



Vienna, Austria





Vienna, Austria



Salzburg, Austria





Salzburg, Austria





Salzburg, Austria





Hallstadt, Austria



Hallstadt, Austria





Cesky Krumlov, Czech Republic



Cesky Krumlov, Czech Republic





Melk Abbey and Wachau, Austria



Vienna Museum, Austria





Vienna Museum, Austria

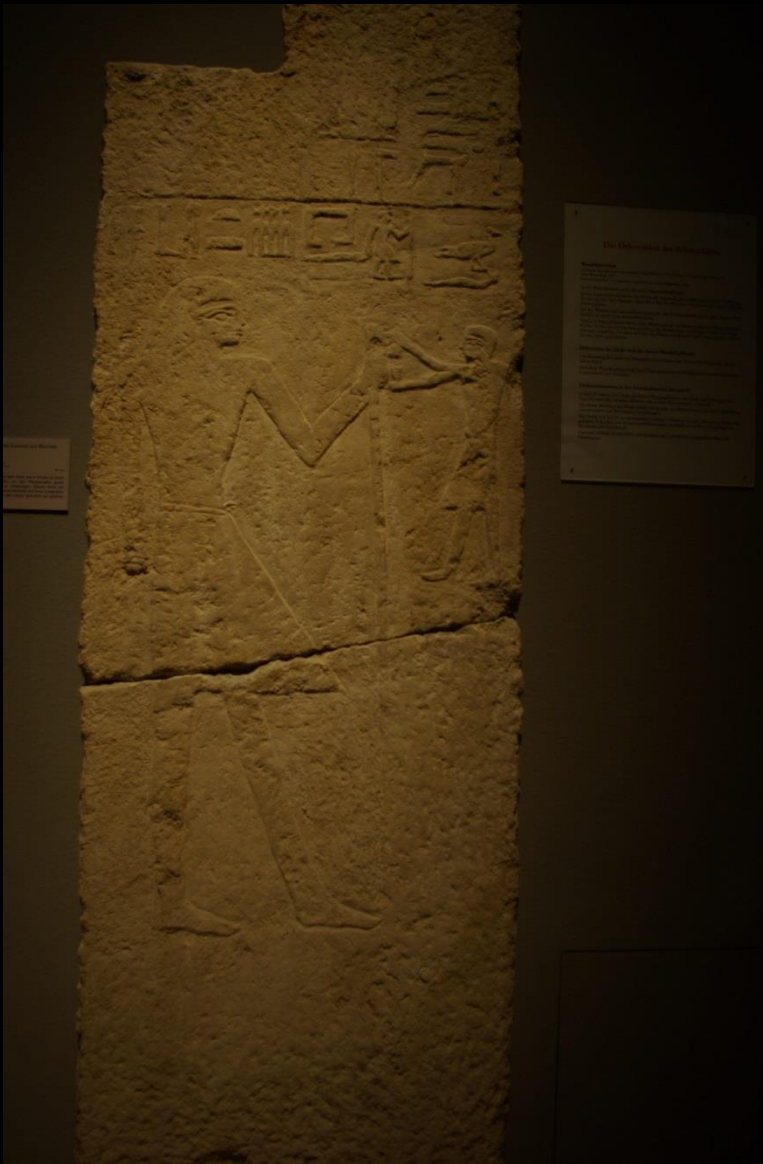


Vienna Museum, Austria





Vienna Museum, Austria

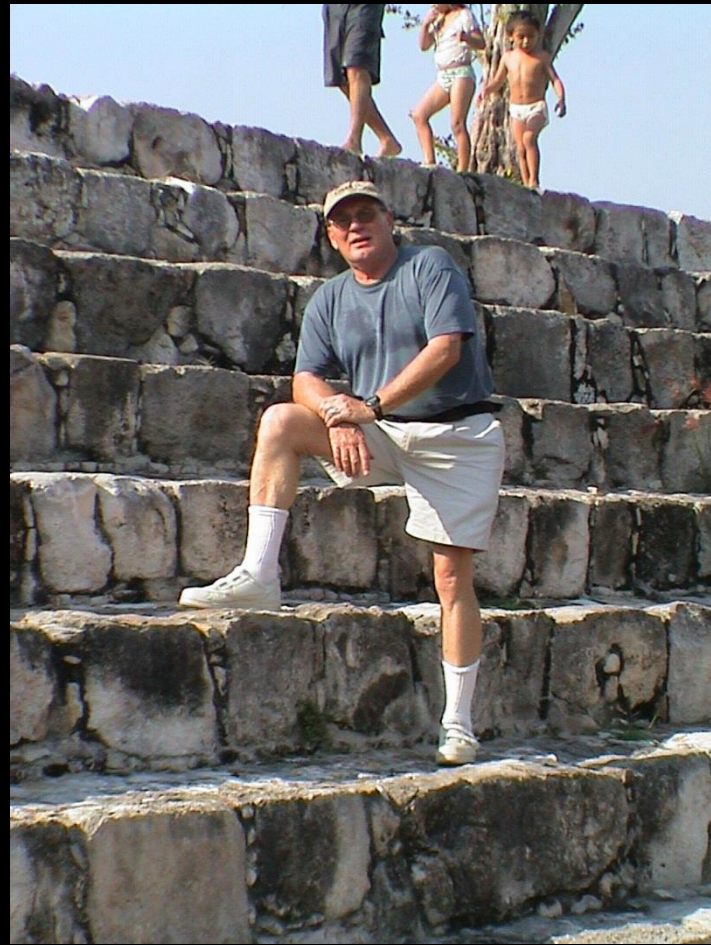
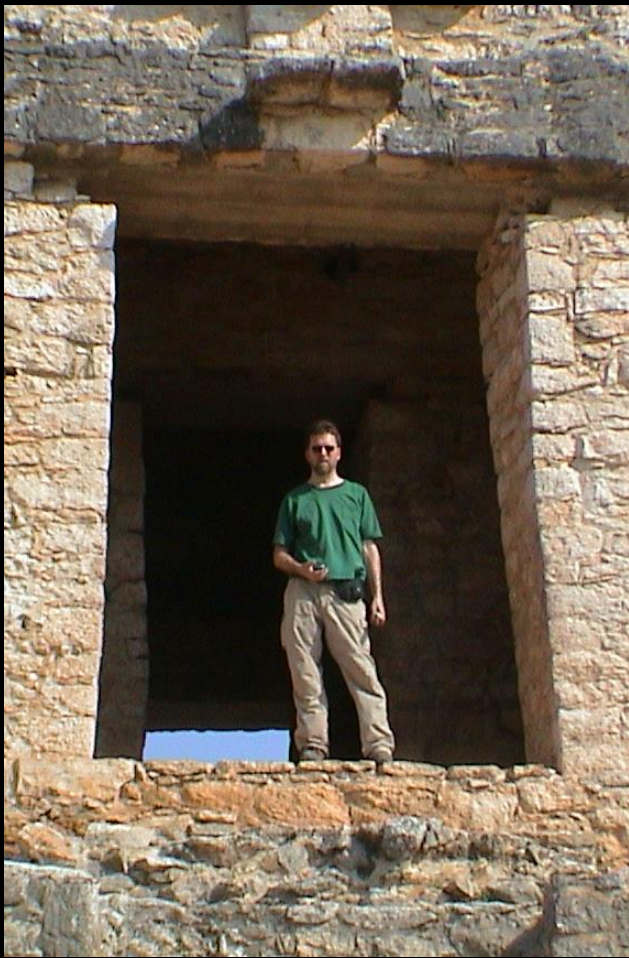


Giants and Human?  
Egyptian  
Vienna Museum, Austria



Giants and Human?  
Balanku, Mexico





Dzibilchaltun, Mexico



Coba, Mexico





Bes  
Vienna Museum, Austria



Three Brothers from the West  
Balanku, Mexico





Olmec carvings showing oriental features  
and facial hair  
La Venta, Mexico and  
Villahermosa, Mexico







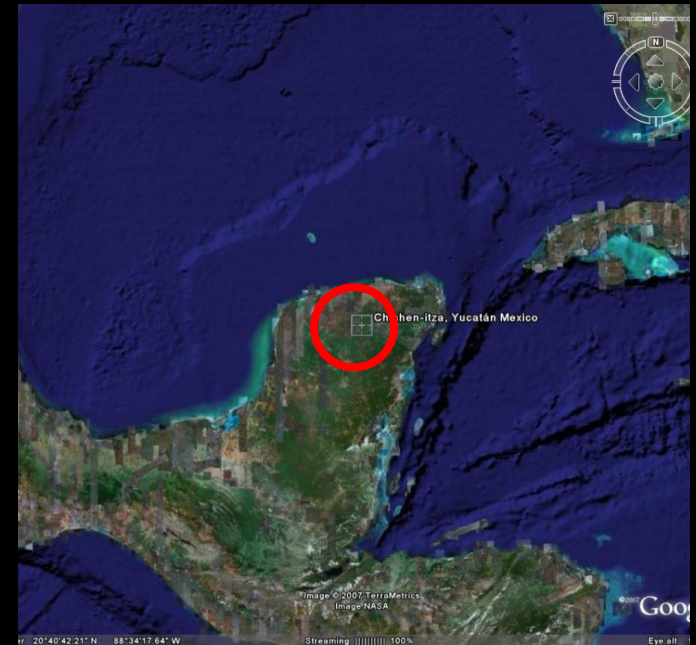
Great Pyramid in foreground, Kahfre Pyramid in background

Gizeh, Egypt





Where is this pyramid located?



Chichen Itza, Mexico



Where is this pyramid located?



Candi Sukuh , Solo , Java

## Third Pyramid

4739- 4751 BC (Manetho)

“Nitokris, the bravest and most beautiful of her time, blonde in complexion, who built the Third Pyramid. She ruled 12 years.” – Manetho circa 260 BC (indirect quote from other historians who still had access to his writings now lost.)

