

Sept/Oct 2016

ANCIENT MYSTERIES & ADVANCED ARCHAEOLOGY

REVIEW

Osiris Tomb Found in Giza!

As part of an ongoing series:
MU - The Motherland of Man
by James Churchward will be
reprinted in its entirety
In this issue - Chapter 2



From the Publisher:

Hello and welcome to the second issue of AMI's Advanced Archaeology Review. In this issue you will read about Bill Brown's possible discovery of the actual tomb of Osiris along with new information on the Niven Tablets from Mexico updated by Jack Churchward.

This month we will continue our series "The Lost Continent of MU" with the second chapter of Jack's Great Grandfather James' book that truly helped to open up the search for lost civilizations way back in the early 1900s.

Also in this issue: Arthur Faram introduces the science of Geoglyphology that we are learning is so much more important than originally thought, a great article by Lucy Wyatt who's book 'Approaching Chaos' I put in the absolute **must read** category, testimonials of the incredible healing properties of the Bosnian Pyramid that will astound you and put visiting there near the top of your travel list, and Ancient American magazine has allowed us to reprint a short but enlightening piece from a recent issue of their great magazine.

I just arrived back to the U.S. from a short trip to the Philippines where I met with the key historians and artifact hunters of the Butuan City, Philippines area where the ASEAN Advanced Archaeology Symposium will be held next April 27-30 2017. There will be a tour of Angkor Wat and PreahVihear in Cambodia April 20-25 with the same group of speakers that will be presenting at the symposium in Butuan. The event at the Butuan location will include a Philippine Healer/Psychic Surgeon and other Holistic and Spiritualists, etc. Check out the Back Cover of this magazine and [Body Mind Spirit Journeys](#) for more details and prices. The entire conference & tour will be under \$1000 for near all-inclusive land package. With added airfare from your respective locations this amazing event will still be in the \$2000 range vs many other tours offered that are in the \$3000-\$5000 range for ground only... and we are talking about a true **8th Wonder of the World** site in the Angkor Archaeology Park, combined with one of the most amazing teams of researcher/hosts ever assembled for an event like this. AMI and Mind Body Spirit Journeys will always be bringing the finest values in conference and tours in our arena. Please Email me with any questions.

We want articles and letters from our readers! Please email bruce@ancientmysteriesinternational.org with anything you would like to share as well as have published. AND... checkout our FB sites: [Ancient Mysteries International & Advanced Archaeology](#) as well as our [Advanced Archaeology Group](#) site and listen to us on Real Revolution Radio every Thursday at 11pm EST including available Archive Shows... and on WELT FM Thursdays 5pm EST & Tuesdays 9am EST.

Indiana Bruce

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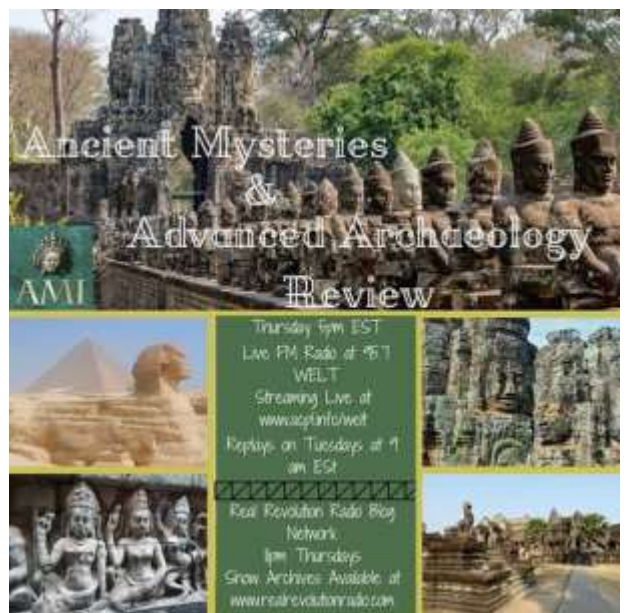
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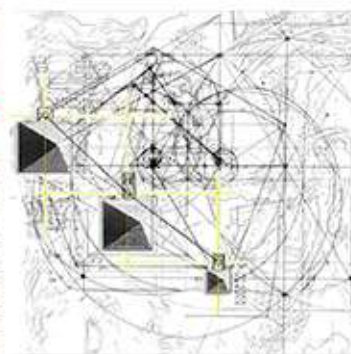
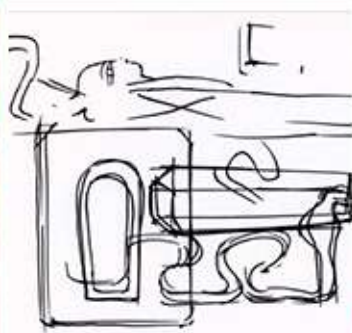


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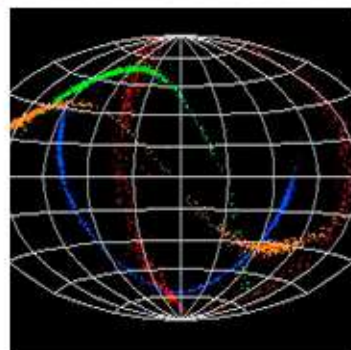


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Osiris Tomb Found in Giza!

In 1998, as a civil engineer site plan designer, I began to draw very accurate tomb site details of the Giza Plateau. Unbeknown to me, others were already secretly excavating there. This secret dig site was later to be called, The Tomb of Osiris. It would take me until November 2003, and 52 more trips to Egypt, to finally disclose it.



THE OSIRIS ENIGMA – LIFTING THE VEIL

By William (Bill) Brown, longtime independent researcher of the Giza Egyptian mysteries and co-authored by Richard Gabriel, www.richardgabriel.info for supporting material, a longtime friend, colleague, and Giza researcher.

History of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) research at the Giza Plateau

1 Early in 1975, Bevan and Kenyon began using GPR for historical archaeology.

2 In 1977, Kenyon wrote about the prospect of applying the GPR survey on the Giza site. After that, GPR measurements became an essential tool in archaeological inspection.

3 Heimmer and De Vore (1995), Goodman (1994), Clark (1996), Lawrence and Goodman, (1997) – all have utilized GPR in archaeological studies. At the Giza plateau, GPR has been applied in many occasions.

4 A study by Yoshimura and Tonauchi (1987) using GPR and gravimeters was carried out to more clearly define the inner structure of the

Cheop's Pyramid; to reveal the constitution of the Sphinx, and to determine the period in which the Sphinx was originally carved.

5 In 1992, Dobecki and Schoch conducted surveys including both seismic refraction tomography and high resolution reflection. The purpose of this investigation was to a) analyze the depth and distribution of weathering in the exposed limestone bedrock, b) to search for voids and cavities around and under the Sphinx, and c) to describe the bedrock configuration buried by sands in the adjacent desert areas.

6 Dr Abbas (1998) used GPR to determine the best methods for restoring the Sphinx, including how to protect it against groundwater invasion.

7 Mesbah (2005) studied the Giza plateau from a geotechnical point of view, using GPR geophysical survey data.

8 Dr. Abbas (2006) began a new GPR study under the authority of Supreme Council, as stated in the summary of this article.

The initial 2006 GPR data appeared in an official Egyptian report by Dr Abbas Mohamed Abbas (NRIANG 2007) indicated.....“we can presume the existence of a momentous diversity of archaeological structures at the Pyramids plateau which remain, as yet, unexposed. These structures could be a linked net of tunnels and shafts that may well lead to precious tombs.”

Team Members: Abbas Mohamed Abbas, El-said A. El-Sayed, Fathy A. Shaaban and Tareq Abdel Hafez

National Research Institute of Astronomy and Geophysics (NRIANG) Cairo, Egypt

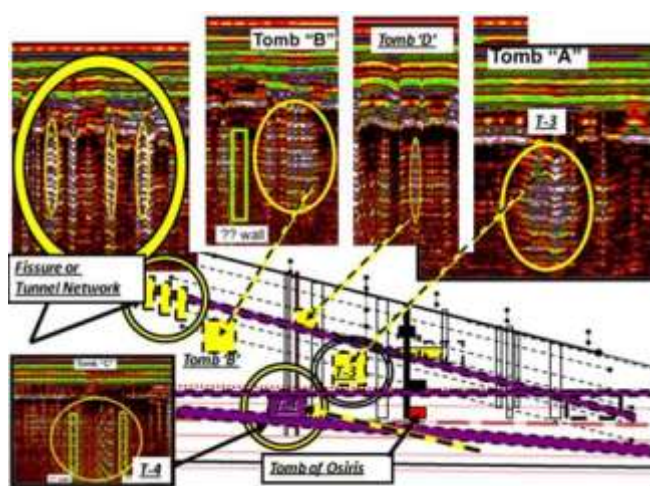
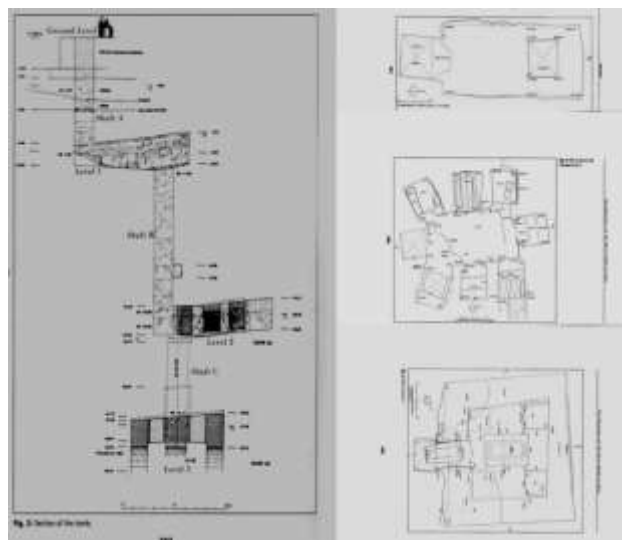


Diagram 1

Diagram 1 details results of the Dr. Abbas Mohamed Abbas / Bill Brown GPR survey data of the Giza Plateau Sphinx causeway -- so noted as part of the official 2007 Egyptian archaeological report of NRIAG (National Research Institute of Astronomy and Geophysics, Cairo, Egypt). The GPR photo is an anomaly analysis provided by Dr. Adam Szynekiewicz of the Uniwersytet Wroclawski, Instytut Nauk Geologicznych in Wroclawski-Poland, and include anomaly position location inserts by civil engineer William Brown, CEO Puramis Incorporated (USA). Credit: The Giza Report 2008, Part B2 and B3 GPR profiles, book Part 3.

A little way down the causeway of the second pyramid of Giza, there is a tunnel running beneath it which leads to a 100ft. deep shaft - named the Osiris Shaft. For quite a number of years, local children used the shaft as a swimming hole.

The shaft is broken into three levels, the second of which has seven chambers, and some of them contained a massive sarcophagus. The third level chamber meets with the water table and holds the remains of four pillars, marking the boundary of an even larger sarcophagus and stone lid. Miles of newsprint have described these areas, and the exploratory activity which led to them. Still, there are aspects of this shaft which have been kept very, very secret.



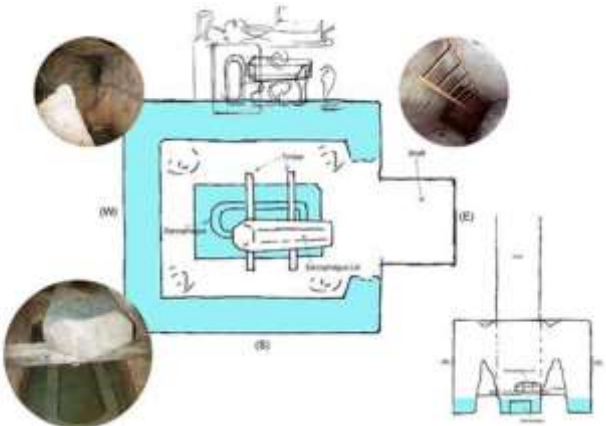
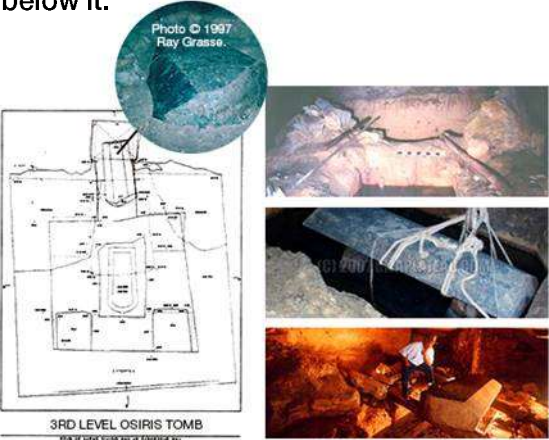
Detail images shown above taken from unknown book, provided to this author by Dr. Zahi Hawass. This information verifies the location of stone slab on 3rd level, **prior to the capstone being moved to another location on top of sarcophagus.**



In 2006, I was privileged to work with Dr Abbas in an official project to map areas of the plateau using Ground Penetrating Radar. The material was partially released in 2007 by the NRIAG authorities in Cairo. Yet, many of the results were completely suppressed when they showed new underground chambers and tunnels. The survey, for example, confirmed the Boris Said GPR (1997) which revealed a tunnel running beneath the sarcophagus towards the sphinx.

Ray Grasse, a research colleague, was part of the 1997 Boris Said exploration group that was involved with extensive early exploration in the shaft. Pictures released since show the sarcophagus lid hovering on pulleys above the sarcophagus; but there is a different version. The lid was first uncovered on the platform at the bottom of the access ladder, and a shaft opening was determined to be below it.

As Ray put it, “There was no telling right away whether it was really anything significant or not, and I seriously doubt if anyone prior to us suspected that was there, since besides being under about an inch of dirt, it was extremely nondescript and pretty rough-hewn--and it was just a guess that it was a lid or something artificially carved. It was only after we scraped away a considerable amount of mud and dirt that it looked more like something important. Dobecki spent a full day with the GPR going over much of the chamber, and as for the stone cap--the GPR showed a hollow underneath. That got everyone excited, thinking it might be a passageway to the Hall of Records or the Sphinx... So it was actually a bit of a let-down when Dr. Hawass showed (reported) it to be an empty sarcophagus, with nothing further about passageways. I took some photos about a day after we scraped away the dirt and mud.”

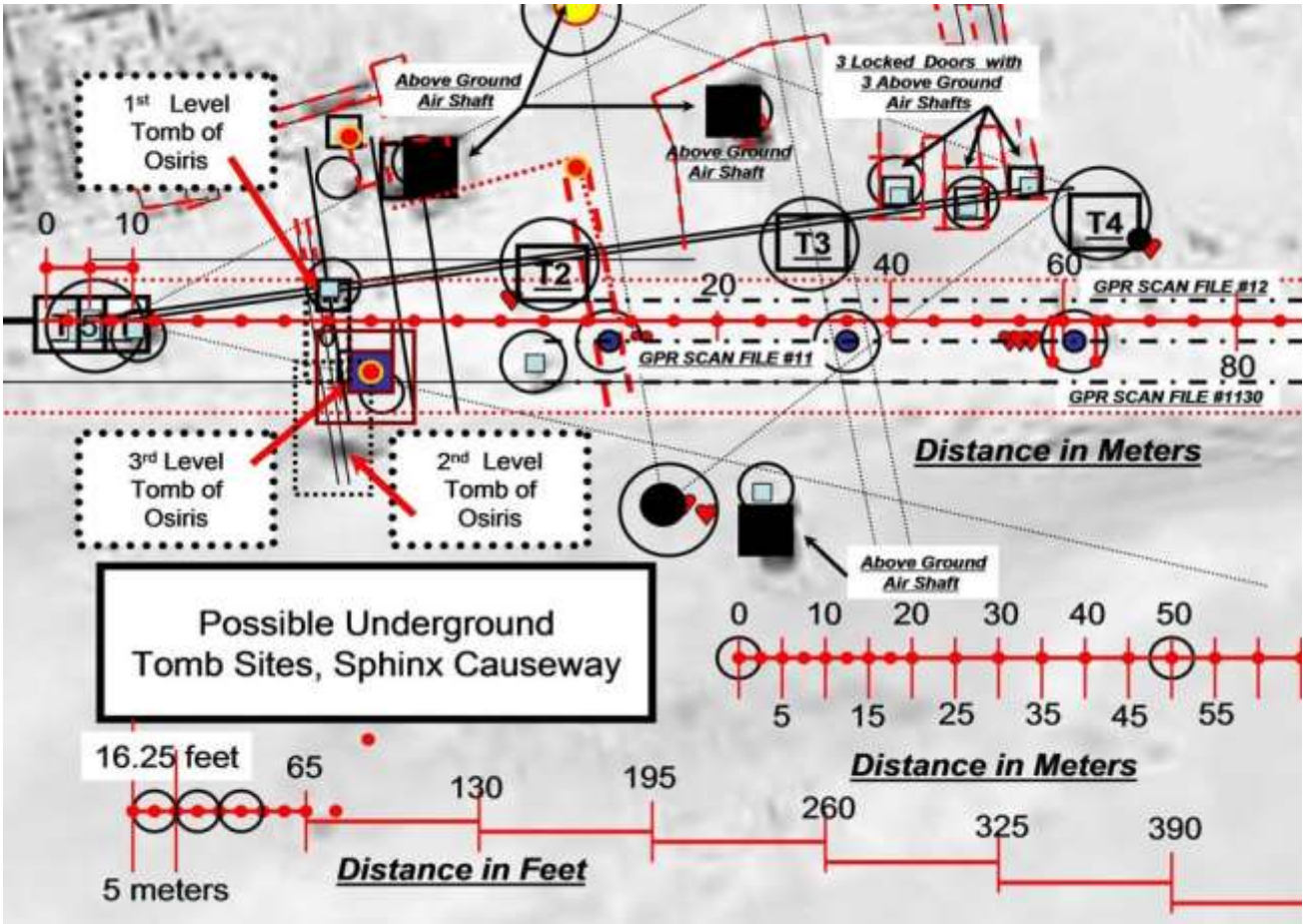


Credit: Dr. Zahi Hawass. This comes from background data he wrote up about the Tomb of Osiris and a friend’s private on site visit detailed sketch of the underworld of the Osiris water world.



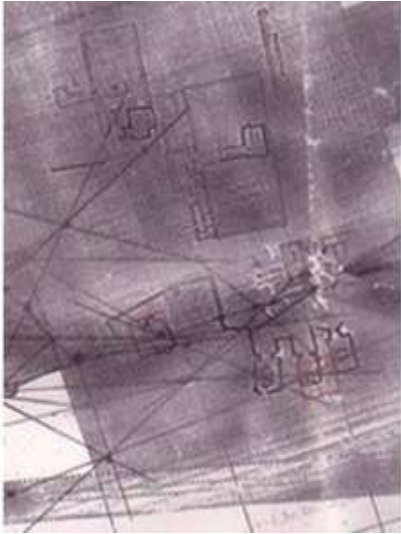
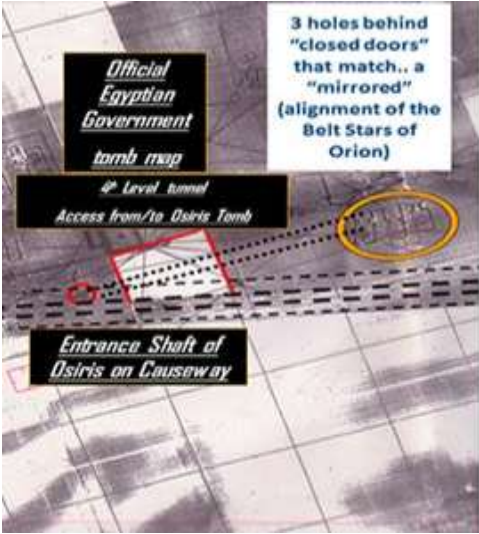
My own research has also shown that official Egyptian map records do not accurately reflect what is there. Important shafts and other features which would align with the GPR results around the Osiris Shaft are missing. (No trace in the record can be found from earlier reports of a shaft having been found on the intermediate level of the Osiris Shaft.) Additionally, there is the mud tunnel which reaches out from the wall of the lowest chamber before separating into two branches.

Dr. Zahi Hawass worked with a Japanese team to explore the nature and purpose of these tunnels, but he never published their final results. These findings were collated in my 2008 book, *The Giza Report*, but we have to ask why there has never been any official recognition of these results by the Egyptian authorities. Portions of the report's GPR scans have been aired on the History Channel without any recognition of the data's source.



This engineering detailed scaled diagram was released in 2008 revealing the exact location of all discovered anomalous areas.

The official Egyptian archaeological record of the area shows that portions were erased or 'removed' from the document record, indicating the area was not to be public record.
(The white area with red border shown in sketch below)

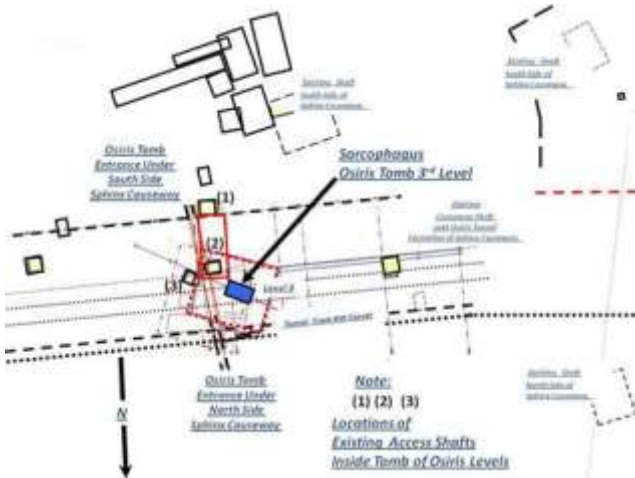


What is really there?

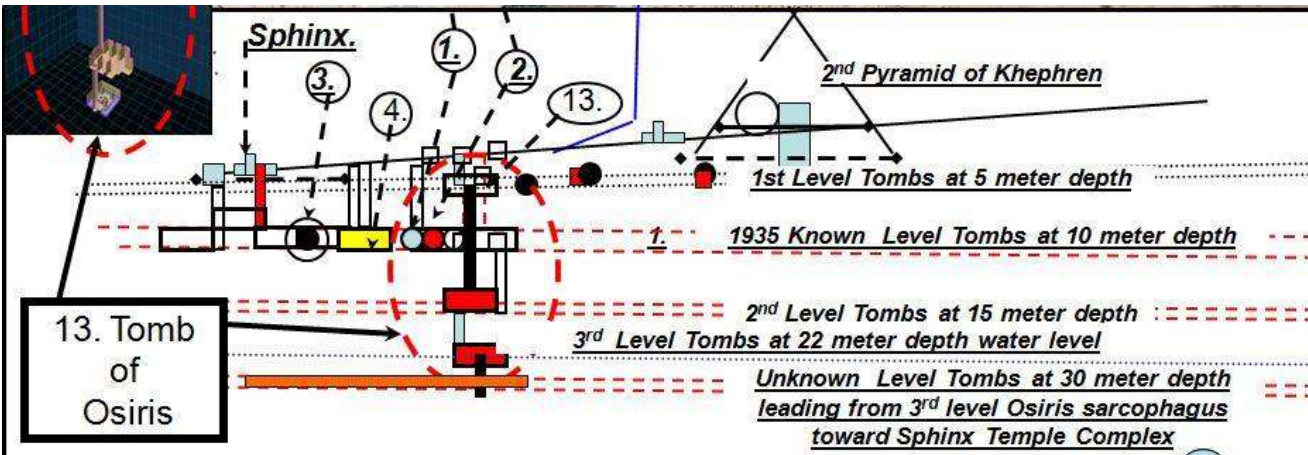
Portion of official Egyptian Archaeological Record showing erased (white area) as shown left with color 'red' border

Illustration sketch of Tomb of Osiris shows upper shaded (circled) area as the original Osiris tomb discovery in 1934.

Selim Hassan, Chief Excavator of the 1925-36 excavation projects, found water in the second level shaft under the Sphinx Causeway in 1934. As a result, we can say that he and his men were the first to report and record the discovery of what is called today 'the Tomb of Osiris.' The lower level shaft areas were investigated in the late 1990's with reports of another shaft at the 3rd level as reflected by this sketch illustration.



