

# Chapter IX

## Timing, Dating, and Locating Mounds

Once, in a past time, I spoke to the Dweller.  
Asked of the mystery of time and space.  
Asked him the question that surged in my being,  
saying: *O Master, what is time?*  
Then to me spoke He, the Master:  
*Know ye, O Thoth, in the beginning*  
*there was VOID and nothingness,*  
*a timeless, spaceless, nothingness.*  
*And into the nothingness came a thought,*  
*purposeful, all-prevading,*  
*and It filled the VOID.*  
*There existed no matter, only force,*  
*a movement, a vortex, or vibration*  
*of the purposeful thought*  
*that filled the VOID.*  
And I questioned the Master, saying:  
*Was this thought eternal?*  
And answered me the DWELLER, Saying:  
*In the beginning, there was eternal thought,*  
*and for thought to be eternal, time must exist.*  
*So into the all-prevading thought*  
*grew the LAW of TIME.*  
*Aye time which exists through all space,*  
*floating in a smooth, rhythmic movement*  
*that is eternally in a state of fixation.*

*From The History of Thoth, the Atlantean: Tablet X*

Where did the Power-That-Is, get all the nothing to make into something? Somehow Mighty Matter was formed, and fortified by evolution. Somehow, thinking creatures were generated. Somehow, the human being developed the capacity to make calendars and to record events. When you are on a whirling earth that is flying around the sun, it is difficult to know which way is up. It is difficult to know how long it takes for the earth to make a circuit around the sun. Somehow wise people have come up with ways to keep track of time in years, and to number the days and hours, and even to date ancient materials and the bones of people. Scientists can date tribes and tribal movements. They can date ancient underwater wrecks. They can read genetic structure to find out how tribes are related, and where the tribes wandered. They can propose dates for megalithic constructions. They can trace language changes and estimate how long a people have been in an area speaking a certain language. They can translate writing on the rocks. Finally, there is the marvel of thought. We can think about all these things and come to conclusions that are very important to us in our daily lives. My friends, Phelicia and Jake, argue seriously about all these hypotheses that have to do with ancient civilizations, and they come up with different results. This discussion shows that they care about earth and about each other's opinions. It shows that we who inhabit the earth are wise and committed, even though we really don't know what life is all about, or where we and the earth are going.

In a Winnebago myth, Hare's grandmother says the earth is not broad enough to accommodate an unlimited population (Storytelling Stone by Susan Feldman, p.6). Freeman Dyson disagrees. It may be possible for life and intelligence to survive forever. "The total energy reserve contained in the sun would be sufficient to support forever a society with a complexity 10 trillion times greater than our own." (Freeman Dyson, pp.110-112,115) Yes, we have trouble on earth, but we are made for the stars. Our destiny may be to take thoughts of a Compassionate Maker to other places in the universe,

but only after we have built compassionate community here on our home planet. The earth is just now getting to be “capable of seeing and understanding itself.” Planets, asteroids, and black holes have a mysterious purpose in the infinite value system, though we are at a loss to explain God’s ultimate aim. Perhaps our loving and suffering is what keeps the stars sparkling in the sky and the planets twirling. We are important for the survival of the universe! “I have come with an open mind to listen for the music of the spheres.” (*Music of the Spheres* by Guy Murchie, pp.5,6). The origin of life is easy to visualize compared to trying to understand the development of the mind and free will in the human being, and how The Creator connects and guides it all. We still do not understand what is the human mind and what is God’s mind. “It appears that mind, as manifested by the capacity to make choices, is to some extent inherent in every electron.” “Humans also make choices. The universe as a whole is hospitable to the growth of mind.” We might think of the total universe as the mind of God. “God is what mind becomes when it has passed beyond the scale of our comprehension.” (*Infinite in All Directions*, Freeman Dyson, p.119).