## Not Mentioned

## Great Pyramid

5352 -5386 BC (Manetho)  
2470 BC (Egyptologists)

“Souphis ruled 63 years. He built the Great Pyramid...He was arrogant toward the gods. He wrote the Sacred Book, highly regarded by the Egyptians.” – Manetho circa 260 BC (indirect quote from other historians who still had access to his writings now lost.)



Menkaure, Khafre, Great Pyramid

Gizeh, Egypt



## Menkaure Pyramid

## Khafre Pyramid

## Khufu Pyramid

All three pyramids supposedly built between 2575 -2467 BC (Herodotus)  
Herodotus visited Egypt 2000 years after these pyramids were built according to his timeline. First came Cheops, then Chephren, then Mycerinus. If true, why does the Sphinx sit in front of the second most important pyramid? Why does the second most important pyramid sit on the highest ground?

Built by Mycerinus (Herodotus)  
Date of reign unknown.  
Not even sure he existed!

Built by Chephren, brother of  
Cheops (Herodotus)

Built by Cheops (Herodotus)



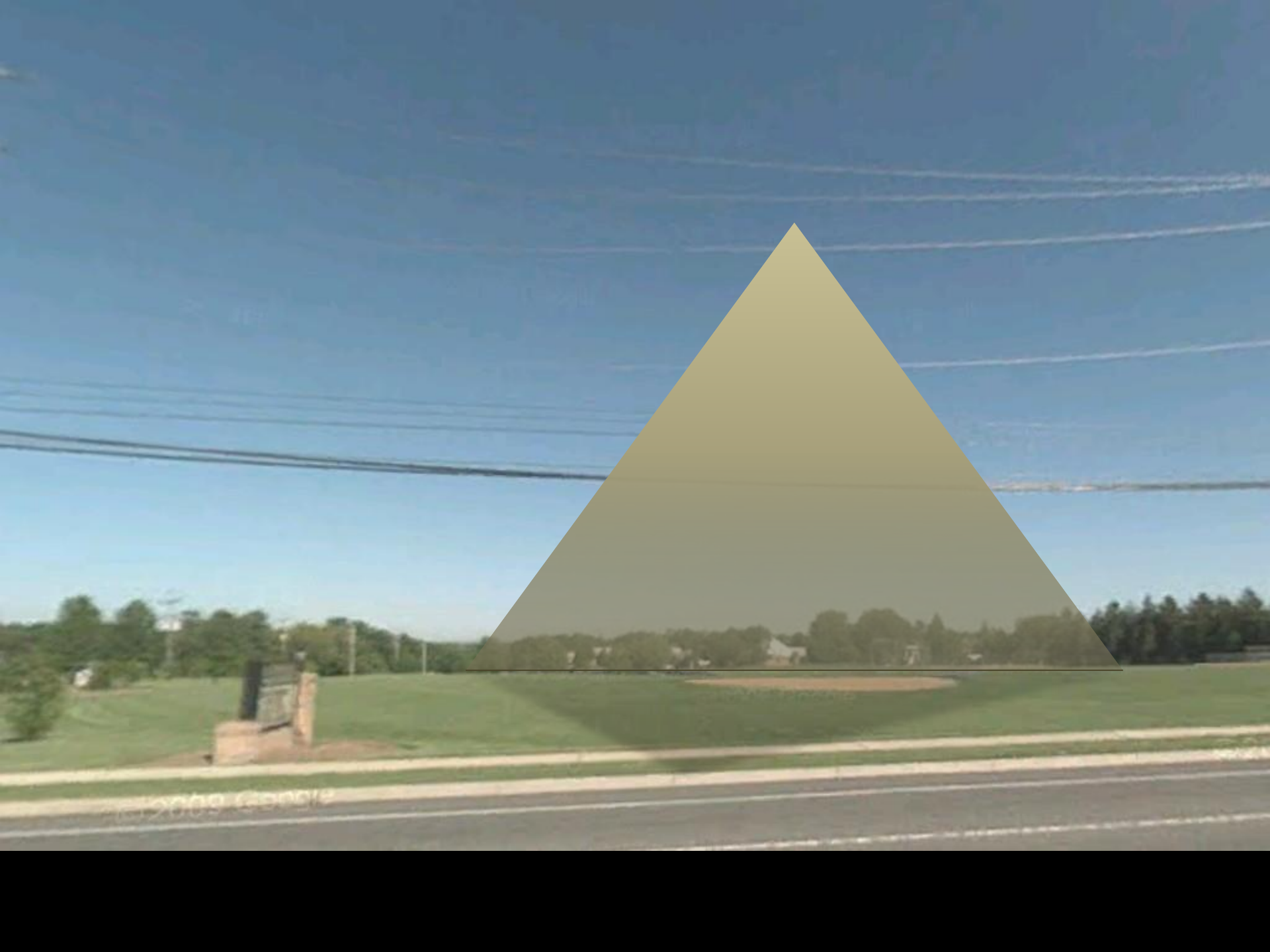
Menkaure, Khafre, Great Pyramid

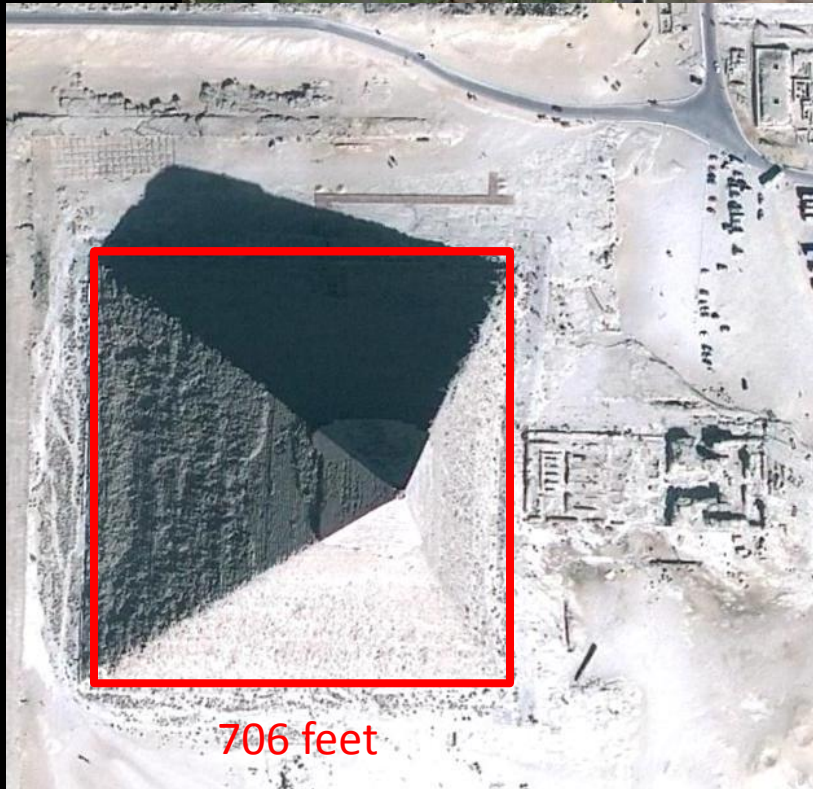
Gizeh, Egypt



Comparison of Gizeh Plateau to Christopher Dock Mennonite High School







706 feet

Khafre Pyramid, Giza, Egypt



Most of the Christopher Dock campus and half of the pond would fit under the Khafre Pyramid.

Walk this perimeter (maybe without walking through the pond) and that is how long it takes to walk around the Khafre.







