid projection on a flat surface would cause the same distortion. (Notice this in the accompanying comparison between Piri Reis and a modern map.)

Corderoy pressed the point. Was this not compelling proof of the map's validity? Clearly it came from an advanced ancient technology and *its grid system is similar to air navigation maps*.

Even so, we cannot know how many times it was imperfectly copied.

“Now listen to this,” said Corderoy. “The Piri Reis map projection was based on *an overestimate of 4 1/2 degrees* in the circumference of the earth.

Only one geographer in the ancient world had made that overestimation: the Greek Eratosthenes.

“When the Piri Reis map is redrawn to correct the Eratosthenes error, all existing longitude errors on the map are thereby reduced to almost zero.

“This can mean only one thing. Do you see? The Greeks who mapped according to Eratosthenes’ circumference had before them source maps which had been drawn without that error. Thus, the geographical knowledge on which the Piri Reis map is based ultimately originated not with the Greeks but with an earlier people who possessed a more advanced science of mapmaking than even the Greeks!”

“That’s brilliant!” exclaimed Perch. “Couldn’t do better myself. What you’re saying is that while Greece and Rome were developing new civilizations, the vestiges of an older one, seemingly worldwide in scope, was vanishing. It left these maps, which were partly incomprehensible. So later cartographers altered them. Yes, I can see that.”

“There’s just one more thing,” said Corderoy. “The evidence indicates that what we have here is only part of an original world map.”

He paused.

“Whew!” whistled Wajsmann.

So here it was—evidence of science in an early epoch, which is considered to have had none. Here were physical fragments of the amazing knowledge of a super culture long vanished.

We spread out six pieces of the jigsaw—facts which were now apparent concerning those early explorers:

1. They possessed a knowledge of cartography comparable to our own.
2. They knew the correct shape and size of the earth.
3. They used spherical trigonometry in their mathematical measurements.
4. They utilized ultramodern methods of projection (exact coordinates).
5. They must have had at their disposal advanced geodetic instruments (and trained specialists to use them) to measure longitude and latitude (totally lost and not developed in the modern world until the end of the eighteenth century).³



Fig. 3-2a. The Piri Reis map, dated 1513 but compiled from world maps of ancient times.

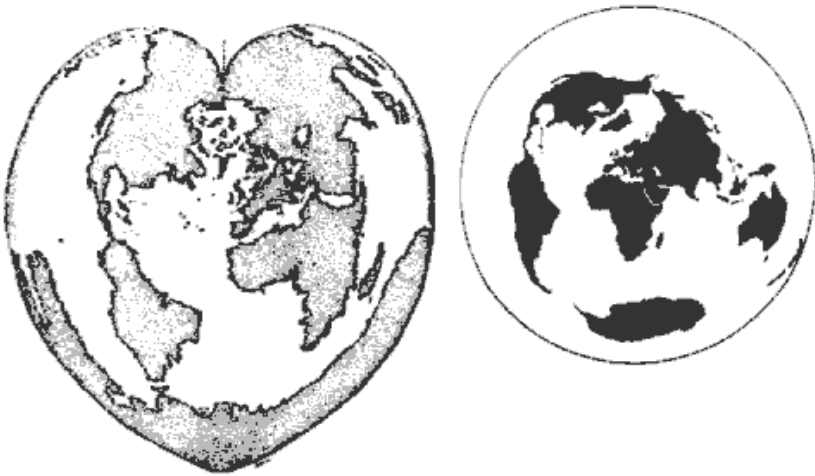


Fig. 3-2b. For comparison a global projection based on Cairo, compiled from NASA sources.
Copy of the Hadji Ahmed globe.

6. They must have been organized and directed on a global scale.

The picture falling into place was this. Almost 5,000 years ago somebody undertook a survey of the whole planet. The technology at their disposal was very sophisticated.

Breakfast next morning was in a small restaurant off Nathan Road. Rice congee and fried pastries. Different!

Wajsmann had uncovered some little-known data which quite rocked us. Back in our room, he elaborated.

“Did you know that thousands of years ago people in India knew faraway England as ‘the Island of the White Cliffs’? Their *Vishnu Purana* reveals a close acquaintance with Europe. The geographical contours of the Americas and the North Polar zone are also described in detail.”

“That interests me, Jacob.” All eyes turned to Denise Tagg. “My family was Irish, so I’ve had a penchant for the most ancient Irish legends. And you know what? They agree. They say that Ireland was visited by men from India—the Dravidians—who came not as invaders but as surveyors.

Wajsmann nodded. “The Maya of Guatemala divided a spherical earth into five major continents: Africa, Europe-Asia, North and South America and Australia.

“And in second-century Greece, Flavius Philostratus wrote, ‘If the land be considered in relation to the entire mass of water, we can show that the earth is the lesser of the two.’ Now, I ask you, how could the ancients have known this if they had not traversed and measured the earth’s surface?”

“Admittedly, you have a point there,” observed Heron.

“Of course, the earliest Egyptians were knowledgeable about land measurements, too; and they practiced sophisticated surveying techniques. In fact, they understood enough to influence many other nations, in locating important cities and temples on meridians, all based on simple fractions of the earth’s dimensions.

“It seems to me that this independent testimony from different races does back up Phil’s evidence from the maps.”

Perch smoothed his moustache. “Over breakfast, Jacob, you spoke of an ancient Chinese book.”

“That I did, Charlie. I find it quite an astonishing document. I’m referring to the Fourth Book of *Shan Hai King* entitled ‘The Classic of Eastern Mountains,’ from 2250 BC. In it there are four sections describing mountains located ‘beyond the Eastern Sea’—on the other side of the Pacific Ocean. Each section begins by describing the geographical features

of a particular mountain: its height, shape, mineral deposits, surrounding rivers and types of flora. Then it points the direction and distance to the next mountain, and so on.⁴

“It’s like a road map. By following the clues, we’ve found that these sections describe in detail the topography of western and central North America.

“Each mountain can be identified—and each river.

“I tell you, this document is a geographical survey. But that’s not all. It even gives the experiences of the surveyors—from picking up black opals and gold nuggets in Nevada, to watching seals frolic on the rocks in San Francisco Bay. They recorded their fascination at a strange animal that avoided danger by pretending to be dead (obviously the native opossum). You can read about their wonder at the Grand Canyon, ‘a stream flowing in a bottomless ravine,’ and a sunrise there. (That’s in the Ninth and Fourteenth Books.)

“By the third century B.C., when many Chinese records were reevaluated and condensed, it was found that the geographical learning it contained did not correspond to any lands known at that time. So it was reclassified as a myth. Now we know better.”

“Well, what do you know!” exclaimed Perch. “A detailed Chinese survey of North America 4,500 years ago!”

“Precisely. Part of the global survey, I dare say.”

Denise Tagg sprang into action. “This is where my piece of the jigsaw comes in. I’ve done some detective work along many of the routes which those surveyors of North America took. Would you believe, some rock drawings still survive? Among these pictures on stone you can recognize carvings of the Chinese dragon.

“Stone-writers left their traces on every continent. A single system of signs was used.⁵ They used 241 special sequences of particular geometric signs and symbols. The stone-writers were not barbaric hunters or nomads. They were intelligent people who were systematic in what they did. In their repetition and locations, the symbols had meaning and purpose.⁶ I am certain the stone-writers left these guide signs to mark the way for others who would follow them. These surveyors left their traces in the form of maps, symbols and place names.”

(Of course, symbols left on rocks and tablets presuppose communication by language. I recalled the biblical assertion that “the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech.”⁷ The evidence seemed now to support it.)

It was my turn to submit a piece of the jigsaw; I passed around copies.

“This is a report by the explorer Humboldt. In 1799, while wandering in Guiana and the upper Orinoco, Humboldt came across rock pictures and hieroglyphic signs high up on the mountains.

“The natives told him that their ancestors, *in the time of the great waters*, came to the tops of these mountains in canoes, and that the rocks were still so soft that a man could trace marks on them with his bare fingers.”⁸

I paused to let this sink in.

“Go on,” urged Heron.

“Can you see the significance?” I asked. “It tallies precisely with conditions that prevailed after the global Deluge. Great inland seas remained on all continents, often trapped at high levels, and not draining back into the ocean for centuries.

“The Deluge, as it reshaped continents, thrust sedimentary rubble mountain-high. This would have remained soft and impressionable for a considerable time.”

Miss Tagg cut in. “That reminds me of picture writings elsewhere. From the highlands of Colombia to the gorge of the Xingu, on the eastern side of Brazil’s Matto Grosso, they all have one feature in common: they are carved on high rocks, in gloomy canyons, impossible to climb. You know, some are up to seventy feet tall. It’s the same in the Mexican mountain ranges; in Siberia too. The signs are found on impossible cliffs.”

Perch cleared his throat. “So within centuries of the Flood, the new population undertook a resources survey of the whole earth. And they mapped every continent. Yeah, I see that.

“Now I think we can identify some of the men involved in this. Biblical chronology throws some light on it.”

That was one out of the blue! Actual names?

“Yes, three, in fact. During the period 2800 to 2500 B.C.

“First there was a guy called *Peleg*. The Book of Genesis (10:25) states that ‘in his day was the earth divided’ (as in ‘allotment,’ ‘marking off an area’). I’ve looked into this. A more accurate translation would be: ‘In his day was the earth measured’ (or ‘surveyed’).”

I noticed a murmur of surprise.

“Then there was *Mizraim*, according to the chronology a grandson of Noah, who is credited with founding Egypt. His name means ‘to delineate,’ ‘to draw up a plan,’ ‘to make a representation’ (especially in association with measuring distances). And sure enough, at least two old maps linked with the ancient past (the Piri Reis and Reinal) were based on a circular projection with the focal point in Egypt.

“Perhaps it is no accident that the Great Pyramid records in its dimensions the measurement of the earth on the scale of 1:43,200. Both the earth’s circumference (including the equatorial bulge) and polar radius (with the flattening at the poles) were known with *an accuracy comparable to that recorded by satellite surveys from space.*”

Perch the detective was sparking now.

“There was also *Almodad* (‘measurer’), the inventor of geometry, ‘who measured the earth to its extremities.’⁹ According to chronology, Almodad is the progenitor of the Southern Arabians. Many of these maps we’ve been studying reveal peculiarities of geography that were first noticed by the Arabs.”

Wajsmann spoke now. “That’s really something, Charlie. When did Almodad die?”

“About 2350 B.C. give or take a few.”

“What a clincher! That Chinese *Shan Hai King* book was written only a century later!”

That evening the Jigsaw Team celebrated. Those isolated pieces—the maps, the traditional reports, the building survey methods, the rock signs and the chronology, all so different—were no longer a puzzle. They dovetailed.



AN
INCREDIBLE
ELECTRIC WEB
THAT GAVE
ONE CITY
WORLD CONTROL

Chapter 4

OPERATION SPIDER WEB

A chill blast whipped under her coat, as Rebecca stepped out. It was a horrendous shock: the mud, the utter desolation, the floating bodies. But worse, an awful silence, the silence of universal death.

She turned with a heart-rending sob to her father-in-law. Here they were, eight people, the only living human beings in all the world. How indescribably lonely they must have felt and what a dread and fear must have come upon them!

As Noah and his family stepped down from their survival vessel, they gazed upon a world totally foreign to them. Gone was the enchanting, subtropic environment they knew. All the familiar landmarks had been swept away.

Instead, barren wastes, bleak and sterile hills and unbearable extremes of cold and heat confronted them. Great mountain ranges—high, forbidding, rocky walls—had been thrust up, destined to isolate areas into harsh climatic pockets.

The first generations were born and grew up in the foothills of Ararat. But in time their curiosity was to draw them out to stake new territories and to search for valuable resources.

They soon found a world reduced considerably in land area. The fertility of the soil and the natural resources necessary to human progress were now unequally distributed.

One resource was of particular concern. Antedeluvian scientists had unlocked a secret. They had discovered our spinning planet to be a giant generator, its land masses crisscrossed with energy lines.

These magnetic currents they had harnessed. But now all trace of the power network was gone.

OBJECT OF THE GLOBAL SURVEY

Within centuries the rapidly increasing population sent out exploratory expeditions. Soon almost every corner of the world was visited by a group of men who came with a particular task to accomplish.¹

They were charged with relocating those energy springs and constructing a grid pattern to harness them. Today we might have called it—one imagines—Operation Spider Web, or some such thing.

To facilitate this, they employed units of measurement based on simple fractions of the earth's dimensions. They measured distances, as we have noticed, in degrees, minutes and seconds of latitude and longitude, just as we do today.²

Soon a “prehistoric” network of dead-straight alignments appeared. It seems to have sprung up everywhere at once. Planning took place on an almost unimaginably large scale.

