

CONTENTS

1 THE CERTAINTY THAT THINGS ARE MUCH OLDER 15

Temples older than the flood; an ancient designed language; overturning the academic model; civilization suddenly and mysteriously appears.

2 LAST MINUTE ON EARTH 23

Great flood eyewitness accounts; why the Great Salt Lake is salty; forewarning by gods; Andean fear of comets; Fire Water and rocks that fall from the sky; rebuilding temples at high altitude; the value of myth; dating the great flood.

3 THE BIRTHPLACE OF GODS 35

New Zealand's hidden prehistory; Maori were not the first; red-haired giants; Urukehu gods travel between the Andes and New Zealand; where the gods first drew breath; Waitaha, the first people; the birthplace before 10,000 BC; the Tiwanaku-Easter Island-New Zealand antediluvian connection.

4 BUILT BEFORE THE FLOOD 57

The question of a pre-flood civilization; everything appears in 8000 BC; the Inka didn't build it; the true age of Tiwanaku and Puma Punku; four Andean building periods; Viracocha and his seven Shining Ones; white-skinned tall people; the city of Shining People; antediluvian projects interrupted by flood.

5 BEARDS 77

The Puquina recall Mu; the gods' distinctive beards; missing land of Kainga Nuinui; Easter Island's underwater quarry; bearded moai; arrival of seven sages; megaliths in the Marquesas; dating the moai; burying moai in New Zealand; Göbekli Tepe, hill of Osiris; the Orion-Giza-Göbekli Tepe correlation 10,450 BC; containers of knowledge on Pillar 43; the Enclosure of Anu; the H symbol, Orion and the ball courts of Yucatan; T-pillars and the Breath of God; temples inherited from antediluvian civilization.

6 POLYNESIAN BLONDES, ANDEAN REDHEADS 99

The Mandan of Dakota; Apkallu sages in the Pacific; Te Pitaka, the missing land of Anunaki; blonde and red-haired gods; Pacific island megaliths connected to the Andes and Egypt; underwater roads; Flores and Samoa megaliths built by tall ones; giants of Fiji, Togareva, Samoa, New Zealand and Solomon Islands; Egyptian language in Polynesia; Yasawa cave alignment 13,000 BC; red hair, fair skin people of New Zealand and Tahiti; white skin people of Ra; New Zealanders from the Middle East; Starwalkers and seafarers; redhead elongated skulls of Paracas and the Black Sea.

7 BUILT BEFORE THE FLOOD REDUX 119

Mystery of the Kaimanawa wall; geometric engravings in Java 500,000 BC; Gunung Padang temple, 22,000 BC; the 30,000-year old Oklahoma floor; Jericho c.9000 BC; Baalbek's 1800-ton monoliths; the Baalbek-Giza alignment.

8 MADE IN EGYPT BEFORE THE FLOOD 133

Osirion, a free-standing temple; Cygnus alignment 10,000 BC; Aku, abu, Shining Ones and Easter Island; antediluvian culture reborn at Iwnw 10,400 BC; rebuilding the former world of the gods; sudden agricultural revolution on the Nile; Giza pyramids as pre-flood buildings; Saurid's vision of meteorites and the flood; pyramids in the time of Vega, 12,000 BC; Twt builds a vault for his books; true age of the Serapeum; locating the Serapeum after the flood; the Bent Pyramid, Angkor, Puma Punku and the 6:5 ratio.

9 THE ITZA, THE KAAAN AND THE BALAM 155

Itzá arrive in Yucatan 9,600 BC; sunken Atilán; founding of Utatlán; Uxmal and the Architects of the Sky; the language of light at Tikal; new Atilán on Flores island; Mayans validate Plato; civilizing gods Itzamma, K'uKuulKaan and Quetzcoatl; comparison to Izanami and Izanagi of Japan; the Olmec of Mu'ul; Chichen Itzá is older; underwater spirit roads; drowned caves and Mayan artefacts.

10 SUDDENLY SUBMERGED 171

Disappearing islands; when Egypt and Arabia were seas; menhirs 6000 ft below sea level; Maltese temples at 12,000 BC; Malta succumbs to tsunamis; Maltese art in Tiwanaku; reclusive culture of elongated heads; underwater pyramid in the Açores; Atlantic rocks exposed at 15,000 BC; temples built to mathematical

world grid; Cuba's underwater city; Nan Madol and tall sorcerers; stones levitated by flying dragon; Taiwan as Tulan; sunken citadel of Yoganumi; Kumari Kandam and sunken antediluvian academies 16,000 BC.