Khafre Pyramid, Giza, Egypt





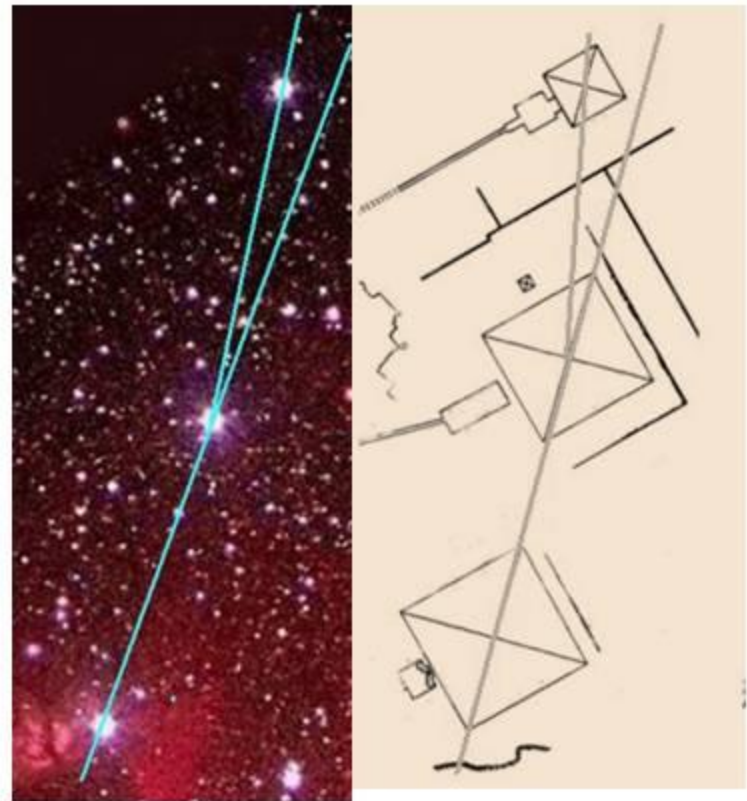
Sun Pyramid , Teotihuacan, Mexico



White Pyramid , Xian, China



The pyramids of Giza Egypt seem to align with the stars of Orion's Belt

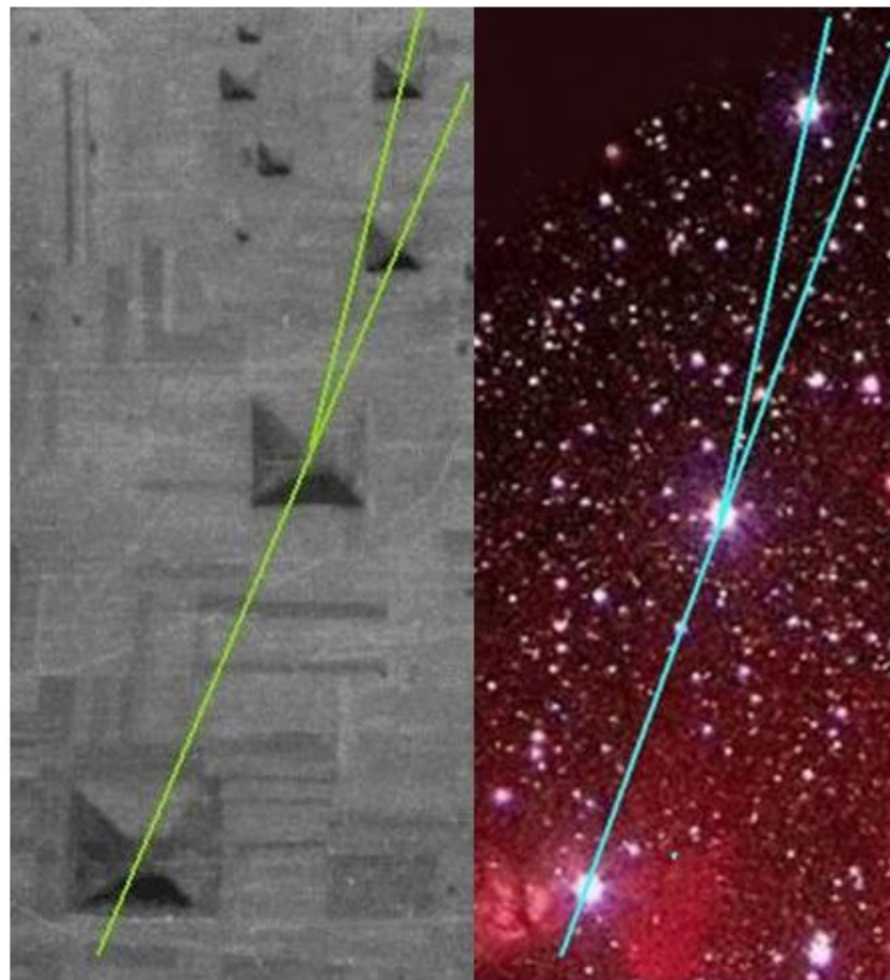


The great library of Alexandria existed here. It was destroyed by Julius Caesar in 47 BC.

# The pyramids of Xian China seem to align with the stars of Orion's Belt

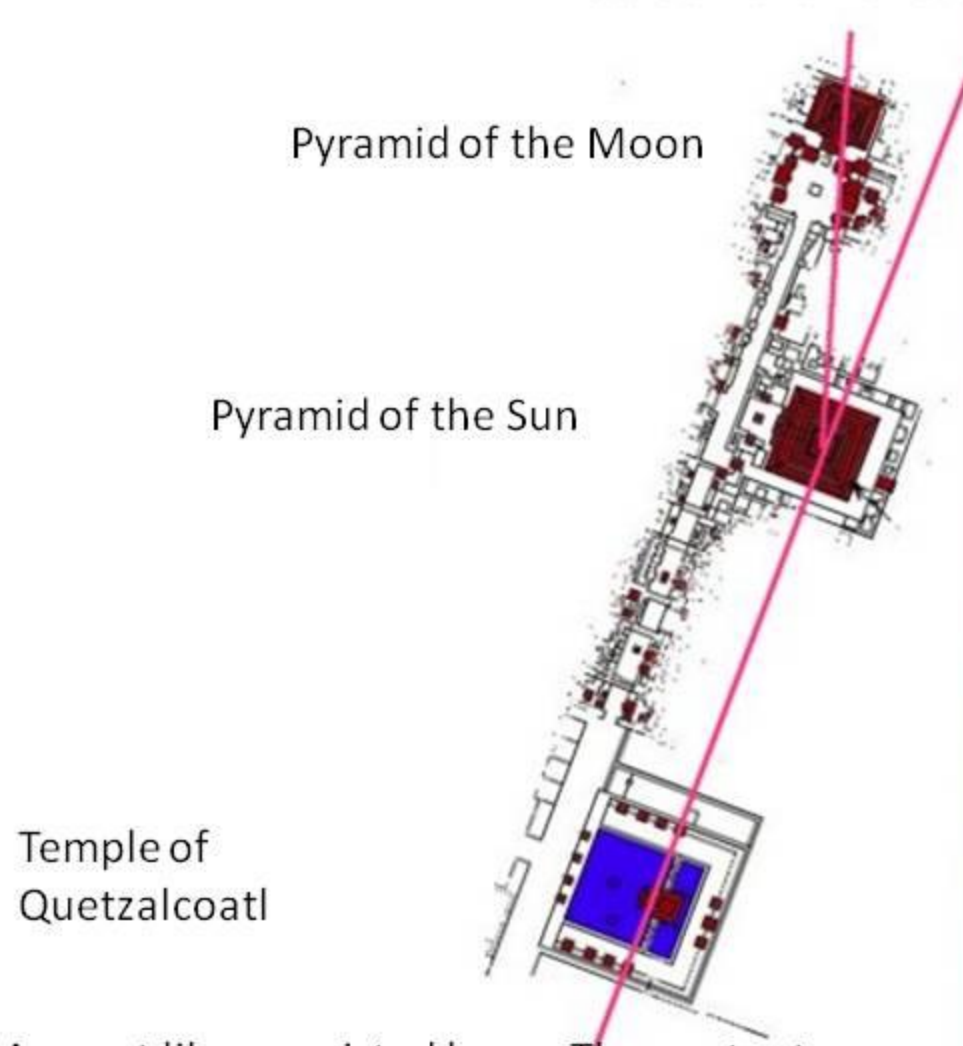


A great library existed here. It was burned to the ground by Ch'in Shih Huang-ti in 247 BC. Some writings dated back beyond 4,000 BC.



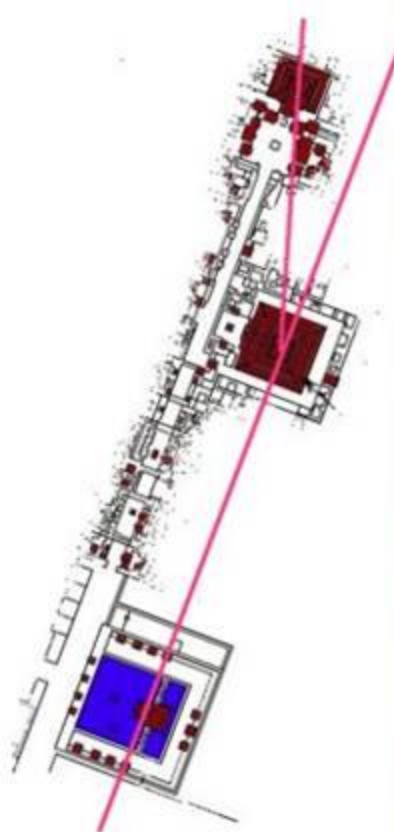
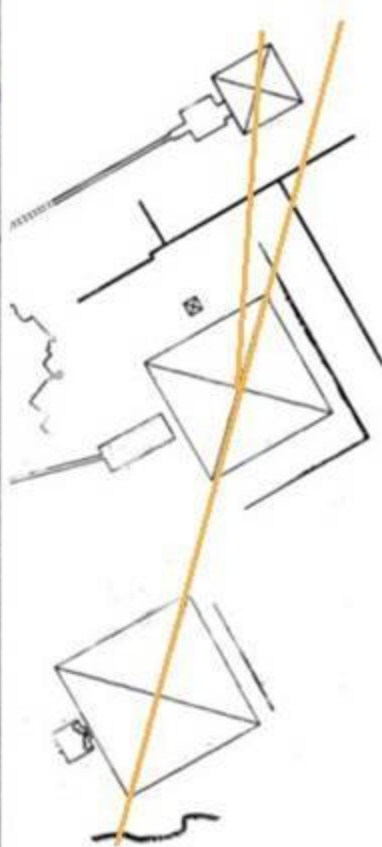
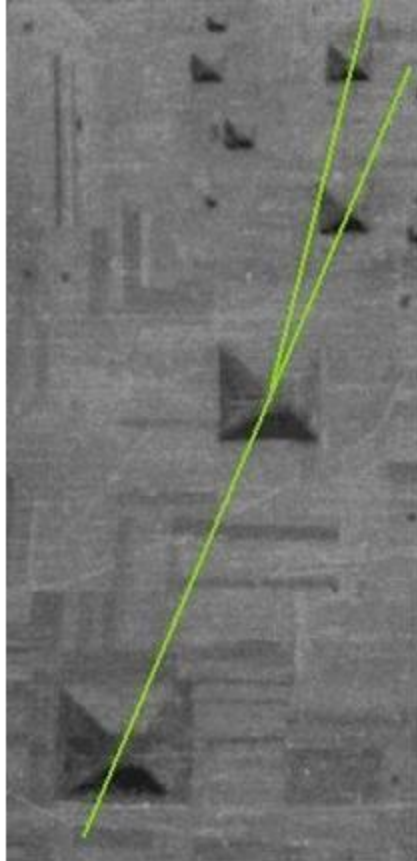


The pyramids and main temple of Teotihuacán seem to align with the stars of Orion's Belt