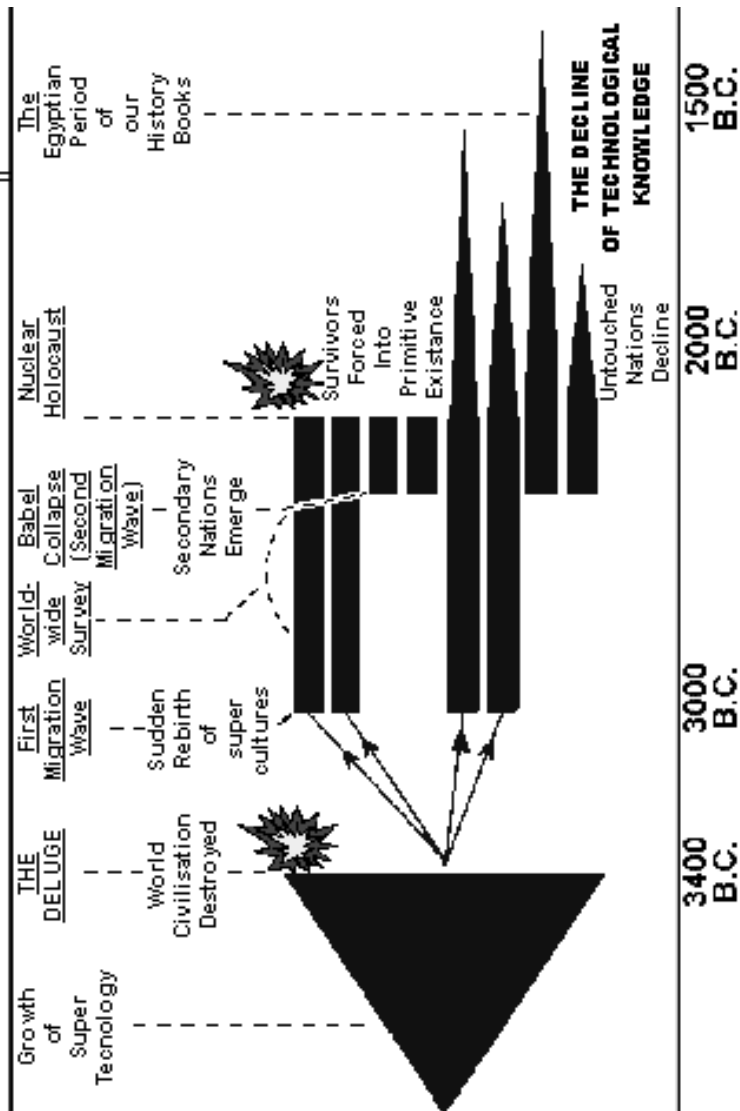
Along these lines, (situated at terrestrial power points) arose temples, pillars, rocking stones, circles, crosses, mounds, pyramids, tunnels and platforms. Traces of these are dotted still throughout the world. You see them on every continent and even on remote islands.³

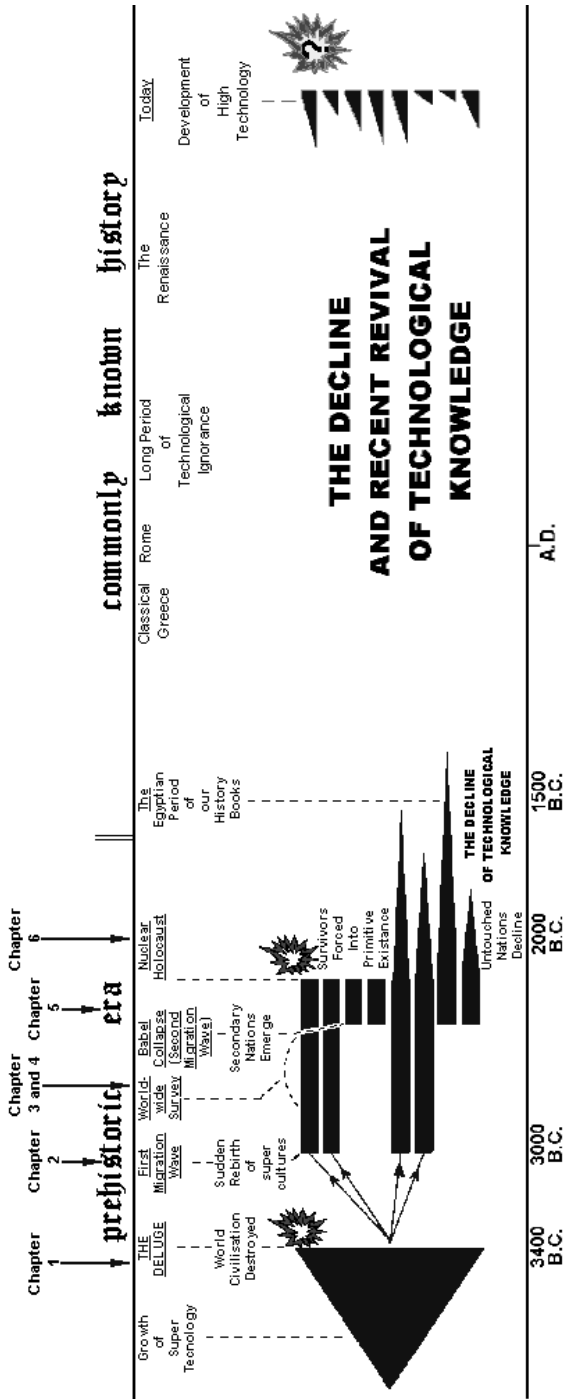
Sites had an exact geometric relationship to each other within a master worldwide pattern. For example, all ancient temples in Greece arose in relation to each other. Those in Greece were geometrically interlocked with those in Egypt.

Planetwide, the system constituted ONE GIANT SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT.

Today we all live within the ruins of this single vast ancient structure, whose sheer size has so far rendered it invisible. In the words of John Michell, “a great scientific instrument lies sprawled over the entire surface of the globe.”⁴ It is marked by these megaliths of all types, all aligned in a *single geometric pattern*—the remains of an ancient power network.

prehistoric era





In order for it to operate, many sites were aligned to favor certain astronomical phenomena. The planners were conversant with the introduction of solar or atmospheric energy into the terrestrial energy streams. They developed a technology to detect earth currents, and then to manipulate them to a predictable result.

Thus, all over the world, thousands upon thousands of pillars (called “menhirs”) arose in symmetrical formation, their purpose to realign earth magnetism from its natural meandering paths to straight artificial lines.

At each pillar, the electric current of the atmosphere was attracted to combine with the terrestrial current to produce a fusion of power. (A secret we have not yet utilized.) Interestingly, the standing stones were all rich in quartz, a crystal similar to that used with the cat’s whiskers in early radio receivers.

It has been suggested that megaliths were connected below ground by metal strips, although there is no conclusive proof for this position. Because the standing stones worked as cathodes, the corrosive current over the millennia would have most certainly dissolved the metal, leaving the grooves into which they were set. Such grooves are found below ground level in, for example, the Breton menhirs of France. That these grooves had some such functional purpose is a distinct possibility.

And something else. Researchers have detected an energy rising in spiral form from standing stones, gathering magnetic strength toward the top of the stone. Interestingly, photographs of the stones are sometimes marred by a mist of light surrounding their lower extremities.

The crucial factor was that from natural energy springs in the earth, the currents were ultimately directed to mounds—which focalized the energy fields.

There is overwhelming evidence for the reality of these forces, only rediscovered in modern times by Wilhelm Reich. He described how this energy could be trapped or accumulated by constructing a chamber lined with inorganic material and covered on the outside with alternate layers of organic and inorganic matter.

Is it not startling, then, to find that almost every ancient site has at least one such buried chamber—purposely lined with the same alternating layers! Often foreign stones and clay were used, selected for various magnetic properties. These submerged chambers were *energy accumulators*.

Finally, from these mounds, the currents were dissipated to the surrounding countryside.

Not only did standing stones, mounds and pyramids focus energy fields. *Across the whole world, the structures formed a gigantic power network.*

This provided the population with a source of energy and inspiration to which their whole civilization was tuned.

EARLY USES OF THE POWER NETWORK

It appears that a major effect of the energy lines was to *increase soil fertility and plant growth.*

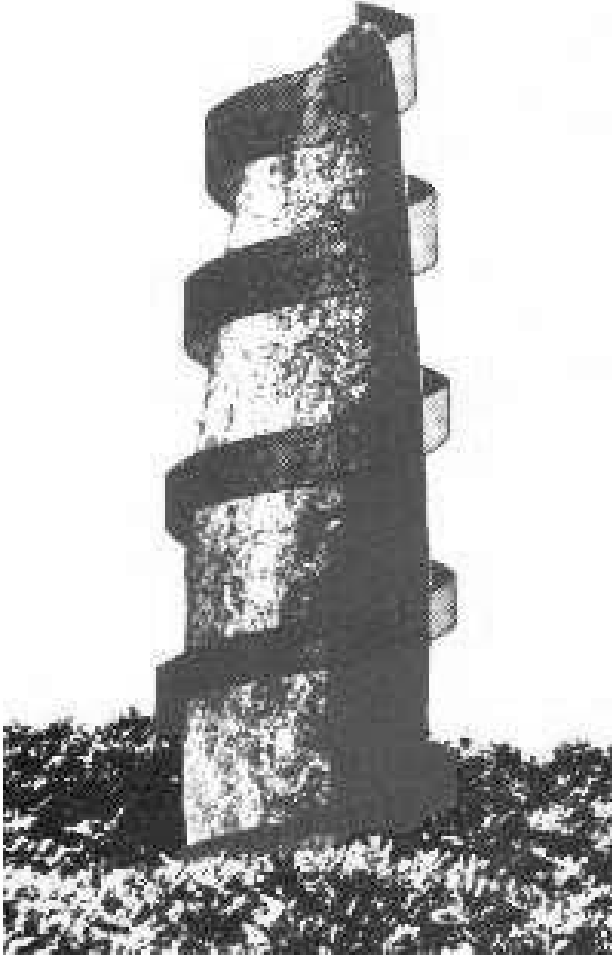


Fig. 4-2. A spiral force has been sensed around ancient standing stones; this is derived from their positions above the crossing of earth's magnetic currents immediately underneath.
(Francis Hitching.)

Fertility stones are no myth. (The phallic symbolism which later developed was a degenerative response to an earlier scientific truth.)

Modern experiments have shown that cosmic influences *do* affect magnetic currents at the earth's surface and that at certain seasons rocks become charged with energy which they release into the soil, stimulating seed germination and vegetable growth. Lightning flashes also are known to affect the nitrates of the earth, ensuring fertility.

Green tomatoes placed within a magnetic field have been shown to ripen four to six times faster; seeds placed in a current grew many times faster. Something new here?

The energy lines were also harnessed for *propulsion and transport*, if we are to believe Druid reports.

When a line became animated by a sunrise directly down a path, the currents were purposely directed so as to charge an object to such a degree that it could be levitated and made to travel. British flying vehicles so energized are said to have flown to Greece.

Of course, an eclipse intervening could lead to disaster, by causing a sudden drop in the power of magnetic activity. This would shut down all of the society's machinery, an event comparable to modern-day electrical blackouts.

Thus, only by a constant computation of solar, lunar and planetary movements could the waxing and waning of the currents be measured and anticipated.

Here lies the answer to a riddle. We've long wondered why ancient astronomers seemed so obsessed—almost insanely so—by the need to predict eclipses with absolute certainty. Now you know.

Another use of the network was *power production and communication*. A word here on pyramids. The pyramid shape is known to accumulate and may even generate energy—provided that specific proportions and exact alignments are followed.

So somebody's told you that pyramids were tombs! In general, pyramids were not built as tombs (more on that later). Significantly, they were part of the worldwide network. For starters, eighty-five survive in Egypt; at least four in France (one radioactive); hundreds along coastal Peru; thousands in Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras; while still more survive in China, Tibet, Southern Russia, the Sudan, Brazil, Hawaii, Tahiti, the Marianas, Caroline Islands, Marquesas islands and Bermuda (submerged); as well as stone step-pyramids in Florida and pyramid-like temples in Southern India. Now, that's some list.

And there is evidence, quite considerable evidence, that the pyramids focused energy fields; that is, they produced power.

Additionally, *healing* probably resulted from this energy system. It has been observed that animals born over “springs” of favorable energy are always healthier than those born elsewhere.

A connection has been noticed between the incidence of ailments such as cancer and the location of dwellings over lines of earth current that have become sour.

Such “black streams” have been purified successfully by driving metal stakes into the earth above the cause. The effect, it seems, is to allow atmospheric forces to enter the flow of the earth current.

LATER USES

We know that the Chinese sited every building, stone, and planted tree to conform to the “dragon currents” that flowed along the lines.

The Incas utilized similar spirit lines with the Sun Temple at Cuzco as their hub.

The Romans built their famous straight roads along these already existing lines.

North African Bedouins use the line system marked out by standing stones and cairns to aid their crossing of today’s desert wastes.

The Australian aborigines still use the “prehistoric” line system. At certain times of the year these “turingas” (lines) become revitalized, they say, by energies flowing through them, giving new life to the adjacent countryside. The natives paint the story on rocks, but claim it is not the pictures but the rocks themselves that release energy to fertilize plants and animals. The aborigines actually receive messages over vast distances and are forewarned of the approach of strangers—all through their system of magic lines. It’s a residual legacy, you see, from a former global science.

THE BABEL CONNECTION

By its very nature, this network required that all terrestrial surface currents be accounted for, if it were to operate to its full potential.

Thus the stone monuments were strewn across the world, located on the crossings of the “ley lines.”

This implies that *a single authority was directing a united world effort.*

Perhaps the biblical Tower of Babel was the receiving station for earth’s ley line currents. At any rate, it was constructed as the result of a concerted effort on the part of the outspreading nations to remain together “lest we be

scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth.”⁵ The tower was a center of world communications, as well as of energy accumulation. The city of Babel (later to become Babylon) was a political center for world government.

By possessing such a global energy center, Babel effectively controlled the world. Old chronicles record that Nimrod, the egotistic founder of Babylon, “grew more and more wicked and mad until he thought in his heart that he was himself God.” The arrogance of Babel became a scandal.

Then something happened—something significant enough to mark a break in world conditions and to bring the line system to an end.

Today we are left with but shadows and remnants of the former universal system.

Thanks to archaeological discoveries, much of what was classed as myth in the biblical account of the rise of nations is now being found true. It is becoming increasingly tenable to regard its “stories” as not religious fantasy but rather apt reporting of phenomena that actually occurred. The story of a former global unity which was broken into factions is now seen as real.

It might be said that the sudden breakup of the totalitarian world government was the catalyst. In the events which followed, most continents and island groups were to become so isolated, they would all but forget each other’s existence.

Thus began the next stage of man’s decline.



Chapter 5

SUDDEN FURY

The event was devastating. Shock waves from it are still being felt today. Until that moment, the plan to contain the fast-growing population under one central world authority, based at Babel, appeared to be working.

Then in one violent stroke, communications were destroyed.

In the resultant chaos, the world alliance collapsed.

A confused secondary migration began and many peoples lost contact (see map of prehistoric era in Chapter 4).

So now the world order was gone, but one thing lingered on—the memory of the technology they had once enjoyed.

SECONDARY CIVILIZATIONS ARISE

Traditions and biblical writings speak of a mass dispersion of peoples from the early Babel civilization about a thousand years after the Deluge.

It is significant that a number of archaeologists take the Tower of Babel record seriously and conjecture it to be in the period somewhat before 2000 B.C.

And sure enough, a surprising number of “new” civilizations that suddenly appear are dated to approximately 2000 B.C.

I’m wondering, could this be more than coincidence?

PROGRESSIVE DECLINE

Soon communications were reestablished among the now separate nations.

But all was not well.

Some of those who still retained the awesome knowledge, ultimately used it in a highly destructive war. In a succession of nuclear—yes, nuclear—holocausts, several advanced nations on three continents vanished. (The chilling story awaits us in Chapter 29.)

From their wreckage, “primitive” and agricultural economies emerged. Salvaging little but essentials, the survivors had to concentrate on bare survival.

Without technological facilities to repair what remained of the equipment and machinery, they soon fell into disuse. Only the vivid memory survived.

Of course there were civilization centers untouched by these disasters. These entered a period of decline.

Existing knowledge was fused with the cultures of later societies. But these civilizations lasted not many centuries past 2000 B.C.

There is some evidence that a brief period of revival was, over the centuries, experienced in each of the Middle Eastern countries, as remnants of earlier advanced technology resurfaced, although on a greatly diminished scale.

Sophisticated artifacts and records from their earlier past appear to have enriched both Babylonia and Egypt in later times.

Indeed, isolated elements of the old technology continued to resurface from time to time.

From about 250 B.C. to the time of Christ, there was a fragmentary technological rekindling among Mediterranean peoples. This, I might add, was brutally extinguished by the Roman invasion of the area.

