

Chapter IV

What Do the Myths Say about the Deluge?

Genesis 6:9— This is the story of Noah: Noah was a good man, a man of integrity among his contemporaries, and he walked with God. Noah became the father of three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth. The earth grew corrupt in God's sight, and filled with violence. God contemplated the earth: it was corrupt, for corrupt were the ways of all flesh on the earth. (6:13) God said to Noah, "The end has come for all things of flesh; I have decided this, because the earth is full of violence of man's making, and I will efface them from the earth. Make yourself an ark out of resinous wood. Make it with reeds and line it with pitch inside and out. This is how to make it: The length of the ark is to be 300 cubits, its breadth 50 cubits, and its height 30 cubits. Make a roof for the ark ... put the door of the ark high up in the side, and make a first, second, and third deck." (17) "For my part I mean to bring a flood, and send the waters over the earth, to destroy all flesh on it, every living creature under heaven; everything on earth shall perish. But I will establish my Covenant with you, and you must go on board the ark, yourself, your sons, your wife, and your sons' wives along with you. From all living creatures, from all flesh, you must take two of each kind aboard the ark, to save their lives with yours; they must be a male and a female. ... For your part you must provide yourselves with eatables of all kinds, and lay in a store of them, to serve as food for yourself and them." ... (7:4) "In seven days time I mean to make it rain on the earth for forty days and nights, and I will rid the earth of every living thing that I made." Noah did all that God ordered. (7:11) In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, and on the seventeenth day of that month, that very day all the springs of the great deep broke through, and the sluices of heaven opened. It rained on the earth for forty days and forty nights. ... And Yahweh closed the door behind Noah. (7:17) The flood lasted forty days on the earth. The waters swelled, lifting the ark until it was raised above the earth. The waters rose and swelled greatly on the earth, and the ark sailed on the waters. ... (7:24) The waters rose on the earth for a hundred and fifty days. (Genesis 8:1) But God had Noah in mind, and all the wild beasts and all the cattle that were with him in the ark. God sent a wind across the earth and the waters subsided. The springs of the deep and the sluices of heaven were stopped. Rain ceased to fall from heaven; the waters gradually ebbed from the earth. After a hundred and fifty days the waters fell, and in the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of that month, the ark came to rest on the mountains of Ararat. ... (8:6) At the end of forty days Noah opened the porthole he had made in the ark and he sent out the raven. This went off, and flew back and forth until the waters dried up from the earth. Then he sent out the dove, to see if the waters were receding from the surface of the earth. ... (8:11) In the evening the dove came back to him and there it was with a new olive branch in its beak. ... (8:15) Then God said to Noah, "Come out of the ark, you yourself, your wife, your sons, and your sons' wives with you. As for all the animals with you, all things of flesh, whether birds or animals or reptiles that crawl on the earth, bring them out with you. ... (8:20) Noah built an altar for Yahweh, and choosing from all the clean animals and all the clean birds he offered burnt offerings on the altar. ... (9:8) God spoke to Noah and his sons, "See, I establish my Covenant with you, and with your descendants after you; ... (9:11) no thing of flesh shall be swept away again by the waters of the flood." ...

There were people living and breathing on earth for a long time before the Deluge, which has been described as a "green mound of water" sweeping over the land. This watery wave seems to have affected all the continents. Some coastal sites of 43,000BP to 12,000BP are now 480 feet below the sea. (*Atlantis in America: Zapp & Erikson*, pp.15,320,321). If the most recent civilization arrived about 4000BCE, we have taken 6000 years to make computers and cars. We have gone from rock shelters to computers in 6000 years. Perhaps with the billions of years of earth's existence, human beings have had many chances to develop marvelous inventions, and then had an event of destruction. Is density of population one of the factors on which evolution and progress depend? Can population over-density cause environmental failure?

Think about Noah and the environment. Genesis 6:13 reports that there was too much violence on earth, so the wicked would have to go. Perhaps that is the way with evolution. If population gets out of hand, the earth reacts. If people like Noah see disaster coming, they will be given a chance to prepare a way out.

Besides the Bible, Great Flood stories are told in the Hindu *Matsya Purana* which is the *Wisdom of Vishnu*; also in the Sumerian myth of *Ziusudra*. Ziusudra is given eternal life by the Gods Anu and Enlil in Dilmun, the Sumerian heaven. In some language Dilmun implies *Paradise*. The Sumerian king list mentions a great flood. The King Etana founded the first Sumerian dynasty after the flood. Etana was the thirteenth god-king of the Sumerian dynasty ruling the city of Kish. He was appointed by the God Anu himself. Like Abraham, Etana had no son and prayed daily to Shamash, the Sun God, to grant him a child. Shamash directed him to an eagle caught in a pit, where it had been

trapped by a serpent, having eaten the young of the snake. Etana freed the eagle who, in gratitude, carried the king on his back to heaven. Upon his arrival in heaven, Etana was brought to the throne of Ishtar, where he begged the Goddess for a son, since his queen was barren. She gave him the plant of birth which he had to eat together with his wife. (Story by Micha F. Lindemans).

Myths are almost undatable. We can try to date myths through use of genealogical lists and analysis of how a name can change from nation to nation. The genealogy lists written down in the Bible may be naming kings, or they may be naming dynasties. Dynasties may go on for years, and would account for a longer number of years than the lifetime of one ruler. A sample is the ancestry of Jesus as in Luke 3:24-38, where the list starts with life times of about 70 years, and ends up with the lengthy lifetimes (or possible dynasties) like that of Methuselah. Another reason some lives might be recorded as longer is that earlier peoples may have used moon months instead of sun measurements.

Then we have the ancestry of Jesus, a genealogy of Jesus Christ, son of David, son of Abraham, according to Matthew 1:1-17. This describes post-Atlantean material. We are not concerned with a wide variation in length of individual lives. Perhaps some ancient scribe found the extension of life times not quite believable.

Abraham was the father of Isaac, Isaac the father of Jacob, Jacob the father of Judah and his brothers, Judah was the father of Perez and Zerah, Tamar being their mother, Perez was the father of Hezron, Hezron the father of Ram, Ram was the father of Amminadab, Amminadab the father of Nahshon, Nahshon the father of Salmon, Salmon was the father of Boaz, Rahab being his mother, Boaz was the father of Obed, Ruth being his mother, Obed was the father of Jesse; and Jesse was the father of King David. David was the father of Solomon, whose mother had been Uriah's wife, Solomon was the father of Rehoboam, Rehoboam was the father of Abijah, Abijah the father of Asa, Asa was the father of Jehoshaphat, Jehoshaphat the father of Joram, Joram the father of Azariah, Azariah was the father of Jotham, Jotham the father of Ahaz, Ahaz the father of Hezekiah, Hezekiah was the father of Manasseh, Manasseh the father of Amon, Amon the father of Josiah; and Josiah was the father of Jechoniah and his brothers. Then the deportation to Babylon took place.

After the deportation to Babylon: Jechoniah was the father of Shealtiel, Shealtiel the father of Zerubbabel, Zerubbabel was the father of Abiud, Abiud the father of Eliakim, Eliakim the father of Azor, Azor was the father of Zadok, Zadok the father of Achim, Achim the father of Eliud, Eliud was the father of Eleazar, Eleazar was the father of Matthan, Matthan the father of Jacob, and Jacob was the father of Joseph the husband of Mary; of her was born Jesus who is called Christ.

