

## **VI. The Cradle of Civilization**

“For over two decades I have made the case that the Great Sphinx in Egypt dates back thousands of years prior to dynastic times. Currently I estimate that the oldest portions of the body of the Great Sphinx date to back to the end of the last ice age. While many people, including fellow geologists, have understood the evidence supporting an older Sphinx, many mainstream traditional archaeologists and historians have rejected the evidence, saying that it just cannot be so. They have challenged me to show them another site, any other site, which dates back so very far in time and is also extremely sophisticated. Now we have an example: Göbekli Tepe! Discussing the basis for dating Göbekli Tepe with Prof. Schmidt while in Turkey, there is no doubt in my mind that the site really is some 12,000 years old. It dates from that same remote period during which I place the origins of the Great Sphinx.”

- Dr. Robert Schoch, *The 12,000-year-old Megalithic Complex that is Rewriting History*

## Turkey

In 1994, a shepherd living in Turkey found a stone on top of a hill amid his fields. He began to dig it up, but soon realized that it was quite large. In fact, it was a *nineteen-foot tall pillar* buried in the ground. Very soon it was realized that this was an ancient artifact and an archaeological dig was immediately initiated. German archaeologist, Klaus Schmidt, oversaw the excavation. This 'hill' has proved to conceal a great deal more than a simple stone. It is called Gobekli Tepe, and it is being called, the *world's first temple*.

All things considered, Gobekli Tepe may be the *single most important find of the century* in regards to redating the timeline of civilization. In Turkish, its name means 'Hill of the Navel', yet some believe that the name may have to do with the Khemetic term, *Zep Tepi*, which again, means 'first time' referring to the age in which mankind was accompanied on Earth by 'the Gods'.

The pillar is one of many, and after excavating deeper, it was found that it was a part of a large circle of similar pillars. In fact to date, three other stone circles have been partially excavated, and a ground penetrating scan of the entire mound revealed *the presence of at least twenty stone circles in all! At this point, it is estimated that only about five percent of the site has been uncovered*. It would be equivalent to finding *twenty stonehenges buried in the ground*, but in fact, it is even *more significant* than that, as all these stones are elaborately decorated in relief.

The pillars are beautifully formed with smooth flat sides and broad tops. They are carved from limestone taken from nearby bedrock. Many are estimated to weigh up to *50 tons*. They are all decorated with detailed relieves of animals including lions, boars, bulls, donkeys, foxes, gazelles, snakes, vultures, insects, scorpions and so on. In keeping with all our ancient creations, the concept and execution of the artwork is at the level of mastery – just as detailed as the relieves of Rosslyn Chapel, or the gargoyles of gothic cathedrals, though on a more organically shaped canvas.

The most profound aspect of the site is its age. Gobekli Tepe is understood to be at least around 11,000 – 12,000 years old, *and this is not doubted by academia*. For this reason, it provides a perfect example of a flaw in the timeline that has broken down the barrier between 'alternative' archaeology and accepted, orthodox history.

How are we to account for the construction of a massive monument built of enormous stones and carved with a high degree of accuracy and skill? How is it that such a 'civilized' structure was created in such a 'primitive' age? We are expected to believe that the massive pillars were carved with hand-tools made of stone, yet none have ever been found in the vicinity. There is neither pottery for cooking nor any agricultural implements. There is literally no sign of its builders and there is another great mystery set around Gobekli Tepe. *The hill in which it was found is an artificial barrier*.

At some point in history, (probably around 8000 BC.) the entire site was purposefully, and tediously buried. This is not disputed and we can tell by the way in which the stone and dirt layers rest on its ancient floors. It would seem that a massive effort was made to cover over the site with the intention of preserving it. This may have been due to the threat of enemy invasion or simply to keep it hidden and protected from the elements so that we today could find it in perfect condition today, after all these millennia. As Schoch also mentions, solar outbursts likely played a large role in the dramatic earth changes of the Younger Dryas period, which was just around or after the familiar 10,500 BC date.

Perhaps the builders intended to protect the site from solar activities, such as plasma discharges. The early inhabitants of this land may have protected themselves in the nearby underground cities of Cappadocia. It is possible that they had knowledge of such events before they unfolded, if they had records of the previous event, and carved these cave cities for their own protection. It is then possible that Gobekli Tepe was created before the 'great cataclysm' or world flood, spoken of in so many mythologies, and preserved intentionally for us.

It is difficult to fathom that the ancients may have planned this far ahead. It is as though they knew that today, (after we had fallen from wisdom, endured pure ignorance and then slowly began our ascent back upward towards intelligence) there would be a war for the truth, and that very few remnants of their glorious age would survive, so they wrapped up Gobekli Tepe in a nice package and tucked it away for us. It is much like the Dead Sea Scrolls and just like the sands that filled in the Sphinx enclosure whenever it was neglected for only a few years, to preserve its tell-tale erosional patterns. It is truly miraculous how orchestrated it all seems, especially considering that one could reach the site from Giza in roughly a month, walking ten hours a day.

