

Chapter X

Bringing the Myths Home to Westchester-Putnam

*But after all, who knows, and who can say
whence it all came, and how creation happened?
The gods themselves are later than creation,
so who knows truly whence it had arisen?*

*Whence all creation had its origin,
he, whether he fashioned it or whether he did not,
he, who surveys it all from highest heaven,
he knows---or maybe even he does not know.*

--Vedic Hymn of Creation

If the Vedic Hymn above ventures such ignorance of things past, we mustn't feel too badly if we can't sleuth out the age of the mysterious chambers of Putnam and Westchester. Seeing that we can figure out how to reconstruct a chamber ourselves, surely Noah or someone in his time frame could have built such a structure. We can put down facts that we have learned, and see if the chambers fit in with those facts. Perhaps the table below can allow us to think that the chambers could have been built almost any time and anywhere there were people.

Dates for possible chamber construction.

780,000BCE	At Atapuerca early pre-hominids were in Spain. Could they also have been in the Americas?
38,000BCE	Neanderthals could move rocks, make boats of trees.
12,000BCE	Temple at Tiahuanaco has large, fitted-rock construction.
10,000BCE	Pre-flood chambers. One hillside Vermont chamber has a green clay floor from flooding?
Glacial Melt	Wurm Glaciation meltdown; Eskimos built igloos, showing architectural corbelling possibilities.
Noah Event	2285BCE according to Jake; 10,000BCE, according to Phelicia; giant architecture before the flood like at Gigantica & Belize; anchor stones; commemorative stones; megalithic markers under water.
10,000BCE	Stone wells on Cyprus with stone construction similar to chambers.
Babel	Chambers made of fired brick were architecturally possible, as proved by biblical Tower of Babel story.
8,000BCE	Peleg's "division of the earth" calamity may have caused people to live in caves or stone chambers.
6,000BCE	Dated chambered tombs in Orkneys off Scotland.
4,000BCE	New Grange architecture with chambered, corbelled construction. Pyramids in the Andes.
2,000BCE	Trading by Kittim and/or Tribe of Dan; chambers were useful for storing trade items.
2,000BCE	Mayan arch shows corbelling, allowing possibility of corbelling of chambers in Putnam.
2,000BCE	Brick temple in Egypt allows possibility of brick chambers in North and Central America.
1,400BCE	Towers, cairns, and chambers on the Mediterranean coast show architectural ability with stone.
1000BCE	Use of dwarfs in mines explains need for small chambers.
500AD	Muryeong dated brick tomb in South Korea.
1700AD	Colonists built colonial food storage chambers.

The myths have suggested to us a possible history of the world. We will try to squeeze Westchester and Putnam Counties of New York State into that history. Jake says it all fits together quite nicely. In 3941BCE (or about 5950BP) Adam and Eve are created and placed in the Garden. They weren't there very long when they listened to the serpent. Their sin was that they didn't listen to God, and so they were thrown out of Paradise.

Jake sees the next event as Cain killing Abel. Adam and Eve (having experienced being thrown out, threw Cain out, and the first couple had another son, Seth. Cain wandered over the earth and some of his descendants ended up in Mexico City, which was named Tenochtitlan, after Enoch who died at a fairly young age. Discrepancies in age are

accounted for by historians and record-keepers using moon months as a unit of time, instead of going by the time it takes for the earth to make a circuit of the sun.

Then came Noah and the Deluge at 2285BCE (about 4294BP), and due to this upset, there were tribes wandering around the Mideast between India, Turkey, Palestine, and Egypt. The tribal leader Abraham is given land for himself and his descendants to hold forever, though some of his descendants seem to have been left out of this arrangement. Moses emerges as a leader, either in Turkmenistan or Egypt, and leads people to Palestine, where, eventually, David rules and Solomon builds a temple to the One True God. This temple contains niches where Solomon's many wives can worship according to their own beliefs.

Noah's descendants fan out over the earth and eventually run into some of Cain's descendants who have become traders in precious metals. Jake believes that the chambers in Westchester/Putnam were made by Cain's descendants, as there are mines in the area. For instance the community of Brewster, New York, is riddled underneath by mine tunnels, and underwent a terrific mine collapse in 1895 at the Tilley Foster mine. Any event that doesn't fit Jake's theories, Jake dismisses as a miracle. Jake finds the chambers in Putnam to be an offshoot of Egyptian traders as these chambers are shaped to resemble the Eye of Ra, or the Eye of Horus, a symbol of the healing and comfort of eternal life. Such tomb-chambers are also found in Northern Japan and Korea, where they have existed for centuries and symbolize comfort to those left behind.

Phelicia has a different viewpoint. She wants to go back further in time. She argues that if there were rock shelters in Australia 55,000 years back, and rock shelters in Tierra del Fuego, there is a possibility that there were also rock shelters in North America. This may be an arguable point. Bowdoin Park, Wappingers Falls, New York has rock shelters above the Hudson River which may have an early date. Clovis Points have been found along the North American coast line, which implies dates before 12,000BP. There may be early North American coastline sites under water where Stone Age implements could be found if the sites were reachable. The Hudson River channel extends far out in the ocean from New York City and may have held available land for people to reside on. The manufacture of Clovis and Folsom points can have begun in the Americas, and then arrived later on or simultaneously, with the Magdalenian culture in the Upper Paleolithic of Western Europe. The migration of Americans to Russia also may have taken place before the suggested Bering Strait migration event of Russians into Alaska. "Recent genetic evidence suggests that North American populations may have been migrating back into Siberia around 10,000BP or earlier." Note that this is a reverse trend of the popular theory. (*The Settlement of the Americas*, Dillehay, p.282.) Phelicia wants to believe in the ability of the earth to create itself. She thinks the whole earth is a miracle on the way to its fulfillment. If people and mounds existed on one continent, it seems logical that people can have evolved on other continents, especially if one believes that early people knew how to make boats.

Thor Heyerdahl thought a lot about Noah and built himself boats made out of reeds, similar to the boats of ancient Egypt and Lake Titicaca (*The Tigris Expedition*, Thor Heyerdahl, Garden City NY 1981). He made journeys that proved reed boats could traverse the Atlantic and Pacific. Some of his thoughts include the following, with bracketed material by the author:

The Sumerians had no known beginnings and arrived from the sea, supposedly from the eastern land of Dilman [Dilman means Paradise] and settled in Bahrain. Bahrain has 100,000 burial mounds, with some pyramidal and built of dressed stone. Four different physical types were found buried together,- Mediterranean long heads, taller and stronger longheads, shorter round heads, and Mongolians. Sumerians employed the column, the arch, the vault, and the dome. Copper was the metal of everyday use which they may have gotten through trade with Ur being the port of entry. The burial of kings was accompanied by human sacrifice. Some walls at the Bahrain excavation were fitted stone, similar to Easter Island and pre-Inca Peru. Mohenjo-Daro, Indus Valley, Pakistan, had two-storied brick houses and swimming pools with asphalt between the bricks. The hills of Oman [off the Arabian Sea by the outlet of the Persian Gulf] are full of stone towers, some of which had cross-shaped inner chambers. The Sumerian myth is the oldest, with the Assyrian next, and the Hebrew dual version, younger. The catastrophe survivors were told to dwell at the mouth of the rivers, and presumably did not land on mountain tops. [This catastrophe may be the expulsion from Eden. If they were fleeing volcanos, they would stay away from mountains.] Some Marsh dwellers in southern Iraq have red hair and are known as the Madans. [A Native American tribe with some red heads is known as the Mandans or Mandeans.] The tribe of Aymaras from Lake Titicaca compare in name to the Amara in Iraq. The Aymara neighbors at Lake Titicaca were the Uru, which is like the city of Ur in ancient Iraq.

When encountering war in the Persian Gulf area, Heyerdahl had other sobering thoughts:— "The most developed nations of our civilization were unloading the latest inventions for butchering people. ... Wonderful people were taught to kill each other by our own experts, and were helped to do so by the most advanced methods man had invented at the end of five millennia of known history. ... The more we understand of the past, the better we can

predict the future.”

Counting temples and tombs and mounds, there are 10,000 sites of the early human in Belize. (Zapp & Erikson, p.12) Why are there not a similar array of archaeological sites in North America? Perhaps there are, and we chose to ignore their age and destroy them. If we count the stone chambers in New York State separately, we might have 2000 in Putnam County alone. There are ancient stone walls between Albany and New York City, even underwater in the Hudson River. There is a need for national and international cooperation on marine geo-archaeology. It appears that many marvels have been hidden under the surface of the sea. Some geologists believe that even the channel of the mighty Amazon was submerged under the sea at the end of the Tertiary Period about 2 million years back.