Already for some time a privileged few had been the sole custodians of what knowledge remained. They had kept the secrets “safe” from abuse by the “unqualified.”

Now, as the world began to slip into the Dark Ages, the few records that survived were jealously guarded by secret societies. Gradually these too passed into oblivion. And the world forgot its past.

Only in the last 300 years have we witnessed a cultural revival. And only now are we rediscovering that which used to be.

Doesn't it shake you up just a little to realize that *basically the way of history has been cultural regression?*

FROM SUPERIOR TO INFERIOR

Wherever we look, regression is evident. If there be any doubt, take these twenty-three examples. Skim through, if you wish. There's quite enough to prove it.

1. Digging to the lowest depths, archaeologists repeatedly come upon a *city complex* architecturally superior to later cities on the same site.
2. The *medicine* of ancient Egypt was, generally speaking, far superior to that practiced in Europe during the Middle Ages. Pre-Incan medical surgery was superior to that of the Peruvian Inca.
3. The *oceangoing vessels* employed by the ancient explorers were large, strong and immensely superior to the craft possessed by medieval Europeans.
4. The earliest ancient *maps* were drawn with the greatest precision—and superior to later navigational charts.
5. The old Maya *calendar* is superior to our own.
6. It can be demonstrated that many *languages* have suffered degeneration.
7. Ancient set *building stones* are much larger and more difficult to transport than those of subsequent cultures.
8. In dynamic realism, the masterpieces of the Cro-Magnon cave artists of Altamira (Spain) and Lascaux (France) were superior to the *paintings and sculptures* of later civilizations.
9. *Roads*: Britain's prehistoric Icknield Way (running 200 miles, in places as wide as a four-lane highway) is superior to any road constructed by the later Romans.
10. *Mathematics*: Whereas very ancient cultures knew about zero (the secret ingredient in advanced mathematics), frequently, as decadence occurred, they forgot it. The Babylonians, for example, wrote it as a blank space—a practice which eventually disappeared. The same retrograde process occurred in China.
11. *Astronomy*: Originally, constellations *took the form of* animals, making it easier to remember and identify them; however, as civilization retrogressed, they actually *became* animals, heroes or gods.
12. Scientific *compasses*, which pointed due north and south, were later preserved as magic, through which Chinese necromancers told fortunes.
13. *Crete*: The earliest Cretan empire was more culturally advanced than the empire which followed it (featuring running water, the most modern bathroom facilities, tinted-glass goblets, glazed dinnerware and elaborate dress styles).

14. *Canary Islands*: Considerable cultural deterioration operated until (by the time the Spaniards discovered them in the fourteenth century) warfare was being waged with stones and wooden weapons. They preserved the memory of a great civilization of cities, but were no longer capable of constructing anything more than simple huts.
15. *The Pacific*: On most islands of Polynesia and Micronesia are remains of cities, temples, harbors and statues, whose size and elaborate architecture indicate a civilization incomparably more advanced than exists there today.
16. *Pakistan*: The lowest strata of the remains of Mohenjo-Daro show a more developed art than the upper layers. Later the quality of the commercial seals fell off sadly. The soapstone was replaced by common clay; and crude geometric shapes replaced the lifelike engravings. Highly glazed ceramics were supplanted by plain clumsy pots. The city's systematic plan gave way to shabby structures and mere hovels at the topmost stratum. From a high early peak of technology, it then progressed no further. Everything, was done in imitation of the old techniques. Even the bricks were inferior.
17. *Central America*: The present-day descendants of what was once the greatest empire in the Americas (the Maya) are mere jungle savages, unable to read or write their ancestors' hieroglyphics; unable to construct large buildings, much less whole cities.
18. *Egypt* declined from technical sophistication to a vague shadow of its former glory. Earliest pyramid construction was superior to later pyramid construction; succeeding pyramids are clumsy imitations. Even construction methods changed (from levitation science to build the Great Pyramid in the Fourth Dynasty, to a balance of levers and pulleys a thousand years later in the Twelfth Dynasty). The workmanship level of jewelry as well as architecture was higher in earlier periods (everything being more perfectly made and more beautiful). On top of that, later generations suffered a decline in lifestyle.
19. *Sumeria*, extensive and all-encompassing, was in many respects more advanced than the cultures which followed it.
20. *Greece*: A city of the third millennium B.C. now at the bottom of Lake Copias (the legendary Copae destroyed by Hercules?) possesses a titanic complex of rock-hewn passages said to be beyond the capabilities of either classical or modern Greece.
21. *Bulgaria*: Grave excavations at Karanova have revealed an extraordinarily rich and complex technology of 3000 B.C. far in advance of later achievements in Europe.

22. *Peru*: Pre-Inca buildings and art were of a much higher level than those of the Incas. Furthermore, while more recent Spanish buildings collapse today in earthquakes, both the Inca and pre-Inca constructions survive them intact.
23. *Easter Island* statues of more recent times appear to be imperfect copies of the first creations. (And they have suffered most from erosion, whereas those from the archaic period have remained intact.) Again, the earliest settlement on the island was more remarkably developed than its two later successors.

Do you see? it is not at all obvious that mankind is progressing; historically, degeneration has been the trend.

PHYSICAL DEGENERATION ALSO

On the third day of our deliberations, the Jigsaw Team turned its attention to this question.

Perch set the pace. "I'll grant that culturally and morally we tend to regress," he said. "But let's look at the physical side. Surely in this sense we're improving, right?"

"Sorry, Charlie." It was Wajsmann speaking. "Here again, according to demonstrated science, the opposite appears to be true.

"For what it's worth, the skull capacity (with its inferred brain size) of Cro-Magnon man was at least equal to and sometimes superior to our own.

"Neanderthal ('Stone Age') man had an appreciably larger cranium (1,600 cubic centimeters) than that of modern man.

"The cranial capacity of ancient man in Morocco (called 'Mouillans' by anthropologists) measured an average 2,000 cubic centimeters, compared to modern man's cranial size of about 1,400 cubic centimeters.

"I suggest to you that the downward spiral of intellectual capacity began soon after the Deluge.

"Mankind today is no more intelligent than he was a thousand years ago, but we have accumulated more technology. We have the accumulated knowledge of the past upon which we can draw and make improvements."

(I had to agree with Wajsmann. Most people would be shocked if they knew that a general regression is likewise evident in a good many species, both in the vegetable and animal kingdoms.)

"Ok, out with it," demanded Perch. "Where's the evidence?"

I proceeded. "Agassiz was one of the first to observe that in many instances the fish of extinct species were better developed and appeared

‘more advanced’ than later species, the modern included. Agassiz spoke as an authority in his field. Many better developed mammals likewise became extinct.¹ Similar observations have been made regarding practically all of today’s life-forms.

“But there’s more. While the fossil record presents better developed specimens than those now living, another feature—larger size—has been observed in association. Do you see what we have here?”

“This is a blow to the evolutionary concept. ‘Cope’s Law’ presumed that the evolutionary series would show increase in improvement and size as time went on.

“Darwin found himself at a loss to explain how ‘now we find mere pigmies compared with the antecedent allied races.’”²

Perch leaned forward. “So you’re saying that today’s animals were once larger? Like sheep as big as horses?”

“Yes, Charlie. That’s the evidence.”

“What about man?”

At that moment, Corderoy shuffled a newspaper noisily, eliciting a frown from Denise. “How about this?” he crooned. “Just yesterday, October 19, in Nairobi, museum director Richard Leakey showed off an ancient skeleton of a twelve-year-old boy. Commenting on widely held scientific beliefs that man’s ancestors were smaller than modern man, Leakey said: ‘This specimen confirms early hints that *Homo erectus* individuals were fully as tall as modern people. We can now ask if many modern populations are smaller than their early ancestors and if so why.’”³

I thanked Corderoy and continued. “We can go further and say with Dr. Louis Burkhalter that the ‘existence of gigantic human beings (in the past) must be considered as a scientifically assured fact.’”⁴

“Did you know that on every continent are uncovered not only artifacts, but footprints, skulls and skeletons of humans who far exceeded us in stature?”

“Wasn’t aware of that,” said Perch.

“These are well documented. In fact, a fresh look at the fossils led Weidenreich, of Manhattan’s American Museum of Natural History, to the belief that ‘gigantism and massiveness may have been a *general or at least a widespread character of early mankind.*’”⁵

“That’s staggering,” gasped Perch. “But it does support the Genesis line that ‘there were giants in the earth in those days.’⁶ Yet surely, wouldn’t large size be inefficient due to gravitational factors?”

“Not necessarily, Charlie. You see, the basic characteristics of gravity still elude analysis by modern physics. A number of scientists now believe that electromagnetic energy supersedes the orthodox laws of gravity.

“Larger size may have been to man’s best advantage. There is scientific reason to believe that gigantic size and long life go together. The body cells become lighter, the blood moves more freely, there is less fatigue and the body wears out more slowly.”⁷

Wajsmann broke in. “Let’s not forget, the concept of an era when mankind lived longer does persist in the memory of most races. And scientific research in several countries suggests that life spans of several centuries are possible under certain conditions.”⁸

“A combination of factors such as apparently obtained before the Deluge?” asked Heron. “Well, it appears settled then. Man was once a higher, superior being—certainly not a species of the monkey family. We are only a shade of the original man.”

Denise had been scribbling madly. Just then her stomach rumbled and she glanced hastily at her Cartier. “Goodness, it’s lunchtime!” she exclaimed. “Shall I sum up?”

We nodded.

“I suppose we must face it,” she sighed. “We live today in a zoologically impoverished world. The fossil remains show that in the past plants and animals alike were (1) more widely distributed; (2) of greater variety; and (3) greater in both size and quality. Humans likewise were superior, even to living longer.

“That’s it, guys. Physical degeneration, and not evolutionary improvement, is the story of life on this planet. You might say, like a clock once wound up, but now running down.”

THE LAWS OF THERMODYNAMICS

We adjourned. “It’s in the first two laws of thermodynamics,” mused Wajsmann aloud as he pressed the elevator button.

“I beg your pardon, Jacob?” asked Perch.

“You must have heard of them. They’re the two most basic and certain of all laws of modern physical science.”

Perch looked blank.

“Well, the first is the law of energy conservation. You see, although energy can be converted from one form to another, the total amount remains unchanged—that is, energy is being neither created nor destroyed at present.”

“The second is the law of decay. It affirms that although the total amount remains unchanged, there is always a tendency for it to become less available for useful work.”

Just then the elevator door opened, and we filed in.

(Something flicked on in my cortex just then and I began to see what he was getting at. I recalled a statement by Harvard physicist, P.W. Bridgman. He had stressed the importance and universality of these laws:

“The two laws of thermodynamics are...accepted by physicists as perhaps the most secure generalisations from experience that we have,” he had said. “The physicist does not hesitate to apply the two laws to any concrete physical situation in the confidence that nature will not let him down.”⁹

(Significantly, these laws of thermodynamics applied not only in physics and chemistry but also in biology and geology. They had always proved valid wherever tested.)

Again the elevator door slid open. “Look,” asked Perch, “would you care to explain the significance of this?”

“Very well, back in the room. Let’s eat first.”

“Better still,” chirped Denise, “suppose we ride the cable car to the Peak and discuss it up there.”

“Fine,” beamed Heron.

An hour later, the heart-stopping vista of Hong Kong harbor sprawled far below us. A few nostalgic moments elapsed conversing on our favorite beauty spots. Then we settled with a dessert and resumed the subject of the morning.

Perch asked Wajsmann about the second law.

“Well,” said Jacob, “it’s quite simple. The second law of thermodynamics affirms that there is a universal tendency toward deterioration; a transition from a more orderly state, to a less orderly state, to deenergization.

“Left to themselves, things tend to fall apart and reach a state of chaos.

Consequently, where chromosome and gene mutations occur, they are almost always detrimental, rather than beneficial.

“I rather like the way Isaac Asimov puts it: ‘As far as we know, all changes are in the direction of increasing entropy, of increasing disorder, of increasing randomness, of running down.’”¹⁰

Perch snapped his fingers. “I see! It predicts our research. Beginning at the top—culturally, intellectually and physically, the race has degenerated. But, is this not in conflict with the overall theory of evolution?”

“Yes, it is,” Wajsmann responded. Let’s not kid ourselves. Broadly speaking, evolution implies increasing organization and complexity in the universe and is in effect a doctrine of continuous creation. The first law of thermodynamics affirms, however, that creation is no longer occurring,

while the second law states that the original creation is decreasing in organization and complexity.”

I was almost rendered immobile when I realized what Jacob was saying. Evolution is an absolute denial of the second law of thermodynamics.

Denise shuffled. “You mean, Jacob, that evolution requires a universal principle of upward change, whereas the second law is a universal principle of downward change?”

“Yes, put simply, Denise, *evolution and the second law cannot both be true*. As for the second law of thermodynamics, it has been confirmed by numerous and varied scientific tests, while evolution is—and always has been—a theoretical model not even capable of scientific test.”

Corderoy nodded. “If one must choose, it would seem more rational to go with science.”

“But don’t all scientists believe in evolution?” queried Perch.

“No,” said Wajsmann. “By no means is evolution universally accepted by scientists. Yet it is often mistaken for science. You’ll be surprised, for example, how many people have accepted the myth that ‘science has shown there is no God.’”

“Of course,” Perch admitted. “Evolution is the kingpin of modern atheism and world communism.”

“I’m telling you, however,” said Wajsmann, “evolution is in trouble. No matter how enthusiastically it tries to sell its speculations, something in nature keeps standing up and saying No! The two great universal principles of thermodynamics—energy conservation and deterioration—bear witness to the scientific necessity of an original creation.