Among other things, we are searching for dates and affirmative scientific knowledge that will tell us, which civilization came first on the earth. Was it the pyramids in Egypt, or Gomer Tepe and kurgans in Turkmenistan? Was it the drowned civilization in the mythical Atlantis? Was it the mound construction in North, Central, and South America? Below is a very incomplete list of mounds in the Americas with ages conservatively calculated as under 4500 years old.

Aguateca, Guatemala is Late Classic Mayan (593-889AD), a fortified mound.  
Angel Mounds, Evansville, Indiana, is above the confluence of the Green and Ohio Rivers, 1100-1450AD.  
Bonampak, Chiapas, Mexico, (200AD-800AD) has dirt covered houses with straight walls.  
Cahokia, near Collinsville, Illinois, Mississippian Culture 650-1400AD. Monk’s Mound is largest and flat topped.  
Ceibal, Guatemala (800BCE to 900AD).  
Chinkultik, Chiapas State, Mexico, has over 200 mounds. It is a Mayan site dated 700 to 1200AD.  
Colorado Desert has giant piles of colored stones. Sites are undated.  
Criel, South Charleston, West Virginia, on the Kanawha River, Adena Culture 250-150BCE.  
Edzna, regional capital of Western Yucatan, pre-classic, 450BCE to 300AD.  
Emerald Mound, Mississippi, largest ceremonial earthwork in the US, 1250-1600AD.  
Etowah, (like Ottowa) Cartersville, Georgia, dated 200BCE to 600AD, other cultures there at 1000-1550AD.  
Grave Creek, Moundsville, Marshall County, West Virginia, conical mound that had a moat 40 feet wide, 100BCE.  
Hopewell Mounds, Chillicothe, Ohio, 200BCE to 500AD, Ohio and Scioto River Valleys.  
Joara Mounds, Burke County, North Carolina, 1000AD, Catawba River Valley, visited by Hernando de Sota.  
Kincaid Mounds, Brockport, Illinois, along Ohio, Mississippian Culture (Archaic Period, 1450AD).  
Lake Jackson, Florida, constructed 1250 to 1500AD.  
Marietta Mound Cemetery, Ohio, 800BCE to 700AD.  
Miamisburg Mound, largest conical mound in Ohio, Adena Culture, 800BCE-1000AD.  
Moundville Archaeological Site, Hale County, Alabama, on Black Warrior River, 1100-1400AD, Mississippian culture.  
Muskogean, in Ohio, was active until 300 years ago. At the end of the Colonial period, the Indian mounds in Ohio exceeded 10,000. At Chesterville, Ohio in 1829 they dug up an eight foot skeleton with additional teeth. At Ashtabula County in 1878 they uncovered 2000 graves of large people with double rows of teeth.  
Newark Earthworks, Ohio, Hopewell people (100BCE to 500AD).  
Ogemaw Earthworks, near Saginaw, Michigan, Adena Woodland Culture (800BCE-1000AD).  
PeeDee River Valley, North Carolina, 155 human burials, 1100AD.  
Poverty Point, Louisiana, dates back to 2500BCE.  
Serpent Mound, Ohio, is Adena (800BCE-100AD).  
Stone Mountain, DeKalb County, Georgia, a former meeting and ceremonial place for Native Americans.  
Spiro Mounds, Oklahoma, Mississippian Culture, 800 to 1500AD.  
Toltec Mounds, Arkansas, 600-1050AD.  
Town Creek Mound, North Carolina, on Little River, Piedmont Area, Pee Dee Culture, 1000-1400AD.  
Yaxchilan, Chiapas State, Mexico, is on the Usumacinta River. There are 200 chamber type mounds (200-800AD).