We still don't know how long human beings have been on earth, or if they have had several false starts, vanished, and then reappeared. There are some who believe that humans were here when dinosaurs were here. The Cenozoic Era contains two geologic time periods, the Tertiary (65 million years ago to 1.8 million years ago) and the Quaternary (1.8 million years ago up to the present). Surely, humans have been around sometime early in the Quaternary. Some one has built with megalithic stones in locations that are now under water.

Besides Taiwan and Gigantica in the Mediterranean, an underwater rock that has been publicized lately, is a perched boulder 40 feet under the surface of Lake MacDonald in Haliburton Forest, Ontario, Canada (*NEARA Transit*, Volume 20#2, Fall 2008). There are perched boulders scattered around the world. They are giant rocks that are carefully set up on several smaller rocks. They may be commemorative stones for important events, or they may mark a trading port. At North Salem, New York State, there is a rock (about 10X10X10 feet) near a stream, perched on other smaller rocks and not far from stone walls and decaying stone structures. Many of these rocks are shaped like a giant tilted egg. What kind of people set up these giant stone markers and for what purpose?

One mythical story says that after Noah landed his boat, he set up a marking stone telling of his journey. This stone may have been placed by subsequent generations who wanted to remember Noah's valor and tenacity. Setting up stones may have been a regular occurrence back in pre-flood times. There were probably stones marking the City of Enoch, as well as great walls containing government laws such as those credited to Hammurabi. Another supposition is that some explorer type found a boat-like object near Mount Ararat, and wove the myth of Noah from this discovery. Other people then set up an historical marker.

When Noah left his hometown in flood time, what did that town look like? There was a temple in the town. It may have been a worship altar of stone or a place under a tree, but in one of the Noah legends he is instructed to bury some records at a temple. The word *temple* may denote some holy site, and may not be the grandiose building that future generations visualize when they hear the word *temple*. The precincts of Noah's town were doubtless marked off with stone walls, and there also may have been stone houses. If there were many trees, the stone houses may have had wooden roofs. The stone walls and chambers may have been used to contain chickens, turkeys, sheep, or goats. They may have housed trading items like animal skins or valuable metals. When Noah and his friends landed their boat, they doubtless reconstructed the same sort of society that they had left behind. If they came from a moundbuilding society such as Mexico, they would be likely to build mounds in the new territory.

When Noah built his boat, what materials did he use? The Bible mentions reeds and acacia wood coated with tar. Another biblical translation is *resinous wood*. It is important to note that acacia wood is a very hard wood similar to teak, and very difficult to find in Egypt or Israel. It is precious, and for that reason the Ark of the Covenant in Solomon's temple was made out of acacia wood. Translators or writers of biblical material may have believed that if God wanted a boat built, it should be built of the most valuable wood around. When Thor Heyerdahl built his boat to sail across the Pacific, he was advised to use balsa wood which is very light, and quite different from acacia.

Did Noah have a sail on his boat? Sails are very ancient, and sometimes made out of pounded and sewn animal skins for durability. Lamalasa on the Indonesian island of Lembata, 1200 miles east of Jakarta, is a sea-faring community. With their group, boat making was a holy occupation often reserved for the '*ata mola*' or priests. We wonder if Noah was one of the official priestly class of his time, and therefore privileged to build a boat. With more recent boat builders, a huge rectangular sail was woven from the leaves of gebang palm and suspended from a 25 foot high bamboo mast, with two outriggers to give stability. Other Austronesian people of Micronesia made barkcloth using pottery rollers or beaters which was used for priestly garments and for manuscripts and sails. Hemp was also used for ropes and weavings. Hand carved pegs held joints together. Palm fiber okum was used as glue and to waterproof when necessary. People in the East Flores area of Indonesia had several types of boat locomotion: They used poles to push their boat out through the surf. They fell to the oars in order to connect with the proper current. They had *guara* boards to help them steer. Finally, they had tall sails to catch the wind. The rowers had ancient chants that helped

them to row in concert, something like the Volga Boat Song, on Russian rivers. Could a boating song from Indonesian waters have found its way to the rivers of Russia, because of the exploit of Noah and his family? The Indonesian Lembata relate legends that say that their people came from the north when their home was destroyed by a tidal wave.

What language did Noah take with him? The Turkish name for Noah's boat is Nu'hun Gemisi. The Honduran equivalent for Noah is Nahum. The Kitchua language speakers of the Honduras area may have influenced the Turkish language; on the other hand, we also can speculate that the Turks may have influenced the language of Central America.

Then we have to account for the giant Og and his relationship with the giant Noah. There is a rumor that fossilized giant finger bones were found in the vicinity of the ark! Neanderthals had bigger hands than *homo sapiens*. Another difference in Noah was that he had a beard. When did bearded giants arrive in the Near East? Was Noah a priest and had an open line to the voice of God? When did bearded giants arrive on the Atlantic coast of Mexico? When did bearded giants arrive on the Pacific coast of Peru? Were there bearded giants in Canada and the northern part of the United States, perhaps from Puget Sound to Long Island Sound? Skeletons of giants have been found in mounds in New York State. There is also the 10,000BP skeleton of a long-headed person found in Washington State. Long-headed people may have spread between the legendary Atlantis to the islands of the Ainu of Japan. Were Peru and Costa Rica places where sea-faring communities of long-heads, round-heads, dwarfs, and giants mixed up their genes and dwelt fairly peaceably together? Would the character of Noah fit comfortably with one of the many myths about the wise person, Quetzalcoatl or Kukulkan?

Recently Al Gore wrote a book on the environmental problems of the earth. We might say that Al Gore, like Noah, heard the voice from the heavens saying something like, "Al, write a book and warn the people about possibilities of a flood!" People on low lying islands are hearing the voice from the heavens, as they watch their shorelines get smaller and smaller. We are entering into an era of glacial melt. This has happened before. In North America, we have had the Laurentide Ice Sheet. It covered from the North Pole to Long Island Sound where it left glacial pebbles as proof of its existence. This glacial episode lasted from 30,000 to 10,000 years ago. It was known as the Wisconsin Glacial Episode in Central North United States; as the Wurm glaciation in the Alps; and in Poland, as the Vistula. Such a melting seems to occur cyclically. We know that Westchester and Putnam Counties were on the edge of the glacial zone. Early peoples living north of the edge of the snow line had houses made of ice that they called *igloos*. These were built of corbelled blocks of snow with long entry tunnels. When such people found themselves in warming Putnam County, they may have used great stones to build themselves similar structures. In such structures, they could store trade goods, keep their herd animals, or live fairly comfortably through the winter.

The people needed to keep track of the passage of time, so some of them devised calendars to measure the journeys of the sun and moon. We do not know how they did this, but we do know that they observed the heavens very carefully. To calculate the calendar abilities of mounds and other archaeological sites today, we need to be educated about true north and magnetic north. Besides your ordinary compass, there is a more complicated instrument that will help on this. A Global Positioning System (GPS) with barometric altimeter and electronic compass, using satellites put in place by the USA, and powered by solar energy, can pinpoint a location accurately to within 15 meters. With a GPS I can write down the coordinates for wherever I am on the earth. An ordinary compass is useful, but we need the stars to help us find our true location.

If I stand in my backyard (at approximately 41 degrees north of the equator, 73 degrees west of Greenwich) with an ordinary compass, it will point to magnetic north. There is one end of the earth's magnetic core in northern Canada near Ellesmere Island which attracts the compass needle (at 83 degrees north, 114 degrees west). This position shifts over time, and appears to be heading towards northern Alaska. There are also side effects from magnetic iron deposits which may exist in any local area. In my backyard, magnetic north (as read by my compass as 0°) is 14 degrees west of true north. I can say that true north equals the zero reading for magnetic north plus 14 degrees. How do I find true north? If it were night time, I could sight on the North Star. If it were Equinox, I could check the sunrise, presuming the sun came up at due east (if there were no hills in the way). Then my formula for true east on equinox, read from my compass, would be 90 degrees plus 14 degrees (magnetic correction). My compass would read equinox sunrise as 104°. If my compass finds fall equinox sunset to be 270° from magnetic north, then the true reading for fall equinox sunset in my yard is 284°.