Detail sketch area of the location of the Tomb of Osiris levels under the Sphinx causeway



Go Back

BURIED CITIES OF MEXICO: AN UPDATE

| By Jack Churchward

In the early 20th century, **William Niven's** evidence of Ancient Buried Cities predated previous finds by thousands of years. Widely reported speculation about the people of these cities and where they came from ranged from lost Atlantis to China. Both the Buried Cities and the stone tablets were unearthed beginning in 1921 and were used as proof of the sunken continent of Mu. Despite the unequivocal proof that his discoveries were real, nobody ever followed-up. As my great-grandfather James Churchward wrote in the 1926 *Lost Continent of Mu Motherland of Man*:

"One of the most remarkable, and without doubt, one of the most valuable geological and archaeological discoveries ever made has been achieved by William Niven, mineralogist of Mexico, who recorded it some years ago; but like all other American discoveries, it was apparently not considered in the slightest way by the scientific world."

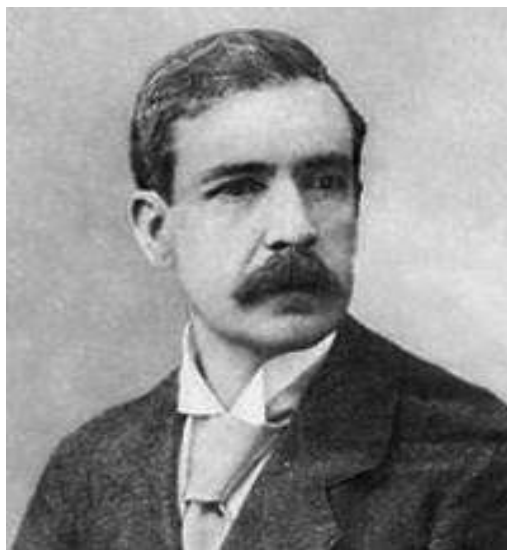
Was James correct? Has the scientific community ignored the artifacts and relics

WILLIAM NIVEN

William Niven was born in Scotland in 1850 and emigrated to the United States in 1879. By July 1880 Niven was prospecting in Las Vegas, New Mexico and eventually took work as a miner. In 1883 he was chosen to serve as the mining commissioner for Lincoln City, New Mexico at the Tertio-Millennial Exposition in Santa Fe. In the 1884--1885 World's Fair Centennial Exposition in New Orleans, William Niven showed nine tons of his mineral specimens and went into business with the gentleman that held the lease on the Petrified Forest in Arizona. Together they formed the Jasperized Wood & Mineral Co. and opened a storefront in New York City, however the partnership was dissolved in December 1885.

discovered in the Valley of Mexico by William Niven?

Niven's discoveries, especially the 2600 stone tablets that he unearthed, were an integral cornerstone of Churchward's theories. The ancient buried cities indicated (to James) evidence of a colony from the lost continent of Mu and also the geological cataclysm that caused the collapse of their civilization. Additionally, James was one of only a few people that interpreted the meaning of the stone tablets and whose interpretations were contained in almost all of James' books. Does the scientific community ignore Niven's work because of his association with James Churchward and his unorthodox theories or is there another agenda? We next examine the particulars to let the reader decide.



William Niven (1850 – 1937)

In the later part of 1890, Niven ventured to Mexico to obtain more specimens and in the early part of 1891 visited the governor of the Mexican state of Guerrero. Here he was introduced to artifacts from a nearby ruined city known at the time as Zumpango del Rio. After visiting those ruins he continued exploring ancient ruins and collecting artifacts among many ancient cities for most of December 1891. One could speculate that the archaeology bug bit Niven during this journey in December 1891.

Niven continued to stake claims and develop mines with the permission of the Mexican government. Niven also set up a Mexico City storefront and was selling relics and artifacts by 1909. When he discovered he could find the location the artifacts were being excavated and pay the locals to unearth them rather than pay for each one as it entered his storefront, he began his own excavations in the Valley of Mexico. It was then that he discovered the unique archaeological sequence that was described as his 'Buried Cities.'

Niven's buried cities

Niven's excavations near Mexico City attracted many visitors that personally witnessed the details of his endeavors. Included in the list of visitors were representatives of major museums and archaeologists, including George P. Weeks, John H. Cornyn, Eduard Seler Ph.D., Ramon Meña, as well as Thomas Gann and Sylvanus Morley of the Carnegie Institute.

His excavations in the Valley of Mexico revealed a great city with innumerable large buildings, all ruined, crushed and filled with ashes and debris. According to Niven, the buildings were made of stone and white cement, harder than the stone. The curved wooden lintel of a doorway had become petrified which allowed Niven to date the structure as more than 50,000 years old. This was also the first curved arch found in Mexico. In the same area, he also discovered a wall painting done in colors of red, green, blue, yellow and black that compared favorably with those done by the Greeks, Etruscans, or Egyptians. The mural appeared to be associated with a tomb in the floor that, when opened, revealed a copper axe head and an assortment of clay and terra cotta idols, mannequins, images and dishes. Close by was a goldsmith's workshop, complete with molds and patterns and a furnace with bits of pure gold still attached; some of the intricate work

measured less than 1/25 of an inch.

Less than three miles away Niven ran across an ancient dry riverbed that contained thousands more clay and terracotta statues that he described as "unmistakably Chinese, Japanese, Bornese, Hindustandee and one which shows the hairy face of the Ainu." Niven showed this site to noted archaeologist Dr Eduard Seler, of Berlin and connected with the National School of Archaeology and Ethnology of Mexico and he said:

"This river ... was here long before the lakes of the Valley of Mexico, and if the river is this old, as the indisputable proof of geology plainly tells, then the city it buried beneath all this sand and gravel, must be hundreds, if not thousands of years older than the capital of Tenochtitlan, which Cortez found when he came here."

Niven's description of his buried cities evoked wonder and amazement. The stories that had been told about ancient advanced civilizations since Plato were now coming true. Not only did the people of these cities enjoy a high level of civilization as noted by the painted mural adorning the wall and the sturdy dwellings, but the society had advanced to the point where non-essential labor, such as goldsmiths and those who painted the mural were provided time to practice specialized tasks. Additionally, the cosmopolitan nature of their society was evidenced by thousands of statues resembling the people of South Asia. After all, they had to see the people to be able to fashion a likeness, so they had either seen these people in person or saw a drawing from someone who had met them. So either trade with South Asia was a normal occurrence or those people lived side-by-side.

The material for the proceeding was taken from an article contained in one of James Churchward's scrapbooks along with a second article whose authorship and source are unknown. Both are almost quoted in their entirety in the Lost Continent of Mu books. Complete copies of the original articles are available as a note to Chapter 11 of Lifting the Veil on the Lost Continent of Mu the Motherland of Man. A little known fact is that prior to the publication of the 1926 Lost Continent of Mu the Motherland of Men, Niven and Churchward had not communicated; however in September 1927 those contacts were established and Niven eventually sent images of 2000 of the 2600 stone tablets he unearthed to James.

OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF NIVEN'S FINDS

In addition to the article authored by Niven, there were other media accounts. For instance, in April 1917, an article in the Mexican Review entitled *Footprints of Lost Tribes*, George Weeks states that both Chinese and Egyptian people lived side by side in the earliest habitation and he also recognized inscriptions that resembled both Babylon and Egypt to imply a common origin that hinted at Atlantis. Weeks named the people the "Atlantas," and Niven's newly found civilization was 30,000 years old.

Later that same year, the Theosophy Society referenced the Weeks article in the *Theosophical Quarterly Magazine* in *From the Highlands of Lemuria*. The age of Niven's finds had increased to 60,000 years old and that the earliest inhabitants were Lemuro-Atlanteans from the west (taking the place of the Chinese) and from the east, Atlantis. The article also mentioned the similarity between some of the statues found by Niven and those seen on Easter Island, the Moai.

In 1920, Ramon Meña, wrote a monograph entitled, *A Great Archaeological Discovery: The Ancient Tecpanecs in the Valley of Mexico*, that provided more information on Niven's discoveries, unfortunately some of the statues pictured were later shown to be fakes. When an inquiry was made to the Mexican government Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia in late 2012 concerning any information concerning William Niven's discoveries, this was the only English language source mentioned in the return correspondence.

In 1923 the Charleston (W.Va.) Daily Mail reported that Niven's discoveries were seven to ten thousand years old and included mention of the statues/figurines with faces of Jews, Babylonian, Egyptians, Persian, Hindu and Chinese. They also pointed out the find of an Egyptian headdress and Chinese writing.

In 1926 John Cornyn wrote an article on the stone tablets entitled, *Mexico's Mystery Writing* that was originally published in the *Panama Times* in 1926 and republished in the *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* in 1927. He dated the tablets to 8,000 years old and though they

represented an earlier form of writing that was the precursor to the Mayan hieroglyphics that had yet to be deciphered.

Also in 1926 was an essay by the Secretary of the Chinese Legation, Yeeshing L.C. Tao in the Mexican Review entitled, *Prehistoric Chinese in Mexico*. He had visited Niven's storefront in Mexico City and interpreted the various relics as emblematic of Chinese civilization

Again in 1926, the Los Angeles Times published an article entitled, *A New Reckoning in Mexican Archaeology* that showed two of Niven's tablets. The article quoted Ramon Meña and mentioned that the first people were Mongolian people from China.

Ludovic Mann, of Scotland, caught the article and sent William Niven a letter to announce that he had discovered a key to interpreting the tablets and to ask for better copies to evaluate. His interpretation concluded that one of the tablets represented Jupiter and that the other represented the movement of the sun.

James Churchward released his groundbreaking work, *Lost Continent of Mu the Motherland of Man* in 1926 and as mentioned previously, committed Niven's discoveries to an entire chapter.

Coverage continued in 1932 in the San Antonio Light newspaper with an article entitled, *The Garden of Eden Under the Pacific Ocean?* that showed a drawing of Niven's tablet #51 with Churchward's interpretation and a map showing Mu in the Pacific Ocean.

In 1967, the latest information on Niven's tablets was contained in the book, *"Mu Revealed"* by Tony Earl. Although portrayed as one of the Mu series, this work is not part of James works and was written by Raymond Buckland as a fictional account of a modern day trip back to Niven's excavations with new tablets. Tony Earl is an anagram for 'not really' and the name of the lead archaeologist is Reesdon Hurdlop, an anagram for 'Rudolph Rednose.'

These accounts were by no means out of line with previous speculation of the origins of the Mexican people. Ever since Cortez arrived, scholars had searched in earnest for evidence of those who had built the monuments at Teotihuacán and inhabited Mexico before the Aztecs.

A sixteenth century translation of a Quiche document had indicated that the Quiche were originally from the Ten Tribes of Israel and eighteenth century research by de Siguenza indicates that the Olmecs came before the Aztecs and were refugees from Atlantis.

Another Quiche book that surfaced in the eighteenth century was by 'Votan.' The translation of this book said that his people had traveled from Tripoli, Libya.

In the nineteenth century, Alexander Humboldt saw similarities between the animals selected for the Mexican calendars and the Tartar and Tibetan zodiac. He also referred to Quetzalcoatl as the "Mexican Buddha" and wondered if

Mongols from East Asia built Teotihuacán. After examining the geological and botanical data, he thought perhaps the people that built the monuments were from the Middle East.

Augustus LePlongeon lived and excavated in the Yucatan for several years and when he finished and moved to the United States, he wrote that his evidence showed Mexico was the birthplace of the human race. He speculated that after the Mongol conquest had succeeded, Queen Moo and her retinue escaped to Atlantis, where the people promptly changed the name of their island to 'Moo.' Due to similarities between the stories of Queen Moo and Prince Coh with Isis and Osiris, LePlongeon also surmised that Queen Moo was also responsible for Egypt's civilization.

These are just a few examples to show that many different theories were or had been prevalent concerning the earliest history of Mexico.

JAMES CHURCHWARD

James Churchward was born in February 1851 in Devonshire, England, the seventh child of Henry and Matilda Churchward. Henry had been born in Hill House in Stoke Gabriel, the Churchward family home from the 15th century where they were Yeoman farmers. Henry and James' older brothers continued the tradition in Bridestowe, near Dart Moor where James was born in 'Stone House.'

James wrote in his books that while he was in India on duties related to famine relief, he befriended a Rishi of the local temple. According to the account, the Rishi noticed James closely examining some carved symbols decorating the walls of the temple and engaged him in conversation. Eventually James, with the Rishi's help, spent two years learning the meaning of the symbols that adorned the temple's passageways and walls.



James Churchward (1851-1936)

During their time together, James eventually earned the trust of the Rishi and he confided in James that he was the caretaker of special ancient tablets. The tablets contained writing that only he and two others knew how to interpret. Of course, James asked if he could see them, but his request was refused. He then asked about the condition of the tablets and when they were last seen which must have piqued the curiosity of the Rishi. Six months after the refusal, the Rishi relented and brought out one of the chatties in which the Naacal Tablets were stored. The Rishi explained that the tablets were thousands of years old and contained the wisdom and knowledge of the Naacal Brotherhood.

The Naacals were from the now-sunken continent of Mu and their teachings recognized the physical forces that controlled the universe. Their dogma was both science and religion fused into an intimate understanding of how the forces interacted. The first tablet outlined a fantastic history and the second tablet quit the story so abruptly that the Rishi felt compelled to bring out more.

James records that he carefully repaired all the cracked and broken sun burnt clay tablets and carefully packed them away. It is unfortunate that the Naacal Tablets were not as carefully documented as were William Niven's discoveries.

In spite of James' assertions of military duties and famine relief, there are records that indicate in 1878, James was a Tea Planter in Ceylon (Sri Lanka.) He owned and managed two plantations, Hatherleigh & Okehampton, for a total of 925 acres with 380 under cultivation.

After James left Asia, some evidence indicates that he visited the Pacific region and may have spent time in Samoa with his 'Uncle Willy,' cousin William Brown Churchward, British Consul to Samoa in the 1880s and author of the books, *My Consulate in Samoa* and *"Blackbirding" in the South Pacific: Or, The First White Man on the Beach*. Census documents trace James to New York City in 1890 and his Sunday afternoon discussions with Augustus and Alice LePlongeon around this time are documented in the unpublished 1937 *My Friend Churchey* by Percy Tate Griffith.

James, in addition to writing and illustrating two

publications on hunting and fishing for the railroads, also wrote a few articles for recreational magazines. James also started to file patents for his railroad inventions in 1890 as a subject of the King of England / British Empire. The first patent that he listed himself as an American citizen was in 1913. His most famous invention was Nickel Chromium Vanadium steel that was used as armor plating on US warships. After filing suit for patent infringement, he settled out of court for \$275,000. Later a court in 1915 awarded James the unheard sum of 1,000,000 dollars, however, James never collected that award.

In 1914, James used the money from the settlement to purchase a seven-acre plot on Lake Wononskopomuc in Lakeville, Connecticut under the name of his common-law wife, Louise (Haier) Churchward. Provided the means and wherewithal, James finally had the opportunity to devote to the research that had started so many years before.

In 1922, James moved to Mount Vernon, New York where he purchased a home, again under the name of Louise Churchward. In 1924 and 1925, James appeared on radio on New York station WNYC discussing such topics as "The Sacred Writings of China," "The Great Magnetic Cataclysm," and "Pygmy Hunting in Central America." James also wrote newspaper articles and gave speeches on his theories. From his correspondence it is clear that James was in contact with many individuals over the years.

In 1926, the *Lost Continent of Mu Motherland of Man* was published and included as evidence the Naacal tablets from India, the Troano Manuscript, Codex Cortesianus, 'countless legends and folk stories' and the much celebrated Mexico's Buried Cities discovered by William Niven. The book was dedicated to G.L. Tanzer of Seattle, Washington, a Seattle businessman, scientist, and fellow Mason.

According to *Buried Cities, Forgotten Gods*, James had yet to correspond or contact William Niven prior to the publication of *Lost Continent of Mu Motherland of Man*. The contents of chapter eleven incorporate the text from two newspaper clippings along with James' own commentary. One of the clippings is apparently by Niven from an unknown source and the other is also not sourced. The two did start a

correspondence that lasted some years and William Niven sent 2000 (out of 2600) rubbings and/or photographs of the tablets to James for his interpretation.

The 1931 publication of the Children of Mu was dedicated, in part to William Niven as one of James' Three Great Friends, as well as Captain Edward A Salisbury and Samuel Hubbard. To all three he wrote:

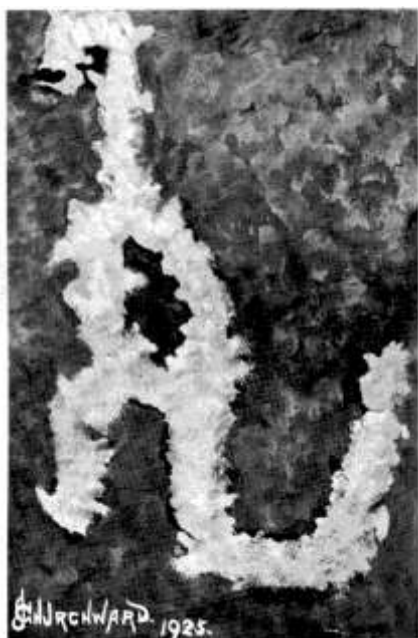
Whose great brotherly love and assistance have enabled me to complete this work in its present detailed form.

Edward Salisbury was known as a film director

and explorer. His film Ra-Mu was released in February 1929. Samuel Hubbard was an archaeologist and leader of the Doheny Expedition to Hava Supai Canyon in 1924 that discovered what he described as dinosaur petroglyphs and dinosaur tracks.

The 1931 republication of The Lost Continent of Mu, was dedicated as follows:

*Dedicated to my Friend
William Niven
By Whose Help and Discoveries
I Have Been Able to Bring to
Fruition This Work*



ROCK CARVING, HAVA SUPAI
CANYON, ARIZONA
Reptile Tyrannosaurus. Hopi legend
refers to the great reptiles.



Niven Tablet #4

Niven and Churchward continued their correspondence until late 1931. Tablet No. 4 was recovered from San Miguel Amantla and its unearthing was witnessed by archaeologists Thomas Gann and Sylvanus Morley. James had spoken to a group of 'High-society' types about this particular tablet and they were very interested in having it procured for the Museum of the Little Church at Valley Forge, the Shrine of North America. James acted as the intermediary with Niven to obtain the tablet as it had been reburied to protect the vibrant colors. After some low-handed antics by Churchward to go around Niven to obtain the tablet, Niven checked on it in March 1932 and decided that the rains had destroyed the once-vibrant color and so it was reburied on the farmer's land.

James continued to write books about the Lost Continent of Mu. In 1933, the Sacred Symbols of Mu was published, followed by the Cosmic Forces of Mu in 1934 and the Second Book of the Cosmic Forces of Mu in 1935.

JAMES' THEORIES AND PROOFS

In 1924, newspaper headlines started to proclaim the amazing story of the now sunken Pacific Ocean continent of Mu that was the birthplace of humanity. Frequently quoted was:

"The motherland of mankind was in a tropical continent larger than North America, known as Mu, which went into the Pacific with its 64,000,000 white inhabitants and their templed cities 13,000 years ago. The Garden of Eden, storied through the ages, was in that continent more than sixty thousand years ago, and not in Asia nor Asia Minor."

James wrote that the civilization that the people of Mu enjoyed was more advanced than that experienced by people in his day. He was quoted:

"The ancients of 10,000 years or more ago were in possession of great secrets lost to subsequent civilizations during many centuries. Armies of 10,000 B.C. in India, the records state, had flying machines that would carry scores of men. These aerial vehicles were propelled by engines of great simplicity that employed natural forces such as science today is seeking to harness."

"There is a record of General Ramchander having flown from the capital of Ceylon to Northern India in such a machine, one of a kind that was also employed to drop bombs on cities in wartime. The people of that day employed gunpowder and firearms."

"These things occurred in India in the Rama-Naga dynasty of the Hindu Empire of the Sun. Scientists of those ages had a complete philosophy on the origin of human life and held man to be a special creation among animals. They also held that the sun of our system is a cold body and that its so-called heat is the result of an emanative earthly force meeting a force from the sun in our atmospheric belt."

James maintained the same theories in the 1926 *Lost Continent of Mu the Motherland of Man*. He believed, as others previously, that the first inhabitants of the Valley of Mexico were white people known as the Maya and that they had built the impressive structures. Churchward alone proposed a Pacific Ocean origin for the Maya and that they were the original colonists that explored the planet from Mu, others had simply pointed to refugees from Atlantis, or Israel, or Libya as the origin of the Maya. James' theory did coincide with the others when everyone postulated that a Mongol horde descended upon the Mayas and forced them out.

James included an entire chapter on Niven's Buried Cities in the 1926 *Lost Continent of Mu the Motherland of Man*, however the focus was less on the tablets and more on the ancient cities that Niven discovered. The only tablets shown in that book were unnumbered drawings from Niven's newspaper article, included in one of James' scrapbooks. After corresponding with Niven shortly after the book was published,



A 1925 map showing the now sunken Pacific Ocean continent.

James developed a slightly different tact with the information Niven had unearthed; as shown in *Copies of Stone Tablets Found by William Niven At Santiago Ahuizotla Near Mexico City*, James began to equate the tablets that Niven found to his earlier discovery of the Naacal Tablets. James interpreted both sets of the tablets to be communicating essentially the same information with symbols that could be similarly decoded. Although he didn't have the Naacal Tablets to show, he was able to point to Niven's discoveries as proof of his lost Pacific Ocean continent.

The use of Niven's tablets was prominent in James subsequent books and although the Naacal tablets do not completely disappear, James' interpretations of Niven's tablets became one of the central pillars of his proofs of Mu.



A 1926 map showing the sunken Pacific Ocean continent known as Mu.
From *Lost Continent of Mu Motherland of Man*, page 36

Were Niven's stone tablets a hoax? As adequately shown, if the artifacts were a hoax, William Niven was not a part of it and since they were all discovered prior to contact between Churchward and Niven, James' had no hand in it either. As previously mentioned, the presence of hundreds (if not thousands) of visitors to Niven's excavations that included expert archaeologists, preclude the possibility that the relics were faked. There were witnesses that watched as they were removed from the earth.

So, where are Niven's discoveries today? Some are known to be in museums, but the location of the relics contained in his Mexico City storefront never reached the United States when Niven moved to Texas. Niven had a deal with the Mexican government that allowed him to retain ownership of some of the artifacts that he unearthed, while the better pieces were donated to the government. The sales of the artifacts in his Mexico City storefront allowed Niven to continue his excavations and when he left, they were carefully packed and stored for safe keeping until the proper official paperwork allowed him to bring them to his new home in Austin, Texas. The paperwork was never approved and the location of his collection remains unknown. While a few researchers have searched for the tablets and the drawings that Niven carefully prepared for each, no one has found them yet.

One curious development is currently being investigated. James' nephew, Howard Keresy, was contacted by Guadalupe Rivera Marin of a now defunct division of the Mexican government and was queried as to the location of the artifacts in 1976. The multiple letters with official seals and numbers has an air of urgency and there are some indications that Mr. Keresy even met with Mr. Marin at the Mexican consulate in New York City. Howard's responses, thankfully included with the letters, relate that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of the relics and no longer even had copies of the correspondence between the two men. When I sent a letter to the successor organization to the one headed by Mr. Marin, the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, they provided a list of some papers written about the discoveries, including Ramon Meña's monograph mentioned previously, but nothing else in English.

If there are academic papers that address the stone tablets that William Niven discovered, I have yet to find them, which supports the conclusion made by James Churchward; the scientific community has ignored Niven's discoveries. Hopefully, some brave soul will take the opportunity to take a closer look and address the significant discoveries of William Niven and increase our understanding of 'Niven's Buried Mexican Cities.'

Jack Churchward

Clearwater, Florida

April 24, 2014

Jack's first book, *Lifting the Veil on the Lost Continent of Mu the Motherland of Men* (<http://ltv.my-mu.com>), published in 2011 is entering its second printing and his latest book, *The Stone Tablets of Mu* (<http://stom.my-mu.com>), which discusses James Churchward's little seen volume from 1927, *Copies of Stone Tablets Found by William Niven at Santiago Ahuizotla Near Mexico City* was published in August 2014.