The sum of the generations is therefore: fourteen from Abraham to David; fourteen from David to the Babylonian deportation; and fourteen from the Babylonian deportation to Christ.

Genesis 10:1-32 describes the peopling of the earth. This is post-Atlantean, post deluge material. The genealogy of:

Japheth's sons: Gomer, Magog, the Medes, Javan, Tubal, Meshech, Tiras. Gomer's sons: Ashkenaz, Riphath, Togarmah. Javan's sons: Elishah, Tarshish, the Kittim, the Dananites. From these came the dispersal to the islands of the nations. [Please note that to reach islands, they had to have boats!] Ham's sons: Cush, Misraim, Put, Canaan. Cush's sons: Seba, Havilah, Sabtah, Raamah, Sabteca. Raamah's sons: Sheba, Dedan. Cush became the father of Nimrod who was the first potentate on earth. ... First to be included in his empire were Babel, Erech, and Accad, all of them in the land of Shinar. [Please note that Shinar may represent China and that the Akkadians may have forced the original people eastward out of Babylonia.] From this country came Ashur, the builder of Nineveh, Rehoboth-ir, Calah, and Resen between Nineveh and Calah (this is the great city). Misraim became the father of the people of Lud, of Anam, Lehab, Naphtuh, Pathros, Cusluh and Caphtor; from which the Philistines came. Canaan became the father of Sidon, his first-born, then Heth, and the Jebusites, the Amorites, Girgashites, Hivites, Arkites, Sinites, Arvadites, Zemarites, Hamathites; later the Canaanite tribes scattered. ... Shem also was the father of children, the ancestor of all the sons of Eber and the elder brother of Japheth. Shem's sons: Elam, Asshur, Arpachshad, Lud, Aram. Aram's sons: Uz, Hul, Gether and Mash. Arpachshad became the father of Shelah, and Shelah became the father of Eber. To Eber were born two sons: the first was called Peleg, because it was in his time that the earth was divided, and his brother was called Joktan. Joktan became the father of Almodad, Sheleph, Hazarmaveth, Jerah, Hadoram, Uzal, Diklah, Obal, Abima-el, Sheba, Ophir, Havilah, Jobab.

There is another list of Shem's descendants after the flood in Genesis 11:10-32. If we could trace these names more exactly, we would be able to understand the tribal travels and the confusion in the Middle East and in the post-deluvian world. Javan may represent the Japanese. Magog may represent Canada. Phelicia brings Canada into the picture as there is a fresh water lake between Vermont and Canada called Memphremagog. Magog is Irish for Great Og. Seafaring writing has been found in Canada. Shem may represent the white race; Ham may represent the black

race, and Japheth may represent the yellow race. Ashley Montague describes the concept of race as “humanity’s most dangerous myth”. Cushites=black=Ethiopians; *Ethiopian* means *burnt skin*. What did the genealogists do when there was an interracial marriage, as with David and Bathsheba? Local historians would have to memorize these long ancestor lists before the advent of writing and recite them in public places when appropriate. In some scenarios, Shem became the Semitic tribes; some of Ham’s descendants were T(uranians); Japheth fathered the Aryan race; Haran can be equated to H (aran) or Aryan.

These are Shem’s descendants: ... Shem ... as father of Arpachshad, ... Shem became father of Shelah ... Shelah became the father of Eber ... Eber became the father of Peleg ... Peleg became the father of Reu ... Reu became the father of Serug.. Serug became the father of Nahor ... Nahor became the father of Terah ... Terah became the father of Abram, Nahor, and Haran.

The numbers and ages mentioned in Genesis could be discussing the length of dynasties. The scribes could be referring to moon divisions (months) instead of solar years. The tribal leaders’ ages or length of days could represent qualities of character. Or there could really have been a time when people lived longer lives. *The Bible Time Line* by Thomas Robinson gives the following dates using the genealogy information in the quotes above: Noah 2285BCE, Peleg 2185BCE, Reu 2156BCE, ... Abraham 1995BCE, ... Moses 1355BCE, ... David becomes King 1004BCE, Solomon becomes king 965BCE. With such dating, fundamentalists come up with the expulsion from Eden at 3940BCE. Adam to Noah; Noah to Tehra (Tehra is Tehran, Iran). Abraham came from Tehran. There were fourteen generations from Abraham to David (1995BCE to 1004BCE); fourteen, from David to Babylon deportation 1004BCE to 604BCE; fourteen, from the deportation to Christ (604BCE to 0). Using biblical numbers for dynasty years, we have Seth with 930 years plus his descendants of 912+905+910+895+962+365 (Enoch vanished)+969+777 giving a total of 7625 years of dynasties or leaders up to the time of Noah. From Noah’s sons, (Shem, Ham, and Japheth), to Abraham, is an additional 2996 years. The Babylonian list also includes disaster years when no one kept records. Counting from Abraham to David equals another 1030 years, (Abraham-Isaac-Jacob-Joseph-Manasseh)-Perez-Hezron-Ram-Amminadab-Nashon-Salmon-Boaz-Obed-Jesse-David. The Jewish Kings list contains (Josiah - 31 years reign), (Jehoahaz - 23) (Jehorakim - 36) (Jehorachin - 8) (Zedekiah - 32). From David to Jesus = 1000 years and in these same years there are lists such as Josiah to Zedekiah. The biblical years from Jesus to Adam may be: Adam to Noah (7625 years) plus Noah to David (1281 years) plus David to Jesus (1000 years) which equals 9906 years. Not considering the disaster years when no one kept records, this puts the expulsion from Eden at about 9906BCE or 11,906BP. Phelicia goes with this number. Jake is still back with Noah at 2285BCE.

Luke has the generations going in the reverse direction: Christ to Deportation (21 generations) (Zerubbabel); Deportation to David (23); David to Abraham (14 generations); Abraham, to Noah (11); Noah to Adam (9 generations). This gives a total of about 78 generations, which at 25 years per generation, gives a lower number of years (1950) for the human habitation of the earth. The years for Adam to Noah equal 7625. Does Adam = Atlas = Atlantean? Could the time keepers be calculating earth time as starting with the disaster and removal from Eden? *The Bible Time Line* acknowledges the discrepancies with known archaeological dates for the existence of Jericho and the dating of the Sphinx in Egypt (2550BCE).

Bible Timeline 3811BCE: Genesis 4:25-5:3 reports that Seth is born. In 3254BCE Methuselah is born to Enoch. 2885BCE, Genesis 5:28-30, Noah is born. Where was Noah born? Because we think of the written Bible being associated with the Near East, we often assume Noah’s birth was in the vicinity of Israel or Turkey, because that is where the Bible says his boat landed. Could Noah just as easily have been a Native American, a Hindu, or a Polynesian worshipper of the Sun God? Was Noah a black man or a white man or somewhere in between? Was he a *Neanderthal*? The Babylonian flood myth classifies Xisuthra, the Babylonian Noah, as a giant. *Neanderthals* were larger than *homo sapiens*. Which part of our earth grew giants? Graves of 8-footers have been found in New York State along the Susquehanna River.