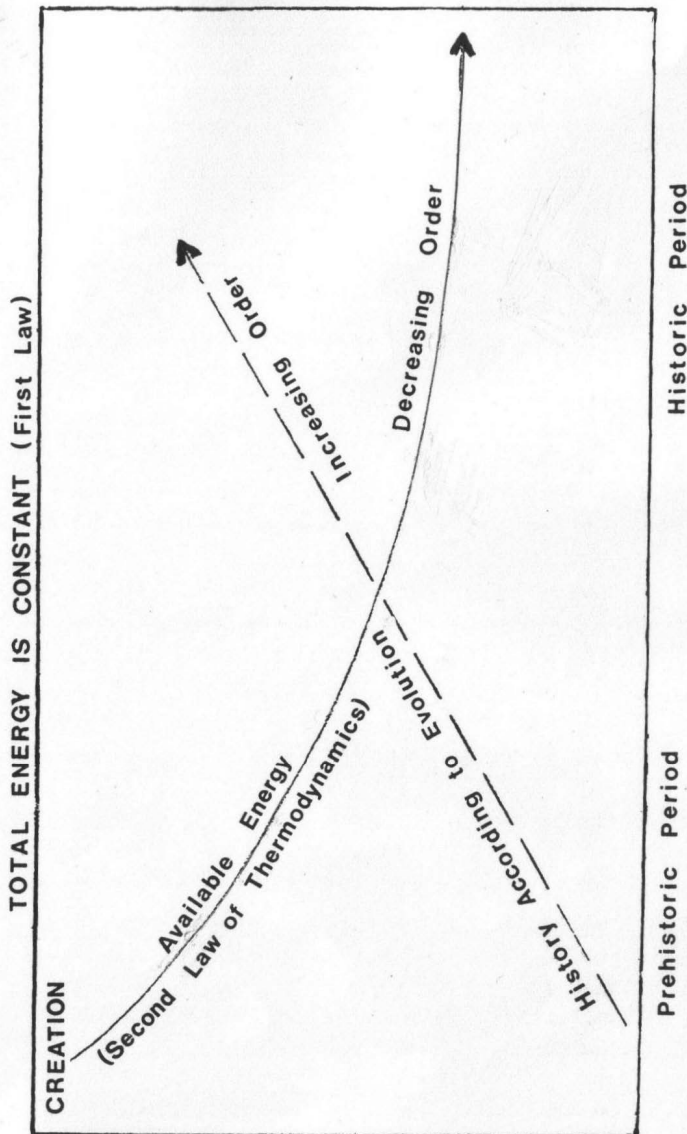
“Charlie, deep down you’re still a detective. Pick the flaws in it!”

So the afternoon sped...as some cherished theories crumbled under a growing weight of evidence. All considered, it suggested the following conclusion:

Biblical statements as to the destiny of man throughout history appear to have more relevance than they have been given credit for.

For example: the Genesis assertion that God “finished” creating and “rested” (i.e., ceased) from all His work of creation,¹¹ is a simple statement that the processes of creation no longer operate, a fact which is thoroughly verified by the two universal laws of thermodynamics.

And when the Bible claims that since man’s severance of communication with the Infinite, this earth has become “subjected” to the “bondage of decay” for the present age,¹² it is telling us that creative processes have been replaced by deteriorative processes implicit in the second law of thermodynamics.



EVOLUTION VERSUS SCIENCE

In short, the biblical record, once dismissed in favor of evolution, is now seen to rest upon scientific foundations.

At least since the time of Sir Isaac Newton, we have known that the universe is running down. British research scientist Dr. Alan Hayward, in his book *God Is*, put it this way:¹³

So the universe is rather like a ship in mid-ocean, with its fuel tanks half full and its stores half consumed. In the case of the ship we know that somebody must have fuelled and provisioned it at the start of the voyage. But who originally filled up the 'fuel tanks' of the universe with hydrogen fuel, and provided all the necessary conditions for that fuel to be turned into heat at an appropriate rate?

There are still a great many scientists who answer that question the same way as Newton did: the Creator.



Chapter 6

LOST SURVIVORS

“Say, would you repeat that?” sniffled the clerk. “It’s this darned hay fever.” The transmitter crackled: “Enemy eagle, approaching from the west.”

The attendant reached for his Strategic Alert button...and paused. “A *single* aircraft? It’s just a reconnaissance,” he shrugged. It was 7:55 AM.

Four miles from town, a young hairdresser was serving scrambled eggs to her three-year-old. Mindful of an appointment, she glanced at the time—8:20 AM.

That moment was to leave her shocked for life. Suddenly, a brilliant white flash lit up the room; seconds later a searing blast knocked her flat. As it subsided, she struggled, stunned, to the window.

An incandescent column of smoke and flame “as bright as ten thousand suns” rose in all its splendor. Transfixed, she watched as blood-colored clouds swept down onto the earth. Fierce winds began to blow.

Nearer the city, eyewitnesses wandered dazed. “Thousands of corpses burnt to ashes”...“in a few hours, all foodstuffs infected”...and shortly the nightmare symptoms of radiation sickness.

“Never before have we seen such an awful weapon, and never before have we heard of such a weapon.”

The essence of this account I have drawn from an ancient document, a *document that couldn’t possibly exist...but does*. I shall render details of it in Chapter 29. In pages now brown with time, the cold terror of the survivors still lives on.

The mutual collapse of the high civilization centers through nuclear warfare in the third millennium B.C. had come swiftly and without warning (see prehistoric era map in Chapter 4), leaving little time to salvage anything but essentials.

Small groups of survivors set out to begin life once more in the jungles and mountains that were untouched by radiation and ruin. Without industry, they were compelled to concentrate on producing their own essentials. The emphasis reverted to agricultural self-sufficiency.

Although their members had skills, there were too few of them to create a new civilization within the void they were forced to face. Every culture requires a certain density of population. This was no longer available, so they were forced into a more basic existence.

It happened all over the world at once. (And will historians please explain it?) All the world's major agricultural centers suddenly appeared in different places about the same time.

These new agricultural centers appeared in northeastern China, southeastern Asia, northeastern Mexico, Peru and Venezuela.

What is more, *they all sprang up in close proximity to areas which had been destroyed by some fiery holocaust* (that is, the Gobi and Indian civilization centers, the Death Valley ruins, the melted facade of Sacsahuaman and the vitrified ruins in the Brazilian jungle).

Were some of these new "primitive" communities survivors of man-made catastrophe?

In a downstairs lounge the next morning, we were approached by Reginald Stokes, a Canadian doctor who had overheard our conversation. He tossed up some lively questions to us.

"I saw this movie," said Stokes. "*20,000 B.C.* it was called. The film showed early humans as pitiful 'ape men' who devoured big chunks of rotten meat with savage grunts and dragged their women around by the hair.

"That's one piece of your jigsaw picture that doesn't fit. Just where do you slot cavemen and primitive societies? They were our ancestors, weren't they?"

Wajsmann flashed a reply. "I tell you, Reg. they were educated people just like us."

"What do you mean? Civilized?" His eyes narrowed.

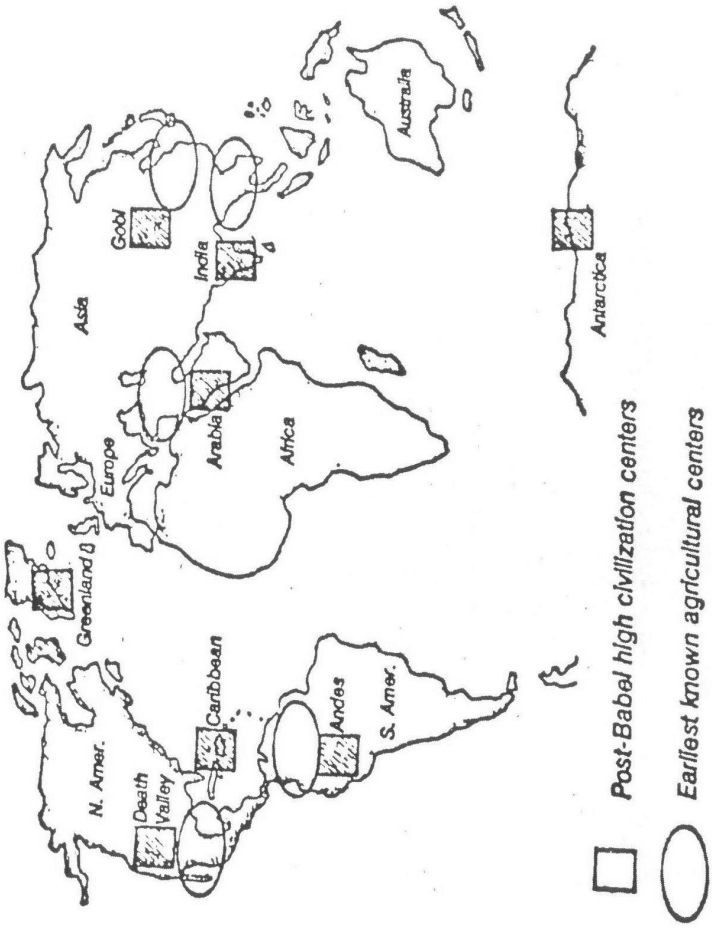


Fig. 6-1. The Post-Babel civilization and earliest known agricultural centers. The close proximity of the agricultural centers to civilization centers supports the hypothesis that the two areas were somehow connected. (Map: Rene Noorbergen).

Wajsmann continued. “Archaeologists who have gone out to uncover *facts* know nothing of uncivilized cavemen.

“The point is, many of today’s so-called primitives are not relics of a Stone Age. Rather, they are the wreckage of more highly developed societies, forced by various circumstances such as natural disasters to lead a much simpler, less developed way of life.”

And who reached that conclusion?”

None other than a recent conference of anthropologists.”

“Urrrh,” grunted the doctor. “Look here, mind if I join you in your apartment this afternoon? There seems more to this caveman stunt than meets the eye.”

We invited him to be there at three o’clock.

“Hurry, Jay. How much longer will you be? Breakfast will spoil.” The refugee wife was well seasoned to this routine since settling into their makeshift hut in the hills. Her city life was now just a distant dream. This morning, you could hardly say the same for her husband. He had just cut his chin on an improvised razor.

“Ah, that’s better. Nothing like a daub of clay to stop the bleeding.” Jay dropped the offending razor onto a bench in the work cave and stumbled over the mossy rocks to join his family.

Now, did you notice something about this caveman? That’s right. *He felt a compulsive need to shave!*

The telltale sign of his habit was left behind in the Lazzaretto Grottoes, near Nice, in France. A small deer-bone handle has since been found within the cave complex. The handle is skillfully split with scapula bones inserted—a prehistoric razor.

Here is evidence of men conscious of their civilized background, compelled to use all their technical skill in a savage and hostile environment; men able to make contact with other civilized people once, but afterwards isolated and forced to make use of crude implements for survival.

The story is the same on the other side of the world. In the Subis Mountains of West Borneo, a network of caves hollowed out on a cathedral-like scale contained *fabrics of extreme fineness and delicacy*. Here is further proof of a civilized background.

Charles Berlitz notes that many artifacts now found suggest a concern with ceremony, art and adornment, “as if they were trying to combine an art that was natural to them with a survival technique that had become necessary.”¹

...True to his word, at three sharp the doctor was rapping on our door. We seated Stokes with a tomato juice. He couldn't wait to begin.

"Now, how can you possibly know," asked Stokes, "that cavemen were anything but evolving savages?"

Wajsmann tossed a teaser. "They have told us, themselves."

"You're kidding, of course."

Wajsmann smiled. "For one thing, their art. It shows that their background was as developed as ours." Then taking a chalk to his portable blackboard, Wajsmann wrote:

QUALITY OF CAVEMAN ART

"There are six things I'd like you to note," he began.

1. The rock paintings of animals in the caves of Altamira, Lascaux, Ribadasella and others, I tell you, are masterpieces of art in any period. The realism and beauty of these cave paintings show artistic talent *immensely superior* to that of the animal paintings of Egypt, Babylon or Greece.
2. Paintings in the cave of Altamira (near Santander, Spain) are, from the aesthetic viewpoint, just *as good as modern paintings!*
3. Cave paintings in Algeria, Libya and Lascaux bear witness to a developed culture which used *perspective and freeness of form—an* amazingly sophisticated art. You realize that perspective was not used until the fifteenth century!
4. And do you know that cave drawings followed *a planned pattern* of figurative arrangement that is remarkably constant *throughout western Europe?* In each case the decorated cave was divided up according to some unknown metaphysical system.
5. Not only that, but cave paintings (as to motifs and themes) have *a common style worldwide*. It's as though they came from a common school.
6. The original caves of Montignac-Lascaux (now closed to the public) have been called "the Sistine Chapel of prehistory" for the beauty of their paintings. The artists achieved a remarkable *three-dimensional effect* by using the natural contours of rock. This is what they did: small holes became the glaring eyes of a bison; cracks became the wounds of a stricken deer; odd-shaped bulges were incorporated into the painting as a head or back hump. Even today, light and shadow contrasts using the natural rock shapes make the animals

appear to be alive and breathing. *Here is a technique and effect unique in the history of art.*

“I tell you, these cavemen scaled heights not reached again until late in our era.

Stokes stared at the six points. “Incredible!” he gasped. “Simply incredible!” Wajsmann continued. “We probably have to admit that our artistic capabilities are no higher today than they were in the ‘caveman’ period. One thing is sure. Their painting culture was more advanced than that of the average European country dweller today.”

(Robert Charroux had pointed out that even to manufacture the ferric oxide or manganese sticks to paint with required a complex, sophisticated technique.)²

Wajsmann summed up. “Are we to believe that these were dim-witted savages, incapable of putting two stones together to build a wall?”

Stokes sat silent.

Paul Heron rose, sidled to the blackboard, and wrote:

CAVEMEN LIVED IN HOUSES

“This is my special interest,” said Heron. “Looks like a paradox, doesn’t it? But note this:

1. The Lascaux artists did not live in their caves but fashioned them into an art gallery. Listen. Do you know how they managed to paint those pictures up to twelve feet above the floor? The answer is, they used *scaffolds*—and the holes in the rock, where they put in crossbeams for planks, are still there. Now scaffolding cannot precede the knowledge of masonry; it follows from the development of masonry. Therefore we can be sure that ‘cavemen’ knew how to construct houses.
2. And what shall we do about the “Stone Age” oven found at Noailles, France? It was built by using stones *shaped like bricks and mortared with cement*.
3. At Charroux (a large prehistoric tool centre where you can still pick up stone axes) there are caves within three miles, but excavations have found no sign that these were ever inhabited by men.
4. In Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, “Stone Age” houses have actually been unearthed. These reveal sophisticated construction

techniques which called for a knowledge of mathematics and geometry.

“So we can conclude that all ‘cave men’ did not live in caves (except in rare cases as still occur today). Most stone tool sites (including the largest in the world of ten thousand acres) were nowhere near caves. ‘Cave men lived in houses.

“All right, Paul, that’s enough,” said Denise. “Give me a chance.”

Stokes eyed this smartly dressed lady with curiosity. “What do you know about all this?” he queried.

“What do I know? I know what they wore, that’s what!” she exclaimed. “Yes, they wore clothes—and how! Here, let me show you.” She started writing:

CAVEMAN’S SOPHISTICATED CLOTHING

1. Prehistoric cave paintings in the Kalahari Desert of southwest Africa depict light-skinned men in elaborate garments. Men with blond beards and well-styled hair are wearing boots, tight-fitting pants, multicolored shirts, coats and gloves. A woman is wearing a short-sleeved pullover, closely-fitting breeches, and gloves, garters and slippers.
2. Engraved stones of the Magdalenian period unearthed in a cave at Lussac, France, show modern-looking people in casual poses wearing robes, belts, boots, coats and hats. A seated young lady wears a pantsuit with a short-sleeved jacket, a pair of small boots, and a decorated hat that flops down over her right ear to her shoulder. On her lap is a square, flat object with a flap that folds down the front, like a modern purse. Men wear well-tailored pants, broad belts with clasps, and clipped beards and moustaches.