The magnetism of the earth has two ends; we have been talking about the northerly end. Using information found at <http://deeptow.who.edu/southpole.html>, we can describe the southerly end. "Earth's magnetic south pole is

where the magnetic field lines are oriented vertically and come out of the surface of the Earth. The magnetic inclination is thus defined as -90 degrees. The magnetic pole varies in position on a yearly basis due to secular variation (or drift in the Earth's magnetic field)." It is hard to explain how the polarity of the earth changes, when the concept of polarity is so little understood.

There is further confusion as one can talk about the *magnetic north/south pole* and the *geo-magnetic north/south pole* which is where the magnetic phenomenon pierces the surface of the earth. The magnetic south pole in 1990 was at 64.9°S, 138.9°E, while the geo-magnetic south pole in 1990 was 79.2°S, 180.9°E. A magnetic polarity reversal is a change of the earth's magnetic field to the opposite polarity. Scientists believe that this has occurred at irregular intervals during geologic time. Polarity reversals can be seen preserved in sequences of magnetized rocks and compared with standard polarity-change time scales to estimate geologic ages of the rocks. Rocks created along the oceanic spreading ridges commonly preserve this pattern of polarity reversals as they cool, and this pattern can be used to determine the rate of ocean ridge spreading. The reversal patterns recorded in the rocks are termed sea-floor magnetic lineaments. Could the position of Atlantis on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge be verified by testing the polarity of the undersea rocks in the Ridge area five days sail west of Gibraltar?

In 1900 the magnetic north pole was in Canada. In 2000 it was north of Canada in International waters. True north in our time is the North Star. The magnetic pole is different from true north. Another peculiarity is that Earth is tilted 23.5 degrees from its plane around the sun. The other planets seem to be untilted. An object from outer space could have plowed into the Earth and knocked it out of kilter. An object could have hit the opposite side of Earth from the Pacific, thus having a piece of Earth from the Pacific be thrust out into space, becoming our moon. Such an incident could have caused the Earth's magnetic core to become confused. Perhaps all these untoward happenings are really for good purposes. There are so many interesting things that we could learn about our Earth. Some earlier folk have come up with theories that we could work with. Pytheas was a 4th century BCE Greek traveler from Marseilles (380BCE-310BCE) who visited the British Isles and Thule. He distinguished true from magnetic north, and reportedly sailed out into the dangerous waters of the Atlantic. Then we have wise persons like Thoth in Egypt and Viracocha in South America.

Pre-homo sapien predecessors were at Atapuerca Hill in Spain at 780,000BP. To pin down the date, scientists have observed that sediment grains surround the fossils. Some of these grains are elongated and magnetic. They point to the North Pole. Scientists suggest that around 780,000BP the earth's North and South Poles switched positions. The grains surrounding the fossils were oriented backwards, which meant that the rock was laid down before the most recent magnetic reversal. The Brunhes-Matuyama reversal has been labeled at 780,000BP. The polarity of the Earth referred to as geo-magnetic reversals may be caused by external impact events or plate tectonics. Some events are milder and do not cause reversals; these lesser fluctuations are called geo-magnetic excursions.

Stones could be used as calendars or as solstice checkpoints. Often stones were used as sign posts or directional markers, but some stones were worshiped for their historical value. The worship of stones appears to have taken place in ancient Peru as well as in ancient Palestine. Sacred rocks or worship altars are found in valleys and on top of mountains. At Ica, Peru over 10,000 carved stones were found in a cave, not far from the giant Nazca Drawings. Pictures of dinosaurs appear to be on some of the stones. Another stone pictures a snake climbing a tree in the Garden of Eden. Still another appears to be an astronomer looking through a telescope. At Titicaca there is a great mass of red sandstone on the top of a high ridge with almost inaccessible slopes, where the sun was thought to have hidden itself at the time of the great deluge. We are thus not surprised to find that many standing stones may have been worshipped in Peru in aboriginal times. Rocks of great size which bore some resemblance to the human figure were imagined to have been at one time gigantic people who acted as mothers or fathers of the race. At Tiahuanaco a certain group of stones was said to represent all that remained of the villagers of that place, who, instead of paying fitting attention to the wise counsel which Thonapa the Civilizer bestowed upon them, continued to dance and drink in scorn of the teachings he had brought to them. This myth is reflected in the Bible story of Lot's wife who was turned into a pillar of salt.

There seems to be a connection between the Hindu Shaivite people and a Native American tribe called the O'Odham. Both Shaivites and O'Odhams bury their dead in an east-west direction. They have similar holy stones called a Shiva-Linga or Pillar of Energy. "In 1644 a missionary priest observed an Indian depart into the woods. He followed this Indian, presently coming upon him in the act of making reverence before a stone. This stone was about a vara (33 inches) in height, shaped in the form of a pyramid, and had some crude inscriptions carved upon it. (From Gene Mallock on ViewZone <http://www.viewzone.com/baboquivari.html>) Shaivites are followers of the God Shiva. Think about

the name *Shiva*. With a prefix the name becomes Y'Shiva or Yesheva or Jeshua or Joshua or Jesus. When Mary named Jesus, she gave him a godly name. Shiva is also transmuted (backwards through Sanskrit) into Saiva which means *savior*. Shiva, at one point, was the Supreme God in the Shaiva tradition. In the triumvirate of important gods, he is seen as the destroyer of the old (or transformer). Shiva is the *Eternally Pure*, or the one who purifies everyone by the utterance of his name. God as *Ardhanarishvara* is a God who is both masculine and feminine.

Some stones were said to have become men, as in the old Greek creation-legend of Deucalion and Pyrrha. In the legend of Capac Inca Pachacutic, when Cuzco in Peru was attacked in force by the Chancas, a Native American named Pachacutic erected stones to which he attached shields and weapons so that they should appear to represent so many warriors in hiding. Pachacutic, in great need of assistance, cried to the stones with such vehemence to come to his help that they became men, and frightened the enemy away.

Cuzco has a high level of ultra violet light. Inti, the Sun God, ordered Incas at Tiahuanacu to build Cuzco where a golden wedge fell to the ground, in southeast Peru. Sacsayhuaman, a site north of Cuzco, Peru, has giant megalithic stones in the wall. Its Quechua sun temple is called Coricancha. From the temple hill, Cuzco looks like a puma, with the river as its spine and the temple hill at its head. Sacsahuaman had a giant golden disk, which the conquering Spaniards melted down. A wand of gold was given to the leader at Lake Titicaca who was told to build a city where the wand directed. The God Kon or Ira-Ya or Rimac or Lima is pictured holding the thunder in one hand and the gold wand in the other (page 65 Sitchin). The midget size Sun God on the Tiahuanaco Sun Gate is holding two objects in his hands. One may be a guara or centerboard for a reed boat to prove that the god protected sailors. The other may represent the lightning. Gods protect, but they also may destroy, in order to bring in the new.

The Neanderthals cannot be left out of the human cultural pot potpourri. They, too, could erect stones and build rock chambers. They could build boats and ride on logs to traverse the water, or float on reed islands. Two separate DNA studies on a 38,000-year-old Neanderthal leg bone from a cave near Vindija, Croatia, indicate that our extinct yet nearest hominid relative was more than 99.5 percent genetically identical to us. Getting DNA out of rare Neanderthal bones is tricky. For one thing, most of the bones have been handled by a lot of human researchers over the years, contaminating them with human genes. Then, too, old bones attract bacteria and plants that leave their own genetic material behind. By comparing the Neanderthal genes with some of those from the complete human gene map, researchers calculated that our cousins differed from us by about 3 million base pairs of genes, out of a total code of more than 3 billion pairs. By contrast, the genetic code of chimpanzees differs from us by about 50 million base pairs. (By Lee Bowman, Scripps Howard News Service).

Researchers have extracted DNA fragments from 5,000-year-old Egyptian mummies. The technology for analyzing DNA has evolved rapidly. Companies have developed machines that can tell whether a piece of DNA came from the same organism as another piece. An organism's genome, or genetic code, can quickly be known. About 300 partial Neanderthal skeletal remains are known worldwide; their preservation was aided by the Neanderthals' tradition of burying their dead. (Copyright © 2006 The Seattle Times Company)

Some Neanderthals had red hair. European researchers extracted enough DNA from two Neanderthal to suggest their owners had red hair and white skin when they were alive 43,000 and 50,000 years ago. Also Neanderthals and today's humans share a gene associated with language. Scientists found the first Neanderthal fossils 150 years ago in Germany's Neander Valley. The word *Neander* is similar to *meander*. Early people would encourage the meandering, or twisting and turning of a river in order to irrigate their crops. Since the fossil find of Neanderthals 150 years ago, enough fossils have surfaced to show their lineage branched off from ours about 600,000 years back. Although more than 90 percent of the detectable DNA was from bacteria, virtually all of the rest appeared to be Neanderthal, recognizable by its similarity to human DNA but with occasional stretches reminiscent of chimpanzee patterns. Both human and Neanderthal lineages continued to evolve with bigger brains after parting ways. Neanderthals left behind stone tools, and they almost certainly used fire, but they went extinct about 25,000 years ago, after a considerable overlap with our own species. Anthropologists generally consider Neanderthals to be a member of the human family that may have interbred with our ancestors. There is a possibility of genetic throwbacks.