11 SEVEN SAGES, TALL GODS AND OTHER IMMORTALS 197

Seven Rshis and other wisdom keepers; the island home of the Followers of Horus; 26,000 years of Egyptian kings; Sumerian, Japanese, Maya and Chinese dynasties before the flood; Japan's flying Sky-Rock boats; mysterious Kyushu island; Osaka megaliths; traditions of flying gods in Indochina; Visvakarma builds flying Vimanna vehicles; the brotherhoods of the Urshu, Watchers, Aku Shemsu Hor, Apkallu, and Lolos; Twt, Osiris, Viracocha and other scientist magicians.

12 PEOPLE OF THE SERPENT 213

Portugal's flood gods; the Kaanul of Yucatan; Quetzcoatl the Caucasian; serpent boats; K'uKuulKaan's companions; serpent cities; island of Snake People; Chinese dragons and divine bloodline; antediluvian serpent goddess Nu Kwa; snake venom and long life; Nagas of the east; Fiji's naga temple; Naga kings of Laos and Cambodia; Angkor, Draco's mirror in 10,500 BC; Nagas take on human form; homeland in the sea; Mesopotamia's serpent goddess; the Annunagi.

13 A MEETING WITH THE LORDS OF ANU 231

Anunaki on Easter Island; home of the Anu in Bahrain; the lost sailor and the serpent king; Anunaki and the People of the Serpent; Nommos of the Dogon as Watchers; Sumeria's older flood myth; records preserved for 150,000 years; Ua-annu and Apkallu created civilization before flood; Idris, Enoch and Twt were one; Enmed-uranna visits the gods; Jewish discrediting of the Watchers; Anunaki compound at Gar-sag; forty-nine Lords of Anu; the Watchers, the ones who are awake; why Shining Ones shone; Apkallu as white men; why some Watchers fell.

14 THE MECHANICS OF A COMET 253

Inland salt water lakes; Hopi in 8000 BC; comet impacts and the Younger Dryas; Earth's rotational shift and climate change; correlation to Shoemaker Levy comet; recurring conflagrations; comparing Solon, Plato, the Egyptians, Popol Vuh and Akkadian myth; Erra Epic and the Last Glacial Maximum; flipping poles and changes to planet orbit; ancient 360-day calendars.

15 MISSING COASTS 263

Crust displacement; when south was north; out-of-place maps; rivers in the Sahara; homelands of the primeval ones; Hor and Twt move to Egypt 10,400 BC; magic of the Builder Gods; Ta Neterw; Mogao caves and the map of a missing Pacific land; Muia of the Hopi, Mu'ul of the Maya; Era of Overturning.

16 STAR PEOPLE 277

Hopi worldview; antediluvian technological society; Massau'u and the Ant people; red Ant Men of Yucatan; Zuni Star People; Lookers and Watchers; katsina as pilots; flying shields; Three Mesas and Orion's Belt; Walpi, Place of the Watchers; Star People and Starwalkers; Lakota and space visitors; meeting the Watchers in Utah; thermal lances of the Tula and other technology.

17 THE TERRIBLE TAURIDS 297

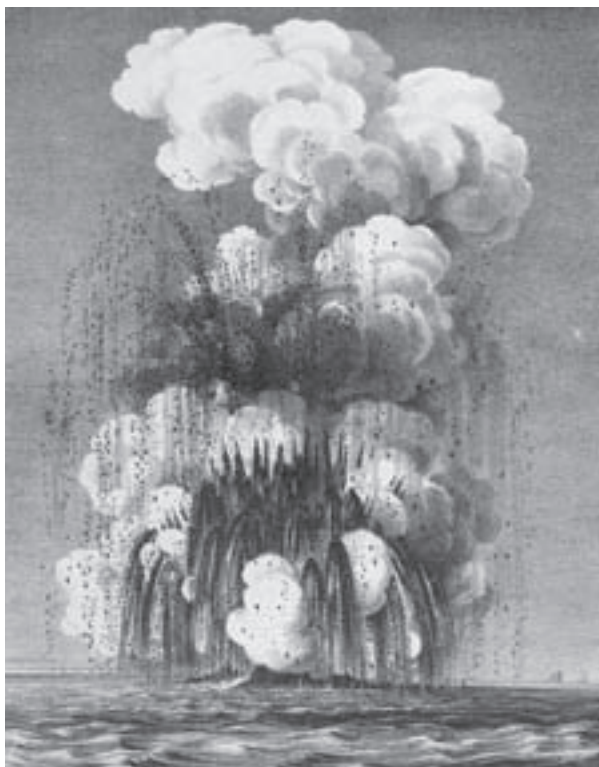
November's day of the dead; associations with Pleiades; Hopi Wuwutcim ceremony; seven stars of death; Aboriginal Water Girls; fear of comets in China and Polynesia; Sumeria's great celestial inundation; Earth's orbit and path of debris 10,800 BC and 9700 BC; meteor impacts and nanodiamonds; the Carolina Bays and the 9700 BC event; impact of Taurid meteor stream.