“Why, that’s sensational!” exclaimed Stokes.

“But I’ll tell you something,” said Miss Tagg, almost in a whisper. “It’s highly significant that when I went to photograph these engraved drawings, I was blocked. Just as others before me. This is very embarrassing material. And it’s decidedly not open to public inspection.”³

“Understandably,” said Stokes. “It refutes all that we’ve been told to believe.”

Perch cut in. “There’s a vested interest at stake, here. So many people’s careers are bound up in it now. Lifetime reputations. It’s not just big business; many of the theorists are totally sincere. They believe they have

found the answer, and they don't want someone to come along and tell them it's all made up."

"I haven't finished yet," cried Denise.

"We're all ears," sighed Corderoy.

"There're a couple of points remaining."

3. Ancient cave paintings in the Honan Mountains of China show hunters in modern jackets and long trousers.

4. In Vladimir, Russia, actual remains of a "Stone Age" man were dug up. He was wearing trousers made of fur, an embroidered shirt, mind you, and a very practical jacket, with ivory badges and clasps. How about that?

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the doctor. "This is dynamite!" Corderoy arose. "There's more yet. Just catch this." He took the chalk and wrote for all to see.

THEIR CIVILIZED ORIGIN OTHER EVIDENCE

1. *Community cooperation* was highly developed. We see this in (a) their clusters of habitations; (b) the specialization of both labor and sites of labor; and (c) in the sharing of construction and design ideas over a wide area.
2. Another thing. *They were familiar with sea travel*. At Montgaudier, France, and Nerja, Spain, 'caveman' discoveries comprise (a) engravings of a spouting sperm whale and two seals so detailed they can be recognized as male and female; and (b) cavern paintings of three dolphins (two males and a female) in a face-to-face encounter. Their creators, from caves up to a hundred miles inland, would have had to journey far out on the open sea in order to witness and record their story.
3. As further evidence of ocean travel, tools have been found from the same "Stone Age" people on both sides of the Atlantic, together with skeletal remains.
4. Then there is the remarkable coincidence of writing symbols between the "primitive" American Indian and the cave cultures of Europe.
5. "Stone Age" peoples and those of the ancient civilizations must have directly inherited *a lunar calendar system* from a civilization older than them both. Thousands of notational sequences—such as vertical markings, lines and dots, painted and engraved on stone or bone—are scattered from Spain to the Ukraine. These are now known to be

records of observations of the moon, made for calendric purposes—a complex memoranda of lunar studies.

Stokes interrupted. “Excuse me, Phil. But isn’t it generally conceded that prehistoric men had only stone with which to work? If, as you say, they came from a highly civilized background, why could they only work with stone?”

“Very good, Reg, murmured Corderoy. “I was getting to that.” He scratched across the blackboard the following words:

“STONE AGE” MEN MINED METALS

1. The truth is, many prehistoric mines have been located *throughout the world*. The same form of *iron ore* mined in Swaziland—hematite—has been found among remains in France, Tasmania and Tierra del Fuego—always in coastal areas. It is possible that the use of hematite (bloodstone), used in cosmetics, may have been exported worldwide.
2. They certainly had methods of *transporting ore* a thousand miles from Michigan, U.S.A., for not one ounce of the ore was ever uncovered for use within 1,000 miles of the mine sites.
3. As to their intelligence, the prehistoric miners *used mathematics and kept records* of what they produced (witness bone etchings, Border Cave, South Africa). They had *writing* (witness engraved tablets, Glözel).
4. At a depth of eighteen feet within one prehistoric mine (actually, near the Ontonagon River, Michigan), there was discovered a detached mass of *copper* weighing six tons. The mass had been raised on timbers and wedges to about five feet above its break-off point and pounded smooth to facilitate easier transportation. In the shaft lay a stone hammer weighing thirty-six pounds.
5. Another mine at Isle Royal, Lake Superior, had been worked to a depth of nine feet through solid rock before a copper vein eighteen inches thick was uncovered at the bottom. Excavations are connected underground and drainage cut. At one point, a tunnel extends for two miles in an almost straight line.

“Just a moment, Phil.” It was Stokes again. “If these people were refugees from a high technology, then why have no metal tools been found among Stone Age relics?”

WHY ONLY STONE TOOLS?

Corderoy smiled. “The truth is, metal will barely survive when exposed to the weathering processes of time. Most objects will decay, rust, scatter and become unrecognizable in time. Only stone survives.

“However we know that prehistoric man worked metals from the discovery of these gigantic mines.

“Now notice this. In caves near Odessa. U.S.S.R., were found prehistoric animal bones skillfully cut with perfectly circular holes and regular grooves. Experts declare that these bones were *cut with a metal tool*, then polished.

“It is significant that in regions particularly rich in iron ore, such as Alsace-Lorraine, there is no trace of a culture using stone tools! Yet those regions certainly were inhabited.”

Stokes sighed. “Well, that does make sense.”

That reminded me of a statement by Robert Charroux. He argued that our ancestors never used flint knives, axes and other tools, except for a few outcasts who lived at a more primitive level. If the use of flint tools had been the general rule, we ought to find billions and billions of them. The fact is that, relatively speaking, practically none have been found: only a few hundred thousand axes (the main tool). not enough to justify the assumption of more than twenty inhabitants of the globe per generation.⁴

He added: “The Paleolithic and the Neolithic have never existed except in the imagination of the prehistorians.”⁵

Surely, he reasoned, it is erroneous to define a whole period by the insignificant percentage of the total population.

By the same logic, we could say that the twentieth century is part of the Stone Age, since people in New Guinea and Borneo still use flint tools; or the Caviar Age or the Chewing Gum Age, since a few people eat caviar or chew gum.⁶

Indeed, you might well ask, was there ever a *Stone Age*? The answer is, NO! Have there been *stone cultures*? Yes.

But, I hear you say, are not some of these stone cultures tens of thousands of years old? Yet the Great Flood wiped the whole earth clean 5,400 years ago. How can this be?

Now you’re talking. Let’s investigate.



Chapter 7

SOMEBODY'S MISREADING THE TIME

“Gentlemen,” she enquired, “would you please tell me how old these are?”

The veteran Maori guide, Rangi, was conducting a party of Australian geologists around one of New Zealand’s thermal attractions. She led them to a volcanically formed protuberance and paused.

One learned member of the group gave the site a cursory examination and stated that in his opinion the rocks were 50 millions years old.

“Are you sure?” she asked.

“That figure would be close.”

“What do you other gentlemen say?” queried the guide with a twinkle in her eye that evidently passed unnoticed.

“Ten million years”... “No, nearer to twenty million,” came the replies. Whereupon the genial lady straightened herself, beamed at the three sages in her inimitable style and said: “Thank you, gentlemen. Now let me tell you something. I stood on this very spot just ten years ago and watched these rocks being formed.”

MISREADING THE TIME can be downright embarrassing. Particularly for a man professing to know so much.

Misreading the time concerning our own origin might even be considered dangerous. Especially if it sets us on a false trail as to who we are, our sense of purpose and what’s in store for us.

You will have noticed in the events of earlier chapters a time factor.

1. An original super civilization was annihilated and our planet swept totally clean by a Deluge, about 3400 B.C.
2. The earliest postdeluvian nations sprang into existence ready made, about 3,000 B.C.
3. Primitive cultures were offshoots from the civilized world of 3400 B.C. and later; all societies had degenerated more or less.

Now, some dear person will refer me to “Stone Age” tribes like Aborigines who have been in Australia for 20,000 years.

Have they???

The time factor is so important, that if we can go back without interruption 20,000 years, then you can toss out almost everything we have so far discussed.

The question is, *HOW FAR BACK WITH ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY CAN WE GO?* As far as dates are concerned, where does fact end and speculation begin?

The answer is, ABOUT 3,000 B.C. And the reasons for my stating this are compelling.

Yes, I know that much older dates have been suggested by historians. For example we’re told that man already had a brain larger than ours 60,000 years ago and left drawings in 30,000 B.C. that would do justice to a modern painter.

Now think about it. If this is so, then why would man have waited so long to develop cities and the type of agriculture associated with them? We should expect that those isolated civilizations which developed independently would be somewhat spread out over this period. Even one civilization from 20,000 B.C. would be strong proof against my account of the worldwide Flood. But, I repeat, the oldest cultures on earth all go back to about the same time—3,000 B.C.

What does the evidence show?

For one thing, the written records of no nation on earth are older than about 3,000 B.C. That is generally agreed by historians.

But get this. Even modern dating techniques cannot take us back further than about 3,000 B.C. Dr. W.F. Libby, a foremost authority on modern dating methods, who won the Nobel Prize for his research on carbon- dating, was shocked to discover this limitation:

“You read statements in books that such and such society or archaeological site is 20,000 years old,” he noted. “We learned rather abruptly that these numbers, these ancient ages, are not known accurately; in

fact, it is at about the time of the First Dynasty of Egypt that the first historical date of any real certainty has been established.”¹

Does that shock you?

Consider the much acclaimed carbon - 14 dating method. This is based on the radioactive decay rate in organic matter. It is a fact that every living thing absorbs cosmic radioactive carbon-14 from the atmosphere. At death, this intake ceases and the radiocarbon in the organism begins to disintegrate. The amount of remaining C-14 is used to calculate how long ago the organism died.

The accuracy of this dating method has come under some criticism lately. For example, a living mollusk from salt water can show age dates of 3,000 years (as though it had been dead for 3,000 years).

Under normal conditions, radiocarbon dating is reliable to about 4,000 years ago. Then the disparity runs wild. You see, this dating method depends on the assumption that atmospheric radiation has remained constant.

The trouble is that any traumatic environmental change occurring in the past would have accelerated the decay rate, adding to “apparent age,” if calculated on the assumption of uniformity.

Thus an upheaval like the Deluge would play *immeasurable havoc upon readings prior to about 3,000 B.C.* It’s as simple as that.

Let’s not underestimate the impact of the Deluge. The thing to remember is that this event was a universal catastrophe. It encompassed epic changes: mountains rising and falling, tidal waves rushing faster than the speed of sound, as well as thousands of Krakatoas belching out dust to darken the atmosphere for centuries. Anything that could happen did happen. Seismic and atmospheric distortions persisted for hundreds of years.

Get this. The earliest *civilized* cultures that can be dated go back no further than the post-Deluge period.

CAVE CULTURES CONTEMPORANEOUS WITH CITY CULTURES

And the same can be said for *primitive* men. Here are some bones found in caves near Rochebertier, in France. How old are they? “Twelve thousand years,” we’re told. But notice these script characters on them. What nags at me is this. They resemble and in some cases are identical to the script of Tartessus (of the period 2500 to 2000 B.C.). Are we to believe

that a script, once developed, would remain relatively unchanged for 10,000 years? It does not happen. So what do the two scripts really demonstrate? Just this—that the cultures must have been *of the same period*. Do you see?

The same is true of Paleolithic antler bones found at Le Mas d’Azil and La Madelaine. These are inscribed with signs identical to Phoenician script from about 2000 B.C.

And painted pebbles from Le Mas d’Azil are marked with signs and symbols that were once predominant throughout the Mediterranean—again, between 3000 and 2000 B.C.

What does this all mean? Simply that “Stone Age” and “civilized” cultures existed at the same time! And, by the way, *not* 12,000 years ago.

Yet we are still asked to believe in a long progression, first from caveman to Stone Age, thence to wandering hunters, to settled farmers, and later to cities and civilization.

I feel sorry for the evolutionist, but that will not do.

There is enough evidence now to show that these groups existed simultaneously, each aware of the other. On this point, ancient literature agrees with the latest archaeological findings.

Just as even in today’s “Space Age”, there live “Stone Age” tribes on all continents except Europe.

Concerning primitive people, Thor Heyerdahl, the “Kon-Tiki” explorer, observed correctly that their intelligence is “exactly like our own”⁴²

In other words, ‘stone culture’ implies neither “dim-witted” nor “prehistoric.” There’s no 20,000 B.C. here.

DOES “APE-LIKE” MEAN “ANCIENT”?

I hear somebody asking, “But didn’t the first men look like apes?” Surely the transition to our present appearance must have required hundreds of thousands of years?

It is time for the truth. One thing you should know about discovered specimens of the earliest men is that they look remarkably like us.

Here’s a short checklist:

Perfectly preserved bodies of “ancient” cavemen found near the Bay of Biscay were almost identical to those of present-day man.

Fossil skulls characteristic of “modern” man have been found in “ancient” strata in Britain, France, Germany, Hungary, Ethiopia, Tanzania

and the Middle East. In some places, fragments of modern man have been found in strata below (hence “older than”) bones of “Stone Age” man.

Regarding a skull found in Kenya, evolutionist Richard Leakey wrote in the June 1973 issue of *National Geographic*, “Either we toss out this skull or we toss out our theories of early man...It simply fits no previous models of human beginnings.” This skull “leaves in ruins the notion that all early fossils can be arranged in an orderly sequence of evolutionary change.” You have to admire the man for his honesty.

In Australia, an excavation produced modern man and Neanderthal (“Stone Age”) man in a contemporary environment. “This raised the disturbing possibility that there may have been no ancestor of man—that he appeared fully formed.” The comment on this occasion came from A.A. Abbie, at the time Professor of Anatomy and Histology at Adelaide University. He added, “A Neanderthal man in modern dress would not attract much attention today. It appeared that geologists and anthropologists have wasted time looking for a ‘missing link’ between man and his ape-like ancestors, which probably did not exist.”³

But haven’t there been “ape men”?

Yes, and quite simply, these were degenerates from the main stock, the result of interbreeding from isolation. With such a limited gene pool, the appearance of bad genetic traits increased considerably, producing birth defects and physical mutations.

As to physical deformities, Harold G. Coffin, of the Geoscience Research Institute in Berrien Springs, Michigan, U.S.A., has a point to make. He refers to “the recent discovery that the classic descriptions of Neanderthal man were based in large part on the (skeletal) remains of...a man suffering from severe osteoarthritis.”⁴

Researchers Straus and Cove agree that this “arthritic old man...has his counterparts in modern man similarly afflicted with spinal osteoarthritis. He cannot...be used to provide us with a reliable picture of a healthy, normal Neanderthalian.”⁵

Sir Ambrose Fleming asks: “Even if these fragments are of humans and show unusual features, why should they not be examples of deterioration rather than evolution?”⁶

Monkey-faced men? Today I saw one driving a bus. Arthritic spines? The bottom line is, you cannot time-slot a man by his posture or by the shape of his head. “Long aeons” ago has nothing to do with it.

WHY THE “LONG AGES” SYNDROME?

Most of us have seen those elaborate charts in books which show geological ages, from the first simple life form to the emergence of man. Millions of years are postulated. You have to admit, they look very convincing to the point of being overwhelming.