Jack's online research is available at www.my-mu.com and his webpage is at www.jack.churchward.com

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GEOGLYPHOLOGY

AN ANCIENT SCIENCE REDISCOVERED BY THE FARAM RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Until now the majority of the information available to the Archeologist has been gleaned from information recovered at a dig site. During our research we realized that a many of the ancient architectural, monolithic and Geoglyphic structures built around the world had something more to offer. In addition to the many astrological alignments built into structures there also exists ancient Geoglyphical alignments coexisting in the same structures. In addition, there are many standalone Geoglyphs which depict Geoglyphological properties. Most Geoglyphical objects are ancient survey markers. Being so, the information available to the archeologist, historian, and the related disciplines, is greatly increased.

During the Foundations research it was discovered that ancient civilizations have passed down a secret science which we have named Geoglyphology. Across the entire globe there exists a legacy of Geoglyphs, "geo" meaning earth. "glyph" meaning writing and "ology" meaning to study. A well-known example of a Geoglyphic survey marker is Stonehenge in England. Stonehenge has been known for centuries, as have earlier monoliths, for the many astrological alignments that were designed into their construction. This phenomenon of astrological alignment is presented in most megalithic and Geoglyphic structures around the world and has recently been accepted as a legitimate science, having been named Archaeoastrology. Until now the Geoglyphic attributes of these structures and associated Geoglyphs have been overlooked and known only to a few people in secret societies.

The practice of marking territories with Geoglyphs has been passed down secretly for millennia. Since the practice of Geoglyphology is to mark a claimed territory, the practice would inherently require some degree of secrecy. Many of these Geoglyphic survey markers are so large that they remain hidden unless someone that knows of their existence points them out. By being so large they are, for the most part, immune to tampering and remain hidden. The Foundation uses satellite technology to locate and survey the Geoglyphs.

Another reason for keeping Geoglyphs secret is that since they are survey markers, they are a written record of the travels and history of the people that constructed them. Therefore they

would be detrimental to any group that did not want true world history to be revealed. This is no more evident than in the colonization of the Americas. Contrary to popular belief, most of the people who originally occupied the Americas were from somewhere other than the British Empire. Civilizations, in the form of the Portuguese, Celts, Etruscans, Egyptians, Phoenicians, and all their predecessors, established pre-Columbian colonies in the Americas in order to reap the great bounty of the Americas, in secrecy. The legacy of their history is now being revealed through the Geoglyphs left behind to mark their territories. Modern technology and modern research techniques are just now making these discoveries possible.

Extensive research on these Geoglyphs, which exist on every continent and many islands around the world, have shown that no matter when or where they were constructed they all tie into a worldwide network of civilizations that have progressed, prospered and suffered setbacks for millennia. These Geoglyphs range in age from before the 31,000 year old Bosnian Pyramids, to Geoglyphs in the United States as late as 150 years ago.

What follows is an example of an ancient geoglyph, The Bosnian Pyramids. The pyramids were carved out of earth and stone to depict one of the ancient territories which exist around the world, as mentioned by Plato in his work "Critias".





THE THREE MAJOR BOSNIAN PYRAMIDS

NOTE: The Pyramid of the Sun was constructed by carving the pyramid out of the side of a mountain. Of the many Bosnian Pyramids, the pyramid of the Sun was the first pyramid to be constructed c26000 BCE. The Pyramids of the Moon and Earth were constructed later c9500 BCE to revise the territory claimed by the first builders.

BOSNIAN PYRAMID OF THE SUN (c29000 BC)

NOTE: A topographical survey revealed the edges, as defined by the photo that appears above. These definable edges exist, but are overlooked, on many earthen pyramids and mounds around the world, especially in North America.



BOSNIAN PYRAMID OF THE SUN RADIALS

NOTE: In the previous photo the surveyed base of the Sun Pyramid is not depicted. Just as other pyramids around the world the base is perfectly aligned with the cardinal points of the compass. Those cardinal bearing extensions appear in this photo, in addition to the bearings in the previous photo.

In this photo it is obvious that the territory defined are the continents currently known as Europe and Africa. In the next photo you will see that the Moon and the Earth Pyramids were constructed to better define the European territory.



RADIALS, TERRITORY AND IMPORTANT POINTS, DEFINED BY THE THREE BOSNIAN PYRAMID RADIALS. c29000 BC - c9500 BC

NOTE: The Luxor and the Cape Town sites were pointed out by the Pyramid of the Sun Geoglyph. It is difficult to say whether they were meant to be included as part of the Bosnian territory after the two additional pyramids were constructed. It should be noted that in addition to the defined territory, one radial appears in each major Geoglyph which points to the Geoglyph defining the adjoining territory. In this case it is Moscow.



Our research has found that many sites that are mentioned as being settled in recent history, such as Luxor and Jerusalem, were also important sites to the ancients. Data recovered from Geoglyphs can include obtaining the geographical range of the culture being studied, the level of sophistication that existed in relation to their understanding of mathematics and geometry, their knowledge of world geography, the discovery of other archeological sites that were unknown prior to the Geoglyphical studies. Much information that would have previously gone undiscovered might be collected by visiting sites pointed out by offsite Geoglyphic survey markers.

What makes up a Geoglyph?

Glyph - A glyph can be any design that is used to convey a message.

Geoglyph - A Geoglyph is a glyph that occurs on the ground.

Bearing - A bearing refers to the direction that any line, formed by a Geoglyph, points in relation to "True North". A True or direct line is used once you depart the origination point because as you traverse away from the source, magnetic deviation becomes a factor. Magnetic Deviation exists all over the world and renders the magnetic heading of a compass useless over long distances, because of the error occurring naturally from the magnetism of the earth. A true heading is the shortest distance between two points without having to consider magnetic deviation. True headings can be scribed on a globe, derived from Celestial Navigation, GPS, and computer software. These methods only produce True Headings which are not distorted by Magnetic Deviation. It was learned, through using Google Earth, that all the bearings used in Ancient Geoglyphs proved to be true radials emanating from the source.

Radials - Radials are bearings after they leave the source. Once a direction away from the source is plotted it must be plotted on a true course, not a magnetic course, in order to avoid magnetic deviation.

Some Geoglyphs are so large that they can only be recognized from the air. The civilizations that placed these Geoglyphs must have had mathematical capabilities well beyond anything we give them credit for. Some sites have been visited which, even knowing that the Geoglyphic survey marker exists, are difficult to locate.

The glyphs take on several forms. Some take the form of a triangle, another might be one or more circles, and another may be one or more lines touching or crossing each other. No matter what shape a glyph takes, any line can be a pointer to a place important to the creator of that glyph.

After applying the linier criteria, by projecting the lines built into the Geoglyph, it is then necessary to apply certain protocols to the linier extensions to determine where the extensions terminate. These protocols were deciphered through the extensive work of the Faram Foundation. The protocols allow the user to determine the destination and stopping point of the bearings emanating from the Geoglyph. The protocols for finding the termination point of a Geoglyphological construction can be found by clicking on the website <http://www.thefaramfoundation.com> and then clicking on the link titled "What is a Geoglyph". Once the bearings are established for a Geoglyph, the bearings are extended in form of radials (True bearings) to determine if, and where, they intersect with an object that meets the ancient protocols established millennia ago. In order for an extended radial to be considered legitimate, a radial must intersect a specific point meeting the protocols set down by the ancients. These points verify that the radial is legitimate and indicate the endpoint of the radial. A few examples of termination points are: the mouth of a river, another Geoglyph, an ancient monument, a significant protrusion on a land mass such as the corner or tip of a continent, the tip of a peninsula, or an island. The tip of the highest mountain in a mountain range is also used.

After some study it was discovered that many mediums were used to construct Geoglyphs. These included the arrangement of stones, the planting of different colors of flora, and the sterilizing of the ground, the scraping of the earth to reveal a different color underneath (Nazca), the changing of natural geological features with the features modified or supplemented (Bosnian Pyramids, Indonesian Pyramids, Yonaguni Pyramid and others.), nonparallel wall alignment of structures (Caral, Peru), the alignment of stones of a monolith (Stonehenge), the alignment of Pyramids (Worldwide), and the creation of earthen mounds (North America). The raised edges of the mounds of the Mississippians (Mound Culture), in the central United States have been proven to be Geoglyphic territorial pointers.

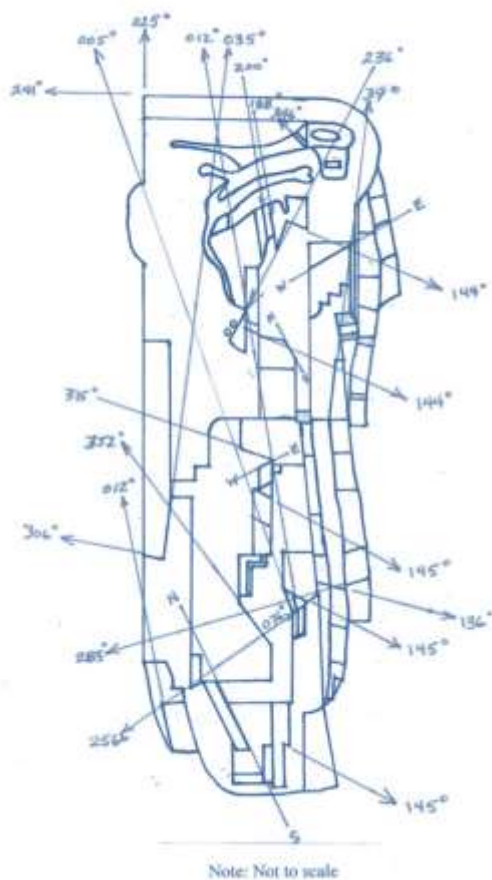
Ancient archeological locations, many previously unknown, have been identified through Geoglyphology. The accuracy of the calculations of the ancient peoples is incredible. The GPS accuracy of the modern software program is seldom more accurate than the orientations of the ancients. By calculating the bearing at the source one can follow the extended radial for sometimes thousands of miles and locate a related Geoglyph with little or no error. The percentage of success in locating a verifiable glyph or an ancient location using each of the extended radials of any one glyph was variable, but ran in the range of 90% to 100%. Much of the lack of success was attributed to urbanization, overgrowth, vandalism, etc. Surprisingly, based on the glyphs that were found, there seems to be an incredible amount of durability built into the Geoglyphs. It appears that the meteorological conditions at any given site were considered in determining the materials used. At some sites where rain and wind are seldom seen, some glyphs were made of earth. At locations that encountered rain and wind, stones and rock may have been used.

Research indicates that Geoglyphology holds great promise in expanding our understanding of the civilizations that have preceded us. Through the tireless efforts of many devoted archaeologists, and new methods of discovery, the world is on the cusp of a new awakening. To some this new paradigm change will be quite uncomfortable. In Critias, a commentary by the Greek philosopher Plato, he describes territories created for the siblings of the God Poseidon. These same territories are mentioned in ancient Japanese texts. Through Geoglyphic research The Faram Foundation has identified all the territories, and associated Geoglyphs mentioned by Plato. The territories are self-validating in that they fit together like a world puzzle without overlapping.

The following illustrations are from a website explaining the purpose of the Yonaguni Pyramid in Japan, <http://www.yonaguni.ws>. The territory described by the Yonaguni Pyramid, outlines one of the other territories mentioned by Plato.



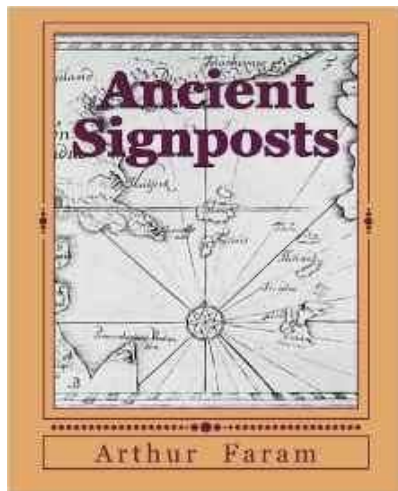
The Yonaguni Monolith From Above



Note: Not to scale

The Yonaguni Monolith with Geoglyphic Bearings Displayed

Note: The calculations performed in Geoglyphology require the use of a special software called "Google Earth". Google's software is able to calculate true spherical bearings on the curved surface of the earth and then display them correctly on a flat plane. One of the protocols invented by the ancients was to add or subtract one or two degrees from the correct bearings to prevent others from deciphering the Geoglyph. The endpoints mentioned in the Geoglyph depicted above are the modern names of the sites.



[Ancient Signposts](#)

SPHERICAL GEOMETRY

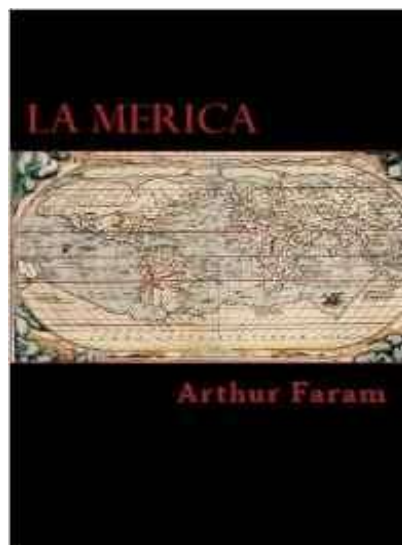
In Spherical Geometry there are no parallel lines. It is difficult to grasp the concept that two bearings of the same value can cross. That is because we are used to thinking in terms of Plane Geometry on a flat plane. However, all this changes when you draw lines on a sphere. In dealing with a sphere you enter the realm of Spherical Geometry.

Spherical Geometry is the study of figures on the surface of a sphere, as opposed to the type of geometry studied in Plane Geometry or Solid Geometry. In Spherical Geometry, straight lines are great circles; therefore, any two lines will always cross in two places somewhere on the sphere. A good example of this is to look at a globe of the earth. The Longitudinal lines cross at two places, the North and South Poles. Many would attempt to discredit this axiom by stating that the latitude lines never cross. Latitude lines never cross because they are an example of Plane Geometry slicing through the earth, while the longitude lines are an example of Spherical Geometry where a line is drawn on the surface of the earth. An accomplished mathematician, as were the ancients, can use a line to point to a distant object, or use two lines to come together at a distant point to highlight an important place.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Arthur Faram was born in Fort Worth, Texas and moved with his parents, at the age of 13, to California. He later graduated from high school in Anaheim California. After graduation he joined the Marine Corps, serving 9 years and receiving the Purple Heart in Viet Nam. When discharged from the military he was employed as an Air Traffic Controller in the FAA and later a Computer Analyst and Certified Cartographer. Upon retirement Arthur finished College and attended one year of Law School to prepare himself for starting his own business. Arthur is credited with compiling the first comprehensive Background Check Company in the United States.

Now that Arthur is retired he has the time to research the stories that his grandfather told him about the Faram family before they migrated to the United States from England. He not only found out that the stories were true, but was led into a history that is more amazing than anything he could have imagined. It was while compiling and verifying his family history that he was led to the secret and ancient science that he named Geoglyphology. ("La Merica" – Arthur Faram 2013)



[La Merica](#)

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Questions of Identity

& WHY THE CELTS DID NOT BUILD STONEHENGE | By Lucy Wyatt

Many of us with European heritage are confused about identity. Regardless of where we now live – Europe or North America or elsewhere - questions arise such as “where is the homeland, what are our origins and who dispossessed whom”? Are we really even ‘European’?

Europe might have been the part of the world where our grandparents and more distant ancestors once lived, but that does not necessarily mean that those people were indigenous to Europe. By focussing on the Indo-European origins of Celts more than 5,000 years ago, I hope to show why the question of identity is more complicated and more interesting than perhaps you may realise. It is about more than the history of the Welsh, Scots and Irish – the people usually referred to as ‘Celts’. I will be using recently published genetic data and other analytical tools to explore the interactions between Celts and megalithic cultures over millennia; and maybe I can shed some light on your own family’s ancestry.

The very word ‘Celt’ can arouse a rather romantic notion of a proud people, especially in the context of ancient Celts. We tend to associate them with Druids – which I will come back to – and think of them as in touch with Earth spirits, animal spirits and other elementals: in other words, a sensitive spiritual people who cared for the land and who were brutally attacked and defeated by Romans. The story of one particular Celtic tribe, the Iceni, is typical. We eulogise the brave Iceni queen Boudicca or Boudicea in her battles with the Romans.

Much of what we know about Celts, however, is through the written works of the Romans. We see and experience the Celts through Roman eyes as wild and uncivilised, living in mud huts; in contrast with the Romans who built cities and beautiful villas. This is how we are encouraged to see them. No wonder then that we think of Romans as more ‘civilised’ and the Celts as backward and primitive.

And yet, we also have strong feelings about Romans too. With their symbol of the eagle, and their mindset of ‘end justifies the means’, we are aware of their ruthless drive to achieve goals. I would argue that one reason why we face so many problems today – whether of social inequality or of environmental degradation

- is because too many of us continue to think like Romans, believing that the ‘end justifies the means’. We use the same logic to justify the environmental destruction caused by a new motorway in the name of economic prosperity as the Roman military tactic which killed every tenth soldier in order to improve military discipline – the true meaning of decimation.

There is an even darker side to Roman influence, one that many of us are not aware of. It concerns their role in our descent into ignorance and loss of knowledge. It was thanks to the Roman empire morphing into the Catholic Church that religion became a form of empty mind control with rituals that have manipulated and exploited us psychologically for the benefit of those in power rather than our own. The direct effect of this ignorance was that we became geo-centric flat-earthers.

The civilised city people, the ancient Egyptians and others, knew that the Earth was round (the word ‘geometry’ means ‘Earth measurement’) and that the Earth went round the Sun. There are references in the Hermetica stating as much. The Hermetica describes Ra as ‘shining the brightest in the Cosmos’ and ‘placed in the centre and wearing the Cosmos like a wreath around him’¹.

The darkness began to descend long before the Romans first persecuted Christians and then adopted Christianity. They were already persecuting Pythagoreans, Alchemists, Druids, Essenes, Chaldean Magi before they destroyed the great library in Alexandria in the 4th AD. Quite why, I haven’t fathomed out why yet but it must relate to a desire for total power. And there is little doubt that power and control were almost certainly the motive behind Emperor Constantine’s decision to adopt Christianity as the official religion in the 4th AD.

Had the Romans been less successful, and the Celts victorious against them, we might have inherited a different approach to religion.

Albanian
 Anatolian
 Armenian
 Baltic
 Celtic
 Germanic
 Greek
 Indo-Iranian
 Italic
 Paleo-Balkan
 Slavic
 Tocharian

*- not Hungarian
 or Basque
 or Egyptian*

There is no doubt that, even today, the Celtic Church is subtly different from the Roman Catholic Church. These differences of religion are not enough, however, paint a clear picture of the Celts: so, how am I defining a Celt? A Celt is clearly more than a non-Roman.

In my view, there are three key criteria: language, customs and genes. Even if they didn't necessarily have a written script, Celts had a distinct Celtic language; as well as identifiably Celtic customs. Data on genetic material supports what I am going to tell you. All of these factors will emerge more clearly. Before they do, I first want to present you with a shocking fact: Celts and Romans are related.

Celts and Romans share the same common ancestry and the same original homeland. Their languages have the same roots and they share genetic material. Admittedly the link is pre-historic but it nonetheless explains certain aspects of both Celts and Romans. They are both Indo-Europeans tribes and were once part of this collection of people: [see list on left].

The connection between these languages was discovered in C19th when it was realised that Indian Sanskrit, even though written in a different alphabet, had the same roots as European languages. Given their common roots, it follows that these tribes must have all once lived together.

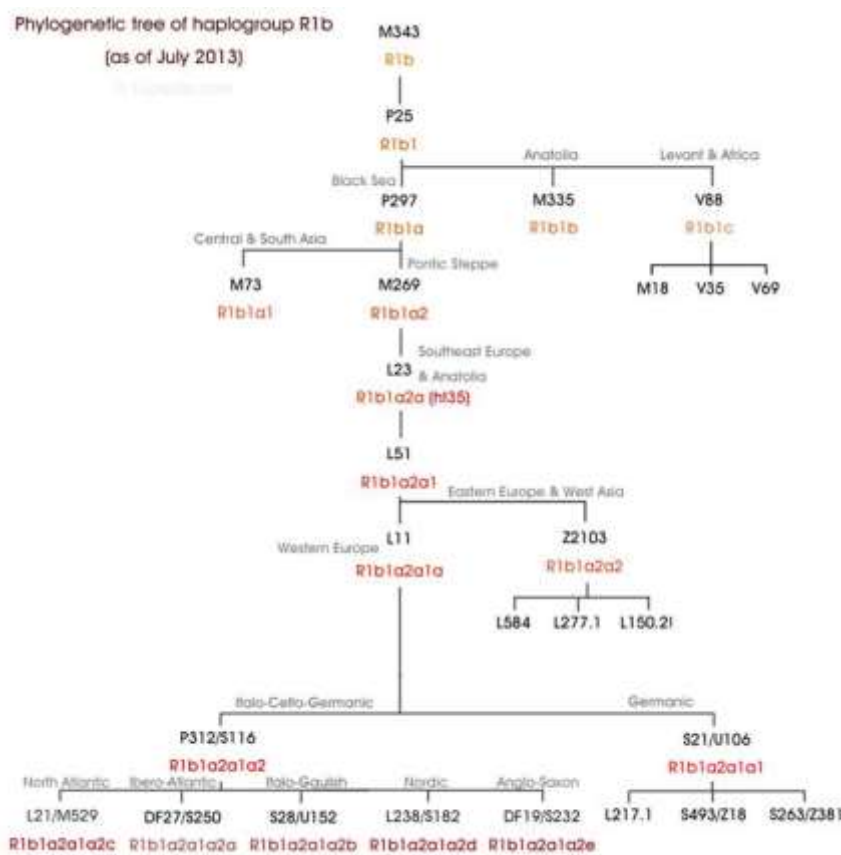
Otherwise one has the image of ancient Celts travelling thousands of miles to let the Indians know that the latest word for 'x' is now 'y'. Much research has gone into studying the close parallels between Celts, Hindus and the Sanskrit Vedas in terms of not just language but law, mythology and religion.

Hungarians, although physically quite close to these early Europeans, came from a different linguistic and tribal background, as indeed did the Basques. Both have remained as linguistic islands, helping to prove that the links between the European languages are more than just coincidence. Egyptians did not necessarily have any connection at all.

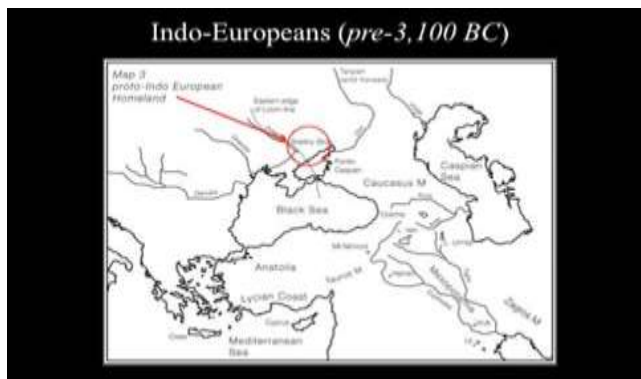
Indo-European society at the time they last lived together could be characterised as follows:

- Their homes were mud huts where the central focus was the hearth grouped in fortified settlements. There was a continual emphasis on warfare.
- In terms of social structures they tended to live in segregated warrior castes: the most obvious being the Indian trivarna (three-caste) society—Brahmanas (priests), Ksatriyas (soldiers) and Vaeshyas (merchants) in which warriors and warfare were a significant part of Vedic society. Romans were no exception, being largely a male sodality that arrived on the Tiber around 700 BC. The story of the Rape of the Sabine women was possibly more than a myth and based on reality.