Bible Timeline 2385BCE, Genesis 5:32: Three sons are born to Noah. Noah’s wife is Naamah, a daughter of Enoch. Enoch was Noah’s grandfather. (Book of Jasher, chapter 5:5). In order to have three sons born to Noah by one wife, and having them be of varying colors, we must look at the myth for its teaching aspect. Son Shem was white; Ham was black; and Japhet may have been tan. We could explain this racial anomaly by saying the three wives of Noah’s sons were white, black, and Polynesian. The teller of the myth may be trying to emphasize that we are all children of the same creative process.

Bible Timeline gives 2285BCE as the biblical date for the flood. Where was Noah when the rains came? In the

Babylonian epic, Xisuthra delivers important records to the Sun Temple before he takes off in the ark. The flood is dated scientifically at around 11,000BP and the city of Atlantis goes down. What city on earth had a sun temple at 11,000BP? If Tenochtitlan in the Mexico City area was pre-Noah and the city of Enoch, it might have had a sun temple. Which Sun Temple did Noah worship at? The temple could not have been along the Euphrates because when Noah left in his boat, he floated or boated for a very long time, long enough to travel halfway around the world. He must have started halfway around the world away from Mount Ararat or the place where he ended up. Some religious groups interested in Bible history say that Noah started out in Central America where there were many temples to the sun. The Native American legends have boats landing in the Rocky Mountains. Childress in *Lost Cities of North and Central America* has a story of an ancient boat entombed in a cave on the west coast of North America. The Bible reports that the waters rose for 150 days, and then the ark rested on Mount Ararat. On the 2nd month the 17th day, he left. On the 2nd month the 27th day, supposedly a year later, he stepped out on dry ground. Noah's interesting journey is described in Genesis. In Genesis 7:11, Noah was 600 years old; he left on month #2, day #17, and (7:24) the waters rose for 150 days. In Genesis 8:13 Noah was 601 on the first month, the first day of the month which was the start of a new year. In Genesis 8:4 Noah landed on Ararat in the 7th month on the 17th day. In Gen. 8:5 it is the tenth month, the 1st day. In Genesis 8:14 the 2nd month, the 27th day, the earth was dry. If we believe the first month was in the spring, at the March solstice, then Noah left about April 17, and arrived on Ararat September 17 (which is 5 months of 30 days which equals 150 days journey, and the earth was reasonably dry about a year after he started.)

At the *Bible Timeline* date of 2284BCE or at about 11,000BP according to scientific theories, Noah's boat of reeds came to rest on a mountain in the Rockies, or the Andes, or possibly on Mount Ararat in Turkey. Even today there are reed boats on Lake Titicaca, and there are massive underwater structures in that lake. Titicaca is 12,500 feet above sea level in the Andes on the border of Bolivia and Peru. Its major city is Tiahuanaco, Bolivia. The lake is composed of two nearly separate sub-basins connected by the Strait of Tiquina. It has 41 islands of which some are floating reed islands lived on even today by the Uru people. (Is there a connection with the Uru people and the ancient city of Ur in Mesopotamia or with the (T)uranians? Five major river systems feed into Lake Titicaca. There is a single outlet at Rio Desaguadero. There are the ruins of a temple on an island in the lake known as Isla del Sol. Titikala is a sacred rock or Rock of the Puma. Was there a lion figure at Isla del Sol? There was a small lion figure at Bermuda. The sphinx in Egypt used to be a giant lion figure, but they say some pharaoh disfigured the lion by having his head carved over the lion's head. Manco Capac was celebrated as Son of Inti, the Sun; he was a culture hero at Titicaca, Isla del Sol, Bolivia. When translating *caca*, we find that *Ka* equates with *ruler* or *kahn* in some countries to the east of Europe. In Amayara, *titi* sometimes means *monkey*, but other Native American translations might have to do with *tin* or *metal*. Another translation of Titicaca might be *Metal Realm*, as Bolivia is still the place where a multitude of metals (even silver and gold) can be found. Another translation of T'iticaca might be Sun God Temple (where T = the; iti = inti = Sun God; caca = temple or house). Puno, Peru and LaPaz Department, Bolivia are on the shore of Lake Titicaca. Tiahuanaco is a sacred spot for the Quechuan people who believe Manco Capac and Mama Ocllo were sent by the Sun to that spot on Earth. There is an ancient gate with a Sun God symbol on it. Can this be a dwarf Sun God? Little people were very adept at working in mines, as they could crawl into smaller spaces. Archaeological remains of small people have been found on the Flores Islands in Indonesia. These people might have boated to South America. Their idea of a Sun God would be of a small person like themselves.

Then there were the fair haired, light skinned Chachapoyas or "cloud people" of Peru who had funeral bundles that resembled those of the Tiahuanaco-Huari (or Wari) culture. They mummified their dead. Was this culture taken to Egypt down the Amazon, or brought from Egypt up the Amazon? Some pottery from the Amazon has similar designs to jars from Ur in Mesopotamia. The 8000BP mummies in Peru predate those in Egypt by 3000 years. Jake can always say, "God made it look that way."

Then there is the problem of water inundation. Tiahuanaco (Tiwanaku) Gate is twelve miles from Lake Titicaca. Other ruins there are buried six feet down and have not been investigated. In 1980 Hugo Boera Rojo announced the finding of archaeological ruins 15 to 20 meters below the surface of Lake Titicaca. The level of Lake Titicaca shows an older shore line which is above the lake at one end and below the lake at the other end, as if the whole lake had been tipped. Peruvian legends relate a story of worldwide flood in the distant past. Whether it was the biblical flood of Noah, or another event that tipped the lake, there is ample physical evidence of a water disaster, with the worldwide deluge described in more than a hundred flood-myths. The following is from the Thule Foundation website: "Along with Noah's flood were the Babylonian Utnapishtim of the *Gilgamesh* epic, the Sumerian *Ziusudra*, the Persian

Jima, the Indian *Manu*, the Maya *Coxcox*, the Colombian *Bochica*, the Algonkin's *Nanabozu*, the Crows' *Coyote*, the Greek *Deucalion and Pyrrha*, the Chinese *Noah Kuen*, and the Polynesian *Tangaloa*." *The Deluge Story in Stone* by Byron Nelson gives a table of similarities in the various flood stories. "An ark is provided in the stories from Syria, Asia Minor, Italy, Cree (Canada), Cherokee, Mandan, Papagos (Mexico), Toltecs, Fiji, Andaman, Hawaii, and Sumatra." Phelicia is sure that a flourishing civilization existed on the Bolivian/Peruvian highlands many years ago which was overcome by flood waters. She believes the Deluge could explain Tiahuanaco's ruins under six feet of earth at an elevation of 12,500 feet. She points to Gobekli Tepe heights in Turkey which seems to have been buried under sand around 9000BCE. Gobekli Tepe predates Stonehenge by 6000 years.

The *Phaethon* myth is about the sun stopping its journey across the heavens. The *Book of Joshua 10:12-14* describes how the sun got stuck. This pause of the earth in its turning, may have been caused by a wandering celestial object. According to tree ring analysis of Irish bog oak, 1159BCE was the beginning of twenty bad years, which may have been caused by a near swipe by a comet. Possibly the comet may have attracted the earth and delayed its turning. This may have happened in the time of Joshua, or it may be a myth that attached itself to his era.