Once again, I have news for you. With all due respect, these charts, so painstakingly prepared, cannot be further from the truth. They are largely hypothetical, you see; they assume the theory of evolution to be correct—and build on that. They assume that the earth’s strata was deposited in a uniform, steady fashion over a tremendously long period of time. They assume that the uniform action of nature has never been interrupted by catastrophe.

This assumption is called “uniformitarianism.”

Let me tell you how Dr. Henry M. Morris put *these standard evolutionary assumptions* to the test. Dr. Morris set out to calculate the age of the earth from various natural processes such as the uniform decay of the earth’s magnetic field, the erosion of lands, and the gradual influx of chemicals into the ocean. In fact, he compiled *a table of seventy separate natural processes of worldwide change*. And do you know, the majority of these chronometers yielded a young age. More importantly, the processes showed *extreme variability* ranging all the way from 100 years to 500,000,000 years for the age of the earth.⁷

You realize what this means? Quite simply, it proves there is something wrong with the basic premise of uniformity. Evidently nature has *not* always behaved as it does now.

The other day my neighbor assured me that an orderly evolutionary sequence spanning millions of years was indicated by the rock strata with its “ascending” fossils. For example, coal beds were laid down 340 million years ago, dinosaurs ruled from 130 to 65 million years B.C., and man appeared just a million or so years ago.

I’ll tell you something. In most parts of the world this theoretical sequence never occurs. Remains of marine and land animals are mixed up in every possible sequence. Human relics are found even inside coal beds. As if that were not tricky enough, these remains of human origin sometimes occur with or beneath the bones of dinosaurs. Can you see what’s wrong? The evidence shows they were deposited at the same time—not millions of years apart. The man and the dinosaur died together, you see. (And before the coal was formed!)

Figure out what this does to the theory of evolution. For one thing, it does not allow for the vast periods of time needed for the organic evolutionary process.

The truth is, each successive layer of sediment with its dead bodies was deposited wave upon wave by the Deluge and sorted further by local currents.

Remains all over the world—often perfectly preserved—attest that countless billions of creatures were buried suddenly and violently in a water-borne disaster. Animals from different geographical zones and all climatic areas of the world are found heaped together in one common graveyard.

Sometimes lower strata contain fossils of smaller creatures, while in the higher strata larger animals are found. This is a logical consequence of an advancing global flood. Often the first to be engulfed were the smaller, less mobile creatures, whereas larger animals escaped to higher ground, to be overtaken later. These successive burials were accomplished within a year. Think it through.

I'm not talking about the raw material of our planet, which is possibly some 5 billion years of age. Life on earth is quite a different matter; this is a recent event.

(Moreover, if we are totally honest about this, we should not ignore the substantial new scientific evidence suggesting that even the earth's raw materials may be measured in terms of only thousands of years of age.)

In an interview with *Science and Mechanics*, July 1968, Immanuel Velikovsky expressed surprise that the body, brain and mind of man, a tremendously sophisticated biological apparatus supposedly spanning millions of years of time, was able to produce a recorded history of only a few thousand years.

Doesn't it make you wonder? Could it be that man is *not* so old, after all?

We speak of millions of years for terrestrial life only because evolution demands that it be so. It needs the time. In other words, evolution has an answer it likes, and is trying to make the questions, and the facts, fit its answer.

The exaggerated time element must be rejected.

WE MUST REVISE PREHISTORY

Constant media bombardment has moulded our attitudes, until we accept the evolutionary time viewpoint almost without question. Those who

influence us try hard to ignore the real nature of their proffered sacred cow. It is 100 percent speculation.

It is not within the scope of this work to present the growing mass of scientific evidence for a dramatically ‘recent’ time scale; this is reserved for a subsequent book.

Does it really matter what we believe concerning our roots? It does, very much.

By having lost our historical links to our early ancestors, we have lost much of our heritage; and in rediscovering these links, we may begin to find ourselves. As William Fix observes:

The question of our origin is of supreme importance: it is the basis of our identity and destiny. The models with which we identify profoundly influence our behavior: the man who believes he came from a beast may be more inclined to behave like a beast. The image is not only degrading; it is dangerous.⁸

So now, having swept aside the false, conventional view of prehistory, with its idea of a lowly form of man living in caves, using stone tools and incapable of producing the wonders of the past, we at last see a door opening to us.

Now we are ready to conceive of that past as awesome and fantastic—as it really was.

Well, almost. Two loose ends remain. One is the “space gods” theory. Could intelligent man’s sudden appearance conceivably be the result of a visit by galactic astronauts? Let’s see.



Chapter 8

DID SPACE GIANTS EXPERIMENT WITH US?

Erich von Danicken caused a sensation in the seventies when he claimed that sophisticated ancient relics were the result of a space visit to earth. Now it is time for the truth.

Von Danicken, like others, assumed that early man struggled for endless millions of years as a primitive dumb and stupid creature, unable to accomplish anything on his own.

Then we find man quite suddenly (in the last few thousand years) nurturing a technology so intricate, so sophisticated, that it suggests intellectual maturity from the start.

You don't have to be smart to sense there is something wrong here. So, faced with the new evidence of high technology in ancient times, and realizing that man could not have obtained such advanced thinking capabilities and complex technology simply by evolving from nothing, Von Danicken's camp suggested that maybe galactic visitors were responsible. These alien giants crossbred with primates to produce modern man, then left behind artifacts from their visit.

Did they? You have to admit, it's an interesting theory. Of the following facts we can be sure:

1. None of the out-of-place artifacts is composed of material unknown to earth.
2. Their technological makeup conforms with the development of our own modern civilization.

3. Interbreeding would have been—we must face it—a virtual impossibility. That’s right. Aliens, you see, would need a carbon-based physiology. Not only that. These giants would need to be physically adapted for entering the human female. But wait. Their chromosomes would have to be interchangeable, even for artificial insemination. Chromosomes and genes must *both* match up, which is extremely unlikely and does not happen even between animals and humans of the same planet!
4. And of course you realize that if these were to match, they would already be of the same or closely related species—and man would be already intelligent.
5. Still unresolved, the problem of the origin of intelligence is only removed to another planet. You have to account for civilizations on two worlds now, instead of one, and you still have to find out how the first began. Now naturally, if evolution cannot account for it on this planet, it is equally impossible to explain a more highly intelligent man evolving on some other planet.
6. Memories of “gods” from the skies are explainable as the recollection by primitive people of visits from contemporary civilizations who had aircraft. Similar reactions have occurred in our day.

With whatever good intentions, the “space gods” theory was born in careless research; since then it has been perpetuated through the use of faulty reasoning and sensationalism.

Its promoters are correct, however, on one point: Human intelligence cannot be the product of chance evolution. Man did appear suddenly—at the top, not at the bottom. Man is a created artifact, far more wonderful than any computer. He was carefully planned and endowed with the gift of language and the most amazing intellect, as well as a feeling for handcrafts and technology.

And something else was implanted within man: both the capacity and the need to communicate with his Maker, the prime Intelligence. Consequently, there is a part of every person which is restless, seeking unattainable goals, yet experiencing futility and emptiness until it finds identity and peace with the Creator. And that makes all the difference.

One remaining question deserves an answer. If the early world was so advanced, then why is there such a paucity of physical evidence?

Four reasons coming up: stay tuned.



Chapter 9

VANISHING EVIDENCE

Consider, for a moment, the awful possibility that your hometown was forever wiped out. Can you imagine what future generations might find?

Has it occurred to you that our noblest buildings today are scarcely more than facades supported by thin tendons of steel?

Even with no disaster, our main cities would be little more than rubble in a thousand years. Our motorways would be crumpled pieces of hardness beneath vegetation. Our once complex railway network would be red dust blowing in the wind.

Make no mistake about it. Few house chattels would survive the corrosion of time. Generally, paper books cannot last more than a few centuries (hence the need to recopy). Plastics will eventually disintegrate when exposed for long periods outside. The same goes for everything metallic. Yes, that's right. Hair dryers, automobiles and carpets would be reduced to dust, along with photographic plates and film.

What is more, all iron and steel buildings would rust and crumble to earth. Nothing would be left except a few stone structures downtown and maybe a few statues. Stone is the only indestructible material; it will survive a dead civilization. Isn't it ironic? Nature allows dressed blocks of stone to survive, but not thick iron girders.

Probably there would not be one item left in the suburbs to show that they even existed—except for the odd stone axe-head.

In the event of a total catastrophe, the survivors would be driven to the countryside, to live primitively. They might, for a time, be able to salvage and use certain elements of their civilized technology.

Eventually the last machine would break down, with nobody remembering how to repair it. The transistors, toasters and x-ray machines, though revered, would be useless.

To the grandchildren and their descendants they would become legends. The “magic mirror” that could see events far away; the metal bird that could fly above the clouds; the room that could move up and down inside big houses—these would become “magical” myths of a people whose survival instinct would direct them back into the rapidly encroaching forests.

Archaeologists 4,000 years later could claim that twentieth century man was not yet familiar with iron. (If they found cassettes with tapes, these would be a meaningless puzzle to them.) What do you think of that?

Texts speaking of gigantic cities with houses several hundred feet high would be classed as myths.

Do you begin to see the picture? It is this very situation of meagre clues that confronts us in relation to the original super world. I can think of four reasons for this.

1. MOST PHYSICAL REMAINS WERE WIPED OUT

Numerous ancient cities now lie below ground level; many are *covered* by desert sands or swallowed by dense jungle; while others still may lie intact under the mile-deep ice of Antarctica.

On the other hand, *exposed* remains can disappear so fast. Take, for example, the 4,000-year-old ruins of Tiahuanaco, in Bolivia. As recently as the sixteenth century there still stood immense walls with massive rivets of silver in the stonework as well as lifelike statues of men and women in a thousand animated poses. Even until last century, travellers could admire and sketch imposing colonnades. Of these there is no trace today. The Spaniards and more recently the Bolivian government plundered them for building materials.

Again, many *scale replicas* of ancient apparatuses probably perished when the Spanish conquistadors melted down all the gold artifacts they could find in Central and South America.

The scale of destruction over the centuries will never be known.

2. MOST ANCIENT RECORDS HAVE ALSO BEEN DESTROYED

The destruction of printed records has been much greater than was originally thought.

The great library of *Alexandria* once contained one million volumes in which the entire science, philosophy and mysteries of the ancient world were recorded (including a complete catalogue of authors in 120 volumes, with a brief biography of each author). In a single act of vandalism, Julius Caesar destroyed 700,000 priceless scrolls. In the seventh century, the Arabs completed the wipeout. Do you know how they did it? They used the books as a fuel supply to heat the city's 400 public baths for six months.

Totally destroyed also were the papyri of the library of Ptah in *Memphis*. *Carthage*, with a library of 500,000 volumes, was razed in a seventeen-day fire by the Romans in 146 B.C.

The library of *Pergamos* in Asia Minor (with 200,000 volumes) likewise perished.

When the famous collection of Pisistratus in *Athens* was wiped out (in the sixth century), surprisingly Homer's writings escaped.

In the eighth century, Leo Isaurus burned 300,000 books in *Constantinople*. In *China*, Emperor Tam Shi Hwang-ti issued an edict (213 B.C.) to destroy innumerable books.

Thousands of Druidic scrolls in *Autun*, France, on philosophy, medicine, astronomy and other sciences, were obliterated by Julius Caesar. Not one survived.

Much *classical* literature was systematically destroyed by the papal Inquisition.

Spanish conquerors searched out and destroyed *the entire Mayan literature* (except for four documents now in European museums). It was related that Mayan scholars screamed in agony as they saw their life's purpose go up in flames. Some committed suicide.

The Council of Lima (1583) decreed the burning of the knotted cords ("quipas") on which the *Incas* had recorded their history and that of their predecessors.

What a story of carnage, in which the greatest depositories of knowledge from the ancient world are lost forever! (Yet somehow the Indian books escaped.) Did you know that even of the Greek and Roman literature, *less than 1 percent* has come down to us?

Is it any wonder we are ignorant of our early heritage? I agree with Andrew Tomas that “we have to depend on disconnected fragments, casual passages and meagre accounts. Our distant past is a vacuum filled at random with tablets, parchments, statues, paintings and various artifacts. The history of science would appear totally different were the book collection of Alexandria intact today.”¹

3. EVEN WHERE NOT LOST, MUCH REMAINS A MYSTERY

Undeciphered still are writings at Easter Island, tablets at Mohenjo-Daro in Pakistan, and Mayan scripts. Some finds will remain unsolved forever. There are no inscriptions awaiting us at Tiahuanaco or Machu Picchu.

Then there are many museum relics, whose significance may have eluded us.

A methodical reexamination of pieces labelled “art objects,” “cult objects” and “unidentified objects” would yield much new data. So would a systematic exploration of museum vaults.

It is a well-known fact that museums are in the habit of “burying” objects that do not coincide with current theories, or that are not beautiful to look at. The vaults of the Smithsonian Institution and the Museum of Prehistory of Saint Germain-en-Laye are full of crates of incomprehensible objects that nobody is studying.²

Could it be that many objects we have discovered had a purpose that we do not yet understand? The ancients may have achieved results similar to ours by quite different processes. (For instance, look at what happened to German technology. It diverged tremendously from that of other countries in just twelve years, from 1933 to 1945, when Germany was progressively isolated from the rest of the world.)

Then again, is it possible that some of the antedeluvian artifacts we have found cannot yet be identified, simply because they are ahead of our technology?

A point to remember. As any technology advances, its methods and equipment do not become more complex; they become simplified. (Take, for example, printed circuits, silicon chips.) Such equipment may not be recognizable to a civilization of inferior knowledge.

The point is we may be looking at objects—quite exciting objects—without recognizing them. Who would have expected that items in Baghdad Museum, long labelled as “ritual objects,” would prove to be components of batteries? Do you see what I mean?

4. OTHER RELICS STILL AWAIT DISCOVERY

Here is a tantalizing thought. Some authentic and incredibly ancient documents are known to be safely locked away. We may never see them. These forbidden treasures are known to be concealed in four places:

1. Catacombs beneath the Potala in Lhasa, Tibet
2. Vaults in the Vatican Library, to which even the pope does not have access
3. Morocco, where Moslem leaders are fiercely opposed to making them public
4. A secret place known to a few initiated rabbis (believed to be in Spain)

But this is not all. There must be numerous lost cities undiscovered. Hold it, I hear you say. That's overdoing things, isn't it? An occasional ruin, maybe, but *numerous* lost cities? There aren't any unknown areas *in this day and age!*

On the contrary, there are many totally unexplored areas left about. Quite a lot of things occur in out-of-the-way corners of the world—and some not so out-of-the-way—that most persons never hear of.

Still not explored from the ground are immense expanses of the interior of Central and South America, New Guinea, Asia and Australia.