18 ORION THE UBIQUITOUS 307

How temples mirror Orion; non-terrestrial interpretation of the homeland of the gods; connection to Ur-annu and Anasazi; the True Shepherd of Anu; sky-ground relationship of Hopi mesas; Soyal ceremony; Masau'u the Watcher; Osiris, Orion and the katsina Sohu; the Pyramid Texts; ascent to Orion by metal throne; spiritual resurrection; Aboriginal Watchers arrive from Orion; Waitaha relationship with Orion's Belt; the Fish Trap of Outer Space, the Urukehu and the Followers of Horus; the belt of Orion as a doorway.

19 THIS UNSHELTERING SKY 319

Sótuknang's message to this World; Aztec postpone end of the world; gods leave evidence of their existence; the purpose of megaliths and long calendars; sacred sites and disconnected culture; Watchers and crop circles; Earth is missing in 2038; collision hazard with Taurids; the 19-mile asteroid; NASA's meteorite obsession; previous impacts and plasma events; Maya sixty-year window; reversal of poles 10,400 BC and 2030; altering the outcome; intention experiments; temples and consciousness; discovering the god within.



REFERENCES 337

CREDITS 359

INDEX 360

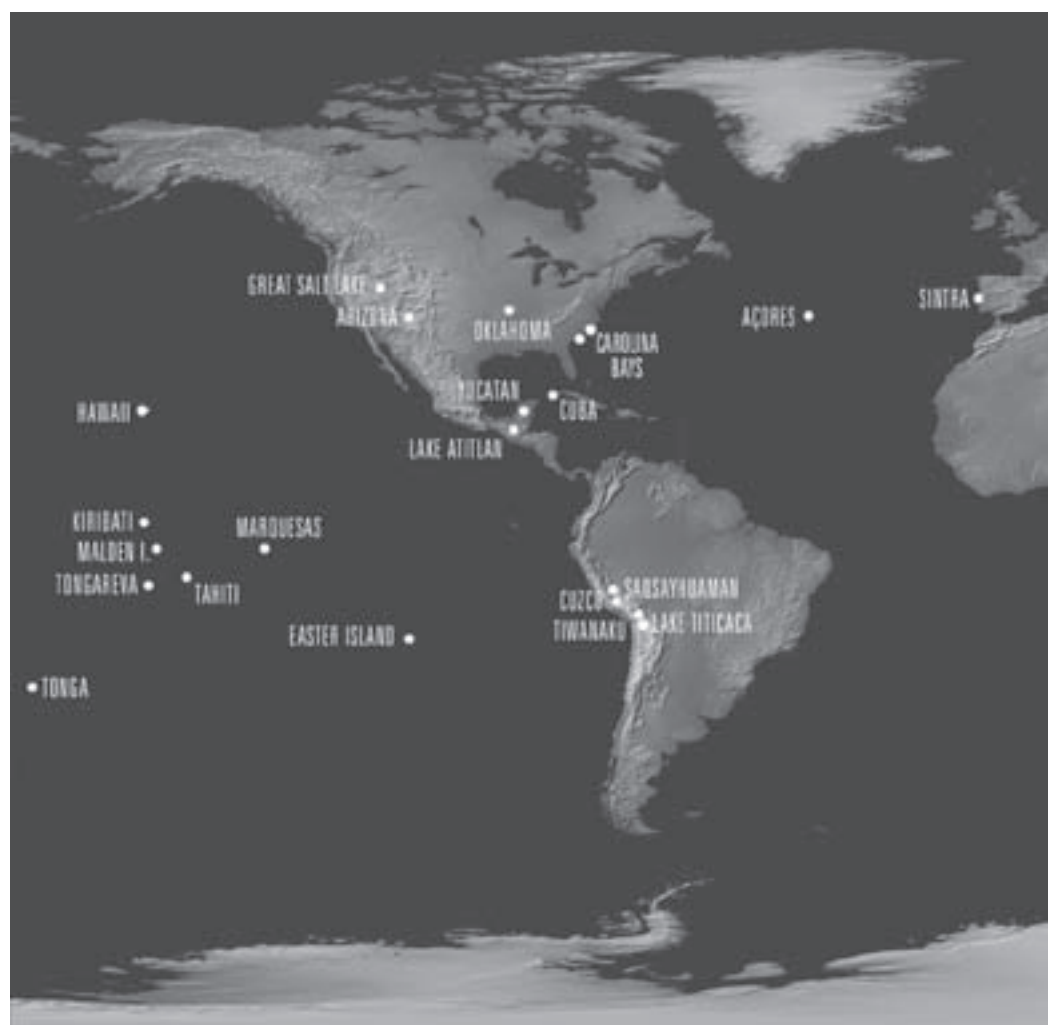
THE THREE MOST RECENT GLACIAL PERIODS ARE CALLED THE OLDEST, OLDER, AND YOUNGER DRYAS.