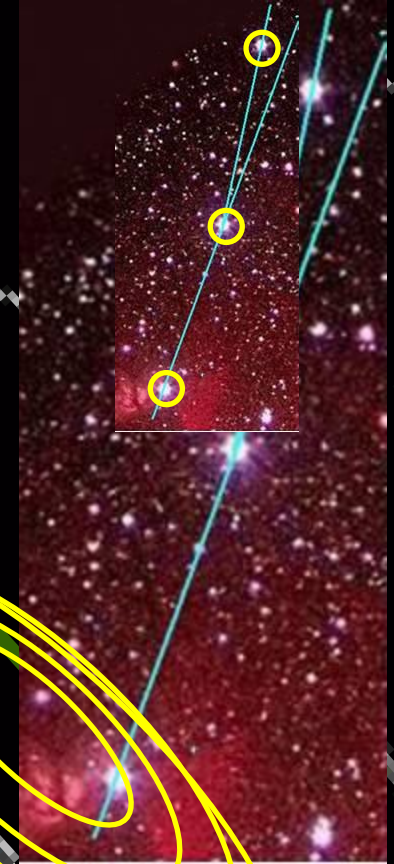
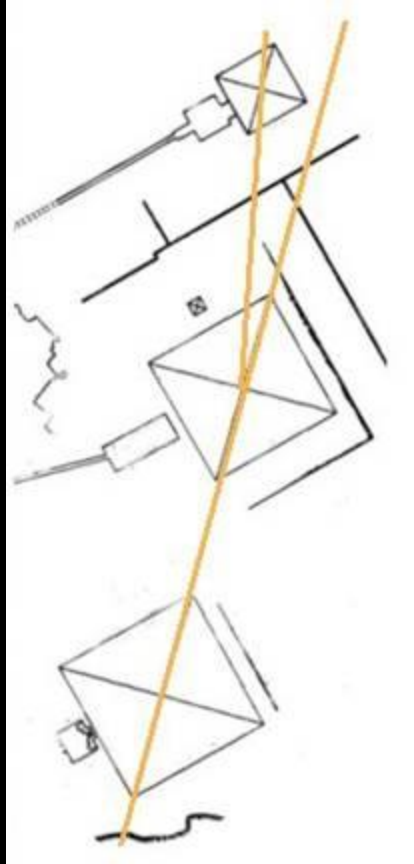
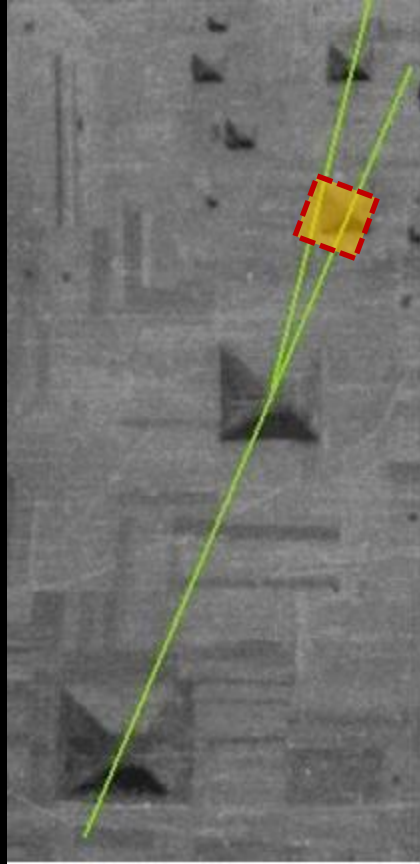
A great library existed here. The contents were burned by the Spanish in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Over four million documents destroyed.





The three great libraries were located in the vicinity of three greatest pyramid groupings; Xian, Teotihuacán, and Giza. All three pyramid groupings bear a resemblance to the positioning of the Orion's Belt. Three stars in the constellation of Orion that were very important to many ancient cultures.





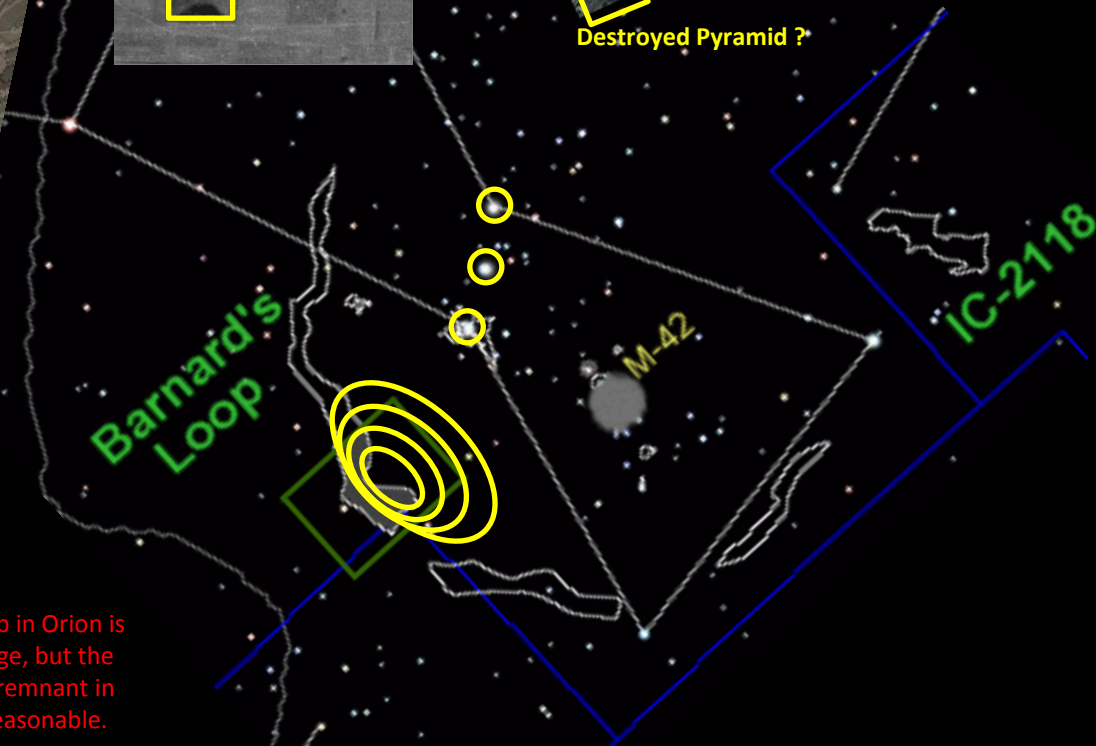
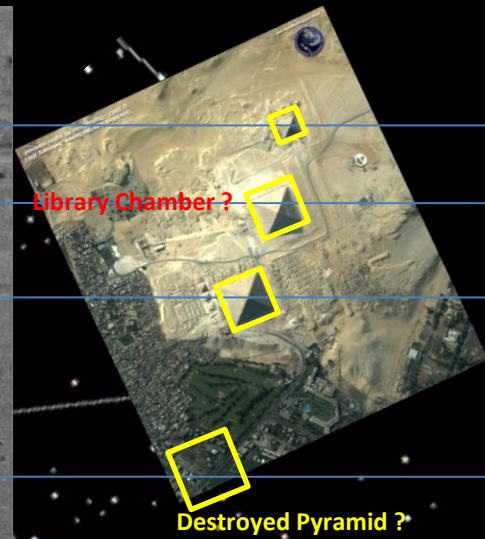
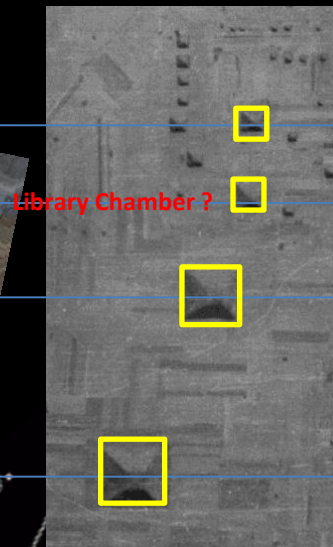
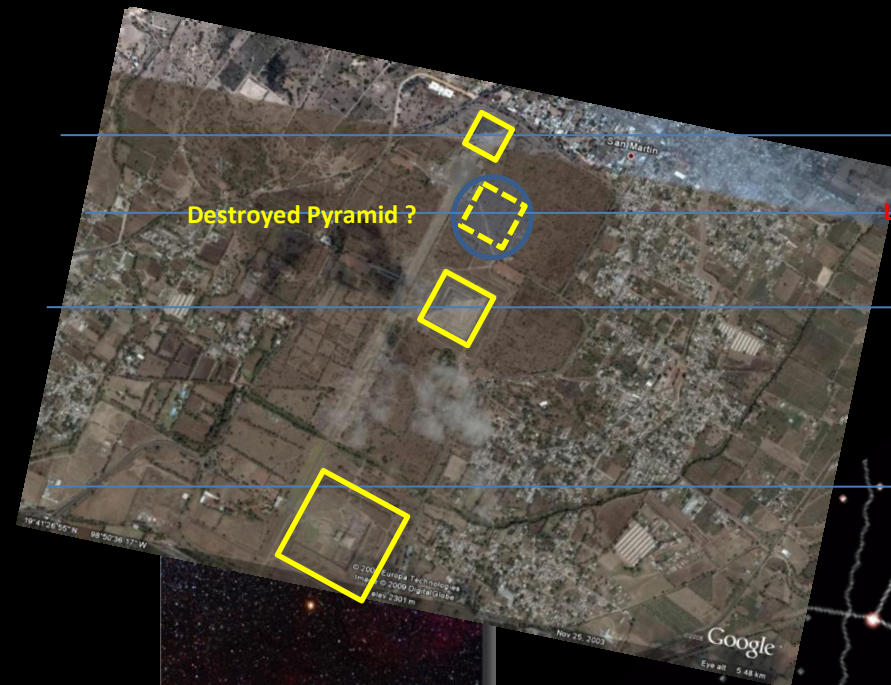
As Oliver mentioned before, some astronomers think that Barnard's Loop in Orion is part of an old supernova remnant. I haven't seen any estimates on it's age, but the Veil Nebula in Cygnus is estimated, by some, to be 8,000 years old. The remnant in Vella may be as much as 12,000 years old, so your time frame is not unreasonable.