Although Europeans have lived and worked in India for some centuries, building bridges, railways and modern cities, the jungles have scarcely been investigated. There are remote villages that have never seen a white man.

In the trackless Central Australian desert, a structure from an unknown civilization was discovered when vehicles from a nearby atomic test site drove into it purely by accident.³

What you shall see in Part Two is *just a hint* of what still awaits us in desert, jungle and ocean.

The largest unexplored jungle area in the world is the Amazon Basin. This region is so little known that a river tributary *200 miles long* was only recently discovered—and then only by satellite. The Amazon system comprises 50,000 miles of navigable “trunk rivers” and an estimated 16,000 tributaries. The jungle on each side of the rivers is almost totally impenetrable, at least for a European. I know of settlers who have lived on riverbank clearings for forty years and never ventured more than a mile back into the jungle.

The Amazon contains some of the most solid jungles and hostile environments to be found anywhere. Surprisingly, this now mysterious region was once the center of a very intense and highly active population. Large cities flourished here, with high volume commercial traffic to the Andes.

Despite satellite technology, we face almost insurmountable problems in locating any remains.

A pilot over the Amazon may spy towers, villages or ruins, pinpoint them and report them. A few days later, someone setting out to verify the data will find they have already vanished—swallowed again by the jungle since that forest fire or whim of weather that exposed them.

Karl Brugger mentions that the “Transamazonica spur of the road between Manaus and Barcellos on the lower Rio Negro, built in 1971, was overgrown by tropical vegetation within a year. The technicians even had difficulties locating the approximate direction of the road. It is not surprising therefore that there are no more signs of ‘white cities.’”⁴

Again, there are vast stretches where the fog never lifts, and in others it doesn’t clear until late afternoon.

There is an area in Eastern Ecuador from which natives have been carrying out thousands of artifacts belonging to what they describe as giant pyramids and immense deserted cities. But don’t get carried away. This is a forbidden region; local Indians still massacre inquisitive outsiders.

Intruders in the Matto Grosso region of Brazil can expect a similar welcome. Yes, believe it! Documented accounts are numerous. Once an entire patrol of 1,400 vanished in the jungle without trace. This trackless, unexplored “green hell” swallows visitors. The ruins clasp their secret.

Think of it. Five thousand years ago (when our forefathers were supposed to be existing in caves or crude settlements) a highly advanced culture reached over the whole globe—from Siberia to Antarctica, from Greenland to Africa.

This super world vanished so completely we thought it never existed. It is not unlikely a whole empire could disappear like this. The more advanced the culture, the more easily it could vanish without a trace. If it were so advanced, then its powers of destruction must also have been enormous. More on that later.

What an epic! The wonder is that despite wholesale obliteration of evidence, many thousands of pieces do survive—written records, oral traditions and physical remains.

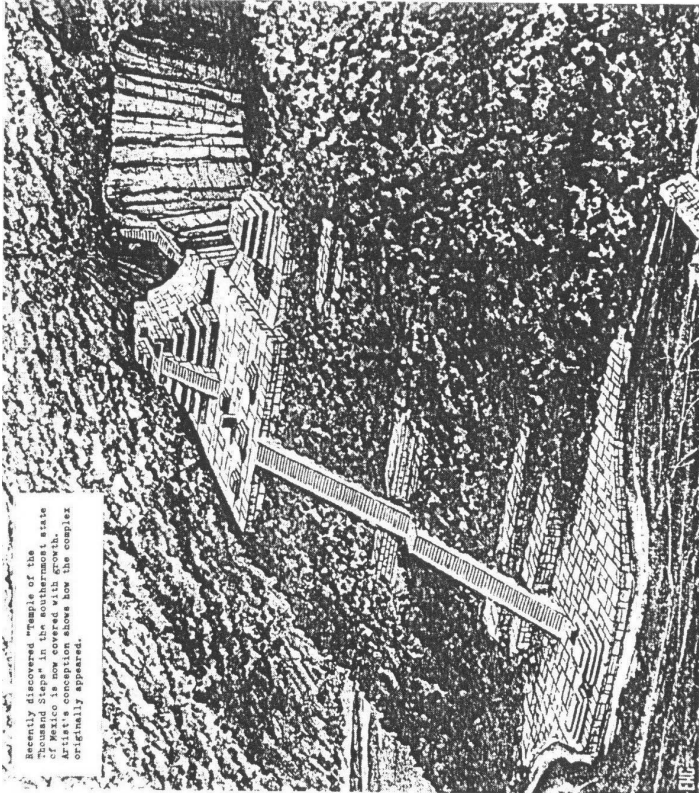


Fig. 9-1. Recently discovered "Temple of the Thousand Steps" in the southernmost state of Mexico is now covered with growth. Artist's conception shows how the complex originally appeared.

There now follow about one thousand of the more interesting exhibits. Yet these can never be more than a tantalizing peep at this astonishing, unknown world, shrouded in opaque clouds of mystery.

PART TWO

CLUES THEY LEFT BEHIND

In this section, each “island” paragraph clue is coded as follows:

O -An Oral tradition

W -A Written or pictorial record

S -A currently or recently Surviving object

Chapter 10

Geographical—THE DISAPPEARANCE OF ADMIRAL OT

From the coffin came life...after 2,100 years!

It was May 1985. Chinese archaeologists had just cracked open a Han Dynasty tomb in the Fenghuang Mountains. Beside the corpse were containers of ancient seeds. “Let’s cover these with a damp cloth,” motioned one of the men to his colleague. “We don’t want them to crack.”

For some days the partners excavated further, unaware that something peculiar was happening. Until the lifting of the cloth; that’s when the shock came. Still alive, would you believe, after 2,100 years, forty seeds had sprouted into tomato plants.

But the implications went deeper. Until now, the tomato was held to have been discovered, together with its native South America, only four centuries ago—concomitant with the development of ocean travel. We must now reexamine history.

Dead men do tell tales, you see. Tales of journeys long forgotten.

Stand by for adventure...—gigantic adventure.

Come with me now, far back into the center of the Great Unknown. Our destination: a strange planet (albeit our own), 5,000 years in the past.

What is our purpose, our main objective? To unravel some geographical mysteries:

1. Did ancient races have luxury ocean vessels equipped with sophisticated instruments to travel the earth’s surface?

2. Could there have been global communication in the distant past which equalled that of modern times?

Now I realize that an affirmative answer to either of these questions will throw the whole of prehistory into confusion.

Ought we not to ask such questions? It seems to me that the classical method of research into antiquity has gotten bogged down and therefore cannot come to the right unassailable kind of conclusions.

I set before you a *mere sampling* of known discoveries. Make no mistake. The implications are dynamite.

SHIPPING SOPHISTICATION

ITALY

1 (S): Two Roman ships were found in the 1920s at the bottom of Lake Nemi, and between 1927 and 1932 were restored, only to be destroyed by German bombers toward the end of World War II.

These *luxury cruisers* contained accommodation for 120 passengers in 30 cabins of 4 berths each, plus crew's quarters; were richly decorated with mosaic-tiled floors; walls of cypress panelling; metal columns, marble statues; and paintings in the lounge. There was a library; a ceiling sundial; a salon where a small orchestra entertained the passengers; a large restaurant and kitchen; copper heaters which provided hot water for the baths; and modern plumbing, with bronze pipes and taps.

The underwater part of the hull was sheathed with lead, fastened with copper nails.

EGYPT

2 (W): Egyptian open-sea ships were up to 350 feet long and 60 feet wide, with as many as four decks.

GREECE

CHINA

3 (W): Ancient vessels from 250 to 600 feet long and capable of carrying a crew of up to 600 were far larger than anything built by later European explorers.¹

GREECE

ROME

4 (W): Large luxury ocean liners over 500 feet long contained temples and swimming pools; also dining halls of marble and alabaster.

SUMERIA

5 (W): An Akkadian dictionary of the Sumerian language contained *a whole section on shipping*. It catalogued *as many as 105* Sumerian terms for various ships, by size, destination or purpose. A further 69 Sumerian terms connected with the manning and construction of ships were translated into the Akkadian.

UGARIT, SYRIA, 1400 B. C

6 (W): *A catalogue* of ships details the types and uses of cargo vessels, passenger ships, fishing smacks, racing boats, troop transports and warships.

SUMERIA

7 (W): Ancient texts refer constantly to a type of ship used by the “gods” called “elippu tebiti” (“sunken ship”—what we would today call a *submarine*).

INDIA

8 (W): A 3,000-year-old document contains eight chapters of plans for craft that could travel in the air, on water or *under the sea*.²

BRITAIN

CHINA

9 (W): Legends of sophisticated *flying water craft* come to us from Britain and China.

NAVIGATIONAL ABILITY

GREECE

10 (S): Maritime computer: On Easter Day, 1901, divers working in a very old shipwreck on the seabed off Antikithera Island, Greece, brought up, among other relics (mostly statues), a metal artifact fused by the sea into a lump.

The object collected dust for 50 years, until restored by acid baths.

It proved to be a bronze machine with complex dials, moveable pointers, inscribed plates and a sophisticated system of interlocking gears (more than twenty gear wheels, a differential gear and a crown wheel).

On one side was a spindle that set all the dials in motion at varying speeds as soon as it was turned.

The pointers were protected by bronze covers on which long inscriptions could be read.

It could work out and exhibit the motions of the sun, moon and planets, calculate their positions, the movement of tides and the time of day. Signs of the zodiac were included.

To use the computer, one could set a particular planet on the scale, turn the gears for so many months or years and a number would show through a hole in the case, telling you where the planet would be.

Here is first-class precision mechanics, as accurate as any that can be made today.

This computer was used for navigation purposes; a mechanism for checking one's position at night. First century B.C., but doubtless of a much older technology.³

As Dr. Derek Price, a Cambridge scientist, observed, "finding something like this is like finding a jet plane in the tomb of Tutankhamen!"⁴

NORWAY

11 (W): Early sea travellers used a "*magic stone*" for *all-weather navigation*, which was able to "find the sun, even when behind clouds and fog."

Pilots today have compasses with crystal polarization, capable of finding the exact position of the sun when it is not directly visible. This legendary "stone" was based on the same principles.

It was probably cordierite (from the magnetic rocks of Italy, Finland and Norway), whose fine, clear crystals are better known as water sapphires.

Its most important quality is change of color, varying from yellow to blue when the natural alignment of its molecules forms an angle of 90 degrees with the plane of polarization of sunlight.

These items of equipment were simply the result of a much earlier technology—one anteceding both the Vikings and the Greeks.

CHINA

OLMECS, MEXICO

PHOENICIA

12 (W,S): Compasses.

EXTENT OF ANCIENT TRAVEL

That's right!

There was a time when the whole world was known. Travel around it was regular, safe and profitable.

Then most nations lapsed into a subsistence economy, the trade routes dead and forgotten.

TRAVEL TO NORTH AMERICA

RECORDS OF OTHER NATIONS

13 (W): A *Tibetan* record of at least 300 B.C. contains a map of "a green land lying far across the eastern sea" (i.e., the Pacific).

14 (W): *Greek* navigators spoke of islands in the "western sea" (i.e., the Atlantic) with a great mainland beyond (America); also regions where "for 30 days on end, the sun sets for little more than an hour, and for several months the night is faintly illuminated by the western twilight" (the Polar regions); and "countries where there was a day for 6 months and night for 6 months."

15 (W): *Egyptian* priests told the Greek Solon that the Atlantic "is a real sea and the surrounding land may be most truly called a continent" (i.e., America).

16 (W): According to interpretations of texts by Plato and Diodorus, *Phoenicians* traded with America around 1000 B.C.

17 (W): Seneca (first century) speaks of lands between the east coast of Asia and the west coast of Europe (e.g., the Americas); he says that "one day, vast new lands will offer themselves to human view."

18 (W): Strabo (born c. 60 B.C.) writes of "other inhabited lands" and says that "a huge continent will be discovered one day."

MASSACHUSETTS

19 (S): An underwater rock carving in Lake Assawompset, Massachusetts, was temporarily exposed when the waterline receded during a drought in 1957. It clearly portrayed a ship of ancient *Phoenician* or

Minoan style (suggesting it was incised when the sea level was lower, and the level of in-shore waters corresponded).

TENNESSEE

20 (S): A stone found in 1885 near Morganton, Tennessee, bore an inscription speculated to be recent Indian. However, when the stone is turned upside down the letters spell a message in ancient Canaanite: “For Jehu”—an example of an inscription having been looked at upside down for almost a century!⁵

CANADA

21 (W): The Micmac clan of the Algonquian nation wrote in 2,000 characters of pure Egyptian hieroglyphics.

GENERAL

22 (S): Arab remains in America are fairly numerous.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

23 (S): A stone labyrinth with *Minoan-like* inscriptions and of a similar construction to that of 3,500 years ago, stands at Mystery Hill, New Hampshire.

IOWA

24 (S): An American “Rosetta Stone” called the Davenport Stele (found 1874, in the lower levels of an Indian burial mound) contains inscriptions in three languages: *hieratic Egyptian, Iberian Punic and Libyan*.

Harvard professor Barry Fell, in *America B.C.*, remarks that this stele is genuine because neither the Iberian nor the Libyan scripts had been deciphered at the time it was discovered.⁶

GREAT LAKES REGION

25 (S): Two-way trans-Atlantic trade around 2500 B.C. is indicated by woodworking tools and fishing gear found in the Great Lakes area, and in ground slate knives found in *Scandinavia and the Baltic countries*.

GENERAL

26 (S): Distinctive pottery of North America (1000 B.C.) closely matches *Baltic pottery of the same age*.

GEORGIA

27 (S): Manfred Metcalf found a stone which bears a *Phoenician* script used around 2000 B.C. (Columbus, Georgia).⁷

TENNESSEE

28 (S): In 1970, the Batcreek Stone from Tennessee was positively identified as being of *Hebrew* origin; so was an amulet recovered from a very old tomb.

Caches of coins dating from the Hebrew Bar Kokhbar rebellion against Rome in AD. 132—135 have been unearthed in Kentucky and Tennessee.

GEORGIA

29 (S): In 1973, Mrs. Joe Hearn was digging in her backyard when she unearthed a metal tablet containing a cuneiform script called *Classic Ur II*, which was in use in the *Middle East* 4,000 years ago.⁸

Similar authenticated finds are common all through the United States; inscriptions on buried temples, on tablets, on gravestones and on cliff faces.

CENTRAL AMERICA

GUATEMALA

30 (W): The ancient Popul Vuh of the Maya speaks of a land “*where whites and blacks dwelt together in peace*” (an unusual statement for a land whose people are neither white nor black!)

MEXICO

31 (S): Sculpted heads dated from as early as 1500 B.C. show unequivocally *bearded Jews, African Negroes and other distinctive racial types*.

GUATEMALA

32 (W): In both the Mayan calendar and the *Near Eastern* calendar, the same sequence of animal types is used in the same order to represent each month. Even the origination date for these calendars is the same—approximately 3000 B.C.