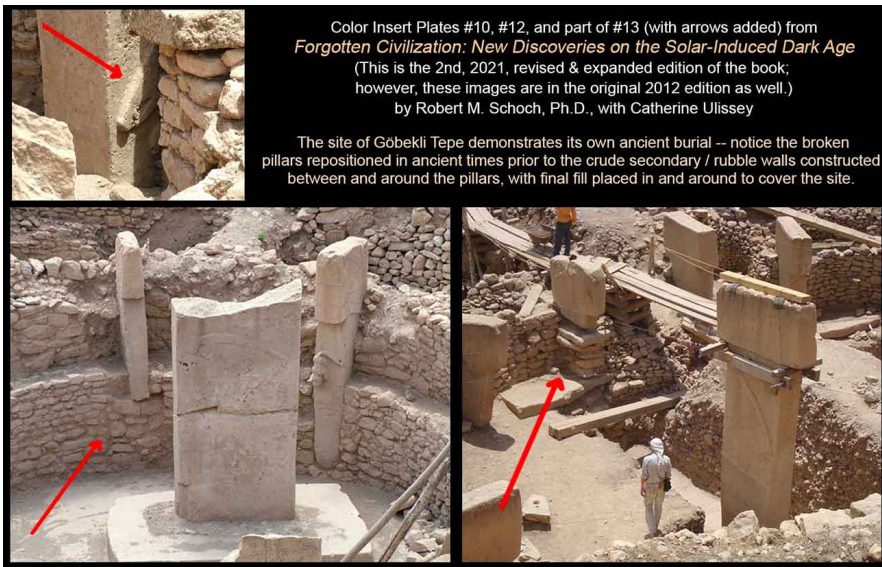
Therefore, those academics who constantly criticized West, saying that we should see evidence of high civilization in other regions, but concurrent with his older dates, are silenced definitively, as Gobekli Tepe reveals its secrets. Of course the incredible artworks, hidden away in the caves of Europe, such as Chauvet, Altamira or Lascaux, some dating back towards 30-40,000 years before present, were somehow invisible to such 'quackademics'.

The name Gobekli Tepe means '*Hill of the Navel*' – an important phrase to remember. The entire site has an aura of spiritual sanctity. It is understood that it served a wholly religious purpose, and that is why it has been called the world's first temple – it is claimed to be the oldest known structure that was built specifically for sacred ceremony or ritual. It is thought to have been a place where certain people gathered to 'commune with the Gods'. It is also one of the earliest sites in which we find such beautiful ornamentations built into a structure. Because it describes so much flora and fauna, it is an Ark, like Noah's, preserving in detail, at least *imagery* of all the life of the age.

It is once again Dr. Robert Schoch who has brought attention to some of the site's more important features and implications. The entire community of academics and Egyptologists have, after all, been grilling him for decades, demanding further evidence of high civilization in prehistory. Robert now has the right and privilege to tell the entire class of deniers, "I told you so", as Gobekli Tepe ends the debate.

Robert and his wife Catherine Ulissey have revised and released and updated version of Robert's book, *Forgotten Civilization: New Discoveries on the Solar-Induced Dark Age*. As mentioned, I had the privilege of traveling with Robert and Katie, and seeing him personally point out what he considers evidence of coronal discharges of plasma from the sun, leaving vitrification scarring on the very bedrock of Giza. These solar outbursts, he contends, were the reason for burying Gobekli Tepe – to protect it from just such solar outburst.

They have recently recently a new article called *The Ancient Burial of Egypt: Packed for Posterity? An hypothesis regarding the Ancient and Intentional Burial of Egypt*. By chance, once again, Katie (Catherine) shared this article with me only this morning, as I write. It puts forth the case that not only Gobekli Tepe, but most of Egypt itself was intentionally buried, with large stones stacked against the ancient walls at times, or mudbrick enclosures built around them. The article begins by referencing the 2019 tour, which is the one I attended.



*Illustration 1: Image by Robert Schoch and Catherine Ulissey from article cited above*

“While visiting Egypt in 2019, leading two tours for the not-for-profit Organization for the Research of Ancient Cultures (ORACUL), my wife, Catherine Ulissey (Katie), and I made what we believe is an extremely important archaeological observation regarding many of the ancient temples of Egypt. To phrase it concisely: The temples, rather than simply falling into ruins and being covered by the sand, dust, debris, and silt from the Nile, appear to have been intentionally and systematically buried. The question is, when did this intentional burial of ancient Egypt occur, and why?”



*Illustration 2: Interior view of the wall near the entrance of ram-headed sphinxes at the Karnak Temple Complex. Dried mud bricks are piled against the wall.*

He goes on to describe the evidence at Karnak, with photographic examples of these intentional encasements of the temple walls, of mud brick or large stones. The stones placed beside the structures are too large for the wind to have moved them, though smaller debris would be blown into the cracks and form a packing material. They go on to give examples of this, as well as mudbrick encasements at many sites, beginning with the obvious Gobekli Tepe, as one of the main precedents for the hypothesis, as well as it's neighboring Karahan Tepe, which is just as intriguing as Gobekli Tepe, and also

intentionally buried.