The Babylonian *Gilgamesh Epic*, dated earlier than the Bible at 2000BCE, written on 12 cuneiform tablets, speaks of Utnapishtim as the survivor of the flood. Another writing speaking of the disaster is the Greek *Deucalion* which describes a few pre-flood famous people. Deucalion, the ancestor of the Hellenes or Greeks, is the son of Prometheus (the Creator) and Clymene. He also was the king of Pythia in Thessaly. When God sent the Deluge, Deucalion and his wife Pyrrha were the sole survivors. The ark landed on the Greek Mount Parnassus. Family history is that Iapetus fathered Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus; Prometheus fathered Deucalion; Epimetheus and Pandora produced Pyrrha (who became the wife of Deucalion). Pyrrha was the daughter of Pandora who was the mother of all the gods. We could also read into the myth, that all humanity was represented on the ark, that all humankind rode out the Deluge together. Another story about Pandora is that she opened a forbidden trunk and released insects, diseases and bad ideas which then infiltrated the earth.

Global doomsdays are conspicuous in the Hopi Indian legends, the Finnish *Kalevala* epic, the Mayan *Chilam Balam* and *Popol Vuh*, and in the Aztec calendar (which predicts that our present civilization will be disturbed by *Nahuatl Olin* or earth movement). Due to Aztec cyclic theory this will become the fifth doomsday after the *Death of the Jaguars*, the *Death of the Tempests*, the *Death of the Great Fire* (vulcanism), and the *Great Deluge*.

An Inca origin myth relates that the first Inca, Manco Capac, emerged from a sandstone crag known as *Titikala* or *Sacred Rock*. Manco Capac is the son of *Inti*, the Andean deity identified as the Sun. Some believed the crag was dedicated to the Sun because the Sun hid under the crag during a great flood. Isla del Sol was the first land that appeared after the flood waters began to recede and the Sun reappeared. A temple was built at this rock and later expanded by the 10th Inca Tupac Yupanqui who also built a convent for *mamaconas* (chosen women) and an inn for visiting pilgrims.

Excavations at the archaeological site of Ch'uxuquilla, located on a small peak above the Bay of Challa, Lake Titicaca, led to the recovery of Archaic pre-ceramic remains that radiocarbon dated to about 2200BCE. Eight obsidian flakes were recovered from this context, and Neutron Activation Analysis of three of the flakes revealed that all of them were from the Chivay obsidian source which is located in the Colca Canyon, Department of Arequipa. The presence of Chivay obsidian is evidence that inhabitants of the lake area had a wide network of exchange. Paleo climate studies indicate that around 3100 BCE the level of Lake Titicaca would have been as much as 85 meters lower than modern conditions. At 2200 BCE lake levels were probably lower than at present. Lake shore cultures were using well-developed watercraft technology during the Archaic period. Underwater archaeological investigations conducted off the Island of the Sun from 1989-92 led to the discovery of both Inca and Tiahuanaco artifacts. These are now on display at a site museum in Challapampa. (Info from <<http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Titicaca+Lake>>)

Mythical heroes and heroines are often connected to the Great Flood stories. Readers of the Bible readily connect the name of Noah with the Deluge. Was Noah from Central or South America? Another hero from the Americas of mythical personality that has affected the world's religions is named Quetzalcoatl which can be loosely translated as *feathered serpent*. Where in more recent religious beliefs do serpents and feathers appear? Jesus is quoted as saying, "Be ye wise as serpents and harmless as doves." Quetzalcoatl's message of love and wisdom is reflected in the following advice of an Aztec noble to his sons:

"Take great pains to make yourselves friends of God who is in all parts, and is invisible and impalpable, and it is meet that you give Him all your heart and body, and look that you be not proud in your heart, nor

yet despair, nor be cowardly of spirit; but that you be humble in your heart and have hope in God. Be at peace with all, shame yourselves before none and to none be disrespectful; respect all, esteem all, defy no one, for no reason affront any person.”

The Quechuan myths of Peru glorify individual sacrifice, and praise those youth who climb the icy mountains to die in treacherous crevices. It is possible that Enoch, the father of Methuselah, was such a sacrifice. Incas say that Viracocha (Quetzalcoatl) was a Caucasian who left by walking on the Pacific. Mayans say that Kukulcan was bearded with emerald eyes. Aztecs call him Quetzalcoatl; *Quetzal* is a bird; *coatl* is a serpent. Thus Quetzalcoatl means half bird, half serpent. Quetzalcoatl left traveling east on a raft of serpents, or could he have been carried off by a giant bird with a serpent's skin? The myths also associate him with the planets of Venus and Mars.

The Toltecs of Hidalgo Province in Central Mexico describe Quetzalcoatl as a white man, with a beard, who wore long robes, and who gave a message of love, forbidding blood sacrifice, teaching of One Supreme God, and giving the Toltecs many of the material things of their culture, such as the calendar. He left the Toltecs because of the enmity and persecution of powerful religious leaders, but promised one day to return, as he had left, from the East, over the ocean. This promised return did not necessarily mean a return of the same physical being, but can mean far more logically the return of the same Spiritual Message coming from another Great Prophet. <<http://www.bci.org/prophesy-fulfilled/mayan.htm>>

Can we say that the Spaniards brought the same spiritual message? Can we say that because there is similarity of prehistoric myths, that there were prophets and seamen roaming the world, spreading religious messages? The Bible was not written until people had the ability to write. Pre-Bible, the myths were carried by word of mouth. The origins of writing have crossed seas and traveled up rivers. There are tales about a fish-man, Oannes, teaching writing to the people of Mesopotamia. He arrived on the shore of the Erythrasan (Erythraeum) Sea (another name for the Indian Ocean or Persian Gulf). Oannes was also known by later peoples as Ea or Enki, the water god. The names of culture heroes are often mixed with the names of gods or goddesses. With some early people Ea (or Aya) became a water goddess. There is a Babylonian stela depicting King Nazimaruttash with constellations. Did the Babylonians get their astrological wisdom from Native Americans who landed on their shores (in the person of Ea) shortly after the Deluge, or after a volcanic eruption? The Egyptians credit their knowledge of writing hieroglyphics to Thoth, a wise man who also knew about astronomy. He became known as the God Thoth. Thoth could have been a Native American who taught Egyptians how to make pyramids similar to the ones that were made in Central America. He is described as an Atlantean in the Emerald Tablet writings.

Thoth and Oannes evidently had wisdom and writing ability, and are related to the story of the Deluge. Were these people flooded out from a former homeland? Jake is unwilling to believe that these helpful creative people arrived on earth by flying saucer. Phelicia is willing to believe that the Deluge displaced tribes all over the world. Jake, too, believes in the Deluge, but only as reported in the Bible. He dates it at 2285BCE. Genesis 1:7 describes the waters above and the waters below. Some of the water fell like rain, and other water welled up from below. Genesis 6:13-16 describes an ark made of reeds and treated with pitch. The rain lasted forty days. Noah and his family spent 150 days in the ark. All these 'biblical timeline' pronouncements are affirmed by Jake.