They are named for an eight-petal alpine wildflower. The Oldest Dryas began c.13,000 BC and ended with a brief warm spell until another freeze — the Older Dryas — began c.12,000 BC. It too ended with a warm spell.

The Younger Dryas began c.10,800 BC and ended c.9700 BC. Both markers occurred in a geological instant when large objects collided with the Earth. The last event generated a global flood whose waves reached the Himalaya.

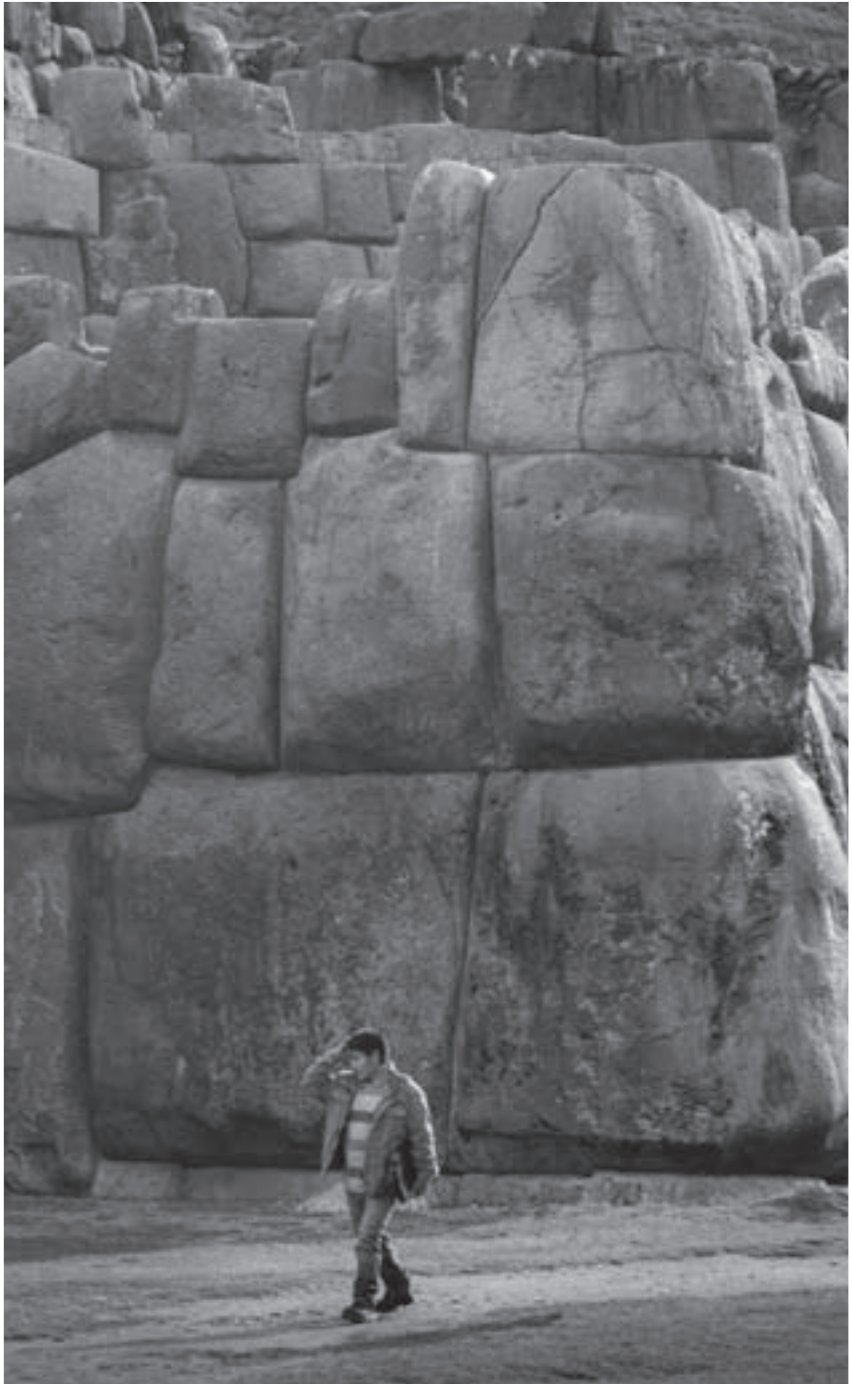
During the Younger Dryas it is believed only primitive people populated the Earth. Yet around them existed someone else, a more advanced civilization whose deeds, traditions and monuments exist all around. After the flood, a select brotherhood appeared from the sea to assist humanity rebuild, then vanished...