Teotihuacan

Xian

Giza

Orion



As Oliver mentioned before, some astronomers think that Barnard's Loop in Orion is part of an old supernova remnant. I haven't seen any estimates on it's age, but the Veil Nebula in Cygnus is estimated, by some, to be 8,000 years old. The remnant in Vella may be as much as 12,000 years old, so your time frame is not unreasonable.





Orion

Teotihuacan

Xian

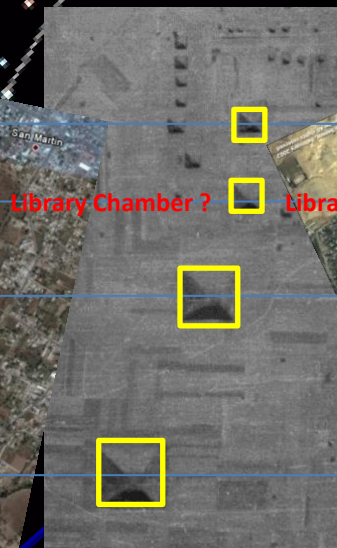
Giza

Lake Faiyum

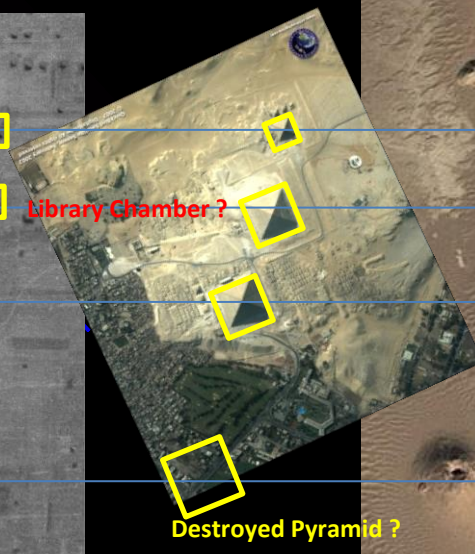
Abu Sidhum



Destroyed Pyramid ?

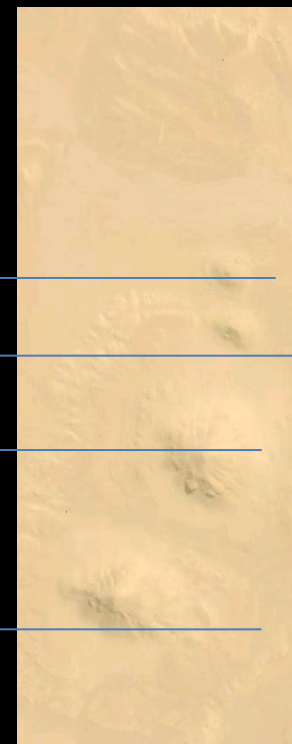


Library Chamber ?



Library Chamber ?

Destroyed Pyramid ?



Barnard's Loop



How could three different ancient cultures on three different continents build exactly the same monument and keep a massive library beside it?

Did ancient cultures know how to cross the ocean?

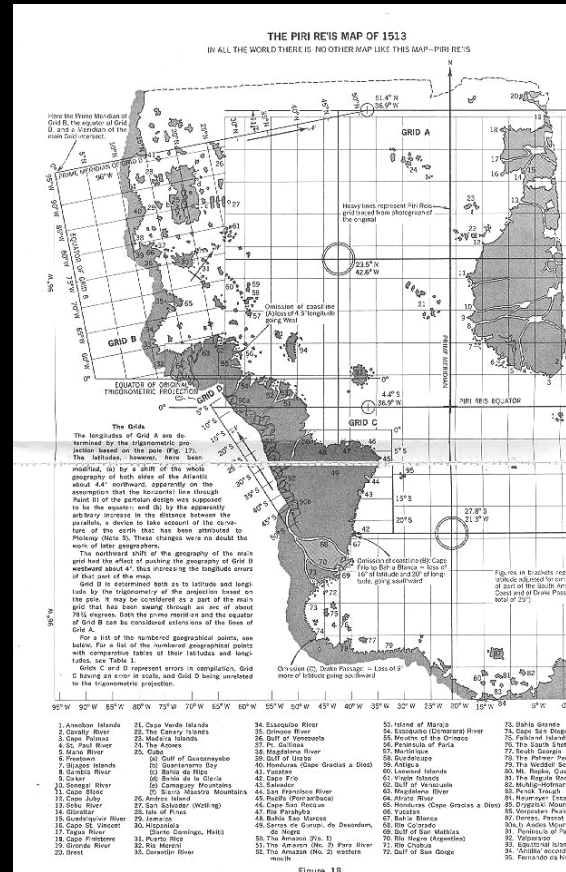
Did they possess maps of the entire world?



To the left is the 1754 Buache map of Antarctica showing the continent to be free of ice. It is believed that Bauche copied a more ancient map to create his. It shows an inland sea between the two islands that are devoid of ice. It also shows rivers flowing to the coast. The map on the right shows how it looks today. The entire area is covered with ice. In addition to the 15, 000 feet of ice above sea level, there is nearly a mile of ice beneath the ocean filling the inland sea. The last time this continent was ice free is estimated to have been about seven thousand years ago.

Even more amazing about the accuracy of this and other ancient maps of this region is that Antarctica wasn't discovered until November 18<sup>th</sup>, 1820 by U.S. Navy Capt Nathaniel B. Palmer. Not only are the maps accurate, they were drawn using spherical trigonometry, a science barely understood by 18<sup>th</sup> century cartographers. The accuracy of the coastlines was confirmed recently by satellite study. Scientists have found frozen remains of large trees, dinosaurs, etc. and have speculated that Antarctica experienced a sudden and catastrophic climate change from semi tropical to frigid wasteland.





Piri Re'is Map of 1513      copied from older map now lost.





Nurnberger Museum Visit 6 June 2013  
J F Alhouse



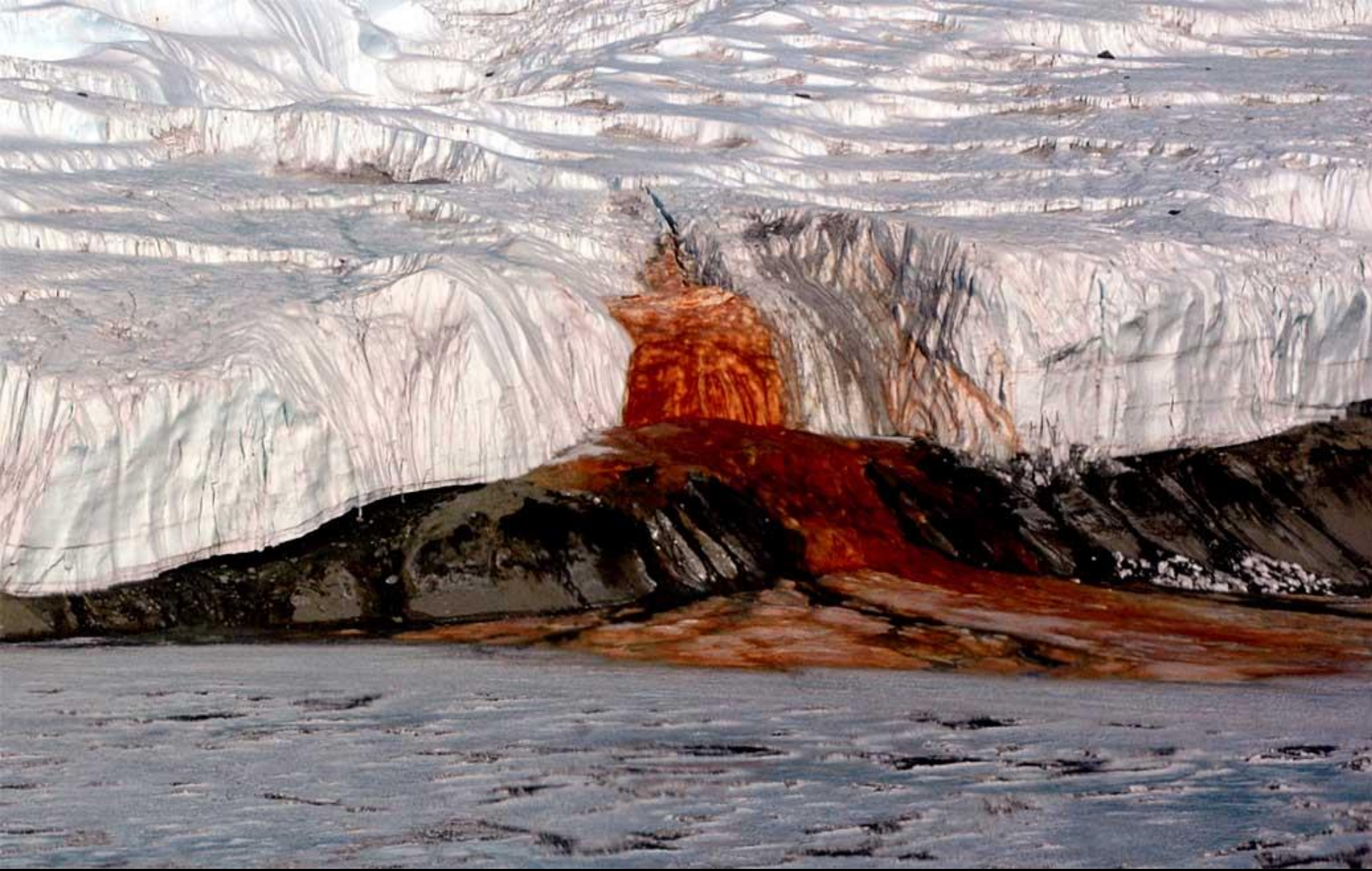


One of the highlights of my trip to Europe was the Nurmberger Museum and the oldest Globe collection in the world. I was on the hunt for evidence of advanced knowledge of ice free Antarctica prior to its discovery in 1820 by American Seaman John Davis.