“I am familiar with Dr. Clare’s arguments regarding the non-burial of Göbekli Tepe, and I do not believe they stand up to scrutiny. I am trained in stratigraphy and, based on the evidence, I am convinced that the site was intentionally buried after toppled pillars were crudely re-erected and secondary stone walls were built between the pillars and around the enclosures. I should point out that the intentional burial of the site overall does not preclude some degree of natural slumping and deposition later. In my assessment Dr. Schmidt, who spent years meticulously uncovering the site, got it right; Göbekli Tepe was intentionally buried in ancient times. Turkish archaeologist Prof. Dr. Necmi Karul, in his detailed paper titled *Buried Buildings at Pre-Pottery Neolithic Karahantepe (Türk Arkeoloji ve Etnografya Dergisi, Yıl: 2021, Sayı: 82)*, has confirmed such intentional burial at Karahantepe, the so-called sister site of Göbekli Tepe.”

The article continues to mention several other Egyptian temples at which they noticed this intentional burial technique, *during my time with them on our trip with the Organization for the Research of Ancient Cultures*. They go on through the sites of Egypt including *Esna, Kom Ombo, the Osirion (Abydos), Denderah, and Edfu*.

This is major discovery, as it actually seems to indicate *foreknowledge* of impending cataclysms, evinced by the remnants of these protective encasements. They have been right in front of eyes all these years, and we considered the mud brick walls to have simply been the poor workmanship of the Middle and Late Kingdoms, but in fact, they may have only been like blankets of earth to preserve the temples. In other words, the temples are the gift that our ancestors gave us, and the protective layers of mudbrick are merely the boxes that these gifts were placed in.

The one other site referenced in the article, I have saved for last; *Hawara*, the legendary location of *the lost labyrinth*. The labyrinth is said to contain *over 3,000 chambers* and was built over the reigns of twelve pharaohs who were all buried inside. The labyrinth has long been one of my favorite, of the Egyptian mysteries, and asking Robert about the site, his eyes also lit up a bit, and I could tell it was a particular passion of his too. He mentioned that they were planning on doing work there, and he has not only added *Hawara to his next Egypt tour*, but covers some essentials about the story in the article.

“Near the Faiyum Desert in Egypt, at a location known as Hawara, one finds an enormous mountain of mudbricks forming what is called a pyramid – specifically the pyramid of King Amenemhet III (of the Middle Kingdom, Twelfth Dynasty, reigned for about half a century, during the nineteenth- and early eighteenth-centuries BCE). What is striking about this structure is that this is not a traditional pyramid in any sense; rather it has the appearance of a large pile of mudbricks stacked up as if to protect something far more important and valuable beneath it. And indeed, megaliths can be seen beneath the mudbrick mountain.

[...] Pliny the Elder (first century CE) related that the Egyptian labyrinth was already 3600 years old in his time. Hawara is the reputed site of this huge underground labyrinth that so many scholars and historians throughout history have spoken of.

It is believed that this labyrinth was a hall of records, a repository of ancient wisdom. The construction of the site itself would no doubt be inspiration for all. Does this site in some way connect to the hall of records believed to be located beneath the paws of the Great Sphinx? At this time, and until the site can be carefully excavated, one can only speculate. For those who are not aware of my research from the early 1990s, I did seismically locate a cavity beneath the Sphinx's left front paw, working with fellow geophysicist Dr. Thomas Dobecki and the late John Anthony West. The regularity of this cavity suggests that it is not a natural feature such as a cave, but rather something constructed by humans. I believe that we (my colleagues and I) have now gotten to some of the answers surrounding the mysteries of the Great Sphinx.”

## The First Written Word



Illustration 3: Pillar 18, showing the phrase written along the figures belt, by Robert Schoch

At Gobekli Tepe there are numerous excellent researchers bringing to light thought provoking theories, and certainly plenty of astronomical alignments and functions have been discussed. Though, it has been Robert who has been pinpointing the exact questions that *I ask*; the questions that an earlier Sphinx implies. It was again, Dr. Schoch and Dr. Manu Seyfzadeh who came out with *yet another* paradigm breaking revelation.

There is seemingly no 'written language' used at the site, though there is clearly a message being communicated through cosmological symbols and designs. Schoch, Manu and I, would argue that actually, these symbols may rightly be considered examples of *the very earliest written language on Earth*.

Some of these characters are placed in a linear sequence, which could even be called a *phrase*, if not a *sentence*, consisting of several *words*. If this is the case, then *the 'Historic Record' began at least 12,000 years ago, minimum*, and it began with one of the most incredible phrases one could imagine, which raises endless questions:

## **GOD**

and if it is a phrase, the phrase reads to the effect of

## **God of Gods**

or

## **All Gods are/as/of One God**

In a 2020 article, *Writing at Gobekli Tepe: God and the Sun, the writing at Gobekli Tepe*, also by Robert and Katie, we read: "On the belt of Pillar 18 at Göbekli Tepe, the full inscription on one side is actually C, C, H, C, H, reversed C (and the first two Cs are slightly different from each other, as are the Hs, but whether these differences are significant or not remains an open question). The isolated C shape, or crescent open to the right, is comparable to LN 411, which is interpreted as having a connection to dieu (god). Personally I speculate that this full inscription may signify god of gods (and was read right to left in this case). This raises the issue of whether the Göbekli Tepe people believed in a supreme god presiding over lesser deities. Were they monotheistic at some level?"