...but not before leaving a warning.





Where we are headed...



Saqsayhuaman, Peru. The Inka had no idea who built it either.

THE CERTAINTY THAT THINGS ARE MUCH OLDER

In 1914 the Dutch Department of Antiquities published a report of a temple made of columnar basalt, reached by five terraces on the slopes of a 3000-foot tall mountain in central Java. It would be another hundred years before exploration of the site using ground penetrating radar revealed something explosive: the temple was just one exposed section of a much larger site, and the Mountain of Light, as locals called it, turned out not to be a mountain at all but a large-scale engineering project, a series of step pyramids built over successive periods, complete with a sealed chamber. Traces of human activity date the colossal structure to around 22,000 BC.

1

At the other end of the Indonesian archipelago lies the island of Sumba, where villagers still use megaliths to build places of spiritual significance in the style of their forebears. No one remembers how long this tradition has been enacted, but local legends speak of unusual, giant people disembarking here after a global flood destroyed their homeland. These seafarers moved the original stones by means of some magical force from mountains on the other side of the island to where they stand today. One such monolith — a granite slab carved with perfectly squared, level and shallow steps — is identical in design to another at Saqsayhuaman, a megalithic metropolis 10,600 miles to the east, in Peru.

Another site in the Andes — on what used to be the ancient shore of Lake Titicaca before an earth-shattering cataclysm rearranged the region — is Puma Punku, one of the world's oldest temples, whose jumbled megaliths reveal an extraordinary level of finesse in the cutting and shaping of stone

that modern masons are at pains to explain. How did primitive people achieve such results without metal tools or diamond drill technology?

The Bolivian altiplano is filled with oddities — such as the unsettling question of Aymara, a language some experts consider to be the oldest in the world. The computer scientist Ivan Guzman de Rojas demonstrated how Aymara is both skilfully designed and artificial — its syntax in particular, which, after careful analysis, was found to be rigidly structured and unambiguous, and seemingly developed from scratch, unlike standard language which evolves organically. Rojas proved how this ancient Andean tongue can be written concisely in the type of algebraic shorthand a computer can understand. Aymara is an algorithm with an ability to translate from one language to another, a bridge language, whereby the language of an original document can be translated into Aymara and then into any number of languages.¹

And yet Aymara itself is derived from an earlier language, Puquina, a name likewise given to an Andean civilization whose remaining tribespeople still openly discuss their homeland, a landmass nicknamed Mu that once occupied a significant portion of the Pacific Ocean, from whence their predecessors fled after it sank during a global flood. It was they who assisted in setting up new temple cities on the shores of Lake Titicaca.²

At the northern end of the American continent, the Hopi maintain oral traditions recounting the destruction of the world on four separate occasions. The details of the second event appear to describe the onset of the Older Dryas glacial period some 14,000 years ago, but more to the point, they state how this climate change was induced by a violent alteration in the Earth's rotation and the reversal of its poles. In their words: “[the god] Sotuknang commanded the twins, Poqanhoya and Palongahoya, to leave their posts at the north and south ends of the world's axis where they were stationed to keep the earth properly rotating. The twins had hardly abandoned their stations when the world, with no one to control it, teetered off balance, spun around crazily, then rolled over twice. Mountains plunged into the seas with a great splash, seas and lakes splashed over the land; and as the world spun through cold and lifeless space it froze into solid ice.”³

Finally there is the case of Aotearoa, the island nation today called New Zealand, of which so little is ever mentioned and of whose prehistory even less is known. All this changed in 1994 when elders representing one

of the nation's few remaining indigenous people, the Waitaha, published their oral traditions in which they describe their forebears — a race of gods called Urukehu — being overwhelmed by the gigantic waves of the great flood while traversing the Pacific, at a stroke placing their account some 11,000 years ago.