There was focus on a skin-pigment gene, called MC1R, because it was related to one known difference between Neanderthal and modern human history: Neanderthals appeared in Europe and the Middle East some 400,000 years ago while some of our ancestors stayed in Africa until about 100,000 years ago. In Africa, there is evolutionary pressure to retain a certain version of the gene that promotes dark skin pigment. Anyone with a genetic mistake that interfered with that would be left vulnerable to sunburn and skin cancer. But in Europe, variations of this pigment gene can thrive and even flourish, since light-skinned people more efficiently produce vitamin D in relatively

northern regions. One variant is common among Irish people and leads to red hair and pale, freckled skin. A different variant of the same gene was found in the Neanderthal samples. Both the Neanderthal and modern human versions hold a similarly disabled version of a certain protein. (Information from Faye Flam of *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, Copyright © 2007 The Seattle Times Company.) Neanderthals, tall people, dwarfs, and average size individuals may have existed simultaneously on the continents of Africa, Asia, America, and Europe. Apparently, there were few dwarfs in Putnam, if we look at the size of the chambers, but nearby in Massachusetts, there are some tiny chambers.

Considering the populations in South America, Arthur Posnansky, a German-Bolivian scholar, studied Tiahuanaco, Bolivia, for almost fifty years. All over the site were enormous blocks of stone that no previous civilization had the ability to fashion or transport. The Akapana Pyramid and nearby structures are oriented to the cardinal directions, making us believe that the builders knew their astronomy. Akapana is 200 meters on a side and 17 meters tall. There are channels which brought water collected upon the summit down into a subterranean drain system. A structure known as the Puma Punka is the remains of a great wharf and a massive, four-part, collapsed building. One of the construction blocks from which the pier was fashioned weighs 440 tons. Nearby the Puma Punka and the Akapana pyramid, are the Kalasasaya compound and a subterranean temple. The name Kalasasaya means *the standing pillars*. Sighting along these stone pillars, the orientation of the Kalasasaya, and the purposeful deviations from the cardinal points, Arturo Posnansky theorized that the alignment of the structure was based upon an astronomical principle called the *obliquity of the ecliptic*.

“This term, the obliquity of the ecliptic, refers to the angle between the plane of the earth’s orbit and that of the celestial equator, equal to approximately 23 degrees and 27 minutes at the present. The tilt of the obliquity, however, changes very slowly over great periods of time. Its cyclic variation ranges between 22 degrees, 1 minute and 24 degrees, 5 minutes over a period of 41,000 years or 1 degree in 7000 years (this cycle is not to be confused with the better known precessional cycle of 25,920 years or 1 degree of movement every 72 years). The figure that Posnansky determined for the obliquity of the ecliptic at the time of the building of the Kalasasaya was 23 degrees, 8 minutes, and 48 seconds. Based on these calculations, Posnansky was thereby able to date the initial construction of the Kalasasaya and Tiahuanaco to 15,000BCE.” (Website for this information <<http://www.sacredsites.com/americas/bolivia/tiahuanaco.html>>).

The Andean myths of Tiahuanaco, Bolivia, tell of its existence before the Deluge, and fragments of skeletons in the flood material indicate early human use of the site. Some scientists have asserted specific times of comets and earthquakes that impacted human civilization. A possible cosmic object in 9600BCE passed close to the earth and caused crustal displacement, and then there were several impact events around 7460BCE. Could the close pass of a comet have caused the division of the earth mentioned with the naming of Peleg in Genesis 10:25? If the event of Noah took place about 10,000BCE, and there were about four generations from Noah to Peleg (Shem to Arpachshad to Shelah to Eber to Peleg and the earth’s division), Tiahuanaco may be (along with Teotihuacan in Mexico, Baalbek in Lebanon, Gigantica in the Mediterranean) a surviving fragment of an earlier civilization that had a calamity about 8000BCE. The dwarf like appearance of the Sun God on the Gate of the Sun suggests these early people may have been tiny. At some point the God Viracocha came on the scene, and he is described as a big man. The tiny and the big existed at the same time on earth, even as large and small dogs evolved, and still exist, at the same time on earth.

The “division of the earth” mentioned offhandedly in Genesis 10:25 may have been a local earthquake crack, or it may have been a worldwide event due to melting of heavy loads of ice in the Arctic and Antarctic. Another strange thing about Lake Titicaca is that fossils along its shoreline reflect an ocean environment rather than that of a fresh water lake. The tremendous building called the Akapana Pyramid may have been a warehouse on an inlet from the Pacific Ocean at sea level. The waterways of South America were given a tremendous jolt at some time in their history, which made the Amazon flow into the Atlantic rather than the Pacific. If such a jolt happened, people all over the world would look for hiding places. They might build walls that would hold together to resist the instability of the earth. They might build corbelled stone chambers that held up better than straight-up walls, through heavy jolting.

The myths tell us that some time after the deluge, the Creator God Viracocha arose from the depths of Lake Titicaca. Journeying first to the island of Titicaca (now called Isla del Sol or the Island of the Sun), Viracocha commanded the sun, moon, and stars to rise. Next going to Tiahuanaco (whose original name, *Taypicala*, meant *the rock in the center*), Viracocha fashioned new people out of stone and began the repopulating of the world. Viracocha is also known as *Kon Tiki* and *Tunupa*, and was said to have been a bearded, blue-eyed, white man of large stature. He is credited with introducing agriculture, writing, and metallurgy. He spread the human being’s layer of knowledge across the world. The post-flood cultures have their heroes that bring them writing and scientific knowledge.

The whole world is connected. If Lake Titicaca was a sea side harbor and was lifted 13,000 feet up into the hills, did such an event take place anywhere else on earth? The ancient shore line at Titicaca is shown by a layer made up of a variety of ocean shells, rather than of shells that are found in a hilltop lake. A similar displaced shoreline can be seen in the sandy hills leading from Route 9W to Bear Mountain in New York State, a layer of shells protruding through the sand. In my backyard on a hill above the Croton which flows into the Hudson, a woodchuck made a burrow. The soil he dug out of the burrow was sandy soil with worn sea side pebbles. Further down the hill is uplifted rock showing a fossilized bird. This all reminds me of Gobekli Tepe in Turkey which 8000 years ago had a load of sand dumped on it, and where they pictured ancient birds on their stones. Some places on earth in widely varying spots have an excess of clay; others have a covering of sand. Perhaps every place on earth was affected by this upheaval.

Then there is the matter of boat construction. Employees of IBM in Poughkeepsie who looked out the window during their coffee break could see the same island of debris flowing up and down the river. The Hudson is a tidal river or estuary. River debris flows somewhat northerly when the tide comes in; and south, when the tide goes out. Did early river people make huts on these piles of floating debris? They still make huts on the piles of reeds in Lake Titicaca. The name Poughkeepsie (on the Hudson River) in translation, comes out as 'little house among the reeds'. In western USA Native Americans bundle weeds and canes together and build sturdy houses out of them. One of my neighbors made a sizeable 20 X 20 foot construction out of loose sticks that fell in his yard, that would have made an excellent sheep fold. China still has a large population who dwell on boats called sampans which are made out of leftovers.

All this suggests that the Hudson Valley and Gobekli Tepe in Turkey underwent a gigantic upheaval that also took place in the Andes at Lake Titicaca. People along the Hudson River and all over the world were fortunate if they had available boats to climb into. The style of boat could have been a reed boat or a boat with a heavy wood hull that could easily topple in a storm and fill up with water. According to the instructions to Noah in the Bible, various types of boat materials were available before the Deluge. There is much that could be said in praise of reed boats that can ride through the crests of breaking waves. Reed boats may even have been built by knowledgeable sailors in the Westchester/Putnam area. I like to think that Noah himself could have lived on the shores of the Hudson River.