There are many reasons for not being able to come up with a precise date for the deluge (*Genesis Research*, Editor H. Daily). Myths contain many reasons why there might have been a flood. There is a Native American legend from North Carolina of a star falling. The Algonkian Indian legend describes what appears to be an ice comet. Some present-day scientists date this comet to the Pleistocene-Holocene boundary of 11,000BP. Alexander Tollmann gives 9,600BCE as a time when there was geological evidence for a comet impact. There was rapid melting of ice sheets, discrepancies in carbon 14 dating, and discontinuities in ice core samples at 12,000BP. There was volcanic activity and deluge at 11,650-11,675BP. Data from tree rings, *varves*, coral dating, and Greenland ice cores gives the termination of the Younger Dryas era as 11,700BP to 10,447BP. A *varve* analysis is the process of counting *varves* or annually laminated sediments to determine the rates of change in climate and various ecosystems. We can see this flood change layer all over the world, from the dig for septic purposes in the local A&P parking lot which has exposed four feet of clay, to the tilting of Lake Titicaca in Bolivia, to the sediment layer in Iraq.

Phelicia maintains that there was a dramatic event about 11,500 years back. Jake says that God is all powerful and that the flood occurred at 2285BCE. Jake justifies this late date because other dates in the Bible help him to come to such a decision. He believes that the first human to walk on the earth was Adam, and that women are an afterthought of God, who knew that having loving couples was a good way to keep up the human race. Phelicia is

not so sure that was what God had in mind. She believes that people unable or unwilling to have offspring can contribute to the well-being of the earth and earthly communities.

Other than modern scientific writers support the Deluge theory. Berossus was a Chaldean priest at Babylon. He wrote three books of history about 290BCE. *Book I* of Berossus is a repeat of the Babylon creation story, and includes the defeat of Tiamat by the God Bel or Marduk. After the creation, helpful information was revealed by Oannes, the Fish God or sea person or aquanaut, who instructed men on letters and science, building temples, making laws, and geometry, approximately 5000 years ago. *Book II* says it was 430,000 years (Can they mean moon months as years?) from the first king Aloros to Xisuthros and the flood. Then it has Sennacherib who besieged Jerusalem in 701BCE. Sennacherib is in II Kings 18:14-16 and in the *Annals of Sennacherib*. The *Uruk King List 5* contains Kandalanu (647-627BCE) to Seleucid (246-225BCE) kings. *Book II* and *Book III* give the ten kings before the flood. The Berossus material was lost, but some of it was recorded by Abydenus in 4th century BCE which was also lost to us, but which was quoted by Apollodorus in the 2nd century BCE and by Alexander Polyhistor in 100BCE. These originals did not survive, but were quoted by Eusebius about 300AD, Syncellus about 9th century AD, Josephus about 100AD, Atheneus about 200AD, and Clement of Alexandria about 200AD. There were also works by Annius who is called Pseudo-Berossus. Possible words of Berossus come down to us through many questionable channels. Those who quoted him doubtless tried their best to get his words down correctly, but there may have been language misunderstandings and deliberate political misinterpretations.

Pre-flood Berossus has these lists: *King List I* is Xisuthros. Xisuthros reigned 18 sars or 64,800 years. This number may signify moon years or months that the earth was under the charge of the Xisuthros tribe or dynasty. 5400 solar years might be a more believable number than 64,800 moon years. Dividing by 12 would give the earth 5400 years to recover from the Deluge event. The Bible may be stating mythological time from the disaster at Eden, while the Babylonian records may start after the disaster of the Deluge.

King List I of Berossus sets down from the Creation to the Flood as 432,000 years which equalled ten reigns. We do not know if they were referring to geological eons, to Priestly rules, to dynasties, to moons or sun rises, or to Venus or other planets risings. The seven days of creation equaled a number of eons which were of a length not describable. After the flood 86 kings reigned for a total of 34,080 years. Ten dynasties each about 3600 years ended at 2500BCE. This must have been in the Babylonian area. At 2500BCE, eight Median kings who invaded Babylonia reigned. Then there were 11 other unnamed kings. Then the *Fifth King List* or period had 49 Chaldean kings reigning for 458 years bringing us up to 2000BCE. The 6th period had Arabian kings for 245 years which included Hammurabi. The 7th period had 45 kings in 526 years. (Information from Catholic Encyclopedia). There is a 200 year gap in this Babylonian chronology due to a Bronze Age cultural collapse in Mesopotamia.

Where was Noah or Xisuthros before he climbed into the ark and shut the door? He was at least forty days sail away (or 150 days inside the ark) from Mount Ararat, if we take Mount Ararat as the finish line. Before he went inside the ark he visited a temple to the Sun God. The Temple to the Sun where Xisuthros hid the sacred writings may have been half a world away in Central or South America. Sacred writings are sometimes known as *codices* or a *codex* (singular). The *Codex Sinaiticus* supports the reliability of the Bible. The *Dresden Codex* from Central America was delivered to a German Museum in 1739. Recently a copy of this has been sent back to Guatemala. This codex has hieroglyphics painted in black, red, and blue on paper made from fig tree bark. The pages fold up like an accordion. Some had dragon-skin covers. There are also the *Paris* and *Madrid Codices* from Central America. More recently, Aztecs and Incas have written down their memorized myths in today's languages.

Many Central American legends seem to agree that the current age began August 13, 3113BCE and will end December 21-23, 2012AD. The *Codex Vaticano-Latino*, one copy of those legends, says the First Age was about 4000 years before the Deluge (or start of the 2nd age); the 2nd age lasted to about 4000 years after the Deluge, and ended in fire; the 3rd age lasted 4081 years to our date of 3113BP; 4th age is from 3113BP to December 2012AD. (Zapp, p.50.) Philecia points out to Jake that Native Americans have been keeping track of dates for a very long time.

There are pre-flood temple remains in honor of the sun where Noah or Xisuthros could have buried or hid the sacred writings. NASA satellites may be able to help discover old temple sites in the Americas where there may be writings that have not been destroyed. Writings were done on tree bark, but also on copper, brass, or gold plates. There are many examples of writing on metal plates. Shalmaneser III (about 859-825BCE) inscribed a golden plate describing his conquests. The Kilamuwa gold plates (830-825BCE) contain a short prayer that was apparently attached to a staff. It appears to be of Aramaic/Phoenician origin. Sargon II is credited with six metal plates in bronze, lead, silver, and gold from Khorsabad. Another Phoenician writing on gold plates is the Pyrgi gold plate from Italy

(500-475BCE). This plate is a prime example of the Phoenician practice of writing on golden plates, and supports the Mormon's claim that sacred texts were written on metal plates by Jewish rulers. Metal plates were used for writing in the Near East from 2500BCE to 500BCE.

There is a pre-Inca sun observatory (some date it at only 2300 years old) which has 13 towers at Chankillo, north of Lima, Peru. It was in use from 300BCE to 1 AD. It may be built on older foundations. There is also an ancient sun observatory site on the Island of the Sun in Lake Titicaca. Islands were good places to make astronomical observations. There is also an Island of the Moon in Lake Titicaca.