If you look with an active imagination, you can see what may be mounds all over. A cemetery in New Jersey

contains mounds. There is a mound on the east side of Bedford Prison, Bedford Hills, NY. The Masonic Building in Alexandria, Virginia, may be resting on a mound. Some of these mounds and temples differ widely, and some at great distances are strangely similar, and appear to be built in the same architectural style. A mound in Tumuli Park in Kyongju, Korea, built for the Shilla Royalty (57BCE-935AD) looks like Miamisburg Mound from the Adena culture in Ohio which is dated 800BCE to 1000AD (Figure 9.4). On the island of Bermuda there is a sphinx guarding a mound near the water. The ruins at Copan, Honduras are 7 miles from the border of Guatemala. Lampera is the Honduran equivalent of Montezuma, the ninth ruler of the Aztec Empire. Copan has a hieroglyphic staircase that records ruler history, something like the wall at the Vatican that has pictures of all the Popes.

There are temples and mounds in the Yucatan in southern Mexico. In the Greek myth, Maya was a daughter of Poseidon and Cleito. Phelicia has decided that the deluge was 11,500 BP. Some of these constructions may be older than the Deluge. They may have older unexplored tunnels deep underground. If the Mayans descend from an ancestor named Maya, the daughter of Poseidon, they may date back to the time of the destruction of Atlantis. Among the temples at Mexico believed to be Mayan are (1) Tulum which means *walls*. It is one of the few walled cities built by the Mayas and is on the Caribbean Sea. Walls protected them from boats whose travelers might have had bad designs. (2) Uxmal means *3-times constructed*. It has Pu'uc stone mosaics. Pu'uc is the name of a mountain chain. Pu'uc architecture is from Pu'uc Hills of Yucatan. There are mammoth bones in Loltun caves in the Pu'uc Hills of Yucatan. This might date the area back to 10,000BP when mammoths and their pursuers roamed the land. Later, about 500AD the Hun Xiu dwelt at Uxmal. There is a legend of earlier people who were dwarfs. (3) Ek Balam means *Black Jaguar*. This temple complex had *sacbes* which are roads spiraling out from a center. It prospered from 100BCE to 300AD. (4) At Labna, the arch at Labna (42 feet wide and 20 feet high) shows "definitive architectural fingerprints" of the Maya - the Mayan or corbelled archway. On this arch are also carvings in the Pu'uc style of 600 to 900AD. Some houses have an X over the doorway ( the X is called an Xanil Nah). (5) Kohunlich has giant masks of the Sun God, Kinich Ahau, dated to 5th century AD. (6) Calakmul (means city of the two adjacent towers) has two ornate pyramids 14 stories high with astounding stairways up the sides of the temple. There are howler monkeys plus 6000 other lesser structures in the forests of Campeche 20 miles from the Guatemala border. It is dated 364 to 810AD. (7) Coba also has *sacbes* of which the longest is 100km and runs to Yaxuna. There are 2000 lesser mound in this 600AD Classic Period Maya city. (8) Edzna has canals and aqueducts. It is a Late Pre-Classic city (450BCE to 300AD). At Edzna in Campeche Province in Western Yucatan, Mexico, on May 1 and August 13, the sun is at its zenith at that latitude; the building is constructed so that the setting sun shines into its rooms. This Western Yucatan location is noted for Pu'uc Architecture. This may be the oldest lunar observatory in the world. It is built on a high outcrop of rock. (9) Palenque has the best scribal ornamentation and calligraphy; it was a vast trade network, settled around 100BCE. The last recording there was 783AD. There are similarities at Palenque to Hindu or Chinese architecture. (10) The famous Mayan pyramids of Chichen-Itza are reportedly over 1500 years old and are located only 75 miles from Merida. The name *Chichen-Itza* is a Mayan word: *CHI* (mouth) *CHEN* (well) and *ITZA* (of the Itza tribe). Some believe people were occasionally thrown into the nearby cenote as sacrifices, or perhaps they jumped in willingly. The site is divided into three sections. The North grouping of structures is distinctly Toltec in style. The central group appears to be from the earliest period. The southern group is known as "The Old Chichen." Also at Chichen Itza is the temple of the Warriors (El Edificio de las Aguilas) [eagles? condors?] *El Caracol* is the astronomical observatory at Chichen Itza. (11) The temple at Kabah is in honor of the rain God Chac where numerous representations of this water deity appear on a wall. This architecture is called Chenes, which sounds very much and looks very much like Chinese. A similar name to Kabah is mentioned in the ancient work, Chumayel's *Chilam Balam*. Kabah means 'one with a powerful hand' in Mayan which may refer to worship of a God. Does the name *Kabah* have a connection to the name of other holy sites in other places around the world? There are numerous other temples and antiquities in Central and South America.