He goes on to mention another meaning connected to the H symbol. "In Anatolian Hieroglyphs an H shape may have had the meaning of a gate, portal, or passageway. This concept of a gate or passage was possibly associated with a god or with gods, because gods could control the passage from one realm to another, and in particular control the passage from life to death and life again, in the case of a belief in rebirth. And gods would mediate between the earthly and heavenly realms, between the material and spiritual realms. Thus, the symbol for a gate, portal, or passage, may have been a simplified emblem referring to gods or spiritual beings, and H shapes are found multiple times on a number of pillars at Göbekli Tepe."

Let me be very clear, that the following words are *mine* and not Robert's, and even still, are merely a speculation, but I believe, an appropriate one. *Could Gobekli Tepe be a Stargate, through which the Gods came and went?*

This is a rhetorical question, for now. The linguistic connections they found resulted from

studying the later Anatolian runes that would arise in the region. Furthermore, the symbols hint at a connection between the deity or deities, and the Sun. These discoveries became evident as they studied the later languages of the region in greater detail.

Schoch writes, “As Dr. Seyfzadeh noted, some of the symbols at Göbekli Tepe are remarkably similar to the Anatolian Hieroglyphs (also referred to as Luwian and/or Hittite Hieroglyphs) used in the same general region (modern Turkey) millennia later. Is this purely coincidental? We think not.”

Schoch has also found what he believes to be correlations to the mysterious and 'undecipherable' Rongo Rongo script of *Rapa Nui (Easter Island), isolated in the Pacific, on the very opposite end of the world*. The Moai statues there even have stylized arms and hands carved in relief, just like the anthropomorphic pillars at Gobekli Tepe (particularly the famous 'Pillar 18', on which the *first word* was discovered). Even *Australian Aborigines carry similar symbols*. This is of particular interest, as both the early civilizations of Australia and Easter Island have been associated with the Lemurian culture, which came ages before even Atlantis, according to many esoteric writings, including those of Blavatsky.

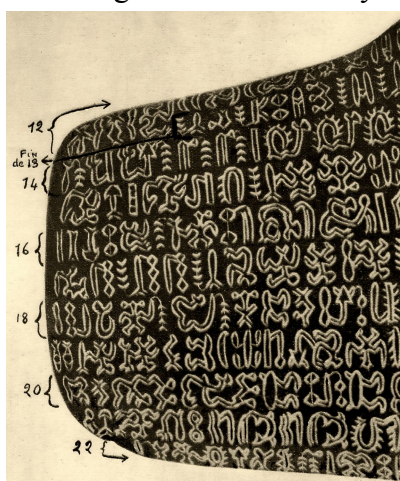


Illustration 4: The mysterious Rongo Rongo script has never been deciphered. Image by Dr. Robert Schoch

I have heard convincing arguments that both the Moai (statues) of Rapa Nui and the Māori (people) of New Zealand, as well as the aboriginals of Australia, are all remnants of the Lemurian race or culture, and that this advanced empire existed several precessional cycles ago, more in the range of 30-60,000 years before the present. Though physical evidence has not been found for such claims, archaic documents and ancient oral records have made the case grounded enough to grab my attention. Blavatsky describes in her tales of adventure throughout the Far East, coming to a monastery which contained a 'museum' of lost ages of humanity, in the care of the Ascended Masters. She describes seeing artifacts and records from these most remote ages, including bones of Lemurians. If this is true, then the 'historic record' may indeed extend back *many tens of thousands of years*; but we are just not allowed to see those books, though she was allowed to release much of their content in her time, which she did in *Isis Unveiled* and *The Secret Doctrine*.

I am not suggesting that Gobekli Tepe is 30-60,000 years old, but I don't deny the possibility either, or at least the possibility that the region was inhabited by some type of civilization in these earlier epochs. It is agreed to be at least around 12,000 years old, but estimates of 20-30,000 years were proposed by many, right off the bat.

The most important point to understand here, is that from the time of the Golden Age and the flood, written language was barely used at all. After the fall, we were less clairvoyant and telepathic. We had once used symbols to communicate vast ideas in simple forms. Then as we fell deeper and deeper into the Kali Yuga, we needed more and more descriptive language, as our powers of memory faded and our consciousness lowered.