The city Teotihuacan in Mexico is known as the City of the Sun. One translation of the name *Teotihuacan* means *the place where men become gods*. Another phrase is *place of those who have the road of the gods*. Teotihuacan (City of the Sun) is in Mexico, while Tiahuanaco (the same name in a slightly different language) is 12 miles inland from Lake Titicaca, a complex of ruins on the Bolivian side of that ancient lake. Condors watch over the sacred peaks. Isla del Sol is in the Lake. If Noah's boat was made of reeds, Lake Titicaca is a place where they still make reed boats. A third city that starts with the letter 'T' in its name is the ancient city of Tenochtitlan. This lake section of Mexico was there before the flood. An ancient name for Mexico City was Tenochtitlan. (Zecharia Sitchin, *The Lost Realms*, Harper Collins NYC, 1990, pp. 28, 41.) Tenochtitlan means *City of Tenoch*, which is further broken down to T'Enoch, where the *T* can be a prefix like *the*. This makes the name of the city, *the City of Enoch*. It is a point of confusion if Enoch is a son of Cain or a son of Jared, but both these men and the person Enoch were before Noah. Thus Tenochtitlan was a pre-flood city. In Genesis 4:17 "Cain became the builder of a town and he gave the town the name of his son Enoch." In this quote, Cain's son Enoch, first generation, has a town named after him. In Genesis 5:18-24 Enoch is still before the flood, but he is five generations down the line from Seth. Mahalalel is father of Jared, and Jared is father of Enoch. Enoch mysteriously disappears. With some early religionists, if you wanted to have a successful city, you buried your favorite son under the main gate to the city. *Tenoch* means *foundation*. The first son of Seth has a name very much like Enoch which is *Enosh*, which adds to the confusion.

The more recent Aztecs built their capital in the center of Lake Texcoco around 1325AD. This is the location of the present-day Mexico City. The Aztecs felt they were the 'chosen people' of the God Huitzilopochtli, who led them to their 'chosen land'. Mexitli means *the anointed*; *Mexica* means *the anointed people*. Some original Aztec buildings are located under Mexico City, near the town square of Zocalo. Enoch's city of Tenochtitlan may have been under the more recent Aztec structures or it may have been in the surrounding area. The lakes in the Basin of Mexico were doubtless affected by the Deluge and more recent human drainage constructions. They are very ancient. There were several paleo-lakes that would connect with each other from time to time. At the north in the area of Tocuila there is a great paleontological field, with a lot of Pleistocene fauna. The disarticulated remains of seven mammoths dated between $10,220 \pm 75$ and $12,615 \pm 95$ years (BP) were found which hint at human hunting. In the Bible at Genesis 10:8, we come across the name Nimrod (son of Cush, son of Ham) who is designated as a great hunter. Could Nimrod have gained his fame as a mammoth hunter?

Ancient temples to the sun are plentiful in the Americas. Temple ruins to both the sun and moon exist in Teotihuacan which is about 50 kilometers north of Mexico City. It was the largest 4000BCE site in Mexico having 245 steps up to the sun temple. Some moon temples have steps according to the phases of the moon, 14 steps going up (from new moon to full moon) and then fourteen steps back down as the moon wanes. It is reported that at Teotihuacan there were prayer trumpets six times a day. The Muslims also have multiple calls to prayer by their *muezzins* from the temple heights. We do not know what early ruins may be under the large buildings at Teotihuacan which is sometimes also known as *Tollan* which means *the middle place*, or possibly *Central Place*. Tollan also has *Puh* in one of its multi-language-names which means *place of reeds*. If there were reeds there, early people like Noah, could make reed boats. Another place name that has the *Puh* syllable meaning reeds, is Poughkeepsie, New York, which place name means *little house in the reeds*. Early boats could have been made of reeds from along the Hudson River! Tollan (or Teotihuacan) has Atlantean Statues or columns. (See photo at end of chapter.) Tollan (which means *wise man* or *craftsman*) was the city of Quetzalcoatl. Some of the people there were called Toltecs. The Toltec tribe also lived in Mexico, Guatemala, and other Maya territories.

Other sun temples are at Abu Simbel and at Sakkara (Saqqara) in Egypt; Tanah Lot at Bali, Indonesia; Konark at Orissa, India; and at Manchu Picchu, Peru. E'barra was the sun temple at Sippara or Sipparand, Babylonia. Sakkara in Egypt is noted for its Step Pyramid, the oldest of Egypt's 97 pyramids. It is more likely that the sun temple at Sakkara, Egypt, may contain buried records, than the pyramids closer to the Sphinx which are not as old. The Sumerian Sun God was known as *Utu*; the Akkadian Sun God was known as *Tutu* (in Akkadian) and also as *Shamash*.

Sippar sun mounds are at present day Abu Habba. *Shamash=Sama=Samuel=Sun God*. The sun god emblem is a winged solar disk. The first recorded Mesopotamian author was the priestess Enheduanna. The records buried by Xisuthros or Noah were older than Enheduanna and from a place other than Mesopotamia.

Xisuthros buried the records of the pre-flood world at Sippara (which name means *a writing*). Archaeologists immediately assume that Sippara is in Babylonia because that is where Berossus did his writing. Actually, Berossus claims that the records were dug up at Sippara after the flood, while other folk claim the records were buried before the flood. Perhaps records were buried at sun temples as a matter of course, like we have town halls where records are kept. They say Sippara is on the east bank of the Euphrates north of Babylon. It is called Sippar of the Sun God, or sometimes Sippar of the Goddess Anunit. But it is highly unlikely that the biblical Noah started out from Babylon. His boat traveled 40 days (which connotes a long time) before it landed in the Near East (some say at Ararat). Where did Noah start? Where did Noah or Xisuthros build his boat? Were there many Noahs who built boats or had boats available to save their families and thus escaped death in the great flood? Phelicia votes that Noah started out from somewhere in the Americas.

Then there is the interesting discussion about where Noah's Boat landed. Jake is very firm about Ararat. Many legends speak of other mountains. Native Americans say a boat landed in the Rockies. Mount Judi is located 30 miles south of Lake Van which is 200 miles south of Mount Ararat. Mount Ararat and Mount Judi might be the same approximate location. An article from the *London Observer* for 16 January 1994, claims that archaeologists found Noah's ark on the Turkish-Iranian border, 32 kilometers from Mount Ararat on Mount Judi, according to a team of scientists who have been investigating the site for six years. The Turkish government is so convinced by the findings that it has designated the site one of special archaeological interest and agreed to its excavation. The remote site contains a buried, ship-like object, resting at an altitude of 2,300 meters. On surrounding terrain, the American and Middle Eastern scientists have identified huge stones with holes carved at one end, which they believe are *drogue-stones*, dragged behind ships in the ancient world to stabilize them. Are there other sites where drogue-stones are found? The site is directly below the mountain of Al Judi, named in the Koran as the Ark's resting place. Those who located this artifact say that it was not a great flood that pushed the Ark into the mountains but "an astronomical event causing a tectonic upheaval, a tidal bore causing gravitational pull in the ocean waters that forced the boat into the mountains."

The following is from an article by Bill Crouse in *Archaeology and Biblical Research*:

Cudi Dagh is located approximately 200 miles south of Mt. Ararat in southern Turkey almost within eyesight of the Syrian and Iraqi borders. The Tigris River flows at its base. The exact coordinates are 37 degrees, 21 minutes N., and 42 degrees, 17 minutes E. In literature it has also been called *Mt. Judi, Mt. Cardu, Mt. Quardu, the Gordyene mountains, Gordian mountains, the Karduchian mountains, the mountains of the Kurds*, and to the Assyrians: *Mt. Nipur*. It is located about 25 miles from the Tigris River. Cudi Dagh overlooks the all-important Mesopotamian plain and is notable for its many archaeological ruins in and around the mountain. Sennacherib (700BCE), the Assyrian king, carved rock reliefs of himself on the side of the mountain. The Nestorians (a sect of Christianity) built several monasteries around the mountain including one on the summit called *The Cloister of the Ark*. It was destroyed by lightning in 766AD. The Muslims later built a mosque on the site. (Noah's Ark: Its Final Berth, *Archaeology and Biblical Research, Vol. 5, #3, Summer, 1992*).