These temples and mounds have dates that fit into Jake's way of thinking. However, when new rulers or tribes took over a community, they might destroy or "purify" the temple that was there. Then they would build a new structure on the old foundation. Most temples have not been thoroughly excavated. If a ruler wanted to wipe out the memory of a previous ruler, he would tear down their mosaics, and have his slaves create new ones. You start a new life by destroying the possessions of the old.

There is a rumour that there were "little people" or lilliputians at the Zapotec structure at Monte Alban in Oaxaca, Mexico. This construction dates back to 500BCE. Little people were handy for working in mines. They could squirm their way into tunnels and were easy to let down over cliffs inside the mines, and be hauled up again. Little people

may have been prevalent on the islands in Malaysia. They appear in southern China, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Brazil, Bolivia, and as pygmies in the Aka, Efe, and Mbuti tribes of Central Africa. At the other end of the spectrum, there were giants. They seem to have developed genetically on the mountains and in the forests. The people on Mu and on Atlantis may have been smaller people. Noah and his friends may have come from large continents where there was more food available. As far as size is concerned, larger elephants come from Africa; not-so-large elephants come from India; mammoths lived on North America and Europe; pygmy elephants come from Borneo.

Since we are thinking about genetics, it might be a good idea to insert here that we most likely are not derived from outer space visitors. Our genetic structure is similar to the great apes, and presumably not similar to visitors from outer space. When the Bible says that the Gods got friendly with the daughters of men, they were referring to the giant bearded northerners who seemed like giants to the rather small people who grew up on islands. The science of epigenetics proposes that genes have an inner ability to conform to the environment, as the generations go by. Gods reported by ancients came from a place called Nibiru. Nibiru may not have been a planet, but a northerly country. *Biru* may refer to *Peru*.

There are great supporting blocks on the “ground floor” of the Mayan pyramidal structure at Aguateca, Guatemala. The top layer at Chinkultik is dated from 600 to 810AD. This is the same time as the Merovingians in Europe (481-750AD). El Ceibal overlooks the Río de la Pasión in Guatemala. The bottom layer may go back to BCE numbers. The Mayan city was once an important trading center dating to pre-classic times. Inscriptions found at the site indicate that El Ceibal flourished and reached its peak during the end of the 9th Century, while other Mayan sites such as Tikal and Copán were already declining. Ceibal archaeological site is located near the municipality of Sayaxché, Petén with an elevation of 220 meters over sea level.

One view of Mayan history gives us the following timeline for events:

- 11,000BCE (13,000BP) the population was hunter-gatherer.
- ~3114BCE was the creation of the world according to the Mayan Long Count calendar.
- 2600BCE the Mayan Civilization begins.
- 2000BCE was the start of the Olmec civilization.
- 700BCE writing was developed.
- 400BCE solar stone calendars came into use.
- 100BCE the city of Teotihuacan came into being.
- 900AD the Maya Classic period ends.

Did Sumerians or Quechuas come first? Phelicia thinks it was the Quechua. Jake believes Sumerians came first. The above timeline seems to be working on the theory that events in the Americas came after the tribal events recorded in Egypt and Asia. The timeline does not leave room for the biblical events. Some time should be allowed for the Removal from the Garden of Eden, the founding of the City of Tenochtitlan, the Deluge, and the dispersal of the people from the original home of Noah to his landing in the area of Mount Ararat.