It is believed that Antarctica had been covered with ice for over 8000 years. Any globe showing Antarctica prior to 1820 and showing the continent ice free would be a huge find. Today for the first time, I was able to provide evidence that somewhere back in antiquity, someone knew the location of Antarctica and knew accurately the features under the ice. Under the ice are trapped lakes and valleys including a large lake full of iron eating microbes. The lake water is red and spills out from under the glacier at Blood Falls





Blood Falls, Antarctica





During my visit to the Nurmberger Museum. I was given permission to photograph the second oldest globe in the world, dating to the early 1500's. It shows Antarctica ice free.

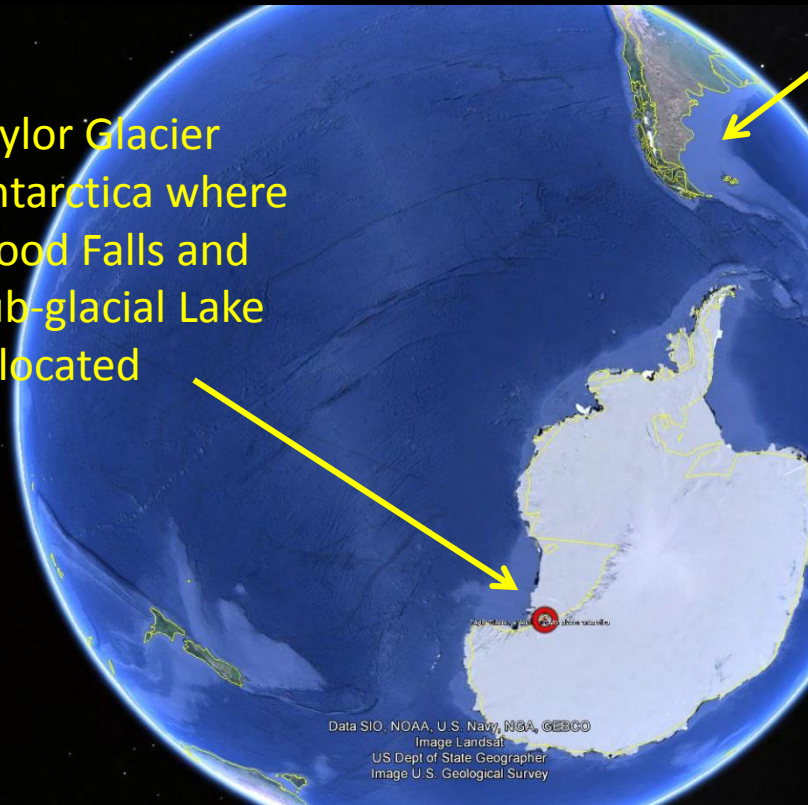




At the bottom of the globe I found a lake in the precise location of the one found under Taylor Glacier.

South America

Taylor Glacier  
Antarctica where  
Blood Falls and  
Sub-glacial Lake  
is located

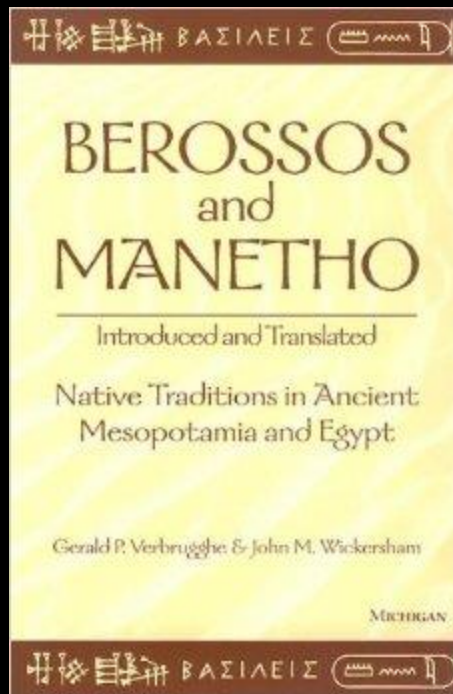


Who knew 8,000 years ago that the world was round, that Antarctica existed, and knew how to accurately map it? This globe was produced from fragments of old maps, many that came from Constantinople to Italy after the city fell to the Turks. These old maps were recopied before they completely disintegrated. It is possible the maps came from Egypt, spirited out of the country by Greeks fleeing the Roman invasion. Could the producers of these old maps, used by Renaissance cartographers have been Egyptians?





I have been invited back to the museum to do a more thorough study of this globe and the others in the collection. Thanks for reading!

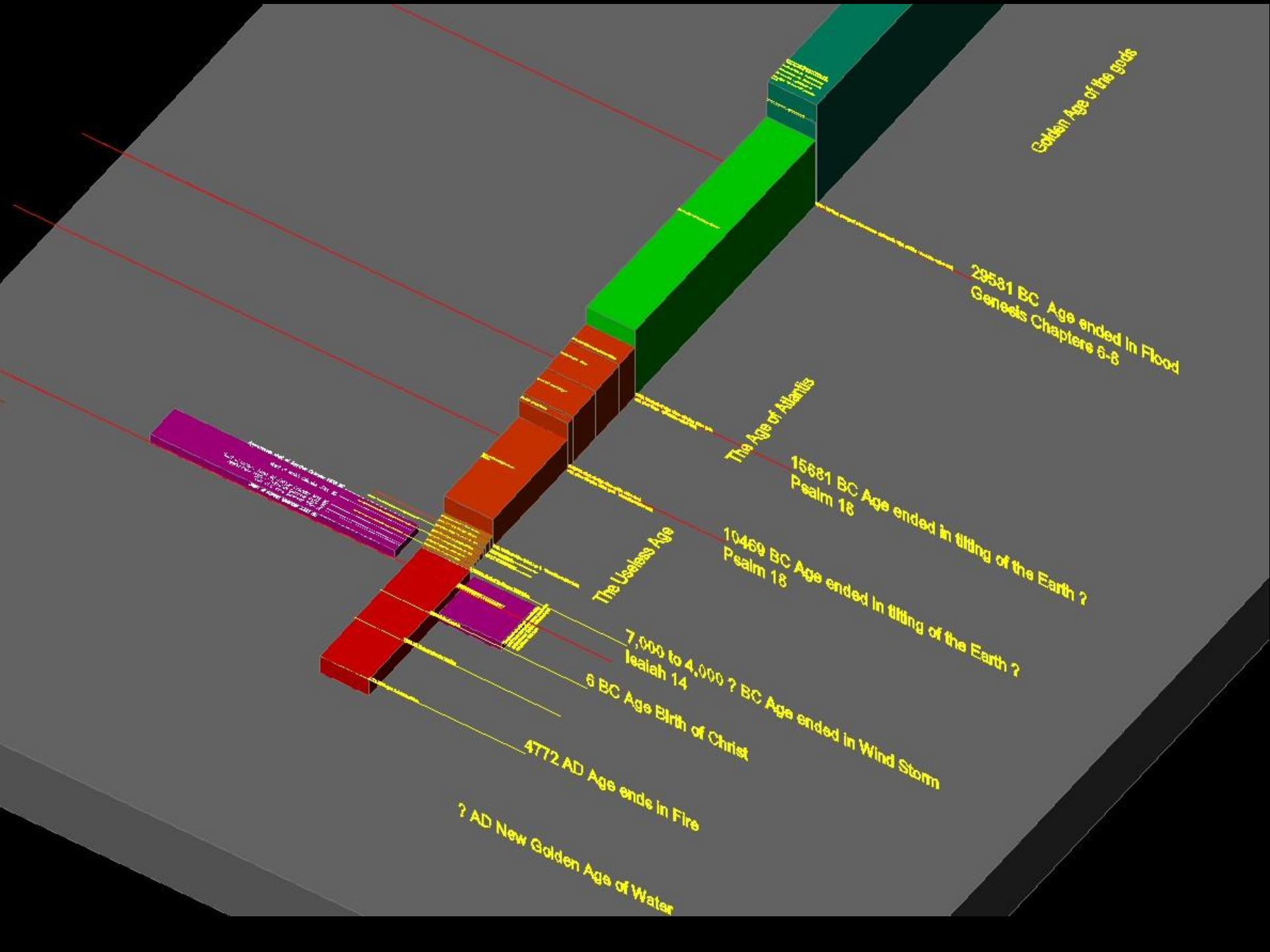


Chief Priest of Egypt and Guardian of the Library of Egypt at the time of the Greek / Macedonian invasion of Egypt. 332 BC

Translated selected writings from the Egyptian Library into Greek and Macedonian for the Library of Alexandria.

Compiled the history of Egypt listing all the Pharaohs going back to the beginning of history.







427-347 B.C

Critias

By Plato

Translated by Benjamin  
Jowett



**Timaeus.** How thankful I am, Socrates, that I have arrived at last, and, like a weary traveller after a long journey, may be at rest! And I pray the being who always was of old, and has now been by me revealed, to grant that my words may endure in so far as they have been spoken truly and acceptably to him; but if unintentionally I have said anything wrong, I pray that he will impose upon me a just retribution, and the just retribution of him who errs is that he should be set right. Wishing, then, to speak truly in future concerning the generation of the gods, I pray him to give me knowledge, which of all medicines is the most perfect and best. And now having offered my prayer I deliver up the argument to Critias, who is to speak next according to our agreement.