Which way did Noah go when he climbed into the ark and shut the door? The myths relate that Noah went 'in the direction of the gods', which might mean a westerly direction, if you are considering the Sun God, as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. If the prevailing wind is the westerly wind, you go in an easterly direction. If Native American temples were dedicated to observing the sun, the moon, or the stars, and if Noah started out from the Americas, it would be logical for him to have a leather sail or a prow with a god-symbol carved on it. The expression 'direction of the gods' might mean Noah would go wherever the gods, or tides, took him.

What kind of a house did Noah have before he built himself a house boat? Did he live in a tent or a temple or a cave or a castle or a house of stone? There are mysterious chambers in New York State in Putnam and Westchester Counties, and also in western Connecticut and Massachusetts. Do these chambers fit into the architectural styles of the Neanderthal Culture or the Bolivian Peruvian Mexican mix? Could such chambers have survived through the Deluge and the Division? Some people feel the chambers are colonial-era root cellars, and others feel that they have a history that goes back several thousand years. We have noticed that if you come from Ireland, you tend to believe that the Irish built these constructions. Perhaps you have seen similar constructions in Ireland. If you come from Italy, they were made by Italians. If you come from Central America, they may be Mayan. Native Americans often seem hesitant about claiming them, as they have seen invading Europeans tearing down other holy structures built by their ancestors. Perhaps all these ethnic chamber suppositions are true. Megalithic tombs with similar construction exist in Poul nabrone, County Clare, Ireland dated at 4500BCE. That can mean that Putnam megalithic structures can also be architecturally dated at 4500BCE. The top layers of some temple pyramids in the Andes are dated from 4000BCE to 800AD. Does that mean that Putnam County chambers can date back to 4000BCE (or earlier if you consider the temples' subterranean tunnels? Urik was a mound type city about 3500BCE. (Information from *Timeline of Ancient World*, p.93). Does that mean that the 200 chambers in Westchester and Putnam Counties formed some sort of a city? There are similar structures in South Korea and northern Japan which are evidently tombsites for honored ancestors. There is the King Muryeong brick tomb of South Korea built 1500 years ago. Its east and west walls curve inward creating an arched roof, while its north and south walls stand straight. Don't forget the brick of the pre-Abraham Tower of Babel. The Putnam-Westchester chambers may be pre-Abraham. Near Stonehenge in England, there are Neolithic pre-Abraham barrow tombs dated at 6000 years old. The brick, beehive, and corbelled chambers

of Putnam and Westchester may have been constructed any time from 4500BCE, if not earlier. The Berber stone structures in Africa reflect a similar style of stone architecture. Stone buildings are built near rivers and streams to assist in world trade which took place from before the time of Noah.

The purposes of chambers are manifold. Purposes for chambers could be protection from mammoths, storage for trading goods, emergency hospitals, or housing. Some of the chamber doorways line up with solar events, such as winter solstice or equinox. Were the chambers in Putnam tombs for seafaring people? Around here, we have heard of the valuable materials, magnetite and arsenic. There are still hops fields. Have our chambers anything to do with world traders exploring the Hudson and the rivers of Connecticut? Were the chambers sheepfolds for shepherds who lived close to the glacial north? We know that in the era of the big freeze, the glaciers existed in Putnam and Westchester, as moraine pebbles were dumped on a glacial retreat line on the North Shore of Long Island.

The name, Albany, in northern New York State implies 'white people'. These white people came from the colder northerly regions where they may have built corbelled stone structures. The Eskimos may play a part in this archaeological puzzle. Eskimos facing a change of climate would change their building habits from houses of ice to houses of stone. Their ice houses corbelled inwards towards the top. The Inuit statuettes and *inunnguaqs* made of piled up stones, may reflect other cultures or be original Eskimo design. Eskimos herded reindeer, and they may have built chambers and cairns to mark their travel routes. Another purpose for piles of stone such as cairns, was to keep animals from scavenging on bodies of the buried. There were eleven Caucasoid skeletons in Central New York State (Richie in Archaeology of NY State). Did those tribal people come from near the Arctic Circle, or could they be a transplant from the warring tribes of Joshua's time? We also are given information from *The Book of Mormon*. The Mormons believe that Hebrews fled the land of Israel in several different instances. Tall people from Ireland or Palestine, such as the Rephaim, were looking for a new land where their children could have space to prosper. The chambers might have a connection to Hannibal's flight from the Roman army to the Mississippi Valley following the destruction of Carthage in 146BCE. Other travelers to the *New World* came to get away from religious persecution. Some chambers are burial mounds. There are also plentiful burial cairns all over New York State. Collecting so many dead bodies must have been done over a long period of time.

In other states in the U.S., if you look for mounds, you will surely find them. Alexandria, Virginia, is named after Alexander the Great. Is his body in a mound under a building in Alexandria, Virginia? The Masonic Temple in Alexandria appears to be built on a mound. No one knows where Alexander the Great's body finally ended up, but the city that surrounds this mound was given the name Alexandria, suggesting it has a connection to Alexander the Great. Before Alexander died in 323BCE, he gave instructions for monuments that he wanted built. He wanted a monumental tomb for his father, Philip of Macedonia, that would match the greatest of the pyramids of Egypt. He wanted temples erected in Delos, Delphi, Dodona, Dium, Amphipolis, Cyrenus, and Ilium, but these temples were probably never built, but no one knows for sure. When he died, Alexander's body was placed in a clay vessel full of honey which can act as a preservative. Then it was placed in a gold sarcophagus, which was placed in a second gold casket, which was placed in a gold carriage. Many years later, Ptolemy IX replaced the gold work with a glass casket, as he needed gold to issue emergency gold coinage. Around 200AD Alexander's tomb in Egypt was closed to the public, and no one knows what happened to Alexander's body.

Many of the Westchester-Putnam chambers are corbelled. Architecturally, could these chambers be similar to constructions built way back at the time of the Garden? The mythical Adam and Eve seem to have had the physical ability to make themselves a house of stone. Also, there is a relationship between the pre-classic Mayan arch (dated 2500BC) and Putnam chamber corbelling. Hunters for mammoth and giant beaver may have come to the North American New York area to test their bravery. Mammoth bodies have been found in New York State swamps. Beaver coats were popular in England and hunted in North America. Nimrod of biblical fame (Genesis 10:8.9) was a descendant of Cush who was a descendant of Ham who was a son of Noah. Theoretically, Nimrod could have done his hunting in the Americas. Could the chambers have been built shortly after the time of Noah, and have been used for hunting purposes? Could they be earlier than the time of Abraham?

There are also brick chambers in the Hudson Valley that might correspond to the brick tomb sites in South Korea of the more recent date of 1500 years ago. There are brick chambers known as the *Wine Cellars* at Croton Point. There are strange brick multi-chambers underground at Ossining between Route 9 and the Hudson River. Brick chambers used the same construction techniques as the Tower of Babel. Can the brick chambers be dated to the construction time of the Tower of Babel? Haverstraw on the Hudson was noted for its brick works, and obviously named for its straw. There were also brick yards in Putnam and Westchester Counties. A resident of Somers pos-

sesses an old brick with strange markings that she found in her yard. Bricks were used in Old Testament times. The Tower of Babel was started with fired brick. Genesis 11 tells about the attempt to build a tower in Shinar [Babylonia or China?] of fired mud brick construction. Genesis 11:10 describes Shem's descendants. This makes the date for Babel after the flood. This tower was probably begun in the mid-east. However, there were brick constructions in America. Wine casks could have been stored along the Hudson in brick chambers. In Mexico, there was a brick temple built at Comalcalco. In the Egyptian Sinai there was a brick temple dated to Thutmosis II at 1512 BCE. (His wife was Hatshepsut who succeeded him.) "It is the only example of a mud brick temple in the New Kingdom era in the [Nile] Delta and Sinai." This temple was surrounded by walls four meters thick and contained paintings of a number of Egyptian deities, including Horus, the Sun God (Cynthia Johnston; edited by Andrew Roche). The brick chambers in Ossining, New York, are described thusly:

"In Ossining, New York, the craftsmanship of subterranean rooms, believed to date to the mid-19th century, raises questions about their purpose. It started with an ever-expanding sinkhole at the entrance of the Mystic Pointe condominiums and led to an excavation that revealed an underground complex of brick chambers with vaulted ceilings. The undated subterranean brick structure is a mystery just begging to be solved. Could it be a brick root cellar, or is it just a stop on the Underground Railroad built to rescue slaves? Does it stretch beyond the cluster of at least nine known rooms to connect to tunnels elsewhere?" (*Ossining Journal - A Race to Solve the Mystery of the Subterranean Chambers* by Barbara Whitaker. Further information is in the *New York Times* for July 14, 2007.)