Even from Early Kingdom Egypt, to Middle Kingdom, to Late Kingdom, we see the hieroglyphs shift from esoteric to exoteric. The early glyphs are almost intelligible to Egyptologists, as they are entirely *esoteric* and *symbolic*, transmitted their message to the mind capable of recognizing the *inner meaning of each character*. By the Late Kingdom, they were almost purely *phonetic*, like English; words were formed using only *letters* which represent sounds. Each individual letter, being only a sound used to make a word, does not have a meaning within itself, at least in the public awareness. So the late glyphs are rather easy to read, but the oldest are matters of intuition, more than anything, and require a grasp of the esoteric language of lucid consciousness. They can be understood only by initiates, and many initiates are currently incarnated in lives in which they are, as yet, unaware that this is what they are. Though, the initiation, even if received in the ancient times, tends to make

known its presence eventually. Some have an innate sense of these hieroglyphs, and some have remembered how to read them.

So we see the Anatolian and Hittite glyphs fade into obscurity of millennia as we recede into the past, and at an earlier time, we find the pure symbolic roots of those later languages; in a time when a picture told more than a thousand words.

We must consider the fact that, as the builders of Gobekli Tepe seem to have displayed extreme craftsmanship and knowledge that implied a certain level of sophistication if not high technology, they must be called a *civilization*. Furthermore, this civilization may indeed have possessed the key ingredient that surely would qualify it as such – *written language*. *At Gobekli Tepe, we may be witnessing the original symbology that formed the building blocks of the first hieroglyphics present all throughout the globe!*

Once again, the site is less than *five percent excavated at present*. *There are at least twenty stone circles in all!* We must all wonder then, at what symbols or languages might be discovered as more of the site becomes uncovered. Schoch believes that this civilization may have possessed an advanced system of emblematic writing, though, as is to be expected, no papyri would likely survive from this long past age. Then it would seem, we may simply be getting our first look at it now and it would seem that indeed, despite academia's infantile eye, turned blindly away, *this language does exist and promises to tell a great deal more...*

Besides the glyphs and animals, we also find many spirals, crescents, circles and other sacred iconography. It is an Ark, as it has collected and identified countless species of its time, showing modern researches that all these life forms must have been present there long ago; another time capsule for us.

These images are not carved *into* the columns, but *extend out in relief*. This implies that either the builders were willing to increase their workload significantly for this effect (when they could have just carved images *into* the stone, rather than carving away *all the negative space around it*) or else they were in possession of a science that made this technique easy to execute. Either way, it is hard to imagine how the pillars were formed.

Within each of the circles are two parallel columns that all point slightly west of north and east of south. Take note of the arms carved in relief. The same technique of displaying the arms and hands will be found not only on Easter Island, but also in Mexico, Peru and elsewhere. The belt as well, is a common feature, as is the 'H' motif. The Belt may be a reference to Orion and the symbol that looks like a C, then H, then a backwards C, is the word that Schoch and Seyfzadeh believe means God. Along with the C and H to the left of it, Schoch posits that this may mean, '*God of Gods*' (read right to left). This, being potentially the *earliest known written phrase*, is enough of a breakthrough in itself, but the fact that the phrase might, in some sense imply a 'head deity' or even, *monotheism...? With associations to the sun, it may even be suggesting a Solar Deity/entity/consciousness*.

Well, let's just give the scholars a chance to catch their breath. We shall return to the subject of Gobekli Tepe soon enough.

## Gems of the Desert

Turkey is the home of numerous ruins, a large percentage of the historical heritage of all the Middle East is found within this country. These relief-style arms are also found at Orenyeri. Other intriguing sites within Turkey include Bergama, Aphrodisias, Nemrut, Laodicea, Sardis, Ephesus, Nevsehir, Goreme, Besikli, Kaunos, the Tunnel of Titus, and in the incredible underground city of Derinkuyu.



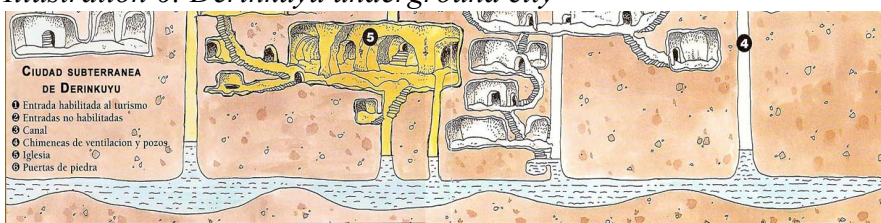


Illustration 5: Kaunos Tombs in Dalyan, Turkey

Derinkuyu is one of *at least forty* (with some estimating up to 200) *underground 'cities'* that consist of at least two subterranean levels, in the region of Cappadocia. It is by far the largest of them that is known and (at least half of it) is open to the public. Extending *twelve stories beneath the surface (roughly 280 feet)*, it is thought that it could house 20 – 30,000 inhabitants. While many of the chambers are thought to be housing, others were designated as wine cellars, stables, food stores and even temples.



Illustration 6: Derinkuyu underground city



The soft, volcanic ash layers compressed into stone, making the terrain somewhat easier to excavate, but at the same time, more likely to collapse. Therefore, it is impressive to note that throughout this *enormous construction*, there are *no signs of single cave-in*. There are several wells, which extend all the way up to the surface and *over 15,000 air shafts for ventilation*. The doors, which can seal the city off from the surface, are operable only from the inside and are placed on rollers that allow for a single person to open them.