The Waitaha claim to have originated from Easter Island, one of the world's remotest islands, and yet they regularly set sail on large, ocean-going catamarans and undertook a 4000-mile adventure to New Zealand to pay tribute to the Birthplace of the Gods.⁴ How did the Waitaha come to possess knowledge of such a distant land? From whom did they receive the coordinates to steer across a hostile and featureless ocean if not from master seafarers who'd already attempted the journey?

According to conventional thinking, everything described above ought not to have been possible during this prehistoric era. Wasn't this a time when humans were ignorant, barbaric and lived in caves like wild animals?

Speaking off the record, many historians and archaeologists now accept there is something deeply disturbing with the conventional paradigm of human evolution, one that imagines the slow but progressive linear rise of civilization. Faced with a mountain of new evidence presented by independent researchers and scholars alike, the mainstream theory of human prehistory becomes inadequate, the result of erroneous assumptions made two hundred years ago that were blindly regurgitated and subsequently accepted as valid facts. Yet when scrutinized, such assumptions disintegrate like piles of decaying bone.

Further obfuscating our understanding of what really took place during this antediluvian era is the fact that much, if not all prehistory has been written from a European, Anglo-Saxon point-of-view which, until recently, derided information from indigenous people as mere superstition or imaginative fabrication. Therefore what has generally been presented and taught about the origin of civilization is based on the assumptions of a tiny minority of the human race at the expense of the majority, particularly people whose ancestors knew better because they were closer to events and experiences that, in time, were immortalized in folklore and myth.

Recent discoveries are indeed undermining the accepted paradigm of human evolution. The birthplace of humanity is no longer seen as Ethiopia c.160,00 BC, but Morocco c.300,000 BC.⁵ The earliest civilization, the

Sumerian, has been usurped by the Marrapan of the Indus Valley and the Scythian of the Carpathian region, who in turn are supplanted by an unknown people who built a factory and trading center in the Czech Republic 26,000 years ago.⁶ As to language, the development of full human linguistics to infer information is now estimated to have developed at least 40,000 years ago,⁷ while ancient art, believed to have begun with the Lascaux cave paintings around 17,000 BC, has been eclipsed by the discovery in a Siberian cave of a 40,000-year old, finely carved green crystal bracelet, whose 0.3-inch diameter hole was created by the equivalent of a high-speed drill; latest research now puts the date closer to 70,000 BC.⁸ And further, a female Venus figure from Berekhat Ram on the Golan Heights was found to have been carved more than 230,000 years ago.⁹

Then there's the problem of out-of-place temples and megalithic structures. Archaeologists tend to squeeze them into a socially-comfortable era beginning around 3500 BC, making the following monuments rather awkward: Stonehenge's original post holes 8000 BC, the Osirion of Abydos c.10,500 BC, Göbekli Tepe 10,200 BC, the Great Pyramids of Giza, 10,400 BC, Tiwanaku 15,000 BC, and Gunung Panang, our artificial mountain in Java, 22,000 BC.

It appears civilization has been a long, on-going experiment. And it emerged at not one but multiple locations across the Earth, far earlier than imagined and, rather than developing linearly, it has endured cycle upon cycle before succumbing to periodic convulsion and obliteration. Virtually every culture other than the Western accepts this as fact.

Mainstream historians find it perfectly acceptable that ancient civilizations such as the Olmec, Maya, Aymara, Egyptian and Sumerian sprang up complete, with fully-developed understanding of astronomy, geometry, mathematics, language, writing, complex mythology, megalithic construction technique, art, metallurgy, animal and crop domestication, and long-range ocean navigation — skills requiring tens of thousands of years of patient and gradual development. But in each case there was no development, such abilities materialized overnight. Cultures that should not have been in contact with each other, so we are told, arrive on the scene with elegantly conceived and identical creation pantheons — such as Creator Gods who travel between worlds on a boat along the Milky Way, a myth shared by ancient Egyptians, Polynesians and Central Americans alike.

All these anomalies are perfectly acceptable to academia.

The problem of humanity's recent and uneven development was the subject of a NASA-commissioned investigation that pointed to this disturbing trend in evolved civilizations 'suddenly' appearing completely developed, to technology and agriculture 'suddenly' appearing around 10,000 years ago, and to science, mathematics and astronomy 'suddenly' manifesting in hotspots like Mesopotamia, Egypt, Yucatan, Peru and China.¹⁰ Was it all a huge coincidence? Did all humanity spontaneously experience collective inspiration?