These Ossining brick chambers may be tombs or storage spaces for wine or other trade goods. There are brick structures at Comalcalco, Mexico, and brick chambers along the Hudson and on the back roads, such as Route 22, of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess Counties. There are some chambers built totally of brick; there are some bricks in some mounds; then there are chambers that contain just one brick like it was used for a blocking stone for a chimney.

Thinking about connections of the chambers with possible sea travels, Native Americans could have boated to Turkey with iron and bronze, such as blackheaded people from Bolivia with knowledge of mining. Tubal-Cain is a symbol of those who worked with metals before the *Book of Job* was written. Then there is Og's bed of iron. Og was a giant and had a giant bed. We do not know if it was to sleep in or if it was a field of valuable metal, perhaps in Canada. What about Titicus Reservoir in Putnam? *Titi* may have to do with metal. There are sources of arsenic and magnetic iron nearby. Another name connection between Putnam and Turkey is the hill name of Mount Taurus. There is such a mountain in Turkey near the reported site of the ark, and there is a hill near Garrison on the Hudson which is half chopped away from mining activities.

Returning to the topic of mining and metal culture at 1430 BCE, Poverty Point on the Mississippi was reported to be a copper trade port. The Hudson could be another outlet for the copper. There is a creek called Copper Creek. The arsenic in Putnam was used for hardening copper. The word *Manhattan* has a connection to *Manitou*. Old Copper Culture has a connection to the Red Ochre culture and also to the Berbers. (*The Red Record* by David McCutchen, 1993.) The Berbers may be a connection between the Americas and Africa with their language, writing, and architecture. The town of Brewster in Putnam County is hollowed out underneath with mine tunnels and has a deep pit mine that collapsed notoriously. Where did early Brewster send the output from its mines? Are there mounds around in Putnam County that could tell us about trading capabilities in 1430BCE? There were dwarfs used in some of the Putnam mines. There are several chambers on Lockwood Lane Extension in Putnam County. Most are for normal sized people, but one is for shorter individuals. There are also some dwarf-sized chambers in Massachusetts.

Then there are so-called beehive chambers (because they look like giant beehives) which are still corbelled, but of a different architectural style entirely. At Sardinia off Italy there are ancient truncated stone towers called *nuraghi* (singular=*nurghi*). One at Santu Antine looks like a beehive chamber with a corbelled dome. It is dated 3500BP. There are over 7000 more like it. (James Martin-Travel guide.) Dry stone enclosures of the beehive type, in other parts of Europe are dated around 2500BCE and often have corbel-vaulted roofs. Such enclosures may have been used for sheep pens or trading purposes. In the Mediterranean, they built bee-hive-like chambers to store trade goods. In Putnam County there are very few beehive type chambers; most Putnam and Westchester chambers are corbelled like the Mayan arch. There is circular corbelling in Etruscan tombs, dated 700BCE. (*The Etruscans*, Agnes Carr Vaughn, p.21.) Another architectural feature that might be dated are the flying stairways of Edzna which are like the flying buttresses as in European cathedrals in 13th century Renaissance Europe. Who copied who? Did this architecture happen first in Europe or in America?

Chamber structures in Westchester and Putnam Counties, New York State, have interesting architecture. Who

was the first person to put a keystone into the false Mayan arch? Corbelling goes up both sides of an arch or chamber. Then in Putnam County, tremendous slabs are laid across the top of the structure to complete the corbelling. Corbelling is also done with bricks. With brickwork a little more mortar is packed into the top of the arch to keep the bricks from slipping out. This is a pretty good solution and seems to hold through earthquakes better than straight up-and-down walls. The Mayan arch at Labna goes up to a point, and the two sides lean against each other. Most arches need a keystone to unite the diverse elements.

Think about communities. Some communities have two opposing viewpoints that hold each other up, as they unite to see both sides of a problem. Other political communities get so fractious that they become ineffective. Every community needs a facilitator who can see both sides of the problem, and act like a keystone to hold both sides together.

Corbelling in Putnam County has similarities with the Mayan arch and with the New Grange stonework in the Boyne Valley of Ireland. Some of the chambers in Putnam were built with walls straight up and down, with no thought of corbelling. Their roofs were probably made of logs, and covered over with dirt. There is a Mayan partially corbelled pointed arch at Kabah in the Yucatan of Mexico which is connected by an ancient road (*sacbe*) to the Uxmal Labna temple area where there is another guard house with an archway. Kabah is mentioned in the ancient texts of Chumayel's *Chilam Balam*. For this reason it is supposed that it was a very early place of importance similar to Uxmal and has an early date of 600 to 1000AD. Today Kabah is a small town with a central temple that marks the entrance to the city.

Some mounds were signalling places. Some Native Americans say that there was a system in place to signal from mound to mound from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The name of these signalling places sounds like the English word *sugar loaf*. The English word *pyramid* goes back to the Greek word *pyramis*, which refers to the Egyptian *pimar* which means *pyramid*. *Pyramis* also refers to *pyre* (as in funeral pyre) which means *fire* or *signal fire*. Chodikee Lake, near New Paltz, New York had something to do with signal fires. The word *Chodikee* sounds a little like *Sugar Loaf*. Some mound type hills scattered around the United States are called by the English word, *Sugar Loaf*. Pyramids and mounds may have been fire signalling places that kept people in touch with both God and neighbor.

Then there is the changeover of building materials. There are megalithic constructions such as at Gigantica and smaller stone constructions such as the Mayan arch and the Putnam chambers. Then there are brick chambers. "They used brick instead of stone," as in the Tower of Babel, and could the brick chambers in Westchester reflect the same period of time? Then there is the Great Wall of China, made of brick. Parts of this wall can be dated to the 7th century BCE.

Many of the countries in South America, such as Guatemala, speak the Kitchua (Quiche) language. Kitchua may have been one of the languages that the Phoenicians carried around the world in their boats. Another name for these world traders was the Kittim. The Kittim may also have been early settlers in Putnam County, New York leaving their name on the Kitchuan River, and trading up the Norumbega or Northway towards the Saint Lawrence River (also known as Kaniatarowanenneh meaning *Big Waterway*) and to the Great Lakes.

One group of people living in the land of Canaan were the Phoenicians; from 1700 to 1200BCE there was trade between Mesopotamia and the Mycenaeans in Greece. Ionians and Phut refer to Greece and Phoenicians. There is an Iona Island in the Hudson, and Putnam County may have to do with the land of Put. [Putnam=land of Put or land of Phoenicians.] Then there is the town of Phoenicia in the Catskills, near the Shokan and Ashokan Reservoirs. The Phoenicians, who were also known as Red Men, Redskins, Kitchua, and Native Americans, may have built storage chambers in Putnam County to house their trade goods. The Wappingers lived on both sides of the Hudson. The Kitchawanks lived at the mouth of a river that bears their name, the Kitchuan, also known as the Croton. Croton or Groton refers to *grottos*. Kitchawank refers to those who speak *Quichua*. The Kitchawan were a subset of the Wappingers. The Croton River gave access from the interior. Among other strange architecture was a low stone fortification on Croton Point about 1200 feet long and 600 feet wide. Henry Hudson anchored near there. West Point was formerly known as Camp Putnam (like the county across the river from West Point). Besides occurring in Putnam, the end of the word '-nam', occurs in Vietnam. The ending '-ham' occurs in towns (or hamlets) in England (like Birmingham, Nottingham) and occurs also in the name of Indian Chief Daniel Nimham.

There are further observations about the nations of Lud and Put, which are mentioned in Ezekiel 27 and 30. American soldiers, General Putnam and Colonel Ludington, took their last names from the places they lived. Perhaps their real names were too common, or too notorious. The word *punctuation* is developed from the word *punct* or *punt* which means *point* which point can be a punctuation mark. *Punt* can also mean a *point of land*, such as

Ethiopia or a point of land sticking out into the Hudson River. Putnam County contains an enormous number of grottos, which also are associated with the name Croton (when you trade the letter G for the letter C). Thus we have a place on the Hudson River named Croton Point, which has grottos near by, and is in the Putnam/Westchester area.

Thinking about associations for the name Lud, Lud (like hero Lot in the Bible) was also a British hero. London was named after him, as meaning Lud's Den (or Town). A place called Ludingtonville in Putnam County on a river, might be the name of a place where traders from London came to exchange their goods with the local Native Americans.