Why and when this city was created is unknown, though we will soon enough address

potential reasons for this type of construction, as well as other examples. The underground holds a highly significant place in the cosmologies of many civilizations – both in a symbolic means and sometimes quite literally. In many cultures, there is no line drawn between the underworld as the land of the night/dead (the dreaming subconscious), and the tangible inner earth. Many myths intend to describe both at once and so mythology sometimes blends with history.

Schoch has suggested that, like the intentional burial of temples, the formation of these underground cities was motivated by foreknowledge of a solar cataclysm, and the desire for heavily shielded shelter. In my view, this is the best hypothesis yet, for the enigma of Derinkuyu and the other subterranean cities. There must have been a very good reason for this *massive* effort. It is not easy to build an underground city capable of housing 20,000 people or more...

Further south, Syria is home of the elegant ruins at Palmyra, Aleppo and many other sites that are, sadly, at great risk of destruction due to religious, political and economic warfare. Speaking of which, in Iraq we find Uruk, (half of) the Ctesiphon and a small fragment of the once mighty Babylon. Medo Persia, or the Achaemenid Empire, was centered in modern day Iran. In this country we find Persepolis, Shiraz, Pasargadae and Yazd. Again, I recommend to look at images of these sites. Not only will this help to illustrate my point regarding the unified technology present in all these lands, but if you are anything like me, you will find the beauty of such ruins fascinating.

To the west, in Israel, lie the temples of Caesaria, Capernaum and the famous Dome of the Rock – the original building site of the Temple of Solomon. North of Israel, however, is located one of the most important sites in the Middle East. Baalbek, in modern Lebanon, contains the largest known megaliths in the world, ever used in construction (not including bedrock carved temples, but stones separated from the ground and positioned into a structure). It is very sad to note that at the time of my writing, every day another treasure of the Sumerian, Assyrian and Babylonian legacy is being smashed to bits by needless warfare. The Great Wall at Ninevah has already suffered such a fate as well as the ancient city of Nimrud, a city prophesied by Mohammad to hold great significance in the 'end times', when Islam would seek to reclaim the Holy Land. On the bright side, even heavy artillery like tanks would simply bounce off the walls at this temple. Baalbek was built to last.

Here we see one of the 'trilithons' that never made it into the construction. It lies broken on the ground.





*Illustration 7: One of the trilithons of Baalbek*



*Illustration 8: Mada'in Saleh, Saudi Arabia, Wikimedia*

The ancient city of Tyre is also in Lebanon. In Jordan we find Jerash, Shobak, Al Karak, Qasr Azraq, and the famous Petra. In the southern Nabataen Empire, (Saudi Arabia), we find Qasr al Farid, Mada'in Saleh and Al Naslaa.

This is not the only stone at Mada'in Saleh that looks like it was sculpted from butter with a hot knife! The surrounding landscape is riddled with boulders and bedrock that defy physics.

The al Naslaa split stone – I have stared in wonder at this monument of Saudi Arabia for

many hours and am not ashamed to admit it. It was time well spent. The more you think about it, the less sense it makes. Someone calculated *exactly* the total mass and density of this huge stone (organically shaped), which must have already been extremely precariously balanced, and was able to slice it into two pieces that each balanced themselves perfectly on very small bases, which we can expect, have only grown smaller and smaller since the stone was shaped. Wind and sand erosion would have continued to weather the very lowest parts of the structure and would be carving away at these already precarious balance points! There are petroglyphs on the stone, from an unknown date, but these tell us that this is indeed, a work of art; it is the 'showing off' of high technology and knowledge. It is yet another time capsule to let us know that high technology was present in the early days. It is, in fact, miraculous engineering, from an unknown time.



Illustration 9: Al Naslaa Split Stone, Wikimedia

Laird Scranton is another brilliant mind who has also found many clues in the symbols revealed at Gobekli Tepe, which could potentially link it to the *Hindu deity Ganesha!* In *Primal Wisdom of the Ancients* he relates this and many other connections between the cosmological symbolism of early cultures. I met Laird through John, who had written a foreword to two of his books, *The Science of the Dogon: Decoding the African Mystery Tradition* and *Sacred Symbols of the Dogon: The Key to Advanced Science In the Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphs*. Laird is therefore my segway to the next mystery needing to be addressed and one that shows advanced astronomical knowledge present in the most unlikely of places.

## Dogon Star Knowledge

Laird helped to decode the advanced cosmology of the remotely isolated Dogon tribe of West Africa, and has also studied the early cosmological symbolism of many other cultures. As a computer programmer, Laird had a natural eye for codes and patterns found in language, and has discovered many correlations that run parallel, in my view, to those of Schoch and Seyfzadeh. He is considered a world authority on the Dogon symbolism, after his several years of research and several published books on the topic.