Or did space brothers visit the Earth in their sky ships to teach Neanderthals the finer graces of civilization?

Or better still, was the knowledge pre-existent, the sum of previous civilizations who succumbed to periodic cataclysms and man-made folly, whose existence was wiped out and buried deep beneath silt and sea, evidence of its grandeur condensed to myth and anomalous megalithic structures?

The aforementioned NASA report was written in 1972. Recently, the renowned space agency has become infatuated with meteorites and



Summit of Gunung Padang, Java. The interior dates to 22,000 BC.

asteroids and debris whose path the Earth cyclically crosses, bringing with it unimaginable chaos. A recent study by Czech astronomers warns of an increasing risk of significant hazardous and continent-damaging asteroids embedded within a specific meteor stream whose orbital path the Earth predictably intrudes every October and November, and again in June. This concentric ring of debris is so wide it takes the Earth two weeks to cross.¹¹

Is the recurring encounter with this field of rubble responsible for wiping out a previous high civilization? Because it does not take a genius to realize that our ancestors were obsessed with the sky. Stone circle after stone circle, temple after temple, megalith after megalith tracks the Sun, Moon and stars, reference specific constellations, even mark stupendous lengths of time, and yet for all the hard work involved in their calculation and construction, anyone armed with a bundle of sticks could achieve the same on their front lawn. It is not necessary to move megaliths weighing up to 1600 tons — which today only one crane on Earth is capable of lifting — so that future generations could tell the time, unless there was a need to have foreknowledge of looming events.

Geologists have so far pin-pointed fifty impact craters so massive they left impressions greater than 600 miles in diameter.¹² Yet despite such setbacks, life on Earth was defiant, it persevered. The mere fact you are reading this proves someone survived on a near-barren planet and told their offspring a tale of such proportion it would never be forgotten. We are told that since the close of the Younger Dryas 11,000 years ago, the present geologic period has been relatively stable, allowing humanity unprecedented upward mobility — some for better, some for worse — and yet this theory is misleading, for the Earth has succumbed to a dozen known catastrophes during this period. One of the most recent c.1600 BC shaped the rise and fall and regeneration of countless centers of civilization from Europe to the Middle East.

The truth is, we rebuild, adapt, become complacent, fall, and the cycle repeats *ad nauseam*. Ancient Chinese astronomers were well aware of far more important calendrical systems than those governing solar and lunar cycles. One of them tracks the Earth's 25,920-year axial rotation. During this great cycle, stargazers describe a cosmic mechanism winding itself up and unravelling in a great convulsion of nature, when “the sea is carried out of its bed, mountains spring out of the ground, rivers change their course,

humans beings and everything are ruined, and the ancient traces effaced.”¹³

If entire landmasses were obliterated, memory of such a disaster can take the extreme psychological form of collective amnesia. If entire civilizations fell, they took with them the learned and the literate, their homes and monuments pounded into oblivion and laid beneath thousands of years of mud and debris, evidence of their deeds buried deep beneath our feet, our cars and skyscrapers.

But indigenous traditions adamantly state that people *did* survive the great flood at the close of the Younger Dryas, individuals of unusual stature, whose advanced knowledge of astronomy, mathematics, architecture, and control of the mechanics of nature had them compared to gods. Their know-how became the catalyst for raising the human race from the state of barbarity to which it reverted. Myths were created. Legends spoke of global upheaval as a consequence of humanity falling out of sync with nature — storytelling mechanisms designed to engage audiences of the future with an unbroken narrative lest the events and lessons be forgotten. Because the events *were* real and, like a boomerang, liable to return.

It is probably for this reason why a network of temples was erected across the face of the Earth using stone of a size beyond what is both practical and necessary for the singular purpose of marking days for sowing and harvest. And how it all comes around, with astronomers and space agencies of late becoming obsessed with the sky and Earth-destroying projectiles, with hardly a week going by without a press release on the subject.

It seems we've been here before. And that's the point of this adventure.

If we invert the conventional European model and examine the narrative from the perspective of the oldest cultures on Earth, we receive a different version of ancient events, for virtually every one of them recalls an advanced antediluvian world civilization whose messengers survived an unimaginable catastrophe and disembarked at strategic locations after the Younger Dryas to build technologically advanced temples and establish laws which led to the sudden flourishing of human civilization. These gods were described as humanoid yet unusual of appearance and physique, magicians whose island homes succumbed to titanic forces.