**Critias.** And I, Timaeus, accept the trust, and as you at first said that you were going to speak of high matters, and begged that some forbearance might be shown to you, I too ask the same or greater forbearance for what I am about to say. And although I very well know that my request may appear to be somewhat and discourteous, I must make it nevertheless. For will any man of sense deny that you have spoken well? I can only attempt to show that I ought to have more indulgence than you, because my theme is more difficult; and I shall argue that to seem to speak well of the gods to men is far easier than to speak well of men to men: for the inexperience and utter ignorance of his hearers about any subject is a great assistance to him who has to speak of it, and we know how ignorant we are concerning the gods. But I should like to make my meaning clearer, if Timaeus, you will follow me. All that is said by any of us can only be imitation and representation. For if we consider the likenesses which painters make of bodies divine and heavenly, and the different degrees of gratification with which the eye of the spectator receives them, we shall see that we are satisfied with the artist who is able in any degree to imitate the earth and its mountains, and the rivers, and the woods, and the universe, and the things that are and move therein, and further, that knowing nothing precise about such matters, we do not examine or analyze the painting; all that is required is a sort of indistinct and deceptive mode of shadowing them forth. But when a person endeavours to paint the human form we are quick at finding out defects, and our familiar knowledge makes us severe judges of any one who does not render every point of similarity. And we may observe the same thing to happen in discourse; we are satisfied with a picture of divine and heavenly things which has very little likeness to them; but we are more precise in our criticism of mortal and human things. Wherefore if at the moment of speaking I cannot suitably express my meaning, you must excuse me, considering that to form approved likenesses of human things is the reverse of easy. This is what I want to suggest to you, and at the same time to beg, Socrates, that I may have not less, but more indulgence conceded to me in what I am about to say. Which favour, if I am right in asking, I hope that you will be ready to grant.

**Socrates.** Certainly, Critias, we will grant your request, and we will grant the same by anticipation to Hermocrates, as well as to you and Timaeus; for I have no doubt that when his turn comes a little while hence, he will make the same request which you have made. In order, then, that he may provide himself with a fresh beginning, and not be compelled to say the same things over again, let him understand that the indulgence is already extended by anticipation to him. And now, friend Critias, I will announce to you the judgment of the theatre. They are of opinion that the last performer was wonderfully successful, and that you will need a great deal of indulgence before you will be able to take his place.

**Hermocrates.** The warning, Socrates, which you have addressed to him, I must also take to myself. But remember, Critias, that faint heart never yet raised a trophy; and therefore you must go and attack the argument like a man. First invoke Apollo and the Muses, and then let us hear you sound the praises and show forth the virtues of your ancient citizens.

**Crit.** Friend Hermocrates, you, who are stationed last and have another in front of you, have not lost heart as yet; the gravity of the situation will soon be revealed to you; meanwhile I accept your exhortations and encouragements. But besides the gods and goddesses whom you have mentioned, I would specially invoke Mnemosyne; for all the important part of my discourse is dependent on her favour, and if I can recollect and recite enough of what was said by the priests and brought hither by Solon, I doubt not that I shall satisfy the requirements of this theatre. And now, making no more excuses, I will proceed.

Let me begin by observing first of all, that **nine thousand was the sum of years which had elapsed since the war which was said to have taken place between those who dwelt outside the Pillars of Heracles and all who dwelt within them**; this war I am going to describe. Of the combatants on the one side, the city of Athens was reported to have been the leader and to have fought out the war; the combatants on the other side were commanded by the kings of **Atlantis, which, as was saying, was an island greater in extent than Libya and Asia**, and when afterwards sunk by an earthquake, became an impassable barrier of mud to voyagers sailing from hence to any part of the ocean. The progress of the history will unfold the various nations of barbarians and families of Hellenes which then existed, as they successively appear on the scene; but I must describe first of all Athenians of that day, and their enemies who fought with them, and then the respective powers and governments of the two kingdoms. Let us give the precedence to Athens.

Let me begin by observing first of all, that nine thousand was the sum of years which had elapsed since the war which was said to have taken place between those who dwelt outside the Pillars of Heracles and all who dwelt within them;

Pillars of Heracles





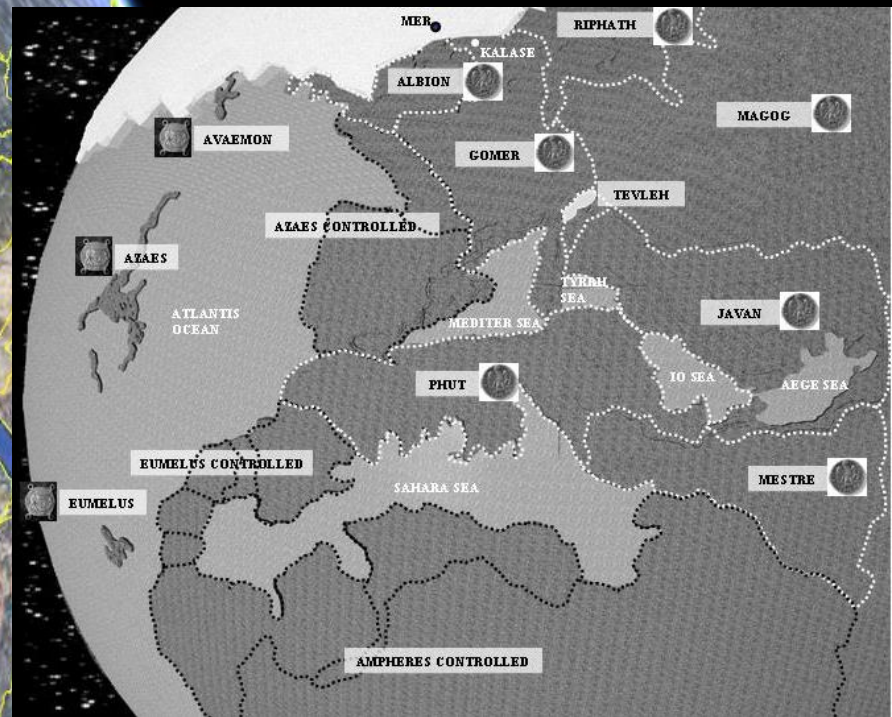
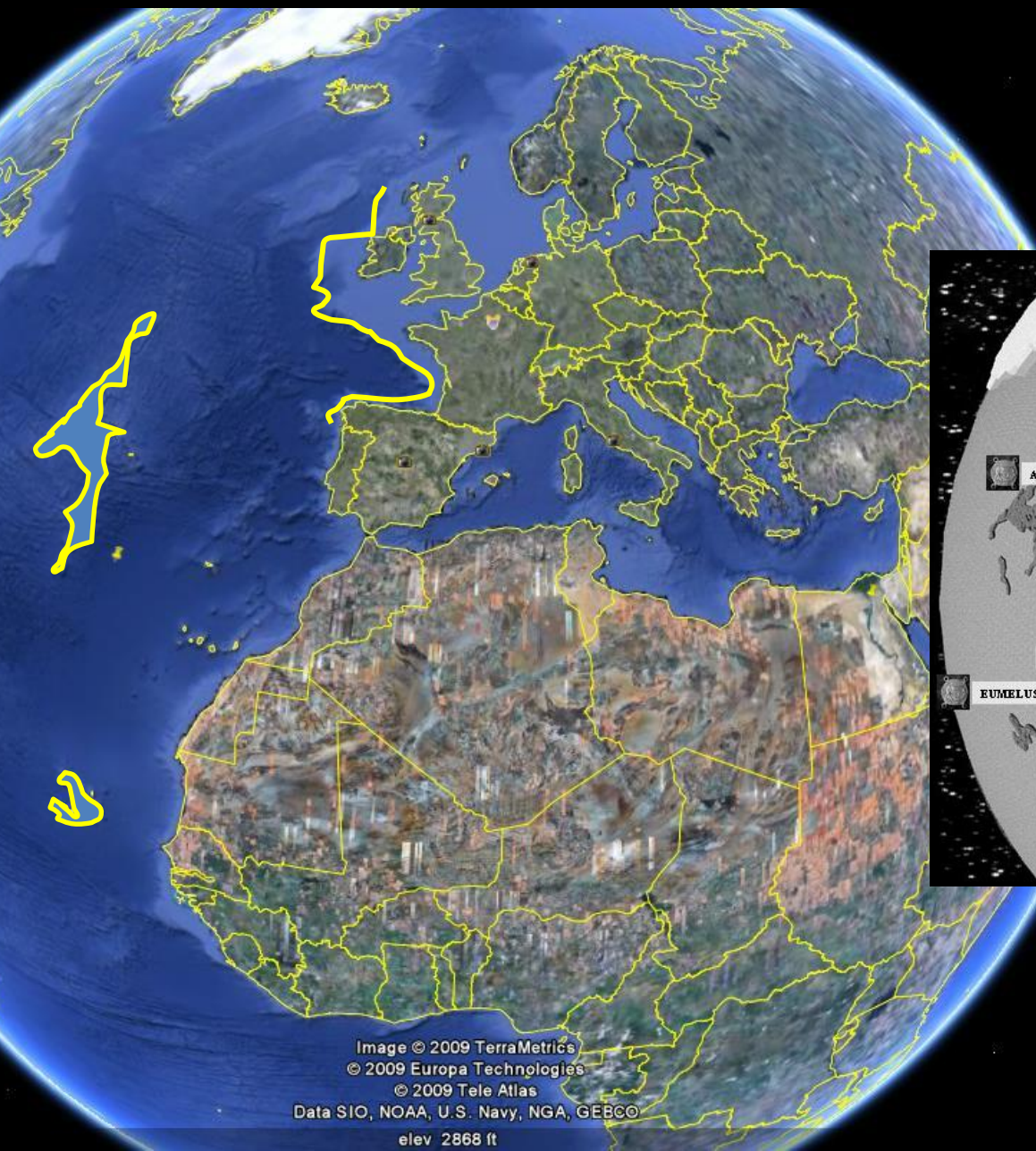


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Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO  
elev 2868 ft

©2008 Google™

Eye alt 5852.12 mi

Of the combatants on the one side, the city of Athens was reported to have been the leader and to have fought out the war; the combatants on the other side were commanded by the kings of Atlantis, which, as was saying, was an island greater in extent than Libya and Asia, and when afterwards sunk by an earthquake, became an impassable barrier of mud to voyagers sailing from hence to any part of the ocean.