Mount Judi, spelled *Cudi-Dagh* in Turkish means *highest* in Arabic (*The Lost Ship of Noah*, Charles Berlitz). According to the Koran, Cudi Dagh may be the final resting place of Noah's Ark. As stated in both the Jewish Torah and the Christian Bible, the Ark landed upon an area once known as Urartu, or Ararat. There is a stone carving at the summit in the shape of a great ship called by the locals *Sefinet Nebi Nuh (the Ship of Noah)*. Another interesting fact associated with the Kurdish mountain of Judi (or Cudi or Gudi) is that it may be the area where King David's ancestors held sway. The tribe of Judah or the Judaeans came from back in the Gudean hills to farm in the land of Israel. Does that make any difference to Jewish claims to the land of Israel? King David united the tribes that were fighting in Israel by telling them that they were all brothers and sons of Father Abraham. Gad is described in the Bible as a tribal leader like David, but Gad also refers to the Greek hero Cadmus. The priestly tribe of Levi were called Levites. They were Louvians associated with the Hittites, and David wisely let them continue to act as priests. The tribe of Dan used trade routes and sea ports, and didn't really need much land. David coordinated his empire with great wisdom.

The Tribe of Dan may have been related to the Phoenicians. Did they have lands to call their own, or did they just trade around the world in their boats? Some feel that they were also called the Kittim. Some think they had a land

base at Tyre, and were a branch of the Adamite-Ionians who were a lighter colored people. Some think that Red-skins or Native Americans were Phoenician sailors. Some believe that coastal communities of traders were peopled by darker desert Canaanites, and were the tribe of Ham. Others would say they were descendants of Japheth.

The Noah character of the Babylonian myths was known as Xisuthros, Ziusuthra, Ziusudra, or Ziusura of Shuruppak, the son of Ubartutu. Several places report on the drunkenness of this character, as well as his leadership. The Bible tells of such an incident involving Noah and his son Ham starting at Genesis 9:20.

Drunkenness has been a problem ever since the time of Noah, and probably before. Drinking destroyed the relationship between members of Noah's family, and getting drunk continues to ruin relationships among present day family members. The permissible drinking age in USA is 21. The French are considering raising the age of those who buy alcohol to 18, from its present age of 16. Saudi Arabia allows no one to buy or sell alcohol. They are close to the place of Noah's drunkenness. Phelicia thinks that adults should be able to drink what they want when they want it; Jake feels that alcohol destroys brains, character, and friendships. Then there is the allied problem of drugs of various kinds: should these drugs be legalized? The problem of violence is not so much because of drugs *per se*, but because of the profit that can be gained from drug sales. There is the still further problem of medicinal drugs, dependency upon them, the exorbitant profits of pill makers, and the placebos that are as effective as the prescribed pill.

Some believe that the world's first temple was in Turkey at 12,000BP with stone circles, a spiritual center for a nomadic people at Gobekli Tepe, near Urfa (or Arsa) and the Taurus Mountains. Large stones with carvings at Gobekli Tepe are dated at 13,000 years old. The style of the arrowheads confirms this. It is also confirmed by radiocarbon dating. Archaeologists believe that the stones were reburied about 8000BCE. There are swan designs at Gobekli Tepe. This brings up a theory by <andrew collins.com> that there was no pole star in 9500BCE, and the nearest to the North Pole was the constellation of Cygnus, the Swan. Some tribes honored raptors instead of swans. (See *Cygnus Mystery* by Andrew Collins, Watkins Publishing, London, October 2006.) Another suggestion of Collins is that Sanliurfa in Turkey is the town that was meant, when the Bible reports that Abraham was born in Ur of the Chaldeas.

Biblical mythical genealogies of the descendants of Noah's son Shem, are listed in *Bible Timeline* going from Shem (2385BCE) through David (1000BCE) to Hannibal, the soldier and sailor of North African ancestry who may have known about traders and lands across the Atlantic. According to the *Bible Timeline* (Genesis 11:26), Abraham was born in 1995BCE, which is a shaky date for this momentous event, and we really don't know where it took place. It could have been in Iran, India, or on the cattle herding path in between Tehran and Egypt. In 1909BCE Ishmael is born, whose mother is Hagar. In 1895BCE Isaac is born, whose mother is Sara, see Genesis 21:1-7. In 1835BCE the twins, Jacob and Esau, are born, Genesis 25:21-26. In 1744BCE Joseph is born, see Genesis 41:46. Joseph's father Jacob was born 91 years earlier. About 1706BCE Joseph's ten older brothers buy grain from Pharaoh, see Genesis 42. All these events are according to the *Bible Timeline*. In 1355BCE Moses is born to Amran and Jochebed of the tribe of Levi. We have a time warp with Joshua, Judges, Eli, and Saul; there is poor biblical dating because of wars, wanderings, and unstable governments. In 1016BCE Samuel anoints David to be king. David's descendants rule until the 586BCE Babylonian Captivity. The Ark of the Covenant is hidden in Moab. Solomon's temple is burned. Can this time of confusion be the event that inspired the Mormons or another group of Hebrew refugees who had heard rumors of a land far to the west, to travel to America? According to the *Bible Timeline*, 550BCE is a date given for setting *The Pentateuch* on tablets, while the people are in Babylon. In 410BCE the Jewish temple at Elephantine in Egypt was destroyed by riots. It was 150 years old. The Carthaginian wars from 218-201BCE, caused Hannibal to flee to unknown lands for safety, possibly the Mississippi Valley. Carthage, Illinois is now off the Mississippi, but early Native Americans built irrigation and transportation canals to more secure spots off the river front. As we get closer to the time of Jesus Christ, the dates become more reliable. About the time of the Carthaginian wars, a powerful ruler was coordinating the Great Wall in China (214BCE). There is a less noticed Great Wall in Peru, which may be older than the one in China. There is a Great Wall of Georgia near Chatsworth which is 885 feet long, quite short when compared to Peru and China. There are walls along the hill crests near San Francisco for twenty miles. (*Lost Cities of North and Central America*, Childress, pp.258,395.)

The following material is from Berossus who was a celebrated historian in his time, who had a copper statue built in his honor in ancient Athens. He wrote three books in the Greek language, but they are now lost, and his works are only available in fragmentary citations. This book gives an insight into the ancient world, and especially the family of Noah, based mainly on fragments that are alleged to have come from this third century BCE Chaldean priest, Berossus. Also included is material from Pseudo-Berossus which may have been written as late as 1498AD.

Annius, sometimes called Pseudo-Berosus, dated 1498, was probably a forger who wanted to give authority to European kings. He claimed to have found an ancient work of Berosus, and set down “facts” acquired from that find. Phelicia says that around 1498 populations were getting restless, and they were questioning the rights of kings to give away other peoples land. Jake says that we should obey those people who God has given the rule over us. Jake believes that Pseudo-Berosus was doing a good job of keeping order in a disorderly society. Pseudo-Berosus said the name of Noah was Arsa. Urfa (which may be Arsa) is in southeast Turkey near Cudi-Dagh where the ark landed, according to biblical tradition.