Chambers were erected to store trade goods. Native Americans would spread their homemade items out on the rocks, and the buyers would come by in their canoes to see if there was anything they wanted to purchase. In Putnam County the Native American roadways were the brooks: Annasville Creek, Canopus, Oscawana Brook, Peekskill Hollow Brook, Barger Brook, Mill Pond, Hunters Brook, Croton River, Secor Brook near Agor Lane, Baldwin Lake, Muscoot River, Plum Brook. Near by in Connecticut there is Byram River, Miamus River, Beaver Dam Creek, Laurel Reservoir, Trinity Lake, Mill River, with all water eventually going west to the Hudson River or east to the Connecticut River.

Then there are the calendar chambers whose opening doorway can be lined up with the spring (March) or fall (September) equinox sunrise or sunset, or the winter (December) or summer (June) solstice sunrise or sunset. Some chambers are reportedly lined up with the constellation Pleiades. An example of the religious and scientific belief in solar events that took place in ancient times is as follows: The March equinox event falls on a Tuesday at sundown once every 28 years. A solar year is 365.25 days, so a special blessing is said every $28 \times 365.25 = 10,227$ days. In the year 2009 *Birkat Hochama* (the spring equinox) fell on the day before the Jewish Passover. This has happened only two other times in recorded history. It is said that the sun is supposedly in the same position that it had at the time of creation. (*tekufat tevet*=winter solstice; *tekufat nissan*=spring equinox.)

There are mounds in the Carmel, Putnam County, chamber area which is near Lake Gleneida in Putnam. Nearby is the West Branch Croton River reservoir and Lake Mahopac which contains two islands, one of which is named Canopus Island. Canopus is a star group that can be seen only from more southerly latitudes. The other island is named Petrus, which can mean *stone*. There may be a large round stone in Lake Mahopac, either above or below water. There is a point jutting out into Lake Mahopac (containing Tamarack, Ridge, and Sycamore Roads) which would be a place to look for large marker stones. Many roads in Putnam and Westchester have roads that imply there are big rocks near by, such as Cobbling Rock Road or White Rock Road. Many mounds can be seen if a person gets out a map and drives over roads that have interesting or historical names.

There are countless mounds, megaliths, and chambers in the Americas. A megalith is a placed rock. There are many theories as to who placed the rocks, who constructed the chambers, and who made the temples and mounds. People came by sea travel and river travel, from Polynesia, Ireland, and Japan, to the Hudson Valley. People lived and hunted in Colorado 17,000 years ago. Legends give us information on rivers such as the Hudson and the Mississippi, the building of mounds in Georgia and Ohio, the Toltec Mounds in Arkansas, and stories about Atlantis. New York State built its major thruway on Native American land. Montezuma is a wildlife refuge near Syracuse. Montezuma=mountain of the Zimzus, who were giants in Genesis 14:5. Utica and Syracuse are Indian names. There are drumlins or mounds from Syracuse to Rochester viewable from the New York Central train windows. Can they be burial mounds as described by Norman Brockmeyer in his study of Mormon history? These could be mounds where all the dead from plague or war were buried together.

Would you like to find out more about early archaeology and past history of the world? Are you interested in doing excavation to discover early history? The Field School takes part in the multi year project that seeks to investigate local chiefdoms developed at the coastal valleys of the Machalilla National Park, in the Manabi province, Ecuador, since the early formative of 3500BCE to the date of the Spanish conquest. The project involves the survey of an area of about 500 km and the excavation of various housemounds. During 2006, they focused on surveying and expanding the areas of excavation. Field school web site: <www.usfq.edu.ec/safs> Field School Size: 1-15; Minimum age: 18; prior experience is not required.

Consider the Topper Archaeological Site in South Carolina along the Savannah River in Allendale County. If you like to dig for relics, they have a program set up. Finds there lead workers to believe that humans were living in North America during the last Ice Age, perhaps 50,000 years ago. There is an established Clovis layer, and an even deeper excavation level with Pleistocene possibilities.

Archaeologists have found stone lined wells on Cyprus in the Mediterranean. Wells and water were needed and

used on Cyprus many years back. These wells have been dated to 10,500 to 9000 years ago, because they found a female skeleton at the bottom of one of them that could be dated. We know that there were wells in Palestine in the time of Christ, because we have the Gospel story of the Woman at the Well. We can date stone lined wells back to 2000 years before Christ, and probably much earlier. There are wells associated with chambers in New York State. A chamber/well combination is near Wappingers Creek in Dutchess County. We can date such well-technology along waterways to 2000 BCE or earlier if any artifacts are found at the bottom of such wells.

Some hunting and fishing traps can be dated. Along the Croton, and across the Hudson in Ulster County on Black Creek, there are stone walls that direct the fish into the fisherman's hands. There are caribou traps beneath Lake Huron, 60 to 140 feet under the surface of the lake. These traps are similar to traps used by hunters in Northern Canada today. 10,000 years back, Lake Huron had less water. Stone chambers were used as places for hunters and fishers to store their catch. There were also stone tunnels where fish and meat could be smoked, and thus preserved. There is such a mysterious construction in Connecticut; it might be called a *smoke house*. If the construction at the bottom of Lake Huron is 10,000 years old, surely we can date the stone chambers in Westchester and Putnam and the fish smoking tunnel in Connecticut to a BCE date. People have been smoking their fish for a long time.

The Orkney Islands off Scotland have two types of chambered tombs dated to 6000 years old. The first type is Orkney-Cromarty which has one or two shelves and some side cells. We can speculate that the shelves could be used for corpses, or for an animal herder to rest his weary head as his animals crowded on the floor. The other type chamber has a long low entrance passage and is known as Maeshowe chamber. There are samples of both these types of chambers in the Westchester-Putnam area. Chambers built in this manner can be dated to the same time frame as those in the Orkneys (6000BP), and may have been built by the same seafaring people.

There is a Thracian *cromlech* or group of megalithic stones near the village of Dolni Glavanak in Madjarovo, Bulgaria. This is a stone circle dated at the 8th to 6th century BCE. The Thracians (or T'racians or T'rezians) were the important tribe in Bulgaria. Their Chief Rezos was at the Trojan War with healthy horses, "white as snow and fleet as a deer." The Trojan War began in 1193BC. Can we date Putnam chambers and groups of stones in circles at 1200BC to 600BC?

Then we have writing on stones found in the Catskill Mountains of New York State. Persons who have made trips into the New York wilderness have found stones which they believe have old-Hebrew inscriptions. Could this writing be from sources earlier than the Hebrew Bible? If so, it would be more correct to call it *Seafaring Script* than to credit the Hebrews by calling it pre-Hebrew. Then there is the Los Lunas inscription in New Mexico. The Seafarers such as the Tribe of Dan or the Phoenicians may have had laws that pre-dated the Ten Commandments. There is the possibility of Samaritans who were temporarily out of favor with an overseeing government, using Samaritan writing (which was earlier than Hebrew) to express their faith in the providence of God. The Los Lunas inscription which uses a pre-Hebrew or Phoenician alphabet, is carved on a large boulder on a mountain south of Albuquerque. Robert Pfeiffer of Harvard University, made the first known translation of the strange writing, which contains parts of the Ten Commandments. Dr. Cyrus Gordon, a historian of ancient Near Eastern civilizations, has promoted the idea that people holding such religious values reached the New World much earlier than Columbus. Do the Catskill Mountains hide a religious value system that is earlier than that of King David and King Solomon?

We are left with two questions to answer. The first is, "How old are the chambers in Putnam and Westchester Counties in New York State?" The second is, "Who won the argument, Phelicia or Jake?" To the first question, Jake still has a ready answer, "They are less than five thousand years old." Phelicia has heard of a chamber in the Vermont-New Hampshire area that has a layer of greenish clay. She believes it must date to 11,500BP. She also brings up the early date of the recently discovered pyramid in Bosnia at Visocica (See www.bosnianpyramid.com). Surprisingly, Phelicia and Jake have learned to respect each others opinions. I think that discussing all the possibilities so thoroughly has helped them to get along with each other. Strangely, it doesn't seem to matter as much to my two friends as to how many yesterdays ago, Noah traveled from some place to some other place. They seem to have enjoyed expressing their opinions.