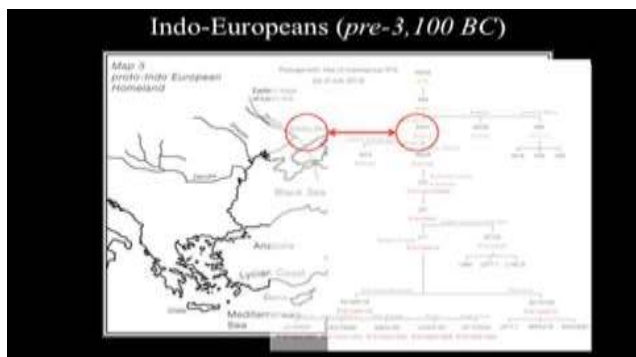
- Neither were they interested in any notions of social equality: Indians and Romans were not alone in their attitude to women. Linguistic analysis going back 5,000 years emphasises the patriarchal nature of Indo-European society. They had a term for 'widow' but not necessarily for 'widower'. The proto-Indo-European word for 'wedding' provides an insight into their social habits, as it means 'to lead home' – leading a wife to the home of the husband.² Some of them undoubtedly remained uncivilized in many respects for a very long time. The Indian Vedas are especially dismissive of women and they are not encouraged to recite the Vedas. The Romans' linking of the goddess of love Venus with the god of war, Mars, is a further evidence of their firmly entrenched attitudes.
- Their lack of gender equality and desire to dominate each other is reflected in their willingness to use iron. Although the Indo-Europeans did not discover it until after 1,200 BC, their preference for this metal is indicative of the importance they attached to improved weaponry. This way of thinking could be summarised as 'expediency', meaning that whatever means were used were justified in order to achieve an objective.
- In the case of the Romans, this kind of thinking, lacking in sensitivity and empathy, ultimately resulted in a warped understanding of spirituality which made it more likely that they would modify Christianity for their own purposes. Suffice to say that, in earlier times all the Indo-Europeans, including the Romans, had simple beliefs based on naturalistic phenomena: Earth mother; Sky father (jupiter = "father above"). There are long list of Celtic deities: gods and goddesses of streams, rivers, trees, thunder and so on.
- This brief comparative analysis of beliefs, language and customs can be backed up with genetic research. All of the Indo-europeans belong to the same haplogroup R1b. This is the genetic family tree of unbroken male lines of the Y-chromosome going back into Neolithic times:



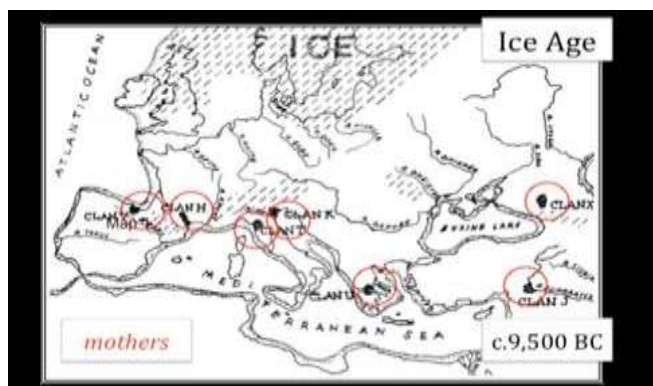
When we become aware of Celts Greeks and Romans is during the Iron Age from 1,200 BC onward. But when they last lived together was in the Bronze Age, over 5,000 years ago – and where we lived was neither in India nor in Europe but here in the Ukraine:-



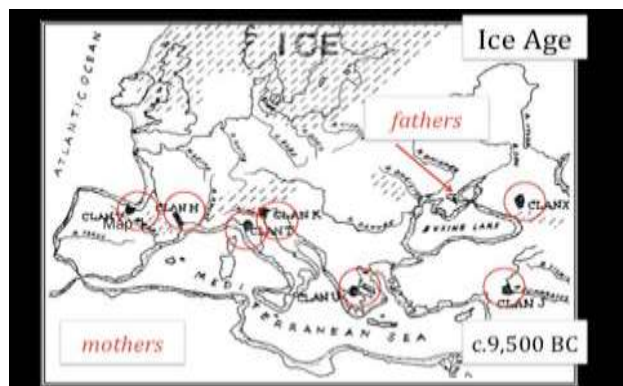
something which I have worked out using etymology and other factors which are all in my book.³ My findings have now been confirmed by a genetics expert Dr Spencer Wells who published his data in 2004 and runs the Genographic project funded by the National Geographic magazine; as well as this eupedia chart of the R1b haplogroup which places this mutation of R1b1a in the Pontic Steppes:



And if that doesn't feel right to you – and you feel that your roots are in Europe and not in the Ukraine, let me explain why. What you are probably resonating with is this map:-



Prof Sykes' research reveals that most Europeans are descended from just seven unbroken lines of mitochondrial DNA. Most can trace their common maternal ancestor back to between 15- and 20,000 years ago. One, clan U, goes back to the first appearance of Cro-Magnon 45,000 years ago. Clan J, in particular, is in the northern Euphrates where much of the early agriculture takes place and was the last of the clans to move West. In general, people did not move around that much. Indeed, it is known that the descendants of Cheddar Gorge Man, who was alive 7,000 years ago, are still living in the Bristol area – and that in itself confirms that ancestors were living in Britain not long after the end of the Ice Age.



So, how did your maternal and paternal ancestors meet, if your mother's line was in Europe and your father's north of the Black Sea?

Because your mothers' line is probably in Europe. This is an Ice Age Map created by Prof Brian Sykes, an Oxford geneticist who has given me permission to reproduce it. The rings relate to the places that he has worked out for the unbroken mitchondrial DNA on the maternal side going back as far as 45,000 years. Your mothers were already here during the Ice Age.

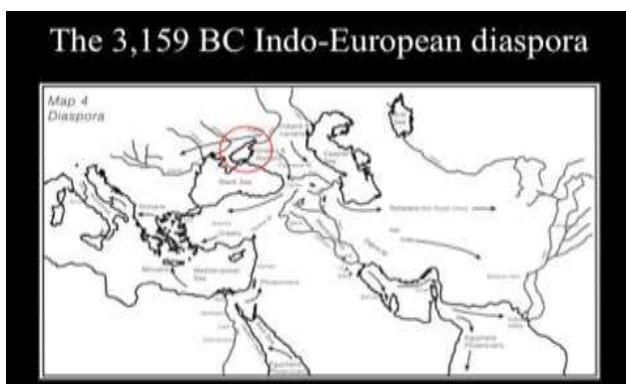
What eventually brought them together was the aftermath of a massive global catastrophe around 3,100 BC, at the end of the 4th Millennium BC. The date of this catastrophe is within about 40 years of the start of the last Mayan calendar long count, the one that ended in December 2012.

No one knows quite what happened. It could have been a comet that rocked the Earth. It could have been the time of the great Flood. But what it meant was the end of the Holocene Climate Optimum which had consisted of warmer temperatures in the Northern Hemisphere

during summer and cooler summers in the tropics. There had been extensive forests and high rainfall in areas that went on to become desert such as the Gobi and Thar. The Sahara had been a green savannah with giraffe and other wildlife roaming and then became desert.

The effect of it was that everyone went on the move in search of new safer homelands. It is at this point that Celts and Romans split up. The Celts went the furthest East and West. They not only ended up in Ireland but also in the China, far to the East in the Tarim basin on the West of China where they became Tocharians (it sounds like a joke but 4,000 year old 6' tall ginger haired mummies wearing tartan really have been found in the Chinese Taklamakhan desert). Toponyms – place names – give an indication of the routes taken by the Celts. Thus, all the main rivers north of the Black Sea have some Celtic derivation from Danu.

The Romans, along with the Greeks, came down through the Caucasus and into Turkey. Some Indo-Europeans went to Iran and others carried on through Iran, eventually ending up in north east India in the Indus Valley, several thousand years later.



To return the title of this article, 'Questions of identity & why the Celts did not build Stonehenge'... There is one simple reason. The Celts were nowhere near England, let alone Stonehenge, at the time it was built.

The building of stone circles in Britain dates from about 3,000 BC, from around the time of the cataclysm. As far as I can tell, the building of Stonehenge may have been linked to that 4th Millennium BC catastrophe. It is possible that it was created partly to help re-calibrate calendars after the catastrophe. Stonehenge itself dates back to at least 2,600 BC in its stone form and even earlier with wooden post holes.

And if Celts didn't build it, who did? The consensus seems to be that the people who did were the Beaker Culture. They were makers of beautiful pots, after which their culture is named, and which they often buried with their dead in round barrows.

The Beaker people originated in Spain. They brought metal working with them, including bronze, and the drinking of mead to Britain. They were responsible for the many stone circles and megalithic sites in the UK. They were skilled archers who wore a stone wristband to protect their arms from the bowstring. The Beaker burial site of the Amesbury Archer, found not far from Stonehenge, is described as one of the richest burial sites found in Europe with gold and other metals, including his metal working tools. Their culture seems to have disappeared by about 1800 BC and the end of stone circles by at least 1500 BC. If we return to the genetics chart of Indo-Europeans, by the time that Stonehenge was constructed in 2,600 BC, Celts and their ancestors had barely reached central Europe (Hungary, Austria, Bohemia) from the East, as this map shows.



This represents the Celtic Unetice culture which was mostly in central and Eastern Europe (central Germany, Czech Republic, Poland). The earliest that some L21 Celtic lineages might have reached Britain was 2,100 BC.

By 1,800 BC Celts had also become a presence in the Iberian peninsular. They are found all over western, northern and central Europe. They came from the Netherlands and northern Germany and entered Scandinavia from 1,700 BC onward. The stronger presence of L21 in Norway and Iceland is attributable to the Norwegian Vikings who colonised parts of Scotland and Ireland and who took slaves back to their colony of Iceland and Norway.

It is this branch of Celts who are linked to the Q-Celtic languages (Goidelic and Hispano-celtic) which went on to become Gaelic as spoken in Scotland and Ireland.

But for at least a thousand years, the main presence of Celts remained in central Europe. It is possibly significant that there is no strong presence of stone circle building in this part of central Europe – which also suggests that Celts did not bring the technique to Britain. Starting around 1,300 BC, a new Bronze Age culture flourished around the Alps, becoming the classic Celtic Urnfield culture which evolved in to the Hallstatt culture of 1,200 BC. It is this group which is associated with the P-Celtic dialect which shifted the Celtic sound for Q to P and became known as Brythonic Celts – as spoken by Welsh and Cornish.

By 1200 BC Romans had possibly reached eastern Turkey and Troy, and from there went to Italy, reaching the west coast by 700BC. It was here that the Latin speaking tribe from the Pontic Caspian succeeded in infiltrating the Etruscan culture based on the river Tiber in Italy, learnt to live in a city and became 'Romans'.

Who the Etruscans were and how they came to be in Italy is another story. They were not Indo-Europeans but part of a much more ancient and sophisticated group of people, the earliest city people, possibly related to the Phoenicians. They effectively taught the Romans how to be 'civilised' and were then ousted as the Romans grew in power. By the time that the Romans became interested in the Celts in England in the C1st AD, the Etruscans had more or less disappeared.

There is a view that the Romans' decision to invade England was because of the Celts' link to the Druids. Among the earliest campaigns the Romans fought in AD 61 was against Celts and Druids on the Druidic stronghold of Mona on Anglesey in North Wales. By this time, the time of Boudicca, the Celts had only been a noticeable presence in the UK of no more than a few hundred years. (Boudicca used the distraction of Anglesey to attack the Roman stronghold of Colchester, burning it to the ground.)

Quite what was the relationship between Celts and Druids is not entirely clear to me. Were the Druids already in Britain when Stonehenge was being built?

I don't know the answer to that. Roman writer Pliny in the C1st AD 'presents the Druids as doctors and magicians, or a combination of the two, dealers in unnatural natural science; he emphasizes their medical and magical practices, and their possession of magical recipes'.⁴

Druids had a considerable reputation for teaching. The name 'Druid' probably comes from a root, *wid*, meaning 'knowledge' and *dru*, meaning 'very great'.⁵ They were regarded as natural scientists with an understanding of physics, astronomy and mathematics, as well as medicine. Caesar held the view that the Druids taught youths 'many things respecting the stars and their motions, respecting the greatness (or size, magnitude) of the world and of the Earth, respecting the nature of things'. Hippolytus referred to them in the early 3rd century AD as 'seers, prophets and magicians...[who] are said to have foretold the future by ciphers and numbers after the manner of the Pythagoreans'.⁶

Whether or not it was the influence of the druids, or something else, the Celts were exceptional as Indo-Europeans. They were without doubt great warriors. They preferred to fight naked, wearing only a gold torque around their necks. The Greco-roman statue of the dying Celt in the Capitoline museum in Rome is one of the most moving I know.⁷ They were always at war with the Romans and there was a notable victory of the Celts when they sacked Rome in 387 BC. It's just that, ultimately, the Romans were more successful militarily.

And for thousands of years other tribes such as the Germans remained 'wilder and more warlike', in contrast to the Celts. The Germans, for instance, did not consider robbery to be an offence. They did not have personal ownership of land but divided it up each year, and even then the stronger could oust the weaker from their allocation.⁸

What set the Celts apart was their powerful belief in the importance of the law and that the good of the community was the basis of law. Fundamental to their approach to community was caring for the old, the poor and the sick. And even more striking is that, in spite of being so warlike, the Celts believed in gender equality. Women could own property and hold office, even

become queen like Boudicca. They were the least patriarchal of all the Indo-European tribes and elected their officers and chieftains. Maybe it was these more 'civilised' aspects of the Celts that have given us our 'romantic' view of them. But that doesn't make us any less confused.

So, "who is indigenous and who displaced who?" can't really be answered. We are all mongrels. And if you are in any doubt as to the effective spread of Indo-Europeans, whether Celts or Romans or any other, here is what the modern map of distribution looks like:



The Dying Gaul in the Capitoline museum in Rome is an ancient Roman marble copy of a lost Hellenistic bronze sculpture which was commissioned some time between 230 BC and 220 BC by Attalus I of Pergamon to celebrate his victory over the Celtic Galatians in Anatolia.

p133, 'Celts & the Classical World', HD Rankin, London, 1987,

The Indo-Europeans just kept coming West, and pretty much wiping out what had gone before. Not only did Indo-European languages come to dominate (and still do with the exception of Hungarian and Basque), but so did their simpler and less decorated style of pottery; their more 'advanced' agricultural production methods, including the drinking of cows milk; their use of the horse; their weaponry (bronze and later iron); their cultic practices which replaced a more ancient attachment to female figurines and fertility symbols with sculptures of domesticated animals. They were able to do this because, being aggressive male warriors with better weapons,

they could defeat and dominate local populations, killing off indigenous males and breeding with their females. So, before you get too romantically attached to Celts, spare a thought for your mothers' lines.

And think how differently it might have been had they not encountered your fathers....Yes, we might still be living in mud huts, perhaps in a closer, more spiritual connection to nature. But we might also have missed out on the positive benefits of the Bronze Age. And now is the time to reassess that and not see it through Indo-European eyes – not be stuck in a cultural and identity paradigm.

In particular, we now need to learn how to incorporate the magic and mystery of the great Bronze Age civilisations – Egyptian and others – into our modern lives. Our Indo-European ancestors possibly knew more about civilisation than we realise. I have left out an important piece of the jigsaw. It is not quite true that the Egyptians had no connection with the Indo-Europeans. In 2009 a Swiss DNA profiling company, iGENEA, established that King Tut came from the same haplogroup R1b1a2 as all the other Indo-Europeans when they were still in the Pontic Caspian. I have good reason to believe that Tutankhamun's ancestors travelled to the Ukraine some time between 4,000 and 3,100 BC and had contact with our ancestors which left a profound impact on us in ways that we are no longer aware of now. But that is a story for another time...



1. p72 'The Hermetica – the lost wisdom of the pharaohs', Freke & Gandy, London, 1997 Easter Island Tablet. | 2. p123 'In Search of the Indo-Europeans', JP Mallory, London, 1991. | 3. 'Approaching Chaos – could an ancient archetype save C21st civilization?' Lucy Wyatt, 2010. | 4. p12 'The Druids', N Chadwick, Cardiff, 1997 | 5. *ibid* | 6. p31, p47 *ibid* | 7. The Dying Gaul in the Capitoline museum in Rome is an ancient Roman marble copy of a lost Hellenistic bronze sculpture which was commissioned some time between 230 BC and 220 BC by Attalus I of Pergamon to celebrate his victory over the Celtic Galatians in Anatolia. | 8. p133, 'Celts & the Classical World', HD Rankin, London, 1987.

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HOW THE GREAT PYRAMID WAS BUILT

By **Steven Myers** | Author of *Lost Technologies of the Great Pyramid*

The Great Pyramid was built with ease! The massive stones of this ancient structure were moved almost effortlessly without sweat or backbreaking effort. The ancient geniuses devised a method to lift and transport the huge stones using a powerful and sophisticated levitation system. The use of elevation allowed the builders to move and place the most massive stones and to lift stones to a height of 45 stories to complete the engineering wonder we call the Great Pyramid.

The year 2012, with its unfulfilled end time prophecies, has come and gone. Yet one undeniable change 2012 ushered in has been the accelerated interest in the Great Pyramid of Giza. Even with all the recent discoveries and research centered on this ancient wonder, the Great Pyramid is still shrouded in more controversy than it has ever been. Every aspect of this structure is under heated debate including how it was built, why it was built, when it was built, and who built it. This controversy is caused primarily because the science of Egyptology has failed miserably in adequately explaining and demonstrating the pivotal technical requirements of how this ancient structure was created. Egyptology has also failed to offer a convincing explanation for why the Great Pyramid exists.

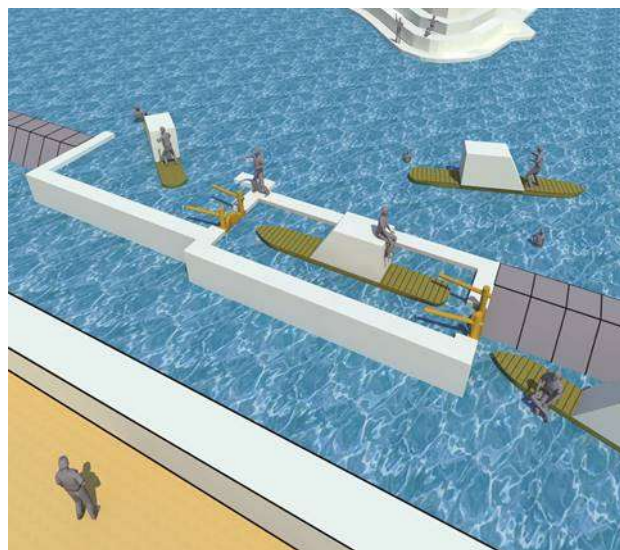
Although Egyptology is considered a science it does not engage in the Scientific Method in regards to the technical requirements needed to build a stone pyramid the height of 45 stories. The idea that a ramp was used to build the Great Pyramid is simply a hopeful notion offered by a science that cannot prove its ideas with demonstrative evidence. Egyptology has never moved a heavy stone around the corner of a spiral ramp. Egyptology has never created a precision cut casing stone. Egyptology has never moved a payload the weight of the heaviest stones found in the Great Pyramid even one inch. According to Egyptologists, peasants and other laborers could accomplish these and other important construction procedures on a daily basis yet for Egyptologists these tasks are an impossibility! That in itself is very telling

evidence in regards to the validity of their stories.

There are many competing alternative theories of how and why the Great Pyramid was built. This article will focus on one direction of research which concentrates on the technical requirements necessary to build this monument. This alternative theory describes in detail how the stones were moved and set in place to build mankind's greatest ancient wonder. This alternative explanation of how the Great Pyramid was built is consistent with the direct physical evidence and gives glory and honor to the ancient geniuses who built their masterpiece of construction. This alternative explanation was first proposed by Edward Kunkel in his landmark book, *Pharaoh's Pump*. This direction of research Kunkel pioneered has been further developed and expanded in the book, *Lost Technologies of the Great Pyramid*. So put aside all preconceived notions about the Great Pyramid and allow yourself the opportunity to become familiar with how the Great Pyramid was really built!

This abbreviated explanation will highlight the major steps in constructing the Great Pyramid. The first activities on the Giza plateau was to prepare the bedrock by making it extremely flat under the location where the first layer of casing stones would be placed. The outcropping of stone in the center of the construction site was not removed. A wall was built around the building site. Portions of this wall existed up until the 18th century. Early drawings of the Great Pyramid often depict this wall.

The Original Builders constructed a series of levitation devices which moved the stones from the Nile River to the building site. In modern times these powerful levitation devices are known as water locks. Water was supplied to the construction site at the Giza plateau by the Original Builders. These water locks from the Nile River to the wall around the building site actually allowed the builders to defy gravity and lift the stones on barges up to the height of the construction site on the Giza plateau. A water lock is simply a section of a canal that has doors on pivots. Water locks allow barges to move between a lower section of a canal and a higher section of a canal. These water locks were similar to those used in the Erie Canal. Water supplied to the Giza plateau was allowed to fill the water locks and the area impounded by the wall around the building site.



Excavation of the subterranean chamber and associated passages cut into the bedrock were also activities which were completed before the Great Pyramid was assembled. These passages were built as planned and served a purpose. These cuttings deep beneath where the Great Pyramid would soon be built functioned as a huge water pump! Some modern-day researchers have suggested this massive subterranean water pump is similar to a hydraulic ram water pump. The reality is the subterranean water pump is more sophisticated and efficient than any modern hydraulic ram water pump. The operation of this subterranean water pump is sophisticated and fascinating.

The output of this water pump is up through the passage in the mound the Great Pyramid was built over. This water pump supplied water for the construction process and for the water locks. The detailed and fascinating explanation of how this water pump operated will require its own article. All of these preparations allowed the Original Builder's systematic construction procedure to begin.

The next step of the construction process was simple and straightforward. The precision cut paving stones on barges were brought up the water locks from the Nile River and set in place on the bedrock. The paving stones provided an extremely precise foundation for the first layer of casing stones. Next, the first layer of casing stones that would be placed on the paving stones were brought from the Nile River on

barges up to the building site using the water locks. The first level of casing stones was set in place on top of the paving stones and bonded together watertight making what looked like a square wall. Built into the casing stones was a water lock. Now that the first layer of casing stones had been set in place and bonded together the next step of this fascinating construction procedure was about to begin.

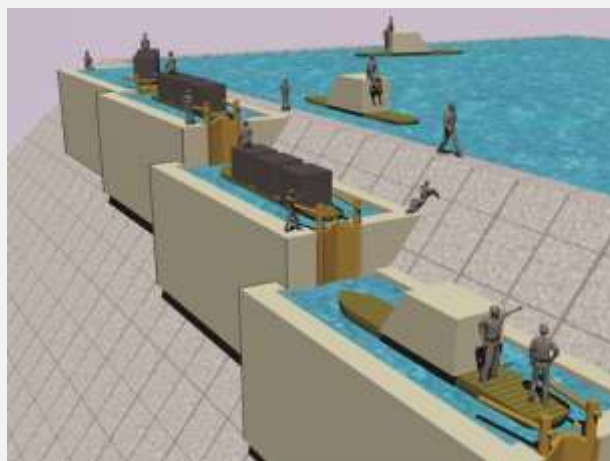
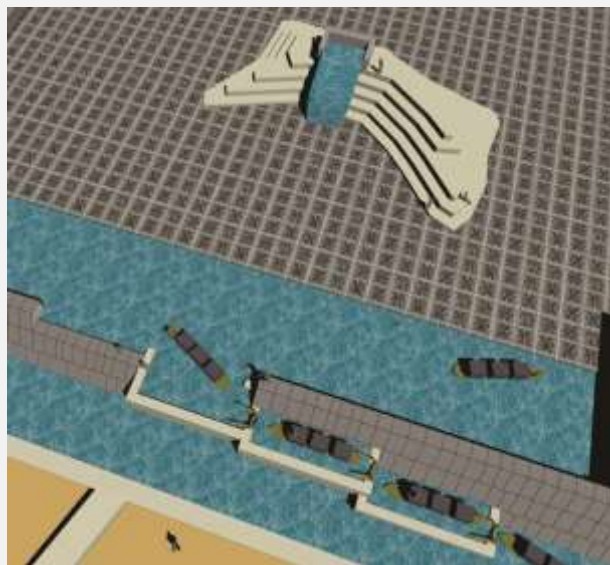
The area impounded by the first layer of casing stones was filled with water using the subterranean water pump. Filling the area impounded by the first layer of casing stones created a square pond on the Giza plateau. This square pond was higher than the pond impounded by the wall around the building site. The water lock built into the first layer of casing stones allowed barges loaded with additional stones to be brought from the Nile River up the series of water locks and into the pond impounded by the casing stones. The next stones brought up were the second layer of casing stones. These stones were brought up and set in place on top of the first layer of casing stones. While the watertight bonding agent was allowed to cure on the second layer of casing stones the rough cut interior stones for the first level of the Great Pyramid were brought up on barges from the Nile. These rough cut stones on barges were moved up into the pond impounded by the first layer of casing stones. As soon as all of the rough cut interior stones for the first level of the Great Pyramid were moved off the barges and set in place into the pond then the first layer of the Great Pyramid was completed!