Laird has found deep insights into the correlations between Dogon knowledge and modern metaphysical science, quantum theory and plasma physics. He shows, in essence, that the Dogon were in possession of 'quantum wisdom', regarding the essential nature of matter, energy, time and the universe. I'm happy to call him a friend and to have his vast expertise on these subjects accessible when I have questions, which is frequent.

Of course, this is not where the hypothesis began, there is a great deal of subtext that led to his work. Laird is one who has brought attention to Robert K. G. Temple, who, in his *The Sirius Mystery* (1976), first brought to the world's attention, the work of Griaule and Dieterlen.

In 1954, Marcel Griaule and Germaine Dieterlen published *The Dogon*, recounting their experiences, and relating the advanced wisdom that this small isolated tribe of West Africa seemed to

possess. These two were the first to make contact with the tribe, then Robert Temple expanded the investigation greatly, and finally Laird Scranton, dove deep into the subject, raising countless new questions. I will summarize the general discoveries that arose between the four of these primary espousers of the Dogon knowledge.

The initial breakthrough was to recognize that the Dogon people possessed a detailed knowledge of the stars, parallel to that of the Egyptians, though on the opposite end of the African continent. Specifically, their elaborate masks, costumes, rituals and symbols all speak to the importance of Orion. Besides Orion, they give focus to Sirius. As we have seen, these two constellations are constantly being highlighted by megalithic builders around the globe.

What really didn't make sense, was that the Dogon were aware that Sirius is a binary star system, and though it is invisible to the naked eye, they were somehow conscious of Sirius B. In fact, one of their petroglyphs proves that they not only knew of this star, but that they recognized the double helix shape of the path that Sirius A and B trace through space, as they orbit each other while traveling together. It is shocking to see this ancient drawing placed side by side with our modern imaging of the very same phenomena.

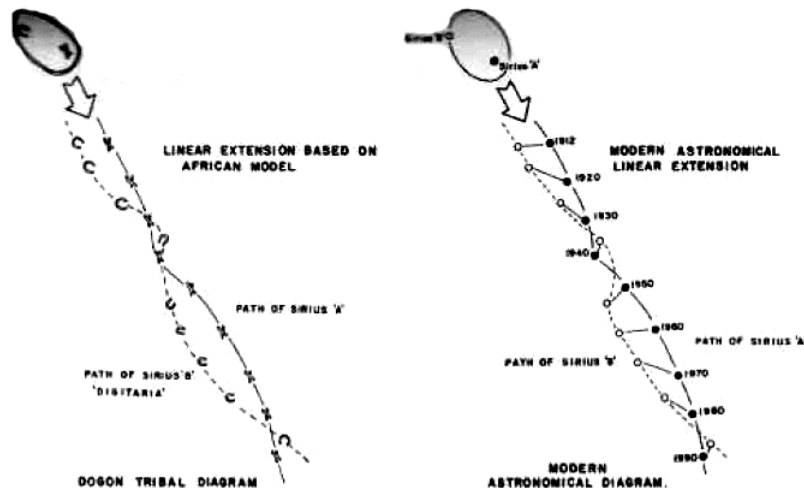


Figure 7. The linear extension on the right is scientifically reliable, based on measurements of the rate of revolution of Sirius B around Sirius A. The linear extension on the left is not scientifically reliable. It is a presumed correlation, for there is no way in which the rate of revolution of Digitaria can be known certainly from the Dogon information. These linear extensions cannot, therefore, be considered to constitute hard evidence of a correlation. It is likely, though, that they do correlate because Digitaria is presumed to move at a rate which makes astronomical sense (for if the shape of the orbit and the distance match, the period should match)

*Illustration 10: The path of Sirius A and B, on left, by the Dogon tribe, on right by NASA. From Robert Temple's The Sirius mystery*

*This is quite stunning.*



*Illustration 11: Dogon Kanaga symbol is found around the world in various forms, all representing Orion and highlighting his belt stars.*

The Kanaga symbol is the Dogon sign for Orion and they are not the only ones to use it. It shows a crude man with stars to the left and right of him, at the belt area. The Dogon drew this symbol often and even wore masks of this shape during their rituals to honor Orion.

The Dogon relate that their knowledge came from a race called the *Nommo*, who arrived from the sky, landing in an 'Ark'. The Nommo are described as having come from *Nyan Tolo*, a satellite of Emme Ya, in the Sirius system, around 3000 BC. Myan Tolo translates to 'the Star of the Woman', which reminds us of Egypt again, where Sirius is associated with Isis, and Orion with Osiris. Before we jump to conclusions, let us remember that this is no ordinary claim of ET contact, but one that was so important to the Dogon that they chose to *remember this event for 5,000 years*; and to center their entire religion and lifestyle around this knowledge. Every sixty years, they held the Sigui ceremony; considered to be a 'renovation of the world' in Temple's words. This may bring to mind once more, the sexagesimal (60-based) system of Ancient Sumer and later Babylon.