In the pre-flood myth the God Ea (or Cronus) appeared to Xisuthros and told him to bury important records in the City of the Sun, or Sippara. Edgar Cacey, the mystic, believed two sets of records were hidden; one is underground in Egypt, and the other is buried in Central or South America. Could Noah or Xisuthros have buried records at Chichen Itza? There are *cenotes* or wells at Chichen Itza that contain many discarded, valuable, or sacrificed items. Could the record be buried in a sun temple near Mexico City? We mustn't forget the possibility of burial at the sun temple at Lake Titicaca.

Berosus and those who copied him describe Noah and his pre-flood family: Noah was a giant. That doesn't mean he was evil, but perhaps tall. His wife was called Titea (sometimes Aretia). His first three sons were (1) Sem, which means famous (otherwise called Melchisedech); (2) Cham, which means crafty; and (3) Japheth who is the eldest as in Genesis 10:21, perhaps making Japheth the oldest tribe on earth. Noah and his family reportedly lived in a city called Enos, the first city of the world, which was built by Cain the son of Adam, at the foot of the mountain Libanus in the land of Syria, in the province of Phoenicia, not far from the famous city of Jerusalem. This is a change in location for the city of Enoch that the people of the Israel area of that day could understand. Berosus and his copiers have taken their own perceptions of his environment to make Noah into a local citizen. There were many giants in Enos, and also there were astronomers and wise soothsayers who predicted the Flood. The giants were impious, except for the good giant Noah and his family which was Titea his wife, his three sons Sem, Cham and Japheth, and their wives Pandera, Noela and Noegla.

The world was reportedly destroyed on 18th April, in the 600th year of Noah, and this brings an end to the First Age of the World, according to the computations of Philo the Jew. When the waters of the flood subsided, the Ark rested on a high hill called Gordicus in Armenia. Noah and his family, eight people altogether, came out of the ship, 833 years before the foundation of Troy and 2317 years before the birth of Christ (according to fundamentalist biblical reckoning). Noah passed along the land and found on a plain a pillar of marble, where he engraved the story of the Flood. The stone is called *Myri-Adam* or the *Issue of Noah*; it stands in the country of Armenia and tells the story of Adam as seen by Noah.

There is more to the mythical story of Noah. He begat of his wife Titea, after the flood, thirty more children. The additional children of Noah, after the flood were Tuyscon the giant, Prometheus, Iapetus, Marcus, 16 titans which were all giants, Cranus, Granaus, Oceanus, Tipheus; daughters: Araxa surnamed The Great, Regina, Pandora, Crana, Thetis, and Rhea. Did one woman produce all these children, or does this list include grandchildren, great-grandchildren, or children by other wives and concubines?

Berosus and/or his translators have Noah hiding tablets that were buried in pre-flood time, in the same part of the world that he arrived at, after the flood. If Noah spent 150 days in an ark of reeds, he would have set forth halfway around the world from where he ended up. The City of the Sun at Sippara is in the Euphrates area. We are very gullible if we believe that Sippara was the take off point for Noah's expedition. Myths can be very deceiving. Perhaps tablets were buried in Egypt and in Babylon after the flood, but the pre-flood information was most likely buried at Noah's starting point half a world away, which may have been Central or South America.

Noah's was not the only early boat afloat. Many boats were able to cross the ocean, such as an 180 foot long grain ship whose wreckage has been discovered underwater. Many wrecks have been located in the Mediterranean, five near Italy, two off the coast of Israel, and a 1300BCE ship off the coast of Turkey. Then there is the Antikythera Ephebe wreck that contained a mechanized clock. Many of these wrecks are attributed to the trading routes of the Phoenicians.

Myths can frequently be retold about various holy people, as new saints appear on the weavings of time. New saints can easily inherit the related capabilities and characteristics of their predecessors. Several of the stories attributed to Jesus were told about earlier prophets. In the Jewish *Tanakh* (the word *Tanakh* comes from the first letters of the three words, *Torah*, *Nevi'im*, *Kethuvim*), one can find earlier 'cleansing of the temple' stories. Pre-Jesus miraculous conception stories are found about the Buddha and Alexander of Macedonia. Eight Stupas in India

contained a fragment of Buddha's body. Now there is only one such stupa. He was cremated, but the bones were left and divided. This division of Buddha's body is like Osiris' body which was divided and put together again by Isis, thus making the religious practice of Osiris visible again in his wife Isis and his son Horus. Jesus' body or religious beliefs are also seen again in his male and female followers.

Jesus was of an unknown conception. Alexander was supposedly fathered by a godly and wise snake. A mother to be held in reverence was Queen Maya of Sakya, the wife of Raja Shuddhodana, the mother of Buddha. The name *Mary*, the mother of Jesus, may bear mythical associations from Maha Maya, Buddha's mother. There could be a connection with the Mayan culture in Latin America, with the *Mari=Maya=Mary* culture in Turkmenistan. The name *Guatemala* has connections with the Land of the Buddha, or Guatama's Land. The Mayans have a temple to the Moon Goddess *Ixchel*, wife of *Itzamna*, the Creator. *Ixchel* is also known as *Madam of the Sea* as Mary, mother of Jesus, is also known as *Queen of the Seas*. Supposedly the mother of Buddha was called *Maha*. Maha died soon after her son was born, and Buddha was raised by an aunt.

Myths and words make strange travels across the earth. Can the Native American Mayans be the same tribe as the Mexicans or the Mohicans? Tribal travel stories also add mystery to the mix, such as the Maoris of New Zealand whose tribal name also starts with the letters *M* and *A*. They came from a vast mountainous place called Hawaiki. Could that be Antarctica when that section of the world had a warmer climate or were they from Hawaii and chased away by volcanic action? As I write this, sturdy scientists are tracking the mountain ranges on the subcontinent. Antarctica was mapped as ice free at some pre-Colombian time. At 7000BP it may have been ice free and navigable. (Zapp & Erikson, p. 316).

Noah and the Ark myth may have arisen out of The Younger Dryas, an impact event about 11,000BP. The impact may have been an "air burst" from a large comet. The Laurentide Ice Sheet covered north of the Great Lakes. When it melted, there may have been flooding. Evidence for an impact event is charred soil at Clovis Age sites across the Americas, also, nano diamonds, magnetic spherules, iridium, and Black Mat layer. An earlier culture may have had technology of which we are unaware. Did the Atlanteans draw electricity from the clouds in the sky? Did they have ideas about solar panels? Did they make batteries out of Cadmium to store their electric currents? Mammoths became extinct about 11,000BP in North America. After 11,000BP farming began in the Middle East. Where did they get their farming technology? The wild potato originated in Peru and southern Chile. (*The Settlement of the Americas*, Thomas Dillehay, p.165). Polynesians carried a variety of plants and animals with them on their boats. See the book *From Africa to the Stars* by Ben Finney and Eric Jones which contains the Out-of-Africa theory and Polynesians boating at 3000BP. (*Infinite in All Directions*, Freeman Dyson, 2004, p.281,282.) It is not unthinkable that the Younger Dryas Event may be the biblical report of what is behind the myth of Noah.



Sun God Gate, Tiahuanaco, Bolivia,
www.crystalinks.com/tiahuanaco.html



A frieze from Gobekli Tepe near Arsa dated 13,000BP.

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article/1157784/Do-mysterious-stones-mark-site-Garden-Eden.html>