The next step of the construction process was to construct a water lock in the second layer of casing stones. This water lock was built so that stone laden barges were able to travel up the first water lock built into the first layer of casing stones and then directly into the second water lock built into the second layer of casing stones. These two water locks, built to work in series, is called a flight of water locks. These levitation devices lifted and moved stones effortlessly!

Now it was time to add additional water into the area impounded by the second layer of casing stones using the subterranean water pump. This caused the water level of the pond to rise almost to the height of the top of the second layer of casing stones. The flight of water locks allowed stones on barges to travel up through both water locks in series and into the pond impounded by the second layer of casing stones. At this time the third layer of casing stones for the next higher level were brought up and set in place. As the bonding agent cured on the third layer of casing stones the second layer of rough cut interior stones on barges were brought up the water locks. These stone laden barges were moved up into the pond and then moved to where the stone will be placed. Workers then moved the stone off the barge and lowered it directly into the pond and placed it where it would stay for eternity. When the process of moving the second layer of rough cut interior stones from the barges by lowering the stones into the pond was finished, then the second layer of the Great Pyramid was completed!

This systematic process continued level by level. The casing stones for the next higher level were set in place and bonded together watertight. Next, the rough cut interior stones for the level under construction were set in place. There are two reasons why the casing stones for the next higher level were set in place before the rough cut interior stones were set in place for the level under construction. The first reason for this order of construction is it allowed time for the bonding agent between the casing stones to cure which created a watertight seal between the joints. The other reason is if the rough cut interior stones were set in place filling the pond with rough cut stones the barges loaded with the next level of casing stones would not be able to move through the pond because the pond would be filled with rough cut stones.

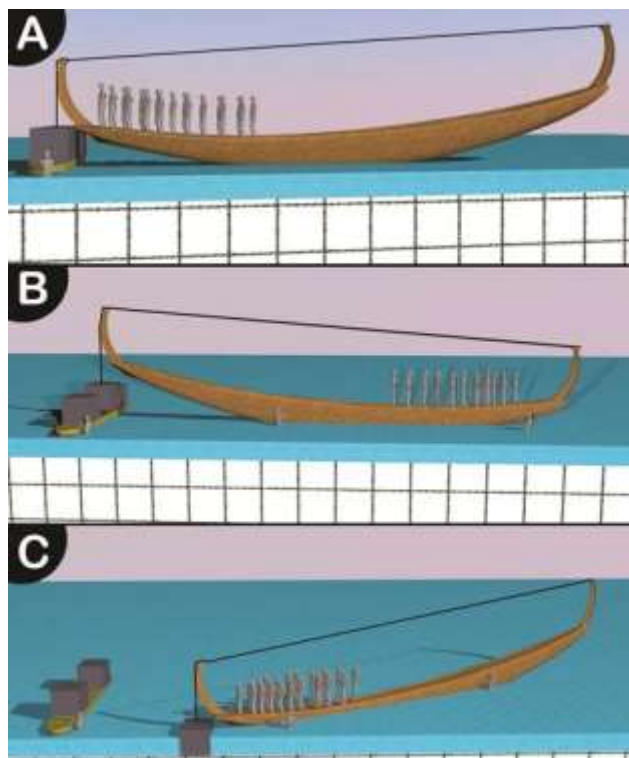
The use of water locks is efficient, fast and powerful. When built, the Erie Canal was 4.5 feet deep yet the barges had a capacity to carry 70 tons of payload. In two years the Erie Canal moved



more tonnage in freight than the weight of the Great Pyramid. Research indicates a barge with stone would easily travel from the Nile River up to the building site in a very short time. With barges in each water lock a barge with one or more stones would have been delivered to the pond every few minutes. Using water locks this process continued 24 hours a day. The use of water locks is rather simple but quite sophisticated. It is also consistent with the direct physical evidence. The joints between the casing stones are water tight, not to keep the Egyptian rain out or the Pharaoh's soul from symbolically leaking out, but to keep water in during the construction process.

This systematic construction procedure continued as the Great Pyramid rose higher and higher. The Great Pyramid was built level by level. Each level was finished then the level above it was finished.

As construction progressed, the pond on top of the Great Pyramid became smaller and smaller while the series of water locks on the north face grew longer and longer. But as construction progressed the speed of construction appeared faster and faster because each level was progressively smaller which required less material to finish. The pond always stayed about waist deep as this fascinating and systematic construction process progressed.

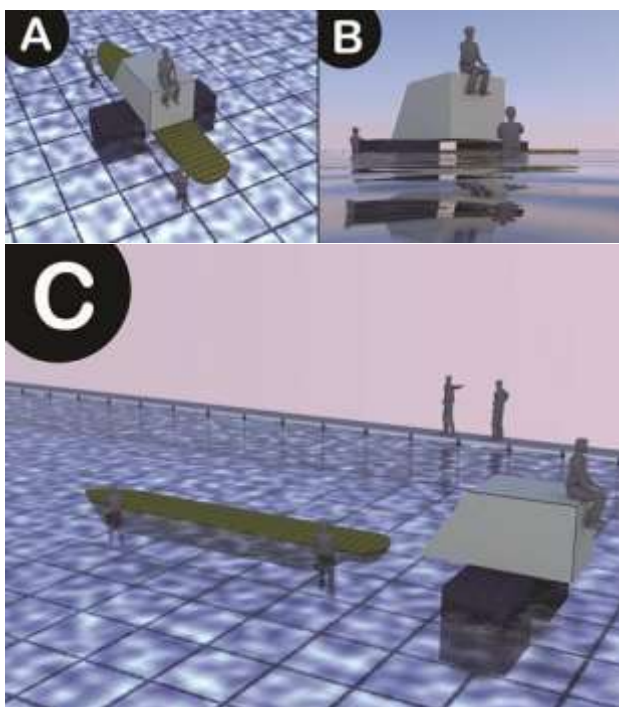


Water locks are generally placed in pairs allowing the movement of vessels in both directions of a canal at the same time. This is true in the Panama Canal, the Saint Lawrence Seaway and most other canals using water locks. Extensive research conducted at the Pharaoh's Pump Foundation (www.thepump.org) supports the contention that there was only one flight of water locks. In other words, water locks were only used to move stones on barges up to the pond where the assembly was taking place. This greatly simplified the construction process and greatly improved water efficiency. The question this elicits is what was done with the empty barges that were up on the pond after the stones were removed. Detailed analysis indicates the empty barges were moved over the casing stone wall and then lowered by rope to the pond impounded by the wall surrounding the Great Pyramid construction site. Then the empty barges were moved down the causeway and back into the Nile River. This provided a fast and efficient method of returning the empty barges to

the Nile River.

The use of water locks and barges was a powerful and extremely versatile method of moving heavy payloads. Stone laden barges were able to easily transport their payloads right to where they were needed. Specialized barges and systematic procedures were used to move the stones off of barges and place the stones at their final destination.

The Great Pyramid consists of three basic sizes of stones. The vast majority of the Great Pyramid is composed of rough cut interior stones which weigh about 2 1/2 tons. The casing stones vary in size but do not exceed the weight of approximately 16 tons. The Great Pyramid also contains a few dozen massive stones weighing in at fifty to seventy tons each. These sizes of stones dictated different methods to move the stones from barges to their final resting place.



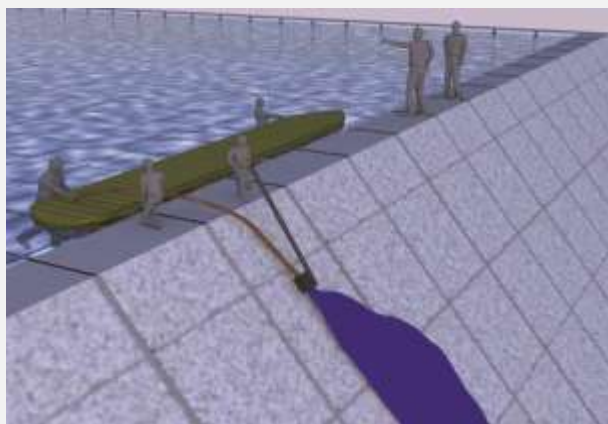
The relatively small 2 1/2 ton rough cut interior stones were moved from the barges using boats called sun ships. These boats were utilized as floating cranes. Workers walked towards the front of the ship which lowered the bow. A rough cut interior stone was attached to a rope connected to the high prow of the floating crane. Then the workers walked to the back of the boat which lifted the stone from the barge. Workers, wading in the waist deep pond, moved the empty barge out of the way while other workers guided the floating sun ship acting as a floating crane to the proper location.

Then the workers on the sun ship walked towards the front of the floating crane lowering the stone down directly into the pond to its final resting place. This process was fast, powerful, and extremely accurate in moving the rough cut interior stones.

The casing stones, some as large as 16 tons, were also on barges which traveled from the Nile River up to the building site and onto the pond impounded by casing stones. The massive size of casing stones meant that they were not simply pulled up a mega-ramp and then set in place using brute force. To move and place these stones with extreme precision, with a bonding agent between the joints, and with no handling scars cannot be done using manpower alone. It is not possible for ancient people and it is impossible for Egyptologists. Neither group possessed back muscles with adequate strength.

Larger stones such as the casing stones required a different procedure to set them in their final resting place. The Original Builders used very specialized methods to move the casing stones. They were brilliant in manipulating barges and used buoyancy to quickly move and place millions of tons of stones. Their methods were ingenious and sophisticated.

When a casing stone was on a barge it protruded beyond each side of the barge. The barge loaded with a casing stone moved between two stone supports in the pond. Water would then be allowed to enter the barge which would lower the barge into the pond. This would cause the casing stone to come to rest on the two supports. The barge which was not completely full of water was moved to the side of the pond. The water in the barge was then siphoned out of the barge over the side of the pond. This fast, efficient, and powerful system is how a large casing stone was moved off of the barge. This process took only minutes to complete.



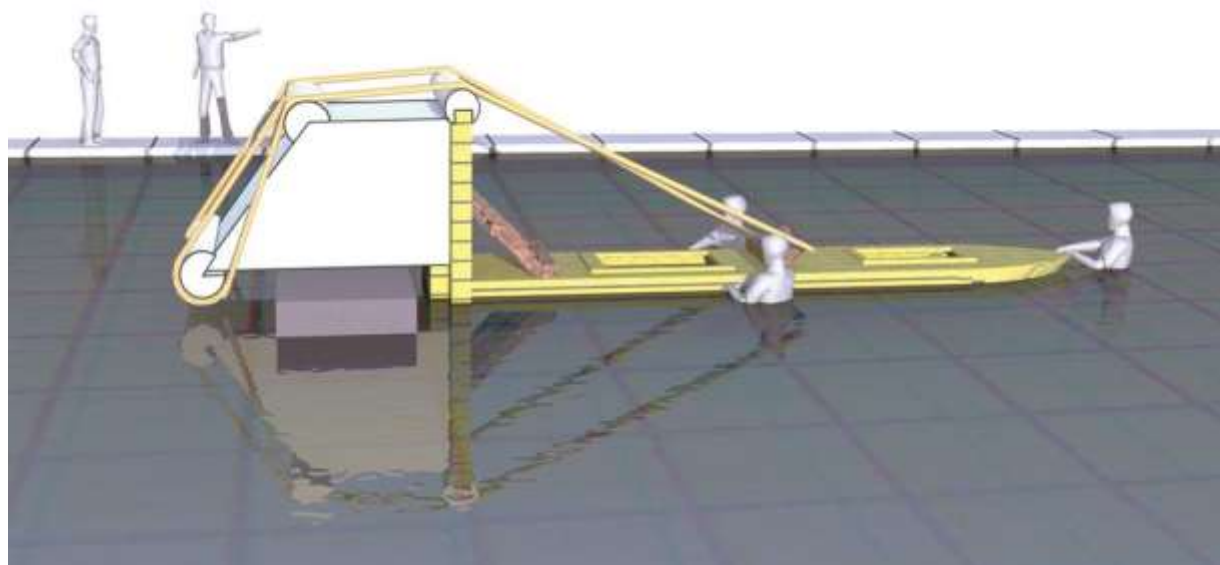
At that point a specialized barge was attached to the casing stone. The barge was already partially filled with water making it float low in the pond. When this specialized barge was attached to the casing stone, water was siphoned out of the barge and over the side of the pond. This raised the barge and caused the casing stone to be lifted off the two supports. Then workers wading in the waist deep pond directed the specialized barge and casing stone to the edge of the pond. Effortlessly the workers position the barge so that the casing stone is just above its final resting place on top of the wall which impounded the waist deep pond. So far, the process did not require any of the workers to have big back muscles.

The next step was to move the stone from the barge to its final resting place. First a large mound of bonding agent was applied on top of the wall where the casing stone would soon be placed as well as to the vertical surface of the previously placed casing stone. This would result in a water tight seal in all the casing stone joints. The next step was accomplished by allowing water to enter the specialized barge causing the barge to slowly lower into the pond. When this happened the casing stone was lowered onto the top of the mound of bonding agent. This thick mound of bonding agent allowed time for the workers to quickly remove the ropes and rigging holding the casing stone to the specialized barge.

As the casing stone settled on the mound of bonding material, workers used other types of specialized barges to quickly maneuver the heavy casing stone the last few inches to its final resting place. The exact details of this final maneuvering process is explained in the book, *Lost Technologies of the Great Pyramid*. This fast and efficient method would have taken only minutes to set and place each of the large precision cut casing stones.

This fast and systematic process continued level by level until the pond became smaller and smaller. During construction of the upper portion of the Great Pyramid the pond would have been too small for the sun ships acting as floating cranes. In that there are smaller boat pits on the Giza Plateau it is reasonable to contend smaller boat cranes were also used in the final stages of construction. Ultimately the capstone (if there was one) was moved on a barge up the water locks to its final resting place crowning mankind's first wonder of the ancient world. But with the capstone in place the construction process was not completed.

Next the flight of water locks which were built into the casing stones were no longer needed and were removed. Starting from the top the water locks were removed one by one and replaced with rough fill and a smooth covering to match the casing stones. When the water locks were removed this ancient wonder had the stark, ultramodern, utilitarian, unadorned exterior we all envision it had when the casing stones were still in place.



How fascinating it is that this description of the construction process is similar to what Herodotus wrote. He said that the Great Pyramid was built level by level using machines with short wooden planks. The doors on water locks are made of short wooden planks. Herodotus also wrote that the Great Pyramid was built from the bottom up but finished from the top down. The Great Pyramid was built from the bottom up and removing the water locks from the top down is consistent with the writings of Herodotus.

Also this explanation is consistent with many of the construction methods Sir Flinders Petrie felt were used to build the Great Pyramid. Sir Flinders Petrie felt the following construction methods were used to build the Great Pyramid. The Great Pyramid was built level by level including the casing stones. The casing stones were finished on all six sides before they were set in place. The casing stones were set in place from the inside. The casing stones for each level were set in place before the interior stones for that level were set in place. All of these construction methods are consistent with this explanation. The use of water locks and barges was what made it all possible!

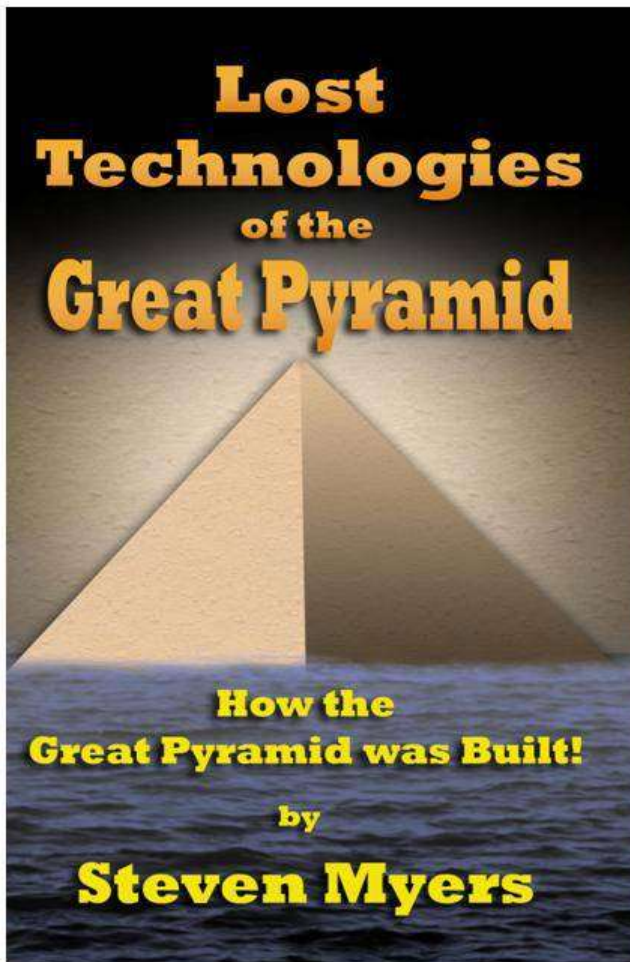
This description of how the Great Pyramid was built is very abbreviated and will probably elicit a number of questions. How were the largest

stones moved and set in place? Barges capable of carrying a 70-ton stone would seemingly have required rather large water locks. How did the subterranean water pump function to move water up filling the pond as the construction process continued? The most important question is why did the Original Builders create their masterpiece of engineering called the Great Pyramid? The answers to these questions will be addressed in subsequent articles as well as in my two books about the Great Pyramid. Also there is a free video series available to watch with detailed computer generated animations showing the processes used to build the Great Pyramid. The web link for that video series is: www.thepump.org.

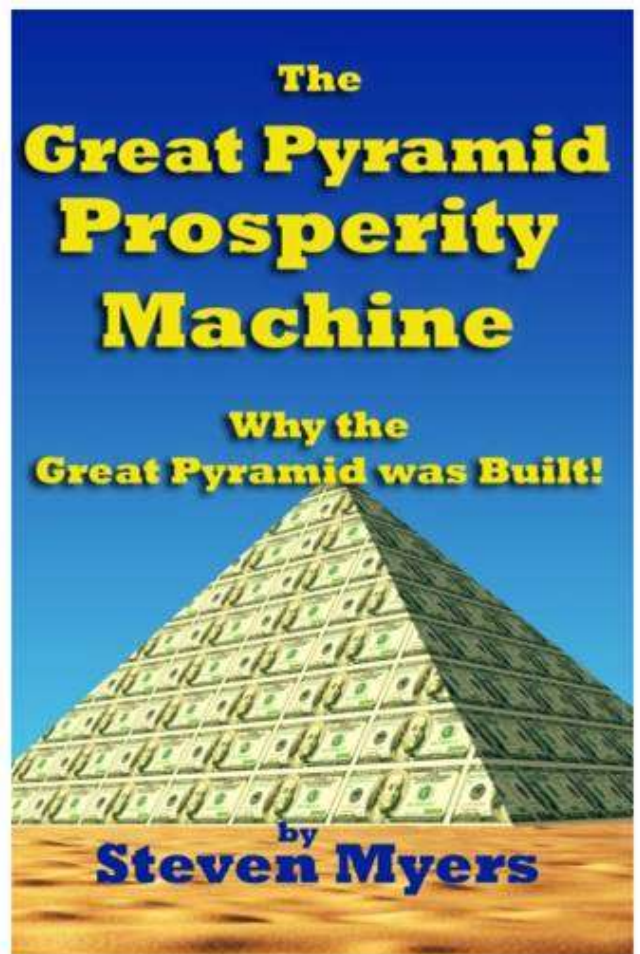
The Great Pyramid was built by geniuses who utilized levitation to build their masterpiece. Their levitation system was a fast, systematic, efficient, and powerful construction process used to create their wonder of the world! This ancient building with its extreme precision and enigmatic passages and chambers is evidence that the Original Builders used various forms of high technologies which are now lost to modern mankind. It is the contention of this author that to redevelop these ancient high technologies of the Great Pyramid would help our modern but very troubled world.



Steven Myers is an author, independent researcher, lecturer, and frequent guest on radio talk shows discussing his research concerning the Great Pyramid. He is also founder of the nonprofit organization called the Pharaoh's Pump Foundation (www.thepump.org) dedicated to understanding how and why the Great Pyramid was built. He has produced a DVD documentary about the Great Pyramid, written numerous magazine articles and is the author of two books, *Lost Technologies of the Great Pyramid* and *The Great Pyramid Prosperity Machine*. Both books are available in softcover or Kindle EBook format.



[Lost Technologies of the Great Pyramid](#)



[The Great Pyramid Prosperity Machine](#)

◀ Go Back

IS YOUR NAME ON AN INDUS SEAL?

| BY SUZANNE REDALIA

Back in the 1970s my family lived in southern California. The infamous smog there often caused school closings in summer. I can recall walking home through the caustic, murky air, choking, eyes streaming with tears. Much of the time we couldn't go to the beach, go hiking, fishing, or picnicking.

My way of coping with summer vacation was to check out five or more hardback books, usually non-fiction, from the local library. I would hole up in my bedroom and just read. One week I brought home John Chadwick's *The Decipherment of Linear B*. This book was an account of amateur epigrapher Michael Ventris and his successful efforts to decipher the unknown writing system on clay tablets found in an ancient ruined palace on the island of Crete. The book was very inspiring and reading it changed my life forever.

How? At the back of the book, there was a section describing other undeciphered writing systems, with a few photos of Indus seals. I resolved to decipher Indus script, and at once made a failed attempt and annoyed the family by talking about it. They had no interest in India or ancient writing.

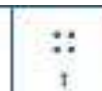
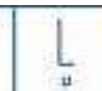
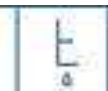
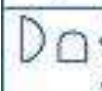
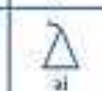
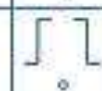
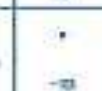
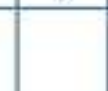
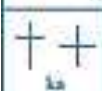
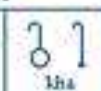
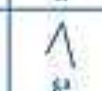
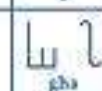
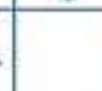
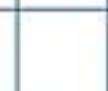
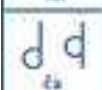
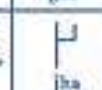
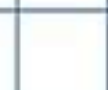
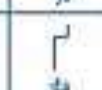
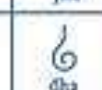
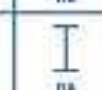
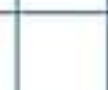
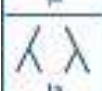
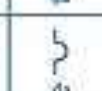
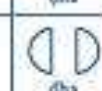
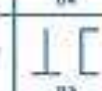
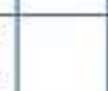
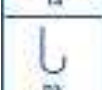
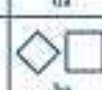
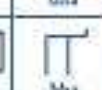
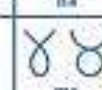
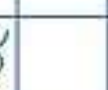
Skipping the last two years of high school, I got into UCLA by virtue of high SAT scores. Anthropology was the major I settled upon, with a minor in linguistics, but instead of taking linguistic theory classes, I learned languages.

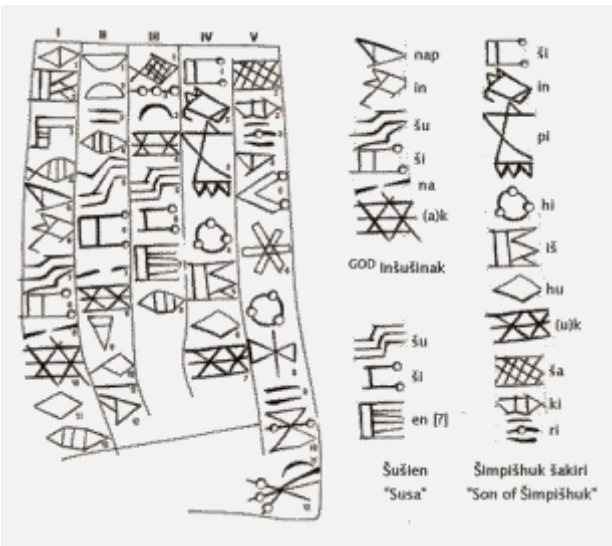
After graduation I had to go find work, there was no money for graduate school. A variety of jobs followed, and marriage, and a child. I didn't forget about Indus script, but it was on the back burner, and Indus script study materials were hard to find.