The Nommo were an amphibious people, seemingly part fish, and perhaps residing in the sea. These 'mer-people' of sorts are eerily similar to Oannes, who became the later Fish-God of the Philistines called *Dagon*, as Robert Temple notes, and who brought with him advanced knowledge. Indeed, the fish symbolism has lived on into Christianity, not only through the *Ichthys* ('Jesus Fish'), but it can also be seen in the miter hats of the Vatican bishops, mimicking Oannes original hat, which was essentially a giant fish, worn like a coat, with the mouth pointed upward.



Illustration 12: Top: three depictions of Oannes/Dagon, bottom left: Dogon signs for the Nommo (Sirians), bottom right: modern Mitre cap.

The Anglo-French royal dynasty known as Plantagenet claims its origins from the line of Melusine, another powerful and revered being who is a mermaid, or part serpent (from the waist down). She is said to be immortal, but bearing a 'curse' of this unnatural form. She is said to have been the original inspiration for Ariel in Hans Christian Anderson's *The Little Mermaid*, and Ariel may also hold associations to Mary Magdalene, again bringing to mind the Jesus fish. Melusine is portrayed today at every Starbucks, but was also characterized loosely in the Harry Potter series, as the character Nagini.

The name Nagini is a title given to the female Nagas of the Far East, which is more directly what J. K. Rowling was referencing. The Nagas possessed high wisdom and were revered as Gods in Asia. They took the form of a serpent or else half serpent, half human. The scales in this metaphor sometimes shift between fish and snake, and it is even possible that these scales they wore, may be referring to armor in some cases. Abraxas is another ancient mystical symbol, of a being with a scaled lower half, and possessing high knowledge.

So as odd as the initial revelations from the Dogon were, they did not stand alone. We will see in following chapters that Quetzalcoatl also fits this description, as the Plumed Serpent. We will see as well that the Lakota people, of South Dakota, also share a legend of a woman, who I have heard associated with Sirius before. She was not amphibious, as the Lakota did not live on any coastline, but nevertheless displayed anthropomorphic powers by transforming into a White Buffalo Calf. One of the Sacred Rites that the White Buffalo Calf Woman brought to the Lakota was the Sundance, which has meaning very similar to the Sigui ceremony; a renovation of the world, so to speak. She also bestowed upon them similar Star Knowledge, which I will explain further along.

If we do not believe the Dogon as to where their knowledge originated, then we are left with the problem of finding some other other source for this anomalous wisdom – a source that simply does not exist. It is my opinion that we should trust indigenous wisdom keepers at their word, and follow up what they say to find the proofs, but we must not disrespect such cultures by stereotyping them as primitive and superstitious. They are correct, in my mind, until proven incorrect. In this case, it rests on the skeptics to provide some alternative explanation as to how the Dogon knew of Sirius B. I believe the explanation has already been disclosed. The case is closed, though its implications may be uncomfortable to those scholars who are defending a history that is no longer aligned to the evidence.

Those cultures who live in closest harmony to the elements and nature, may be considered the



most primitive from our materialistic view, though to star nations, advanced beyond our comprehension, such tribes may be considered the *most advanced* on Earth, specifically *because of their close proximity to Nature* and their tendency *not* to destroy it.

We find, in the Dogon tribe, the Secret Doctrine to be a way of life. While I can not begin to bring out all the advanced mathematics, physics and astronomy of these brilliant people, I can suggest wholeheartedly to research the Dogon knowledge deeply, through the sources mentioned above. Laird's books in particular, express not only the star knowledge of the Dogon, but also their deep understanding of what can only be called quantum physics. This field of study has long been present, and though it was called 'occult science' in many ages of history, the meaning is essentially the same. Occult, meaning only 'hidden' or 'concealed' defines this as 'the science that studies the hidden or invisible forces and worlds'. Before occult science, these quantum studies had many names, in many places. We tend to call it a cosmology, and we find that the cosmologies of cultures across the world tend to have common roots, and so suggest a common source. Laird Scranton defines this term in the opening pages of his book *Primal Wisdom of the Ancients*:

“Cosmology is the science of the origin and development of the natural structures that exist in our sphere of life. The term ANCIENT COSMOLOGY refers to the ways in which ancient cultures understood the origins of these same natural structures. In ancient times, cosmological topics were the domain of expert priestesses or priests, who in earliest days were arguably the keepers both of science and of root philosophical perspectives that later gave rise to modern religion. Looked at in retrospect, and knowing humanity’s innate capacity for invention, we might well imagine that many distinct systems of cosmology developed from region to region, and these likely framed the processes of creation according to a variety of different conceptions. But after careful comparison of these traditions with each other, what we find instead are surprisingly consistent expressions of what was therefore more sensibly a single archaic system of cosmology. This outlook is testified to by the diverse range of closely aligning concepts, words, symbols, and other elements that characterize these traditions, which go well beyond any reasonable suggestion of coincidence or parallel development. The apparently archaic system that seemingly spawned these traditions was organized around a set of symbols and symbolic themes that Carl Jung would later describe as archetypes, and which persist to this day among the cultures of far-flung societies worldwide.”