MEXICO

PERU

33 (S): Many finds in Mexico and Peru display *Chinese* and/or Buddhist features.

MEXICO

34 (W): There are “*oriental*” aspects to Aztec religion and astronomy.

PANAMA35 (W): Asian-sounding names are inscribed on an ancient tomb.

MEXICO

36 (S): Similarly complicated rules were worked out for a board game known as “pachisi” in *Asia* and “patolli” in Mexico.

SOUTH AMERICA

GENERAL

37 (S): Thousands of inscriptions on South American standing stones and dolmens contain letters from early *European* and *Mediterranean* alphabets.

(The same is true of weapons, implements and crockery found in South America.)

ECUADOR

38 (S) Pottery 5,000 years old is almost certainly *Japanese* in origin.⁹

ECUADOR

39 (S): During my 1967 expedition to remote jungle villages in the Amazon headwaters, I came upon *Egyptian* hieroglyphics on metal plates.

ECUADOR

40 (S): *Every race* in the world is represented in statuettes found in a very ancient city on the seabed, just off shore, near Guayaquil. There are Aryans, Semites, Caucasians and a race looking remarkably like modern Japanese.

ECUADOR

41 (S): Artifacts found in caves deep in the jungle near Tayos include:¹⁰

- Several superb wood statues carved in the *Pacific Oceanic* island style and depicting *Negroid* men and women
- A mahogany Adam and Eve with definite *Semitic* features
- Bronze images of *Egyptian* princesses and *Assyrian* gods
- A plaque of a *Caucasian* man writing with a quill pen
- *Phoenician* bronze calendars
- A large aluminum sheet depicting the *Greek* goddess Athena.

AMAZON JUNGLE (ECUADOR)

42 (S): A plaque found in the Amazon jungle was carved in pure *Libyan*—which was also spoken by the Zuni Indians of *southwestern U.S.A.!*

PERU

43 (S): An inscription discovered 150 miles from Cuzco relates that its authors (from the era of Egypt's first king Menes) had arrived from the Indus Valley (*Pakistan*).

PERU

44 (S): Images of symbolic white, yellow and black men, as well as a fourth race (unidentified); also animals from other parts of the world and several figures resembling *Egyptian* sculptures, stand on the Plateau of Marcahuasi.

PERU

45 (S): A piece of pottery found at Nazca bears the faces of five girls—one white, one red, one black, one brown and one yellow. This indicates that the Nazcans had knowledge of *every racial group* around the world, and possibly even models to work from.

PERU

EGYPT

46 (S): Cotton-weaving looms in *Peru* and *Egypt* were almost identical, even to the point of each having eleven working parts.

BOLIVIA

CANARY ISLANDS

SAHARA

ETHIOPIA

PHOENICIA

47 (S): Ideograms of the Aymara Indians of the Lake Titicaca region exactly correspond to ancient signs in the *Canary Islands*, in the *North African Sahara*, in *Ethiopia*, and among the *Phoenicians*, halfway around the world.

BOLIVIA

48 (S): A row of stone sculptures embedded along a surviving wall at the ruined city of Tiahuanaco, portray heads of virtually *every known race* on earth, and some that are not identifiable.

BOLIVIA

EGYPT

49 (S): Copper trepanning instruments of Tiahuanaco (for opening the brain) were *identical* to those used by the *Egyptians*—*as* were the methods used!

PARAGUAY

EGYPT

EUROPE

50 (S): Inscriptions relating to *Egypt* have been found in some caves at Teyucare. At Villarrica (further south) are carvings resembling *Germanic* and *Scandinavian* runes.

ARGENTINA

51 (S): At the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, a dagger and helmet were found with inscriptions from the time of *Alexander the Great*.

ARGENTINA

52 (S): The old *Irish* (according to their legends) maintained a very early connection with a “golden civilized race across the Western Ocean”—and in the cordilleras of the Argentine, today, there is actually an Indian tribe speaking pure Gaelic or Erse!

BRAZIL

53 (S): Near Manaus, over 600 miles inland, was found a pot buried with an Arab inscription “sakad-bahar” (“riversea”), dated at 4,000 years old.

BRAZIL

54 (S) Over 2,800 graffiti, some very ancient, have been found in Brazil, many in the heart of the jungle or on mountaintops. There are “pre-Egyptian,” *Phoenician* and *Sumerian* scripts and hieroglyphics. (At least 2,000 photographs of these have been taken.) The earlier Indians had many ancient traditions of an advanced civilization that flourished thousands of years ago to the north and west of the central highlands.

BRAZIL

55 (S): *Phoenician* inscriptions have been found which give the names and dates of the rulers of Tyre and Sidon.

BRAZIL

56 (S): In the province of Amazonas, the French engineer Apollinaire Frot came upon an ancient carved rock hidden by dense jungle close to a river, which recorded the journey of a *proto-Egyptian* priest to what is now Bolivia. The inscription gave directions to silver and gold mines. Stage by stage, such markers ran across central Brazil.

BRAZIL

57 (S): In the dead cities of the Matto Grosso are found the same names of the zodiacal constellations that we use today!

BRAZIL

58 (S): Ceramics and ornaments found on the island of Marajo, at the mouth of the lower Amazon, depict human faces from *every race* in the world, and identical inscription symbols to those in ancient *Mexico*, *China*, *Egypt* and *India*.

ASIA

KAZAKHSTAN

FRANCE

59 (S): Petroglyphs in Kazakhstan (over 3,000 years old) portray a sorcerer casting a spell over a circle of beasts—remarkably similar to one in the “Three Brothers” cave of *France*.

SIBERIA

MANCHURIA

INDIA

AFRICA

60 (S): Carvings resembling *Scandinavian* and *Germanic* runes have been found.

INDONESIA

61 (S): Cloves from the Moluccas have been excavated in *Syrian* rubble of 2500 B.C.

INDIA

62 (S): Artifacts and records show that the *Sumerians* sailed to both Britain and India.

CHINA

63 (S): Peanuts (native to *South America*) have been dug up from sites in China dated 2335 B.C.

GERMANY

CHINA

64 (S): Richly patterned clothing embroidered in *Chinese* silk has been recovered from a “Bronze Age” Celtic grave near Hochdorf.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

65 (S): *African Negro, Armenian, Phoenician, Egyptian* and *Greek* facial features are still identified among the indigenous populations of Southeast Asia, Indonesia and the Pacific Islands.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

66 (S): Headdresses worn by chiefs and warriors of the same region bear great similarities to the helmets of the classical *Greek* warriors of Alexander’s time.

PACIFIC—ANTARCTICA

PACIFIC ISLANDS

AFRICA

67 (S): Rock engravings in the *Southern Sahara area of Africa* show females wearing clothes and exhibiting tattoos similar to those 15,600 miles away as the crow flies, in the South Pacific.

EASTER ISLAND

68 (S): An early stone carving clearly shows an ancient ship with three masts—much larger than anything used by the islanders.

EASTER ISLAND

INDUS VALLEY, PAKISTAN

69 (S): Wooden tablets bear hieroglyphics in detail similar to that used in the *Caroline Islands* and also to the archaic *Indian* writing of the Indus Valley, on exactly the opposite side of the world.

EASTER ISLAND

70 (O): Polynesians were aware of the treacherous passage beyond the southern extremity of *Cape Horn* and of the *Antarctic*, “once inhabited by several nations”; they remembered also that in the midst of Antarctica was a mighty cliff of red rock.

(Remarkably, an identical landmark was recently discovered in Antarctica’s heart; several hundred miles inland, it could not have been observed from the coast. Nor could any Polynesian have traversed the white continent in its present state to see that red cliff and tell about it.)

HAWAII

71 (O): Numerous striking similarities exist between the languages of Hawaii and ancient *Greece*.

What happened to the records of such world-circling by ancient fleets?

FIJI

CAPE YORK, AUSTRALIA

72 (S): Cave art of a Mayan (Central American) character has been found.

NORTHERN NEW GUINEA

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

CHINA

73 (S): *Mayan jade artifacts have been discovered.*

GILBERT ISLANDS

74 (S): *Mayan blood groups and racial features exist.*

NEW GUINEA

75 (S): *Egyptian* influence at least 2,000 years old is seen in many of the native philosophies, rites and wooden carvings.

NEW GUINEA

76 (S): Five structures identical to 3,000-year-old step pyramids in the *Middle East*, exist in the eastern Sepik district.

OFF THE TIP OF NEW IRELAND

77 (S): Remains of an ancient sun worshipper's temple of *Egyptian* style, and an idol facing the rising sun, with features half-man half-bird, were discovered in 1964 on New Hanover Island.

POLYNESIA

SOUTH AMERICA

78 (S): *South American* sweet potatoes called "kamar" were grown and called "kumara" throughout Polynesia.

NEW ZEALAND

NORTH AMERICA

79 (S): The sailing vessels, lodges and totem poles of the Indians of *British Columbia and Alaska* closely resemble those of the Maori.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

GREECE

SOUTH AMERICA

80 (S): A reed musical instrument of ancient *Greece* is virtually the same as one played in the Solomon Islands and the Andes highlands of South America. It possesses an almost identical structure; even the pitch is the same.

AUSTRALIA

GENERAL

81 (W): In 338 B.C., Shi Tzu recorded the presence of pouched animals, which were introduced to *China* about the time that Emperor Chao despatched ships to a southern land called Chui Hiao to collect these same creatures.

GENERAL

82 (W): *Chinese* records prior to 338 B.C. mention a great southern continent on which dwelt fierce black people who used a strange weapon (the boomerang).

GENERAL

83 (S): Archaeologists have unearthed carved stones in *Persia* depicting world maps, including one describing a southern continent, dating back to 3000 B.C.

GENERAL

84 (W): The *Egyptian* explorer Knemhotep returned with a wild report of a “vast continent” where animals carried their young in pouches and the natives threw a weapon that came back to the hand.

GENERAL

85 (S): Eucalyptus resin (obtainable only from Australia) was found in the embalming of a woman of 1000 B.C. in the *Jordan Valley*.

GENERAL

86 (S): Chemical analysis of some *Egyptian* mummies has revealed the presence of eucalyptus oil—indicating contact with Australia in the days of the Pharaohs.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

87 (W): Confucius, the *Chinese* philosopher, wrote in his *Spring and Summer Annals* (481 B.C.) of the observation of two solar eclipses, one on April 17, 592 B.C. and the second on August 11, 553 B.C., on what appears to have been the coast of Darwin, Australia.

AUSTRALIAN EAST COAST

TAIWAN

88 (W): A map in *Taiwan* Museum shows the southern coastline of New Guinea, and Australia's east coast to Victoria and Tasmania. It is 2,000 years old.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

89 (S): Aborigines of the Kimberleys of northwestern Australia greeted the first white man with ancient secret Masonic hand signs; they also had customs, religious features and words clearly of *Egyptian* origin, as well as *Middle East* blood groups and racial features.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

90 (S): The Wandjina cave art of the Kimberleys shows people clothed in garments unknown to primitive tribesmen, but like those worn by *Egyptian* and *Phoenician* seafarers of 3,000 years ago. (The tribesmen say that the people in the artwork came over the Indian Ocean.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

91 (S): An inscribed bronze plate of *Phoenician* origin (dated from 600 B.C.) was found preserved in the tidal mud off the coast of northwestern Australia, near Derby and close to a very ancient mine.

CENTRAL AUSTRALIA

92 (S): A non-Australian man appears in rock images on a cliff west of Alice Springs, Central Australia, wearing a miter of Babylonian or Egyptian style.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

93 (O): Aborigines claim that an uninhabited secret city called Burrungu (once inhabited by gigantic *white men*) is even now concealed in the northern hinterlands. It was a vibrant "place of much activity."

NORTHERN TERRITORY

94 (S): *Egyptian* death beliefs and rites (including mummification) are held by Arnhem Land and Torres Strait natives; the incisions and method of embalming are identical to the practice of 2,900 years ago in Egypt.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

95 (S): The name Ot appears on what may be *Phoenician* carvings, found near Adelaide in 1931. (Was this the same Babylonian admiral Ot who went off to South-East Asia in 636 B.C. and disappeared?)

NEW SOUTH WALES

96 (S): Many strange symbols, ships and figures, of *Egyptian*, *Phoenician* and *Syrian* style have been found carved on rocks along the Hawkesbury River, New South Wales.

NEW SOUTH WALES

97 (S): A small axe blade of *Middle East* style, widely used by shipbuilders 2,500 years ago, was found near Penrith, New South Wales.

QUEENSLAND

98 (S): *Phoenician-style* engravings were discovered on a marble slab in North Queensland.

QUEENSLAND

99 (S): Also unearthed were: * *A Ptolemy IV* bronze coin (of 221 to 204 B.C.), near Baron Falls, North Queensland, 2 feet below ground in a rain forest (c. 1910)* In the same district, a large rock of sandstone carved in the form of a scarab beetle, a religious object of ancient *Egypt*.

QUEENSLAND

100 (S): In 1977, museum curator Rex Gilroy found in a mountain cave on the Atherton Tableland, Queensland, some Aboriginal paintings which included 3,000-year-old *Egyptian* Masonic signs. (The identical detail of the symbology could not possibly have been invented by the Aborigines themselves.)

QUEENSLAND

101 (S): A statue of the *Egyptian* god Thoth in the ape form of pre-2000 B.C. with the papyrus flower, was found at Gympie, Queensland, in 1966. Over the last century, this location has yielded a *Middle Eastern* spoon, an Egyptian scarab beetle pendant, as well as numerous *Phoenician* and Egyptian pottery fragments and drawings.

QUEENSLAND

102 (S): In the same district, a stepped pyramidal structure constructed of crude lumps of stone, rises in bushland in eighteen terraces to a height of

100 feet. Another twice the size stands in dense scrubland near Sydney, New South Wales. (As with the five similar structures in New Guinea, these are identical to 3,000-year-old step pyramids in the *Middle East*.)

QUEENSLAND

103 (S): Ancient Aboriginal legends tell how people in large ships like birds (the bird-headed prows of the old *Phoenician* triremes?) sailed into Gympie (now 34 miles inland), dug holes in the hills, erected the “sacred mountain” and interbred with local inhabitants. Interestingly, evidence of ancient mining and smelting was recently found here.

Fiction couldn’t challenge your imagination more. And yet here it all is, fact after fact, story after story, about the lives and discoveries of a people thousands of years ago.

Now naturally these exhibits will *not* be popular with some people. The majority of the scientific community has greeted them *with deathly silence* because of early indoctrination in evolution. It tries to ignore them for the sole reason that it cannot explain them.

However, in this chapter we have begun to tie up the apparently disconnected threads which stare us in the face—and make sense of them. Undeniably, we are confronted with an incredible past, of which there remains but an imperfect and diminishing echo.