Decades later, searching for topics of interest on-line, I decided to look into Indus script once more. Surely someone had deciphered it after all this time? What I found was that aside from publication of the *Corpus of Indus Seals and Inscriptions* books by the University of Helsinki, no progress had been made.

The year was 2010. I began reading articles at harappa.com and sites of would-be Indus script decipherers, hoping to find some sound advice from experts and authorities. One article advised

hopeful decipherers to compare Indus Script signs to Brahmi script and Linear Elamite script:

					
a	i	u	e		
					
c	ai	o			
					
ka	cha	ga	gha		
					
ta	cha	ja	jha	na	
					
pa	gha	ba	bha	ma	
					
ya	ra	la	la	ya	
					
ta, ja	ja	sa	sa	ha	



Brahmi inscriptions in both North and South India had already been dated from the Iron Age and deciphered and they were later than the Bronze Age Indus script examples.

Linear Elamite was a writing system from ancient Persia, contemporary with Indus script, and resembling it strongly. There was a bilingual monument called the Table of the Lion in the Louvre museum that was in Akkadian, a known writing system, and with the same text in Linear Elamite, still undeciphered. Because of this bilingual monument, scholars gained knowledge of the sound values for a handful of Linear Elamite signs.

Already having compiled a list of Indus script signs from examples of Indus seal photos at the website of Dr. Srinivasan Kalyanaraman, I compared Indus signs to Linear Elamite, and found matches; a broken line (na) and a triple S (shu). Then I compared Brahmi script to my Indus sign list, and was shocked to find more than a dozen similar or identical signs; a, o, ka, ga, da, dha, ja, nya, tha, ta, tha, pa, ba, ma, la, ya, and sa. This gave me quite a few tentative sound values to work with.

There were some Indus seals with the same inscription; fish, arrow. I knew that the Indus fish sign probably had the value of meen or ma, based on Dravidian or Indo-Iranian words for fish. Assuming I was looking at some Old Tamil sort of name, I went to babynology.com and looked for two-syllable names beginning with meen/ma, in the Tamil section. There I found the name Mani, (which means jewel), which was also in the Sanskrit name section.



I then found the sound value for the arrow sign, a very common Indus script symbol. Another set of seals had a three sign inscription; broken line, fish, broken line.



This spelled na-ma-na. After looking up the word namana online, I found that it meant greetings. The only problem was that namana was Sanskrit, and the experts agreed that Indus script probably encoded a Dravidian language, with Indo-Iranian languages not a possibility.

Time passed. After about three weeks of eyestrain and butt pain from sitting for many hours gazing at the screen, I had the majority of the more common Indus signs assigned sound values. The sign list looked something like this:

SOME INDUS SIGNS									
(after Sinha, et al.)									
031	090	373	799	335	100	450	740	551	560
da	a	adhi	ag	aksha	am	ak	al	an	ash
585	595	625	595	585	604	064	064	064	064
bi	bi	bi	bi	bi	bi	bi	bi	bi	bi
952	840	350	416	686	770	374	892	920	168
dai	da	de	deva	devaka	devendr	dh	dha	dhu	dra
001	066	430	001	066	430	001	066	430	001
ga	ga	ga	ga	ga	ga	ga	ga	ga	ga
927	683	235	742	003	645	621	255	932	495
ha	har	he	in	ja	ka	kam	kan	kar	ko
923	293	923	293	923	293	923	293	923	293
ku	ku	ku	ku	ku	ku	ku	ku	ku	ku
455	220	575	250	065	012	704	502	521	480
li	ma	ma	mi	na	na	na	naa	naa	nda
760	760	760	760	760	760	760	760	760	760
nda	nda	nda	nda	nda	nda	nda	nda	nda	nda
388	520	060	343	435	440	176	545	710	817
nga	ni	ni	ni	ni	ni	ni	ni	ni	ni
820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820
ti	ti	ti	ti	ti	ti	ti	ti	ti	ti
370	906	362	277	504	405	017	482	803	527
ti	ti	ti	ti	ti	ti	ti	ti	ti	ti
029	472	215	063	631	140	810	260	013	263
shu	sur	ta	ta	th	tha	tha	ti	tri	trik
853	853	853	853	853	853	853	853	853	853
u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
032	721	072	002	400	130	415	151	262	262
ya	yah	yahi	ye	vi	y	ya	yo	yama	ze

I wanted to share my findings with the world, so I started an Indus script page at Piczo, which got vandalized and abandoned. More Indus seal photos became available as I purchased a copy of volume one of the Corpus of Indus Seals and Inscriptions and scanned them into my files. The two other volumes followed as they became available to me.

I posted on Facebook and Wikipedia asking for help with the translations. An online friend, Uschi Ringleb, directed me to Cologne University's online Sanskrit/English dictionary. Using this information, I created a rough draft which later

became a book called Indus Script Dictionary. I gave away and sold copies of this book, hoping for feedback. I made it into a CD, to reduce the cost of mailing it to India, where most of the interest lay.

But you're probably wondering whether any of this has anything to do with you, personally. It does. If you have a common Indo-Iranian (Sanskrit, Prakrit) name, you may find that it is on an Indus seal, encoded in Indus script. Here are some examples:



a1-ni-ta-rya (Antara, heart)



a1-nu-nu (anUna, superior)



a1-rya-vi-a-a-rta-yama
AryAvarta Ayama
(expansion of the homeland))



a2 na-bi-na
(a modern Shiva)



a2-sur-sh-yama
(Shiva, equal to the gods)



a2-yama
(Shiva is Yama)



ag-ni-y
(Agni)



an-an ra-vi
(face of Ravi)



an-a2-yama
(face of Yama)



an-daj-an
(egg-born, a name for Brahma)



an-ma-dh-vi-cha-rya
(Madhvicharya's person)



an-naa-nda-an
(delight)



an ra-vi ma-na-ja-ni
(Ravi's person, like his mother)



an ra-vi sh an
(Lord Ravi's person)



an vi-ya ma-ni
(Viyamani's person)



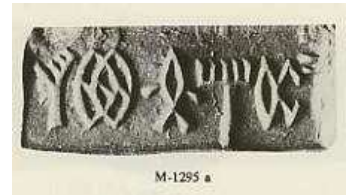
ash-vi he ma-dha bi-rya-an
(horse sacrifice lord of warriors)



ash nta sau-rya
(Shiva, solar warrior)



ash-ra-ra-a2 ka-aksha ra-nga-bu-ra
(Reigning Chamber of Rangapura)



ash-yo-ma dasha-rya
(Shiva, black wonder-worker)



ba-bhru ra-vi a2 ma-he an-ta-rya (reddish-brown Ravi-Shiva, great intimate friend)



bi-cha-na2-tha
(Bijanath, a name for Shiva)



bi-cha-vah-an
(Bijavahana, a name for Shiva)



bi-ma2-na2-tha
(Bhimanath)



bi-rya-an
(Lord of Warriors)



bi-rya-na-ja-ja
(Powerful Warlord)



bi-rya-an sur-sh-yama
(a warlord equal to the gods)



bra-bra-aush-an-a2-cha-rya (babhru uSA ekacara, red-brown solitary dawn)



cha-an (pure) this object is a bar of lead



cha-ndra-an (moon)



cha-rya (conduct)



de-y-ni-y (like day)



de-nda ash-yama (black staff)



deva-an (deity)



deva-vi-ja-ash-an
(twiceborn god, Shiva)



deva-yama
(Yama is god)



dha-a1-ra-vi-cha-rya
(Ravi, giving, driving)



dhu-nta-he-ru-pa-an
(respected form of night)



dhu-nta-an ash-va na-ma-na
(greetings, night horse)



dhu-nta-naa-tha
(night lord)



dhu-nta-an-jag-at
(night's people)



dhu-nta-an ma-de-ru
(praiseworthy night)



dhu-nta ma-ni
(night's jewel)



dhu-nta selv-am-an
(night's wealth)



dhu-nta-an-va
(night wind)



dhu-nta-an vi-tha-an
(night's house)



dhu-nta-yo ma-ni
(night's jewel)



eka ra-bi-ndra-na2-th
(Prince Rabindranath)



ga-na vi-sh-ash-shi
(poison troop)



ha-dra-ba-'-al
(Hasdrubaal, a Punic name)



ha-an
(water)



he bi-rya-an eka-cha-rya
(respected solitary warlord)



he-devendr-an
(respected chief of gods)



he-devendr-vah-an-a1
(respected vehicle of a chief of gods)



he-ma kan-o-ka-an
(golden sandalwood)



he-ma li-an
(gold bracelet)



he-ma ma-ni
(gold gem)



he-ma-na-ja-ni
(golden bodied)



he-ma-ndra-an sur-sh-yama
(gold chief equal to the gods)



he ma-ni
(respected jewel)



he-ma vi-vahi-ja ku-va-rya
(gold carried off from Kubera)



in-an-a1 bi-a-a-nu-un
(Inanna without a superior)



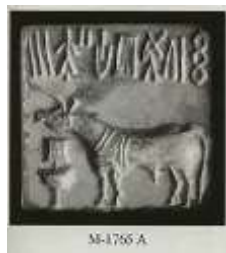
in-ndra-an
(Indra)



in la-a
(King Indra)



ja
(Vishnu)



ja a1-vi na2-th tha-la-tza
(Lord Vishnu, skillful lord)



ja-gat
(world, people)



ja-ja
(powerful)



ja-ja ga-nta he-ma-ni
(powerful gold bell)



ja-ja ma-ni/ra-dhu
(powerful jewel of Radhu)



ja ja-rya
(Lover of Vishnu)



ja-ma bi-rya-an
(Yama, warlord)



ja-ma-ni
(wife of Yama)



ja-an
(a very common name)



ja nu nu ja yama
(a new born; victory to the divine)



ja ra-vi pa-pa-an
(Ravi, victorious over sin)



ja ash-ash dasha-ndra-an
(Vishnu, commander of 10 chiefs)



ja ash nu nu
(Vishnu-Shiva laudation)



ja-tha-ak-an
(newborn)



ja-va ku-an
(swift little one)



ka-ma2-bi-ra
(desired hero)



ka-nta-a2 an-ba
(dear mother)



ka-nta cha-rya
(Skanda driving)



ka-nta dhu vahi-ni
(Skanda's army banner)



ka-nta ja-gat
(Skanda's people)



ka-nta ma-ha-an
(Skanda is great)



ka-nta pri-an
(Skanda, protector)



ka-nta ash-ma ma-ni
(Skanda's stone gem)



ka-va-ra
(lecturer)



kam-an
(desired)



kam-ra
(lovely)



kam-ra vi-va-ma ma-ni
(lovely most noble jewel)



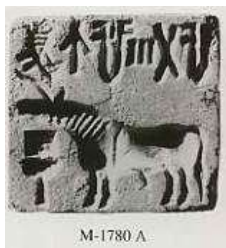
kan-o-ka-an
(sandalwood)



kan-o-ka-an



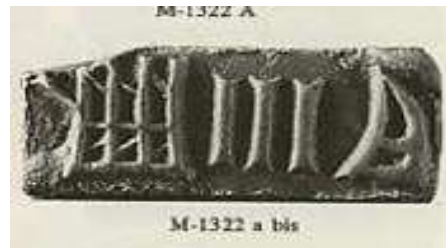
kan-o-yama
(Kanva is Yama)



kan-vahi-an ja-ka-an
(like one born of
Kanva)



ko cha-rya
(a king driving)



ko ja-gat
(people of a king)



krau-an-sh-ma ma-ni
(heron jewel)



krau-nu-ta eka-a2-cha-rya
(solitary heron)



ku-an
(little one)



ku-a1-an-ma-ash-an
(little moon)



ku-sau-bra-an
(little soma bearer)



ku-ja ma-an-ni
(earth-born jewel)



la-ba eka ja-gat (Prince
Lava's world)



la-y-vi
(priest, in Hebrew)



ma pri-an
(divine protector)



ma pri-an-a
(divine protectress)



ma shu-ndra-an
(divine beautiful one)



ma-th-an
(river or temple)



ma-tva-an
(authority)



ma yama
(divine Yama)



ma-yo
(deer)



na-bi-na u-pa-ndra-an
(a modern Upendra)



na-he-na
(not low-born)



na-he-na la-vahi
(like Lava, not low-born)



na-ma-na
(greetings)



na-ra va-na
(forest hero)



na-sh-ri-na
(wild rose)



na2-ba-nta-a
(Nabanlta, a name for Sita)



na2-kan-an
(a god)



na2-rya vi a-yama
(manly expansion)



na2-rya-vi na-he-na
(manly lord, not low born)



naa-nda-an
(a son, happiness)



naa un-ndra-an
(Ganesh, new chief)



naa-rya vi-ma-ni
(like a powerful traverser)



naa-sau-an
(Ganesh-Soma)



ndra-an
(Indra)



ndra-an-a de-y-ni
(Indrana, like day)



ndra-rya-nta-cka ja-gat
(Indra of golden people)



ni-li-ma-vi-sh na-ma-na
(blue tribe, greetings)



ni-ni-an
(sacrificer)



nu-nu-an he-vahi-[ni]
(humble respected bearer)



nu-nu-in-y
(like a new queen)



nya-bi-an
(sovereign)



nya-ka
(tin)



nya-rya vi-bo-an/ na-ma-na ko an-na2
Ma2-ash dha-a (a powerful ruler,
greetings, King Annamashdha.)



pa-ak-an
(infant)



pa-an-ma-ma-ni
(owner of a divine jewel)



pa-ash-rta na naa
(unassuming Ganesh)



Pra-a-de-y-an-a
(wisdom)



Pra-bra-ra
(best, eldest)



Pra-java-a ja-ja ma-na
(a race like warrior images)



Pra-ja yama
(yama's progeny)



pra-an ba-bi[an]
(life coming into existence)



Pra-va-nya-an
(made ready)



Pri-ak-an
(honeybee)



Pri-am-an
(home protector)



Pri-an
(protector)



Pri-an-ma-ash-sn
(protector Moon)



Pri-an o
(protector Brahma)



Pri-an-tha I dash-rya
(like handsome Dsra)



pri-an-tha2 na-ma-na
(greetings, handsome protector)



Pri-na2-ja-ni
(bom of Prini)



Pri-ni
(Hindu goddess of flowers)



Ra-bi
(Ravi, sun god)



Ra cha-rya
(love driving)



Ra da-va-an
(love is fkeam)



Ra-dha-dha-ma-na-he-na
(nature of beauty, not low born)



Re-eka-ku-ku-tha2
(sun firebrand)



Re-eka-ash-ma ma-nga-an
(sun stone of Shiva)



Ra-ja yama
(king Yama)



Ra-na nta ma-an-al
(image of a battle warrior)



Ra-na ma-ni
(jewel of delight)



Ra-na va-ha-an
(vehicle of delight)



Ra-na a2-a1-yama
(delight of expansion)



Ra-nta eka-bi-rya-an
(Prince Biryana's river)



Ra-nta a-na-ma-na-y
(infamous river)



Ra-nta devendr-an
(Chief of the gods river)



Ra-nta he-ma ku-an
(Little Gold river)



Ra-nta he-ma li-an
(Gold Bracelet river)



Ra-nta he-ma-na2-ja-ni
(Gold Bracelet river)



Ra-nta ma-ni-kam
(Ruby river)



Ra-nta ma-ash-an
(moon river)



Ra-nta na2-ja-ni
(Ganesh's Mother river)



Ra-nta pa-an-ash-shi
(River Exciting Admiration)



Ra-nta sh-ma-ni
(Stony river)



Ra-nta ta-an
(river crossing)



[] ra-nta vi-tha-na-bi-na shul[]
(Good Modern House river)



Ra-nta yo-ma-ni
(Yamuna river)



Ra-an va-vahi ta-rya ku-an
(Small boat carried off creek)



Ra-ta-an
(chariot)



Ra-tha ra tha ra-cka yo ma-an-ka
(royal bard whose imagination is as a gold chariot)



Ra-tri a2-a1-nu-un
(night is not inferior)



Ra-tri ja-gat
(night's people)



ra-tri ku-an
(little night)



Ra-tri sur-sh-yama
(night is equal to the gods)



Ra-vi[]
(Ravi) []



Ra-vi a2-cha-rya
(teacher Ravi)



Ra-vi ash-ash devendr-an
(Ravi, commander chief of gods)



Ra-vi ash-shi
(Ravi is like Shiva)



Ra-vi-a dash-an
(Ravi of the thirty)



Ra-vi a2-al-ya
(Ravi of good fortune)



Ra-vi bi-rya-yama
(Ravi-Brahma)



Ra-vi bi-rya-an
(Warlord Ravi)



Ra-vi cha ma-ni
(Ravi, pure jewel)



Ra-vi cha -rya
(Ravi, driving)



Ra-vi dasha-rya kan
(Ravi, desired like Dasra)



Ra-vi deva-an
(Ravi, a god)



Ra-vi devendr-an
(Ravi, chief of the gods)



Ra-vi de-y-ni
(Ravi, day)



Ra-vi dha-al-al
(Ravi, giver)



Ra-vi eka ndra-an
(Prince Ravi, chief)



Ra-vi eka sur-sh-yama
(Prince Ravi, equal to the gods)



Ra-vi he devemdr-an
(Ravi, respected chief of god)



Ra-vi he ma ma-ni
(Ravi, gold jewel)



Ra-vi he ndra-an
(Ravi, respected chief)



Ra-vi he selv-an
(respected son of ravi)



Ra-vi ja-ja ma-an-la
(Ravi, image of a warrior)



Ra-vi ja-ja-rya
(Ravi, born of a lover)



Ra-vi ja ma bi-rya-an
(Ravi, born of a divine warlord)



Ra-vi ja-rya
(Ravi, like a lover)



Ra-vi kan-o-kan-a
(Ravi is gold)



Ra-vi ku-bi-rya yama
(Ravi kubera Yama)



Ra-vi ku-ku-tha2
(Ravi is a firebrand)



Ra-vi ma da-va an
(Ravi, divine flame)



Ra-vi ma-de-ru
(praiseworthy Ravi)



Ra-vi ma devendr-an
(divine Ravi, chief of gods)



Ra-vi ma ku-a-ku an-tha
dasha-rya
(divine Ravi, Dasra's
handsome shield)



Ra-vi ma ku-an
(divine Ravi's little one)



Ra-vi ma ku-an
(expert Ravi's little one)



Ra-vi ma-ni
(Ravi, jewel)



Ra-vi ma-ja-ja-ndra-an
(divine Ravi, powerful chief)



Ra-vi ma-sh-an
(Ravi moon)



Ra-vi ma-ash-shi
(moolike Ravi)



Ra-vi ma-th-an
(Ravi's temple)



Ra-vi ma-yo-ak-an
(Ravi of art)



Ra-vi na-he-na
(Ravi, not low born)



Ra-vi na-ma-na
(Greetings, Ravi)



Ra-vi na-ru-na
(leader Ravi)



Ra-vi na2-kan-an-a
(Ravi is a god) a girl's
name



Ra-vi na2-bo-an
(Ravi, sovereign)



Ra-vi naa-nda-an
(Ravi, happiness)



Ra-vi naa-ndra-an
(Ravi, war chief)



Ra-vi naa-nu-ndra-an
(Ravi, wcapons chief)



Ra-vi ni-ni-an
(Ravi down-pourer)



Ra-vi ni-ni-yo-ma-ni
(Ravi pouring down
Jumma)



Ra-vi pra-an
(Ravi is life)



Ra-vi pri-an
(Ravi is a protector)



Ra-vi pri-yo-ak-an
(Ravi honeybee)



Ra-vi pri-yama
(divine dear Ravi)



Ra-vi ra bi-de-la
(Ravi golden cat)



Ra-vi sau bra-an
(Ravi soma-bearer)



Ra-vi va ndra-an
(Ravi like a chief)



Ra-vi he-ma-ash-shi ta rya
(Ravi the moolike savior)



Ra-vi sh ma dasha-rya
(lord Ravi, divine Dasra)



Ra-vi sh ma ma-ni
(lord Ravi, divine gem)



Ra-vi tri-dasha pri-ak-an
(Ravi, protector of the thirty)



Ra-vi va bo-an
(Ravi like a bo tree)



Ra-vi va-ma []
(Noble Ravi [])



Ra-vi vah-na2 dha/bo-ma
(Ravi bearing a grain gift)



Ra-vi va-ma ku-an
(Noble Ravi's little one)



Ra-vi va-ma-ak-an
(Noble ravi is blessed)



Ra-vi va-ma ma shu-yama
(Noble Ravi, good guide)



Ra-vi va-ma na-ma-na
(Greetings, noble Ravi)



Ra-vi va-ma-ni
(Ravi like a jewel)



Ra-vi vi vi-ma-an-a
(Ravi without an aircraft)



Ra-vi yo-ak-an
(Ravi's race)



Ra yama-y
(like golden yama)



Sau-bra-an
(soma-bearer)



Sau-ma
(soma)



Sau-rya
(solar)



Selv-an
(son)



Selv-ndra-an
(son of a chief)



Selv-am-an
(wealth)



Sh-an
(sage)



Sh-an-y
(satum)



Sh-dha
(illustrious)



Sh-he bi-rya-an-y
(like an excellent warlord)



Sh-ku-an
(excellent little one)



Sh-ma dasha-rya
(always like Dasra)



Sh-ma devendr-an
(always chief of the gods)



Sh-ma ma-na-ja-ni
(always like her mother)



sh-na2 ja-ni
(mother of an army)



sh-shu-an
(having an arrow)



Sh-th
(beautiful)



Sh-va na-ma-na
(Greetings, Shiva)



Sh-yama
(back)



Sh-yo-ma sau-ma-an
(black soma)



Shi-an va-bi-rya-an
(calm like a wearlord)



Shu-an-kar
(soothing)



Shu-da-ni
(Suda's wife)



Shu he-ma selv-an
(Good-Gold's son)



Shu-ma
(anvil)



Shu-va
(our own)



Shu-yama
(a good guide deity)



Shu-yo-nta ma devendr-an
(divine chief of gods, guiding well)



Sur-sh-yama
(equal to the gods)



Ta-an
(warrior)



Ta-tva sh selv-an
(true excellent son)



Ta-yama
(warrior guide)



Th-an sau-bra-an
(a soma bearer's offspring)



Th-an ma na-he-na pa-rya
(divine child of highbom Parya)



Th-na vi-ta vah-rya
(fun house offspring)



Th-tha bi
(love bird)



Th-tha na2
(love gift)



Tha a2-cha-rya
(teacher tha)



Tha-an a-a-a yama
(boundary protector)



Tha-dhu na-ma ma-na vi ma selv-an
(banner protector divine bird image's son)



Tha-dhu ma na-ma-na
(divine banner protector, greetings)



Tha-rya-nta ja-gat
(ocean people)



Tha2-a
(mountain)



Tha2 he-ma-na2-ja-ni
(golden-bodied mountain)



Tha2 ra-vi na2-ja-ni
(mountain born of ravi)



Ti-ti-ra
(bird, flying animal)



Tri-dasha-an
(thirty)



Trik-na-ra-ndr-an
(triple chief)



Trik-na-va-ma ma-na2-ja-ni
(born on the 27th nakshatra)



Sta-an
(gemstone)



U he ma-an-a
(image of respected
Shiva)



U ja ja-rya-y-y
(born of love like shiva)



U ku va bi-de-la
(little Shiva, like a cat)



U-mi ri-nda-an
(vibrant like uma)



U-tha rya-ak-an
(deliverer)



Va-aksha
(sacred speech)



Va-aksha bi-dha / ma-ndra-an-yama
(sacred speech personified / chief Yama)



Va-an (tiger, arrow, wind)
A very common name



Tha-dhu ma na-ma-na
(divine banner protector, greetings)



Tha-rya-nta-ja-gat
(ocean people)



Va dasha va yama
(Yama like ten tigers)



Va-dha selv-vi
(slayer maiden)



Va-dha yama
(slayer Yama)



Va-dra-vi ma-na-ja-ni
(a great lord, image of
his mother)



Va-dra-vi ma-na-ma-na
(noble great lord,
greetings)



Va-ma dev-an
(noble deity)



Va-ma ku-an
(noble little one)



Va-ma ma ma-ni
(divine noble jewel)



va-ma-an-a
(lovely one)



Va-ma na-ma-na
(greetings, noble)



Va-ma pri-an
(noble protector)



Va-ra-an eka sur-sh-yama
(a suitor prince equal to the gods)



Va-na-an-ma-trik-ndra-an
(vamamatrika means pen)



Va-th-ru-pa
(transparent)



Vah-ak-an
(bearer)



Vehi-an-yo-ma-ash-an
(moon bearer)



Vahi-un-un-vi-ma-ash-shi (like
one bearing the
new moon)



Ve-nda ja-ja ra-vi a
cha-rya
(praise powerful
teacher Ravi)



Vi-tha na-ma-na
(welcome home)



vi-ta na-ma-na
(welcome home)



y-rya
(religious mendicant)



yama ma
(divine Yama)

Some readers will want to know where to start reading an Indus seal or inscription. If the seal has an animal on it such as a tiger, bull, rhino or elephant, the inscription usually begins near the head of the animal. If there is no animal on the seal, try reading it right-to left, if that yields gibberish, then left to right. The writing direction of Indus script was generally right to left, but in about half the cases, the second line of text reverses direction. This writing direction is called boustrophedon (as the ox plows), and it was also typical of very old Greek and Egyptian writing, as well as the Polynesian writing system, Rongorongo. People of the Indus civilization were probably able to read backwards and forwards with ease, due to their boustrophedon writing direction.