# Ancient Libya





North and Central  
America



Asia



South America



Ancient Libya





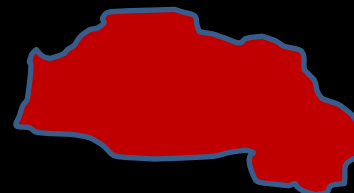
North and Central  
America



South America



Asia



Ancient Libya

But in primitive times the hill of the Acropolis extended to the Eridanus and Ilissus, and included the Pnyx on one side, and the Lycabettus as a boundary on the opposite side to the Pnyx

The Eridanus, Ilissus, Pnyx and the Lucabettus are all known geographical features in or near Athens. What if Athens is named in memory of an older Athens, could these four places be also named in memory of older drowned or destroyed features perhaps at the bottom of the Mediterranean Sea?

Could the word **Pnyx** in fact refer to the **Sphinx**?





He also begat and brought up five pairs of twin male children; and dividing the island of Atlantis into ten portions

## THE TEN NATIONS OF ATLANTIS POSSIBLE LOCATIONS OF REMAINS

AS RECORDED BY PLATO AND OTHERS

DEPTH POSSIBLY AS MUCH AS 500 TO 1000 FEET BELOW SURFACE

ATLAS	DROWNED VALLEY IN WESTERN CARRIBEAN SOUTH OF CUBA
GADERIUS OR EUMELUS	DROWNED ISLAND WEST OF SPAIN
AMPHERES	ONE OF TWO LARGE ISLANDS BURIED UNDER ANTARCTIC ICE CAP
EVAEMON	DROWNED ISLAND SOUTH WEST OF IRELAND
MNESEUS	BURIED UNDER BRAZIL AND LANDS WEST
AUTOCHTHON	BURIED UNDER MEXICO AND DROWNED VALLEY IN GULF OF MEXICO
ELIASIPPUS	BURIED UNDER CENTRAL UNITED STATES IN MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
MESTOR	SOUTH WEST OF MOLAKAI ISLAND, DROWNED LOWLANDS SURROUNDING ISLANDS OF MICRONEASIA AND NORTH EAST OF NEW ZEALAND
AZAES	DROWNED LOWLANDS SURROUNDING AZORES ISLANDS
DIAPREPES	ONE OF TWO LARGE ISLANDS BURIED UNDER ANTARCTIC ICE CAP

. The whole country was said by him to be very lofty and precipitous on the side of the sea, but the country immediately about and surrounding the city was a level plain, itself surrounded by mountains which descended towards the sea; it was smooth and even, and of an oblong shape, extending in one direction three thousand stadia, but across the centre inland it was two thousand stadia. This part of the island looked towards the south, and was sheltered from the north.

Pennsylvania 46058  
square miles

New Jersey 8722  
square miles

Maryland 12407  
Square miles

Vermont 9615  
Square miles

New Hampshire 9351  
Square miles

Total area 86153  
Square miles



3000 stadia by 2000  
Stadia = 358.5 miles by 239  
miles or 85,681.5 square  
miles.

10000 Stadia (Greek  
Olympian) = 1 195 miles or  
1,038 Nautical miles

The depth, and width, and length of this ditch were incredible, and gave the impression that a work of such extent, in addition to so many others, could never have been artificial. Nevertheless I must say what I was told. It was excavated to the depth of a hundred feet, and its breadth was a stadium everywhere; it was carried round the whole of the plain, and was ten thousand stadia in length



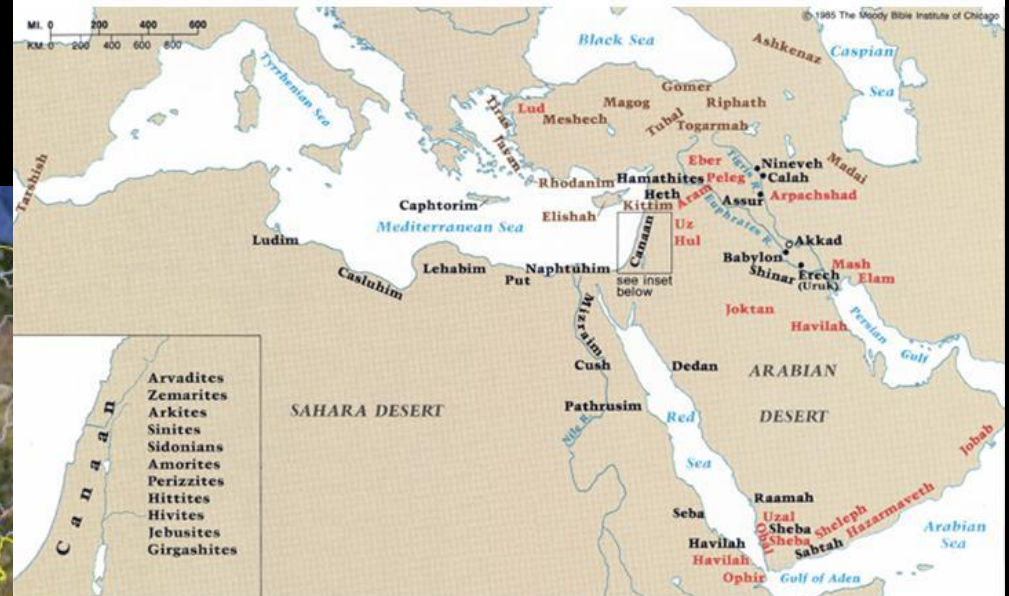
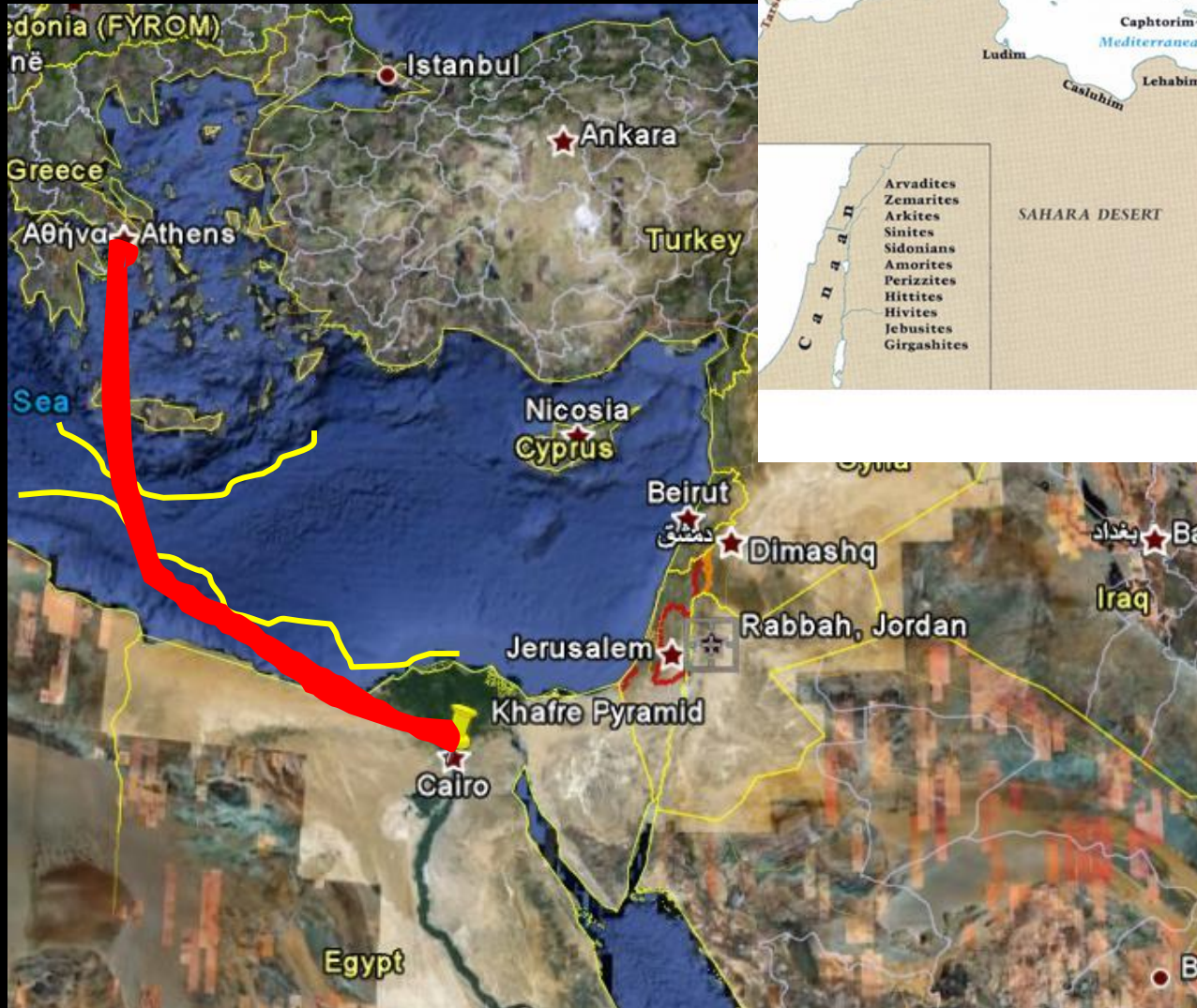
# Seven Mainland Nations



# Three outer island nations Azaes, Evaemon, Eumelus







Javan

Athen

# Nations of the East circa 13,000 BCE