So what happened 11,000 years ago? Who were these gods, where did they come from and what did they want with us?



The Great Salt Lake, Utah. The salt was introduced by a tidal wave of seawater that swept North America around 10,000 years ago.

LAST MINUTE ON EARTH

“There have been and there will be many and diverse destructions of mankind, of which the greatest are by fire and water, and lesser ones by countless other means. For in truth the story that is told in your country...has the fashion of a legend, but the truth of it lies in the occurrence of a shifting of the bodies in the heavens which move around the earth, and a destruction of the things on the earth by fierce fire, which recurs over long intervals.”

— Egyptian priest to Solon ¹

Had you been living on Earth 11,700 years ago, today would be particularly challenging, shocking, potentially fatal and, if you survived, indelibly memorable.

The Wichita of Oklahoma describe their experience: “There came to the people some signs which showed that there was something in the north that looked like clouds. And the fowls of the air came, and the animals of the plains and woods were seen. The clouds... were a deluge. The deluge was all over the face of the earth.”² Fortunately one wise man was forewarned, by shamanic dream or godly intervention, to prepare for the impending flood by selecting seeds and animals which were to be housed in a protective vessel. After the waters subsided he and his wife descended from a mountain, discovered domesticated corn, and together repopulated the Earth.

In another corner of North America, the Chocktaw faced the same plight: “The earth was plunged in darkness for a long time... a bright light finally appeared in the north... but it was mountain-high waves, rapidly coming nearer.”³

2

As the oceans consumed the Earth, the Chiglit of Canada saw their dwellings blown away by terrific winds, and as they lashed their boats together, gale-driven waves traversed the Rocky Mountains, followed by intense heat, killing most people; the Sun and Moon disappeared, like all the land, and the few survivors faced a prolonged and bitterly cold climate. The Shokomish people made ropes of cedar limbs to fasten their canoes to the hills, all to no avail, because the flood waters rose higher and higher into the Olympic Mountains — to the west of today's Seattle — snapping ropes and casting the canoes adrift. Neighboring tribes in Oregon were luckier, their canoes came to rest upon the summit of Mt. Jefferson, 10,000 feet above sea level.⁴

A righteous man of the Yakima tribe was warned of such events in a vision which he shared with others: "I have heard from the Land Above, the land of the spirits, that a big water is coming that will cover all the land. Make a boat for the good people, let the bad people be killed by the water... The Earth will be destroyed."⁵

To the south, the Ute describe the Sun shivering into a thousand fragments that fell to Earth. One supernatural being caught in the conflagration ran from the blazing Earth, and as his own body began to burn, tears gushed forth creating a flood that engulfed the planet and put out the fires.

One factor corroborating such accounts is the Great Salt Lake that covers a goodly part of the high plains of northern Utah, allegedly the remnant of a massive body of freshwater created by glacial melt that once stretched into neighboring Idaho and Nevada. Evidence shows people once fished around its shores. It is claimed in geological circles that its saltiness was acquired from tiny amounts of mineral salts accumulating over time from streams feeding into the lake. The problem is, the salt in the Great Salt Lake is composed of sea salt, and the change occurred some 10,000 years ago — around the time tsunamis from the great flood are supposed to have overrun North America.

Traveling south along the American continent, the predecessors of the Maya recorded the event in great detail: "It was ruin and destruction... the sea was piled up... it was a great inundation.... People drowned in a sticky substance raining from the sky.... The face of the earth grew dark and the gloomy rain endured days and nights.... And then there was a great din

Freddy Silva is a best-selling author, and one of the world's leading researchers of ancient civilizations, restricted history, and the interaction between temples and consciousness.



His published works include *The Divine Blueprint*; *The Lost Art of Resurrection*; *First Templar Nation*; *Secrets in the Fields*; and *Chartres Cathedral, the Missing or Heretic Guide*. He has produced a dozen documentaries, and is also a fine art photographer.

Described as “perhaps the best metaphysical speaker in the world,” he has lectured worldwide for two decades, with notable keynote presentations at the International Science and Consciousness Conference, and the International Society For The Study Of Subtle Energies & Energy Medicine, in addition to numerous appearances on GAIA TV, History Channel, BBC, and radio shows.

He leads sell-out tours to sacred sites in England, Scotland, France, Portugal, Malta, Yucatan, Guatemala, Peru and Egypt.

When not living inside an airplane, he is in England, New Zealand or America.



ancient wisdom for modern lives™

www.invisibletemple.com