In writing this article, my intention has been to initiate a dialogue about Indus script and encourage people to study it, ask questions about it, and correct longstanding errors (those of others and my own). I hope the readers will bear in mind my amateur status as a student of writing systems and India's past.

DOWN THE MEMORY HOLE WITH KENNEWICK MAN!

By Ancient American Staff | Originally printed in Ancient American Magazine

On July 28, 1996, the skull of an almost complete human skeleton from prehistoric America was accidentally found in a bank of southeastern Washington's Columbia River, in Kennewick. Dated to circa 8,500 Years Before Present, the remains belonged to a 163-pound, 5-foot-7-inch-tall, muscular male about forty years old at the time of his death at the hands of other persons. Because he was Caucasian, however, he achieved instant controversy.

Local indigenes, actively supported by federal government authorities, insisted that Kennewick Man---scientific findings to the contrary---must have been Amer-Indian, because only the Siberian ancestors of today's Native American peoples inhabited our continent before Columbus arrived in the New World. They demanded the immediate interment of Kennewick Man without further study, but were prevented from doing so by a lawsuit in which pale-anthropologists pointed out his non-Indian identity.

Nearly twenty years of legal wrangling between either side were decided last April, when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ordered the skeleton handed over to tribal authorities of the Yakama Nation for secret reburial. The decision was based on DNA testing undertaken by Danish scientists at the University of Copenhagen. They mapped Kennewick Man's genetic code from a fragment of his hand bone, comparing it to modern DNA of Native American peoples to determine its identification with them. The Danish find tends to "undermine alternative theories that some early migrants arrived from Southeast Asia or even Europe," according to Sandi Doughton, a science reporter for The Seattle Times.

In truth, it does nothing of the kind. Recognition of visitors to the New World from Europe and elsewhere during the pre-Columbian past does not rise or fall on the racial identity of a single discovery. An abundance of material evidence presented in more than one hundred issues of

this magazine since 1993 conclusively demonstrates the impact made on ancient America by foreign culture-bearers over many thousands of years. More to the point of Kennewick Man's origins, how can his Amer-Indian DNA be resolved with the forensic reconstruction of his Caucasian skull?

While the Danes traced his patrilineal inheritance to local Indians, earlier testing by dozens of U.S. scientists found his matrilineal side belongs to Haplogroup X, a human mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) haplogroup occurring only in Europe, Western Asia, North Africa, the Horn of Africa, and south of the Canadian border ---not in Siberia, from which every human allegedly arrived in America before 1492.

Tragically, the enigma will never be solved, because all further studies of Kennewick Man cease with his undisclosed reburial. At the very least, more thorough genetic examination is necessary. Was he of mixed breed, half-Amer-Indian and half-European? Were the forensic anthropologists responsible for his facial reconstruction, or University of Copenhagen scientists, who claim to have found his father's Native American lineage, in serious error?

Unfortunately, these and so many other questions cannot even be addressed, because, in our time, scientific progress must give place to political correctness---in this case, the destruction of evidence, so no one may ever see or investigate it again. Has the final truth been quite literally covered up? We will never know.



Kennewick Man's well-preserved skull and his real-life appearance, a bearded individual among beardless natives.

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BOSNIAN PYRAMID HEALING ENERGY

By: Dr. Sam Osmanagich Ph.D. | Principal Investigator of the Bosnian Pyramid Project

The following article has several examples of the healing properties of the Bosnian Pyramid. There are many theories of what pyramids were built for in the ancient past and healing was certainly one of the many uses. At the Global Pyramid Conference in Chicago in May 2016 there were many presenters with evidence of just this fact. At my conference held in Cottonwood, Arizona in November 2014 a man got on stage to tell his story about going in the Bosnian Pyramid and his cancer was cured and it changed his life. I have not been to Bosnia yet but you can bet that it is at the top of my bucket list. The following stories are absolutely documented.

- Indiana Bruce

At the five International Scientific Conferences on the Bosnian Pyramids held in 2008, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014, experts have given interdisciplinary scientific explanations for the healing energy in the pyramid complex.

Beneath the pyramid complex in Visoko, Bosnia-Herzegovina, in the prehistoric tunnels was measured the constant presence of beneficial electromagnetism, as well as ultrasound of 28 kHz and the Schumann resonance of 7.83 Hz (the best energy field for the physical, mental and spiritual faculties of humankind), and extraordinarily high concentration of negative ions, up to 60,000 per cubic centimeter (ten times the concentration in, for example, the forest on mountains), and the absence of 1) harmful cosmic rays and 2) natural radioactivity.

In these conditions, the cells of the human organism can start the self-healing process of regeneration.

Healing Visits to Prehistoric Ravne Tunnel Labyrinth include the following:

1. Increased lung capacity
2. Blood glucose level normalization
3. Blood pressure normalization
4. Improvement of the general condition of the body
5. Aura improvement

LUNG CAPACITY

Seventeen-year-old Slovakian Veronika Vranko, from Nitra, came to Visoko because of a problem with her airways, on the recommendation of Czech Dr. Peter Hajduk, specialist from the Clinic for Pulmonary

Diseases in Prague. Her story began in 2013 when, due to inflammatory cysts and shortness of breath, lung function capacity was reduced to 47%. Due to ill health, soon after being diagnosed, Veronika underwent surgery of her right lung. The program of postoperative recovery, led by Dr. Hajduk, was based on bio-resonance therapy: the use of natural products and vitamin C. The rehabilitation program included a trip to Visoko due to the high concentration of negative ions in the underground Labyrinth Ravne located there.

After two trips to Visoko to undergo treatment in the Ravne Tunnel Labyrinth, the young Slovakian felt improvement in her health. For the first time in two years, she didn't feel the twinge and pain in her chest from which she had suffered for a long time. The whole process of treatment, including her two visits to prehistoric Ravne Tunnel Labyrinth, ultimately resulted in increasing her lung capacity from 47% of original capacity to the current 84%. During her second visit to Visoko, Veronika was a volunteer for the Archaeological Park: Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun: Foundation involved in clearing loose sand and river stones from new sections in the tunnel. On her face, you can see a smile of satisfaction.



Prehistoric Underground Bosnian Pyramid Labyrinth



Veronika Vrankova



Veronika Vranko's lungs before coming to the Underground Tunnel Labyrinth Ravne in Visoko

BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS

Under the auspices of the Czech publication "WM Magazine," a team came to Visoko in early 2015 to study measurements of human blood glucose levels. The blood sugar level of experiment participant Jyrki, from Prague (58 years old) was measured 45 minutes before he entered prehistoric Ravne Tunnel Labyrinth. At that time, the level was 7.8 mmol / L (risk group). After a visit to Ravne Tunnel Labyrinth, his blood sugar level dropped to 5.1 mmol / L (normal level: non-risk group).

Another participant, Karel, tested at a level of 10.5 mmol / l before entering prehistoric Ravne Tunnel Labyrinth, and after a stay in the tunnel was tested at 5.7 mmol / L. Chief Physicist from Prague hospital has conducted the monitoring and did not have an adequate explanation for this phenomenon. After returning to Prague, the participants said that the beneficial effects from the tunnel stayed with them for 14 days and then blood sugar levels began to increase slightly.



BLOOD PRESSURE

Sevim Mujevia, a Turkish woman from Istanbul, aged 54, had constant problems with high blood pressure from 2004 to 2014 during which her blood pressure level rose to a constant 220/135. After she began regularly visiting the prehistoric tunnels in the Bosnian Pyramid Complex, her blood pressure never went above 140/90.



Sevim Mujevia, left, in front of the entrance to the tunnel system that winds beneath the pyramids in Visoko

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE BODY

Eye Pressure, Vision Blur, Fatigue

"I spent 40 minutes in Ravne Tunnel on July 7, 2015 with a friend from Slovenia. We relaxed in the healing chamber and then visited all the ceramic blocks and was amazed how many new ceramic sculptures had been revealed. After leaving, we had the feeling that we had slept 10 hours, not that we had just come from a trip by bus from Slovenia. The pressure in my eyes, and that blur that I had after the trip, were gone, and we proceeded to Sarajevo."

Asja Dupanović



Claustrophobia, Poor Appetite

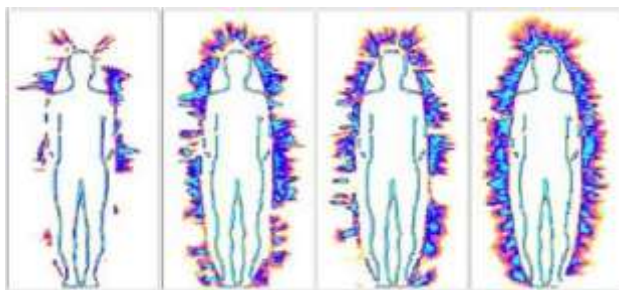
"I'm a little claustrophobic, and I felt worried the morning I was supposed to go into Ravne Tunnel. But as we entered the tunnels, feelings of fatigue and discomfort disappeared. What shocked me was the air we breathed. It was like the air in the woods on top of a mountain! I definitely came out in a better mood. After that I went to lunch with six-year-old daughter, and we ate better than ever in my life, though my daughter Alma usually has problems (poor appetite). People say it's auto-suggestion, but I wouldn't care if that were true, because the result is so good!"

- Ariana Mangafic, August 1, 2015



AURA

Slovenian engineer Janez Pelko used the groundbreaking equipment of Russian Professor Vladimir Korotkov (University of St. Petersburg) to capture the human aura, which is a bioenergy layer or field around the human body. The study involved a representative sample of 160 participants (male/female, old/young, tourists, volunteers, permanent staff, etc.). The results showed that a one-hour stay in prehistoric Ravne Tunnel Labyrinth leads to an improvement of the aura (protecting energy/immune depletion) in 82% of cases. The positive result occurs mainly in people who come for the first time or who have visited several times. In 15% of cases (permanent staff and volunteers) bioenergetic layer is stable, continuous, with no major changes. The least powerful results occurred in people who declared themselves as "skeptics" (resistance to the idea of pyramids in Visoko) or who wore inadequate clothing (for example, artificial fibers, PVC, instead of natural cotton or woolen clothing).



Examples of aura, bioenergy protective sheath around the human body, in several participants.

In Closing:

The above stories are just a few of the numerous examples of the healing properties of entering the Bosnian Pyramid tunnel system. Whether it be in the lungs, glucose levels, blood pressure, auras or just building up the general health of the body there can be little doubt that the frequency inside the ancient tunnel system there has, in fact, true healing abilities. The frequency of our planet and the entire known universe is a resonance of 7.8 hertz as in the Bosnian Pyramid tunnels. I urge everyone to visit Bosnia one day soon to find out for themselves. You can even go there as a volunteer. Check it out here: www.bosnianpyramid.com

- Indiana Bruce

OUT OF AUSTRALIA-SUNDALAND Theory | By Dhani Irwanto

The story of Atlantis comes to us from *Timaeus and Critias*, Socratic dialogues, written about 360 BC by Plato. There were four people in a meeting in which Socrates wants Timaeus, Hermocrates and Critias to tell him stories about an ideal state. The first is Critias, who talks about his great grandfather's meeting with Solon, one of the seven sages, an Athenian poet, and famous lawgiver. Solon had been to Egypt where priests talked about the story of Atlantis which was inscribed on a pillar in their temple.

Plato describes that Atlantis, told as a real story, was a powerful and advanced kingdom that sank in a night and a day into the ocean around 9,600 BC or about 11,600 years ago. Atlantis was a land larger than Libya and Asia Minor put together. Although it was located at a distant point in the Atlantic Ocean it was the way to other islands, and from there might pass to an opposite continent which encompassed a true ocean. The region on the side of the ocean was very lofty and precipitous. Its capital was situated just beyond bordering monuments that resembled the Greek monuments of Heracles. Inside a strait and in a sea encircled by a boundless continent, it was protected by the god Poseidon, who made his son Atlas a great king and namesake of the land Atlantis. As the Atlanteans grew powerful, their ethics declined. At the end, by way of divine punishment, its capital city and island were beset by an earthquake and a flood, and sank into a sea.

Solon, while writing his poem, enquired into the meaning and knowledge of the names which had been translated into Egyptian; when copying them out again translated them into Greek. Thus, the names in Solon's story were borrowed from the Greek myth for the Athenian people to understand.

The existence of Atlantis is supported by the fact that it is described in great detail, from point of views of geography, climate, plain layout, city layout, river and channel hydraulics, produces, social structure, customs, mythology and its destruction including their dimensions and orientations. In addition, features unknown to Plato are also described in detailed and lengthy words.

What we call now by the name of Atlantic Ocean is not the same as that of the ancients. Herodotus, Aristotle, Plato, Strabo and several other ancient authors are very specific with the fact that the Atlantic Ocean was the whole of the coterminous “earth-encircling ocean”, which we

now arbitrarily divide into Pacific, Indian and Atlantic oceans. The phrase “at a distant point in the Atlantic Ocean” implies that Atlantis was far away in the ocean in what we know today as the eastern Indian Ocean or the Pacific Ocean.

Referring to the recent knowledge of the last glacial period, popularly known as the Ice Age, the sea level 11,600 years ago was approximately sixty meters below the present-day sea level. A vast southeastern part of the Asian continental shelf was exposed during that time, geologically named as the Sundaland. Geographically, the phrase that "Atlantis was the way to other islands, and from there might pass to the opposite continent which encompasses the true ocean" precisely points to Sundaland. Traveling further from there, one may reach some islands like Nusatenggara, Sulawesi, Maluku, Banda, Mindanao and Luzon, and may pass the opposite continent, ie the large "Sahul Continent" combining Australia, Papua and the land connecting them. "The land of Atlantis is larger than Libya and Asia Minor" also precisely affirms its size. "The region on the side of the ocean was said to be very lofty and precipitous" further confirms the Sundaland location of Atlantis. "Inside a strait and in a sea encircled by a boundless continent" confirms its capital location.

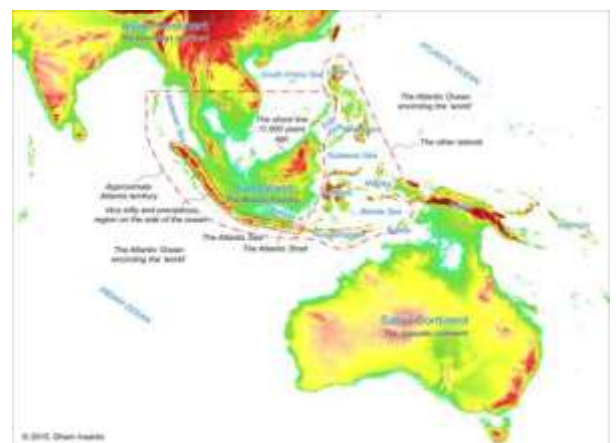


Figure 1 – A map showing continental shelf during the Atlantis era (about 11,600 years ago)

The capital city of Atlantis was situated just beyond bordering monuments resembling the Greek “Monuments of Heracles”. The Greek monuments, assumed by some to refer the “Pillars of Heracles” – though Plato does not call them “pillars” but “monuments” (Greek stêlas) – would appear as a metaphor for the limit of established Greek maritime geographical knowledge, a boundary that was never static. The pillars were, in earlier times, identified with the Strait of Sicily, but from the time of Erastosthenes (C250 BC) the term was moved to refer to the Strait of Gibraltar, reflecting the expansion of the Greek maritime knowledge.

It is said that Atlantis had “sun in the above”, “benefit of the annual rainfall”, “abundance of water”, “excellently attempered climate” and “summer and winter seasons”. These strongly characterize a tropical climate. “Summer” and “winter” refer to the “dry” and “wet” seasons, which were nonexistence in the ancient Greece.

Atlantis had “full of rich earth”, “abundance of

wood”, “cultivation by true husbandmen”, “noble nature”, “best soil in the world”, “abundance of animals, “coconuts”, “spice products” and “two harvests each year”. These are true natural characteristics of the region. The abundance of food and wood was needed to sustain a large population (more than twenty million), to create an army (more than a million) and to build ships (more than two hundred), which was not possible in the other parts of the world during the era.

Atlantis had an abundance of minerals: gold, silver, copper, tin and “orichalcum”. These are also true natural characteristics of the region. “Orichalcum” was unknown to Greek, being more precious in those days than anything except gold and “flashed” with the “red light”. The author identified “orichalcum” as zircon as they have the same characteristics and abundance in the region.

Atlantis was a maritime country. This is also a true characteristic of the region.

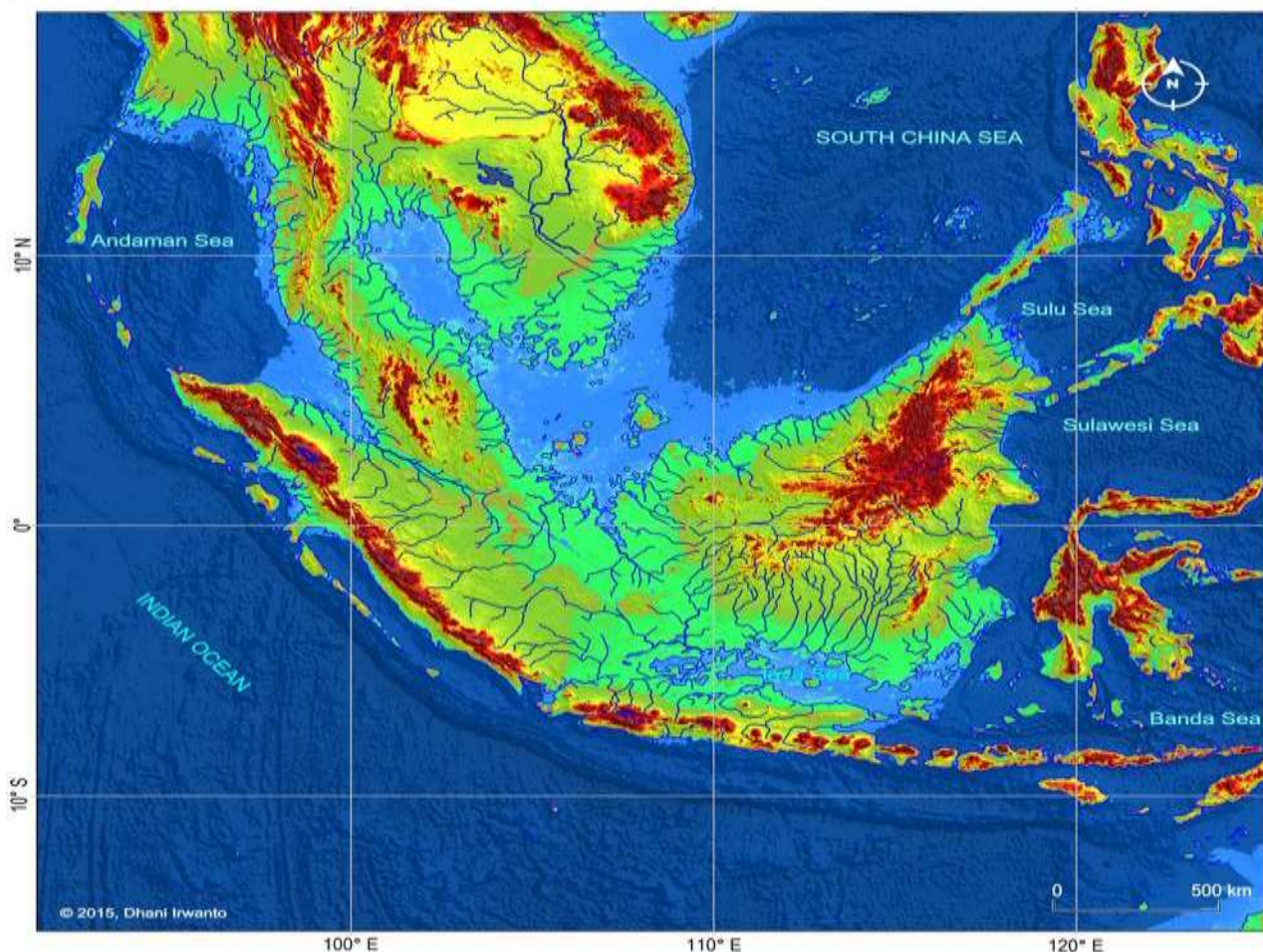


Figure 2 – A map showing the Sundaland at about 11,600 years ago

THE PLAIN

There was a plain near the capital city of Atlantis matching the characteristics of the region in southern Kalimantan (Borneo) and a part submerged under the Java Sea, described as follows. “A level plain, smooth and even, descended towards the sea”, “surrounded by mountains celebrated for their number, size and beauty”, “looked towards the south and sheltered from the north” and “with wealthy villages of country folk, rivers, lakes, and meadows”. The region had slopes mostly less than 1% declining southward to the Java Sea and no visible mound on the whole plain. The plain was open on the south and sheltered by Muller-Schwaner and Meratus Mountains at the north, mostly covered by primary forest, was inhabited by enormous kinds of animals and as the home of tens of native Dayak tribes. It had high rainfall and warm temperature over the year, many large rivers and tributaries so that it was highly fertile and rich of food and daily necessity resources.

The plain was “rectangular and oblong in shape, 3,000 stadia (about 555 kilometers) long and 2,000 stadia (about 370 kilometers) wide”. The shape of the plain in the region was rectangular at the south and oblong at the north, almost exactly 555 kilometers long and 370 kilometers wide.

THE WATERWAYS

There were waterways on the plain matching the characteristics of the region, described as follows. “The perimeter canal was 100 feet (about 30 meters) deep, 1 stadium (about 185 meters) wide, 10,000 stadia (about 1,850 kilometers) long, carried round the whole plain, received streams from the mountains, winding around the plain, meeting at the city and let off into the sea” and “the inland canals were straight, 100 feet (about 30 meters) wide, 100 stadia (about 18.5 kilometers) intervals, let off into the perimeter canal and as means for transporting wood and products in ships”. The rivers of Barito, Kapuas-Murung, Kahayan and Sebangau found in the region are identified as those canals, and originated from the Muller-Schwaner and Meratus mountains. These rivers were about 600 to 800 meters wide and 8 meters deep on average. Flooding and sedimentation of the rivers on a very flat plain over the past 11,600 years have changed their regimes. Interchanges of flows and orders among them

might have also occurred. However, in general view their straightness and elongation are still preserved until today, i.e. parallel to each other and in the north-south direction.



Figure 5 – Kahayan River splitting the town of Palangkaraya, Central Kalimantan

Calculating the conveying capacity (area $\times$ velocity and assuming the same flow velocity because of the same gravitational energy slope), the cross section area of the flow (width $\times$ depth) as described by Plato is about $185 \times 30 = 5,550$ square meters while the area today is amazingly almost precise, 700 (average) $\times 8 = 5,600$ square meters. The average distance of these rivers is approximately 20 kilometers, also considered in close agreement to the figure of 18.5 kilometers. Considering the windiness of the rivers surrounding the plain, the resulted length is almost precisely the same, i.e. 1,850 kilometers.