It's too bad that all the tribes of the earth can't talk things out in a similar manner. The native peoples of the Americas themselves have their own religious and cultural beliefs. The northern European conquerors have not tried to understand the wisdom of the original peoples. In these times of economic distress and violent warfare, talking matters over could generate peaceful solutions. According to a spokesperson for the Q'ero, the remnant of Inca civilization, "It's not the return of a single individual who embodies what we're becoming, but a process of emergence available to all peoples." The name *Pachacuti* means *transformer of the earth*. The prophecies of the Q'ero

continue, “This process of Becoming is considered more important than the prophecies themselves. It is a process of the heart. The *Karpay* are the rites which plant the seed of knowledge, the seed of Pachacuti, in the luminous body of the recipient. It is up to each person to water and tend the seed so that it can grow and blossom. The rites are a transmission of potential; one must then make oneself available to destiny. The Karpays connect the person to an ancient lineage of knowledge and power that cannot be accessed by the individual. It can only be summoned by a tribe.”

A tribe contains both male and female leadership. Women can furnish leadership that is often more peaceful than male leadership. There is the tribal story of T-sagag-lalal who was a sagacious (wise) lady. She had a house where the village of Nixluidix was later built. She was chief of all who lived in the region. That was a long time before Coyote came up the river and changed things, and people were not yet real people. After a time Coyote in his travels came to this place and asked the inhabitants if they were living well or ill. They sent him to their chief who lived up on the rocks, where she could look down on the village and know what was going on. Coyote climbed up to the house on the rocks and asked “What kind of living do you give these people? Do you treat them well or are you one of those evil women?” “I am teaching them to live well and build good houses,” she said. “Soon the world will change,” said Coyote, “and women will no longer be chiefs.” Then he changed her into a rock with the command, “You shall stay here and watch over the people who live here.” All the people know that Tsagaglalal sees all things, for whenever they are looking at her those large eyes are watching them. <<http://americanseeker.blogspot.com/2009/08/tsagaglalal-she-who-watches.html>> (See her picture at the end of this chapter.)

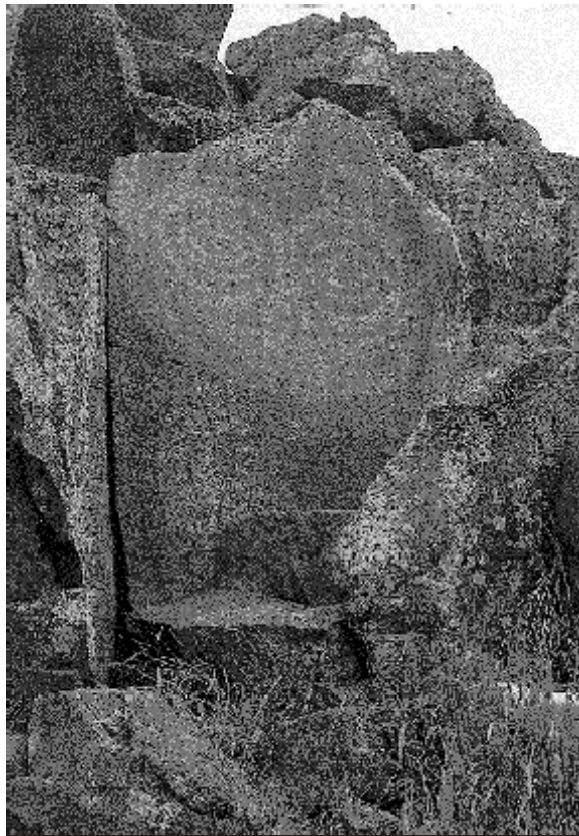
In conclusion, the Garden of Eden expulsion, the Deluge, and the Division of the Earth did not stop the Seafaring culture from making its rounds, and repopulating and renewing the earth. The corbelled chambers in the Hudson Valley may be the remains of a seafaring culture that had worldwide ports of call. To overcome the Deluge disaster, Noah and his wife Titea (or other boating people) may have built an ark in Mexico, or on the disappeared continent of Atlantis, or in Peru near Lake Titicaca, or almost anywhere in the Americas such as Poughkeepsie on the Hudson River. It is possible that the chambers in Putnam and Westchester Counties may have been in use much earlier than is commonly believed. Those with an historical consciousness should try to preserve these ancient relics.

No matter where you are located, the earth is a miracle unfolding.

Sonnet of The Spheres

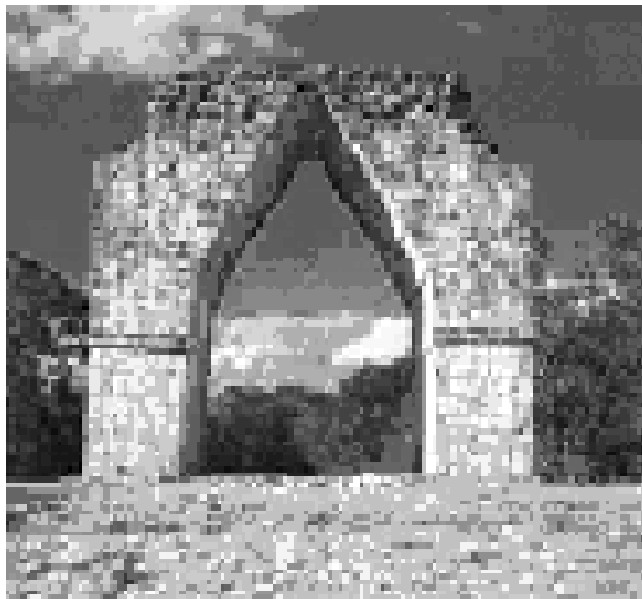
We are the music of the spheres!
We are the song that God dreamed up!
We are the message of God's Word!
We are the action of God's heart!

To all we are to give their human rights
their right to justice and to food
their right to family and peace
their right to life and love and light.
To despise anyone is wrong.
We are the hope for peaceful years
for all who dwell on this, our earth
where we can bring God's love to birth.
for we are music of the spheres.
All human beings are the song!



**The Legend of Tsagaglatal:
She watches from the Hills.**
photo Edward Curtis 1910

A Variety of Architectures



Mayan Corbelled Arch at Kabah in Mexico
<http://dspace.nitle.org/handle/10090.2465>



Corbelled archway with guard house at Labna

Puuc construction style,
www.luxuriousmexico/Luxurious%20Mexico

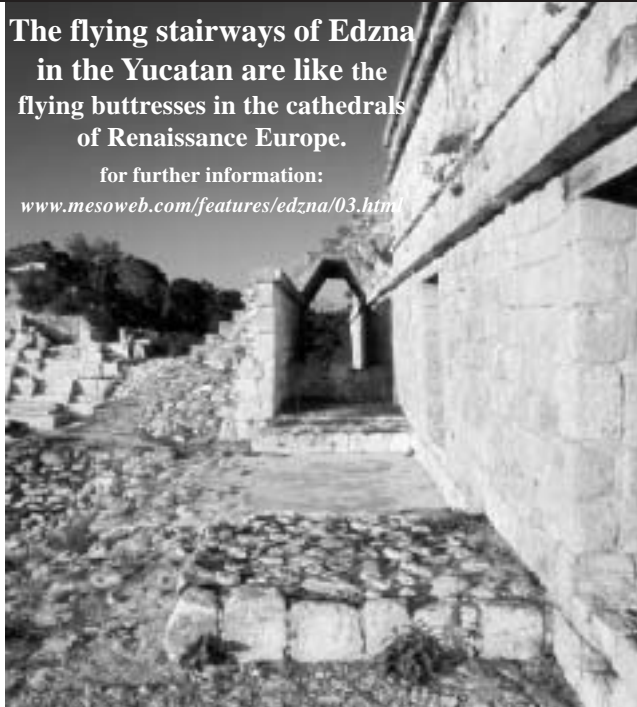


Chamber in Somers, Westchester County NY

photo C.E.C.

**The flying stairways of Edzna
in the Yucatan are like the
flying buttresses in the cathedrals
of Renaissance Europe.**

for further information:
www.mesoweb.com/features/edzna/03.html





Chamber on Lockwood Lane, Mahopac, Putnam County NY
photo Art Davison, ~1979



Chamber on Ludingtonville Road, Putnam County NY
photo C.E.C.

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From
Isaiah 43

**Do not be afraid,
for I have redeemed you;
I have called you by your name,
you are mine,
Should you pass through the sea,
I will be with you;
or through rivers,
they will not swallow you up.
See, I am doing something new!
Now it springs forth;
do you not perceive it?
In the desert I make a way,
in the wasteland, rivers
for the people I formed for myself,
that they might announce my praise.
I will knock down the prison bars,
yet you did not call upon me, my children.
You grew weary of me, my little ones.
You burdened me with your sins,
and wearied me with your crimes.
But I myself will wipe out,
for my own sake, your offenses;
your sins I will remember no more.**