Most of the rivers in southern Kalimantan are navigable. These rivers and all their tributaries are a network of transportation systems, have become a very important means for the people and has been the economic lifeblood because most of their economic activities are carried out through and in the rivers since the ancient time. Various types of forest, mining and agricultural products are transported to collection points or ports through the river network.



Figure 7 – Floating market in the Barito River, Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan

There were “transverse passages cut from one inland canal into another” and “the irrigation streams tapping from the canals supplied water to the land in summer (dry season) but rainfall in the winter (rainy season) yielded two crops in a year.” Looking at the maps we can see numerous existing transverse passages in the region, some of them were built or rebuilt in recent times. The passage is known locally as anjir, a canal linking two rivers as part of the transportation network. Today’s practices of tidal swamp irrigation system in southern Kalimantan is traditionally known as anjir system where primary canals called anjir or antasan were constructed connecting two tidal rivers, also used as navigation purpose. Inland canals were built to irrigate and drain the fields from and to the anjir: secondary canals called handil or tatah and tertiary canals called saka. During low tides, the canals drain the toxic water while during high tides fresh water enters the canals and conveys to the fields. The system yields two rice crops in a year.



Figure 9 – Anjir of Sarapat connecting Barito and Kapuas Rivers, Central Kalimantan



Figure 10 – Anjir of Kalampan connecting Kahayan and Kapuas Rivers, Central Kalima



Figure 11 – Anjir tidal swamp irrigation system in Central Kalimantan

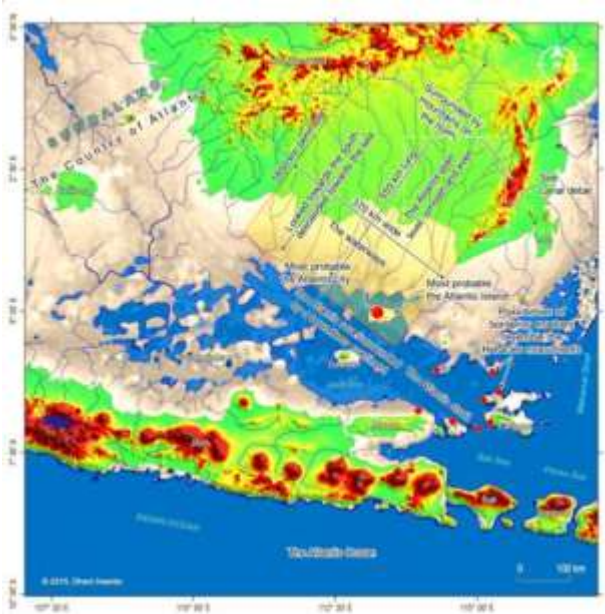


Figure 3 – The geography of Atlantis



Figure 4 – The present-day water conveyor system on the plain

The Capital Island and City

The capital island where there was a city with a citadel and rings of water was in a real sea inside a strait surrounded by a boundless continent. The boundless continent is the Sundaland attached to the Asian Continent, and the only sea surrounded by it was, in those days, the ancient Java Sea, suggesting that the capital island and city are located in the Java Sea. The island was located near the plain and all the canals met at the city and drained into the sea, suggesting that the island was located south of the plain, in a place now under the Java Sea. The site is identified by the sailors as Gosong Gia or Annie Florence Reef, a coral reef described as small in extent and dries at low water.

The phrase “for which reason the sea in those parts is impassable and impenetrable, because there is a reef of mud (or clay) in the way” confirms the location. Coral reef is scarce in the Mediterranean so that the Greeks and the Egyptians did not own the term, then Plato wrote it as “a reef of mud (or clay)”. Coral reefs grow best in warm, shallow, clear, sunny and agitated waters, and on hard, underwater surfaces, thus the ideal conditions for the Java Sea. It is confirmed further by “caused by the subsidence of the island”, as the growth of the

coral reef was caused by the sea level rise during the last glacial period.

It is described that “they had springs, one of cold and another of hot water”. Bawean Island in the Java Sea is a prototype of the island of Atlantis as it has the same environment, geological formation and tectonic processes, as well as they are closely situated. There are several hot and cold springs in the island resulting from the tectonic activities in the region. The descriptions “the stones were quarried from the center island and the zones, with white, black and red colors” and “they hollowed out double docks, having roofs formed out of the native rock” are also noticeable. The stones are apparently similar to the igneous rock deposited in the Bawean Island having the white (acidic), black-grey (alkaline) and red (ferro-oxide) rocks. This igneous rock is hard and strong having enough natural strength to stand as roofs of the hollowed out double docks.

Apart from the above, the author found a lot more detailed convincing evidence, summarized in a 60-bullet checklist of agreements between Plato’s Atlantis and the Sundaland/Java Sea localization, as can be read further on his website atlantisjavasea.com.



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Environment, social life, culture and tradition in the regions where he grew up encourage him to deepen his knowledge about history of nations and civilizations. Armed with his knowledge and the existing references as well as site observations together with the projects he undertook, he conducted in-depth research of topography, bathymetry, geology, hydrology, climatology, oceanography, geophysics, hydraulics, metallurgy, agriculture, biology, civilization, mythology, folklore, culture, linguistics, history and archaeology correlated to history of civilization.

The Lost Continent of Mu-Chapter 2

By James Churchward

The record of the destruction of Mu, the Motherland of Man, is a strange one indeed. From it we learn how the mystery of the white races in the South Sea Islands may be solved and how a great civilization flourished in the mid-Pacific and then was completely obliterated in almost a single night. A few decades ago scientists would have been very doubtful about the possibility of the former existence in the Pacific Ocean of a huge continent such as Mu. But since then, records have come to light and comparisons have been made which prove that such a land did at one time exist. The proofs are of several types.

First, as I have already explained in the opening chapter, there are the sacred tablets found in an Indian temple and deciphered with the aid of a learned priest. These tablets gave me the first hint about Mu and sent me on a world-wide search. They had been written by the Naacals, either in Burma or in the motherland. They told how the Naacals had originally come from the motherland, the land in the center of the Pacific. They also told the story of the creation of man and his advent in this land. Records of later date written in Mayax, Egypt and India tell and describe the destruction of this land of Mu, when the earth's crust was broken up by earthquakes and then sank into a fiery abyss. Then the waters of the Pacific rolled in over her, leaving only water where a mighty civilization had existed.

Second, there is confirmation of Mu in other ancient manuscripts, including such a classic as the Hindu epic Ramayana, written by the sage and historian, Valmiki, from the dictation of Narana, the high priest of the Rishi temple at Ayhodia, who read the ancient temple records to him. In one place Valmiki mentions the Naacals as "coming to Burma from the land of their birth in the East," that is, in the direction of the Pacific Ocean. Other documents confirming the story of the sacred tablets and Valmiki are: The Troano Manuscript, now in the British Museum. This is an ancient Maya book written in Yucatan. It speaks of the "Land of Mu" using the same symbols for Mu that we find in India, Burma and Egypt. Another reference is the Codex Cortesianus, a Maya book of about the same age as the Troano Manuscript. Then there is the Lhasa record, with hundreds of others from Egypt, Greece, Central America, Mexico, and the cliff writings in our western states.

Third, there are existing ruins which, by their location and the symbols with which they are decorated, tell of the lost continent of Mu, the motherland of man.

On some of the South Sea Islands, notably Easter, Mangaia, Tonga-tabu, Panape, and the Ladrone or Mariana Islands, there stand today remains of old stone temples and lithic remains which take us back to the time of Mu.

At Uxmal in Yucatan, a ruined temple bears inscriptions commemorative of the "Lands of the West, whence we came"; and the striking Mexican pyramid southwest of Mexico City, according to its inscriptions, was raised as a monument to the destruction of these same "Lands of the West."

Fourth, there is the universality of certain old symbols and customs as discovered in Egypt, Burma, India, Japan, China, South Sea Islands, Central America, South America and some of the North American Indian tribes and other seats of ancient civilizations. These symbols and customs are so identical as to make it certain that they came from one source only—Mu. With this background, then, we can follow the tale of the destruction of Mu.

We find that this continent was a vast stretch of rolling country, extending from north of Hawaii, down towards the south. A line between Easter Island and the Fijis formed its southern boundary. It was over 5,000 miles from east to west, and over 3,000 miles from north to south. The continent consisted of three areas of land, divided from each other by narrow channels or seas.

Basing my description on the records shown in Chapters IV and V, I will try to picture her as she was.

Back, far back, into very remote times — many, many thousands of years ago, and yet, on the very edge of what we call historical times—there was a great continent in the middle of the Pacific Ocean where now "we find only water and the sky,"¹ and groups of small islands, which are today called the South Sea Islands.

It was a "beautiful"² tropical country with "vast plains."³ The valleys and plains were covered with rich grazing grasses and tilled fields, while the "low rolling "hill-lands"⁴ were shaded by luxuriant growths of tropical vegetation. No mountains or mountain ranges stretched themselves through this earthly paradise to give an irregular, jagged, yet soft and graceful sky line. Mountains had not yet been forced up from the bowels of the earth.

This great rich land was intersected and watered by many broad, slow-running streams and rivers, which wound their sinuous ways in fantastic curves and bends around the wooded hills and through the fertile plains. Luxuriant vegetation covered the whole land with a soft, pleasing, restful mantle of green. Bright and fragrant flowers on tree and shrub added coloring and finish to the landscape. Tall fronded palms fringed the ocean's shores and lined the banks of the rivers for many a mile inland. Great feathery ferns spread their long arms out from the river banks. In valley places where the land was low, the rivers broadened out into shallow lakes, around whose shores myriads of sacred "lotus flowers"⁵ dotted the glistening surface of the water, like varicolored jewels in settings of emerald green.

Over the cool rivers, gaudy-winged butterflies hovered in the shade of the trees, rising and falling in fairy-like movements, as if better to view their painted beauty in nature's mirror. Darting hither and thither from flower to flower, tiny hummingbirds made their short flights, glistening like living jewels in the rays of the sun.⁶

Little feathered songsters in bush and tree vied with each other in their sweet lays.⁷

The chirpings of lively crickets filled the air, while above all other sounds came those of the locust as he industriously "ground his scissors," telling the whole world all was well with him.

Roaming through the primeval forests were herds of "mighty mastodons and elephants" napping their big ears to drive off annoying insects.⁸

All this great continent was teeming with gay and happy life over which "64,000,000 human beings" reigned supreme.⁹ All this life was rejoicing in its luxuriant home.

Broad "smooth roads" ran in all directions "like a spider's web." These roads were laid with smooth stones, so perfectly matched that

grasses could not grow between them.¹⁰

At the time of our narrative, the 64,000,000 people were made up of "ten tribes" or "peoples," each one distinct from the other, but all under one government.¹¹

Many generations before, the people had selected a king and added the prefix Ra to his name. He then became the hieratical head and emperor under the name "Ra Mu."¹²

The empire received the name "Empire of the Sun."

All followed the same religion, a worship of the Deity through symbols. All believed in the immortality of the soul, which soul eventually returned to the "great source" from whence it came.¹³

Their reverence for the Deity was so great that they never spoke His name, and in prayer and supplication always addressed Him through a symbol. "Ra the Sun" was used as the collective symbol for all His attributes.¹⁴

As high priest, Ra Mu was the representative of the Deity in religious teachings. It was thoroughly taught and understood that Ra Mu was not to be worshipped, as he was only representative.

At this time the people of Mu were very highly civilized and enlightened. There was no savagery on the face of the earth, nor had there ever been for all the peoples on earth were children of Mu and were under the suzerainty of the motherland.

The dominant race in the land of Mu was a white race of exceedingly handsome people, with clear white or olive skins, large, soft, dark eyes and straight black hair. Besides this white race, there were people of other races, people with yellow, brown or black skins. They, however, did not dominate.¹⁵ These ancient people of Mu were great navigators and sailors who took their ships all over the world "from the eastern to the western oceans and from the northern to the southern seas. They were also learned architects, building great temples and palaces of stone."¹⁶ They carved and set up great monoliths of stone as monuments.

In the land of Mu there were seven great or principal cities, the seats of religion, science and learning.¹⁷ There were many other large cities, towns and villages scattered throughout the three lands.

Many cities were built at or near the mouths of the great rivers, these being the seats of trade and commerce, from which ships passed to and from all parts of the world. The land of Mu was the mother and the center of the earth's civilization, learning, trade and commerce; all other countries throughout the world were her colonies or colonial empires.

According to records, inscriptions and traditions, man's advent on earth was in the land of Mu and on this account the name "land of Kui" was added to that of Mu.¹⁸ Great carved stone temples without roofs, sometimes called "transparent" temples, adorned the cities. These temples were roofless to permit the rays of Ra to fall on the heads of those in supplication and prayer, a symbol of acknowledgment by the deity. "The wealthy classes adorned themselves in fine raiment with many jewels and precious stones. They lived in imposing palaces attended by many servants."¹⁹

Colonies had been started in all parts of the earth.

Being great navigators, their ships were constantly carrying passengers and merchandise to and from the various colonies.²⁰

During cool evenings might be seen ships on pleasure bent, filled with gorgeously dressed, jewel-bedecked men and women. The long sweeps with which these ships were supplied gave a musical rhythm to the song and laughter of the merry passengers.

While thus this great land was at its zenith, while it was the center of the earth's civilization, learning, trade and commerce, and while great stone temples were being erected, and huge statues and monoliths were being set up,²¹ the land of Mu received a rude shock; a fearful visitation overtook her. Rumbblings from the bowels of the earth, followed by earthquakes and volcanic outbursts, shook up the southern parts of the land of Mu.²²

Along the southern shores of the continent great cataclysmic waves from the ocean rolled in over the land, and many a fair city went down to destruction. The volcanoes belched out their fire, smoke and lava. The country being flat, the lava did not run, but piled up, forming cones which subsequently became igneous rocks, and are to be seen today on some of the southern islands.²³ Eventually the volcanic workings ceased. The volcanoes died out, and have ever since remained silent.

After the cessation of these volcanic workings,

the people of the land of Mu gradually overcame their fright.



The Destruction of Mu-"Temples and palaces came crashing to the ground"

The ruined cities were rebuilt and trade and commerce were resumed.

Many generations after this visitation, and when the phenomenon had become past history, Mu again became the victim of earthquakes. "The whole continent heaved and rolled like the ocean's waves. The land trembled and shook like the leaves of a tree in a storm. Temples and palaces came crashing to the ground and monuments and statues were overturned. The cities became heaps of ruins."²⁴

As the land rose and fell, quivered and shook, the fires of the underneath burst forth, piercing the clouds in roaring flames three miles in diameter.²⁵ There they were met by lightning shafts which filled the heavens. A thick black pall of smoke overshadowed the land. "Huge cataclysmic waves rolled in over the shores²⁶ and extended themselves over the plains." Cities and all things living went down to destruction before them. "Agonizing cries of the multitude filled the air. The people sought refuge in their temples and citadels only to be driven out by fire and smoke, and the women and the men in their shining garments and precious stones cried: 'Mu save us!' "²⁷

As the setting sun showed himself on the horizon beneath the pall of smoke that overhung the whole land, he was like a ball of fire, red and angry looking. When he had sunk below the horizon, darkness intense prevailed relieved only by lightning flashes.

"During the night"²⁸ the land was torn asunder and rent to pieces. With thunderous roarings the doomed land sank." Down, down, down, she went, into the mouth of hell—"a tank of fire." As the broken land fell into that great abyss' of fire, "Flames shot up around and enveloped her."²⁹ The fires claimed their victim. "Mu and her 64,000,000 people were sacrificed."³⁰

As Mu sank into that gulf of fire another force claimed her—fifty millions of square miles of water. From all sides huge waves or walls of water came rolling in over her. They met where once was the center of the land. Here they seethed and boiled.

Poor Mu, the motherland of man, with all her proud cities, temples and palaces, with all her arts, sciences and learning, was now a dream of the past. The deathly blanket of water was her burial shroud. In this manner was the continent of Mu destroyed. This catastrophe was the first step in the destruction of the earth's first great civilization.

For nearly 13,000 years the destruction of this great civilization cast a heavy pall of darkness over the greater part of the earth. The pall is being lifted, but many spots yet remain covered by it.

When the continent was rent asunder and went down, for geological reasons which I shall hereafter explain, ridges and points of land here and there remained out of water. These ridges and points were thus made islands and groups of islands, but were very jagged and broken up by the volcanic workings which had occurred beneath them.

All these ridges and points were covered to their capacity with humanity that had escaped from the sinking land—their land, the motherland of man—which now formed the bed of seething, steaming, muddy waters around them

Having swallowed up the land with all thereon, the waters rested as if satisfied with their grim work of destruction, and this is the Pacific Ocean. Was ever a name more ironically applied to anything on earth?

On these islands, in the midst of the boiling sea the remnants of Mu's population huddled, waiting for the terrific quakes to abate. They had seen their temples and palaces, their ships and their roads go crashing down, to be swallowed by the ocean. Nearly the entire population had been engulfed by this catastrophe. The few that remained alive, all that were left of the motherland of man, the ruler of the world, discovered that they were destitute. They had nothing—no tools, no clothing, no shelter; little land and no food. Around them hissed and seethed the boiling waters that had rushed into the center of the fiery pit when the continent sank; above them dense clouds of steam, smoke and ashes cut off the friendly light, and they were in an impenetrable darkness. In their ears still rang the despairing shrieks of their

comrades who had perished in chaos when the seemingly solid ground had given way beneath their feet. It was a scene of horror for the survivors, who found themselves facing death by starvation and exposure. Few were able to survive the dreadful ordeal and most of them perished miserably.

Only small islands were left. Some of them we know today as the South Sea Islands, and some of their inhabitants can claim, as remote ancestors, the people of ancient Mu.

After a period of days, the atmosphere was somewhat cleared of the smoke and sulphurous fumes that had turned the place into an inferno. The sun broke through the veil of clouds and looked down upon a scene of death and desolation. The newly formed islands might be seen thronged with appalled men and women—those who were lucky or unlucky enough to be still alive. They must have been pitiful looking beings, these survivors of the world's greatest catastrophe since the flood of biblical fame. One can picture some wringing their hands in despair while others huddled together, dumb and motionless, reason gone staring with unseeing eyes at the spot where a continent had been.

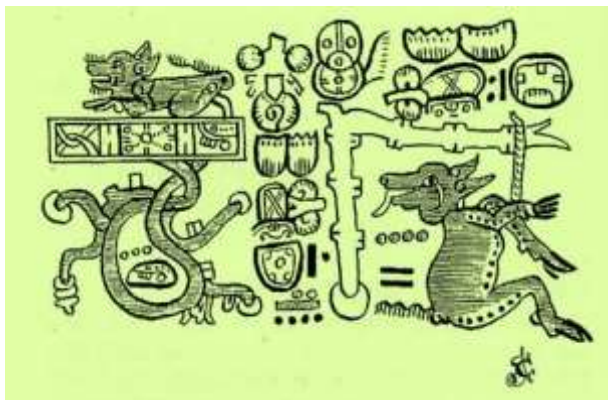
Where now was their once fair land? It lay deep beneath the waters of the Pacific Ocean. Where man once reigned supreme was now the abode of fishes and the haunt of uncanny, creeping things. Seaweeds would grow where flowers had once raised their faces to the sun, and the coral insects would build their reefs on the spots where man's busy hands had once reared palaces. Out of the tens of millions of human beings that had once swarmed the streets of the vanished cities, only a pitiful handful remained on the newly formed islands that were otherwise barren of all life.

As these wretched beings gazed out over the vast desert of seething water, let us try to recreate, if we can, their feelings of horror and despair. Everything was gone! All was lost! What remained for them? Nothing except slow starvation. They were crowded and huddled together on tiny specks of land in the midst of an immense ocean, thousands of miles from the mainland, without boats, ships or food.

Under such circumstances it may easily be imagined what happened. Many of them, of course, were hopelessly insane, driven mad by the sheer horror of it all; others prayed for death to relieve them from a strain that was intolerable. To exist, one thing alone was left to them: to go down into the lowest depths of savagery and for a time at least, live upon one another.

Skins of animals, if any were left, and the leaves of coarse foliage must, in future, be their only dress. Stones, spears and arrows must be their weapons of defense and offense. Their cutting tools must be fashioned from flints and shells. But the primary question was where to get food? No doubt many of them died from exposure, fright and hunger, and as these died, their bodies became the food of the survivors. In this manner, began the first cannibalism and savagery. Thus these survivors of the highest civilization descended to the lowest savagery which has continued on through the ages to the present time. Were they to blame for their fall? This is a question for each reader to answer for himself.

One may readily imagine the loathing and repugnance that these cultured beings must have had for such food, and we may feel comforted in believing that many died before they could force themselves to partake of it.

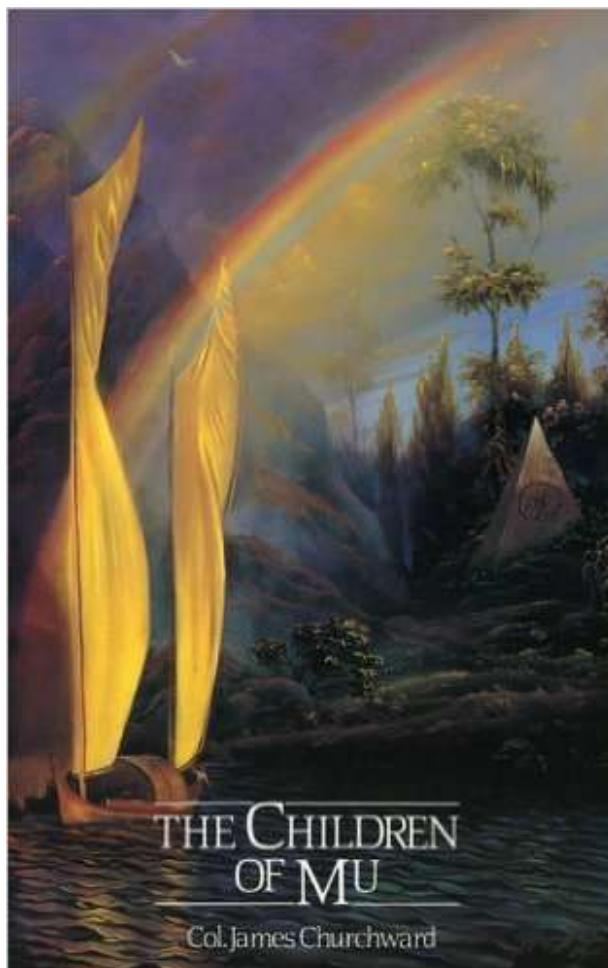


- 1 Lhasa Record.
2. Easter Island Tablet.
3. Greek Record.
4. Troano Manuscript.
5. Various Records.
6. S. A. Record.
7. Easter Island Tablet.
8. Indian and Maya Records.
9. Troano Manuscript.
10. Easter Island Tablet.
11. Troano Manuscript.
12. Lhasa Record and others.
13. Lhasa Record and many others.
14. Maya and others.
15. Troano Manuscript, Codex Cortesianus and others.
16. Valmiki.
17. Lhasa Record.
18. Troano Manuscript and inscriptions.
19. Lhasa Record.
20. Valmiki.
21. Remains on the islands.
22. Easter and other islands
23. Easter and other islands.
24. Troano Manuscript, Codex Cortesianus and Lhasa Record.
25. Hawaii, Niuaofu and others.
26. Greek Record.
27. Lhasa Record.
28. Codex Cortesianus and Troano Manuscript.
29. Egyptian.
30. Troano Manuscript.

Gradually, however, as generation followed generation through the long procession of years, these poor islanders sank lower and lower until even traditions of their past, which at first were religiously kept and handed down to posterity, became dim and at last forgotten. Their former greatness was erased from their minds as completely as the treacherous waters of the Pacific had wiped away their motherland, but, although this past is forgotten by the islanders, marks have remained among them for future identification, thus carrying out an unvarying law.

I have previously mentioned that a veil of darkness was cast over mankind by the destruction of Mu, but I mean this in a comparative sense only. The colonial empires, for a time, carried on the civilization of the motherland, but without her aid they gradually declined, then flickered out, and from their ashes the new and present civilization has arisen.

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