Information from [www.danielbierman.com](http://www.danielbierman.com) dates the Younger Dryas Period of confusion at 11,000BCE to 9600BCE. What went on in the world from 9600BCE to the 3114BCE date of the creation of the world according to the Mayan Long Count Calendar Date. What noteworthy event happened that would cause the Mayan leaders to select 3114BCE as the date for Creation? What was created? Was this an entry point into an astrological event that could be seen in the sky? If the Mayans were clever enough to make decisions about events in the heavens, we must not downgrade them to having the Olmec civilization begin at 2600BCE (as in the above table).

Another anomaly is Comalcalco, Tabasco Province, Mexico, which is a special complex because it is made of fired brick. There were baked brick structures in the Hindu Kush and the Ganges Valley, long before Rome built in brick. The motifs on the bricks are Indic. The place is not thoroughly excavated, but an uncovered hieroglyph of the Sun God appears to be Asian rather than Roman. Reminding you of other early dates, there is Fell's Cave, Tierra del Fuego with horse, sloth, guanaco bones and various projectile points, dated 13,000-10,000BP. Monte Verde, Chili, has been dated conservatively to 14,500BP.

Tiahuanaco (or Taypicala or Tiwanaku) Bolivia, is another mysterious site. It contains the disintegrating Akapana Pyramid which is 200 meters on a side and was 17 meters tall. There is a standing stela figure near the Gate of the Sun, made of red rock with a square head, resembling a lilliputian more than a tall bearded person. Taypicala means *center of the universe*, as if this temple was a very important place. The temple used to be on the shore of Lake

Titicaca, but now it is 12 miles away. There are giant stone blocks lying around, that present day people do not know how to move (Figure 9.1). The Gate of the Sun is aligned with the summer solstice. There is the Auturo Posnansky theory on how to move stone blocks with earth energy supposedly found at megalithic grid points on the earth.

When the Lenape came from Asia to North America, there were people here already. Some were called the Talegas at Cahokia. These Talligew were tall and broad. There was a battle between Talligew and the Lenape. (*The Red Record* by David McCutchen). The big pyramid at Cahokia (at Collinsville, Illinois) was bigger than the Great Pyramid of Egypt. Cahokia was 1003 feet length of side; Teotihuacan, Mexico was 752 feet on a side; the Great Pyramid of Egypt was 733 feet length of side. Cahokian events such as solstice sun rise events, interlocking systems of canals, and burial mounds are described by the archaeologist H.M. Brackenridge in A.J. Conant's *Footprints of Vanished Races*. Another mysterious feature at Cahokia is that under one end of it, is a stone platform which is too far below the surface to explore properly with ground penetrating radar.

The Berber mark was the building of burial mounds. Burial mounds in New York State may be collective tombs. It was difficult to bury people in the wintertime, so they preserved bodies in a common tomb or holding place. A site with many bones is in Nichols, New York.

There is the question of Bimini. Underwater structures have been found there. Massive underwater stone structures have been found under water in the Pacific east of Taiwan. Six such structures have been found in the Okinawa area. The largest, at Yonaguni Island in the Pescadores east of Taiwan, is 200 meters long by 150 meters wide by 30 meters high, and 25 meters below the sea level. Giant steps make these constructions appear to be made by thinking humans, but how did they move the great blocks? The swimmer appears quite tiny beside them (Figure 9.2). There are giant stone blocks on Malta. There are pyramids in the Canaries, the Pyramids of Guimar, which resemble the structures in Peru and Mexico (according to Thor Heyerdahl). *Guimar* is similar to *Gomer*.

In the United States, the Poverty Point site is located in extreme northeastern Louisiana on Bayou Macon (Figure 9.3). It has a causeway. Some excavations have gone four meters down. Then there is the largest ceremonial earthwork in the U.S. Is it called "Emerald" because it is sometimes green, or was it named that because they traded emeralds in the vicinity? The Hopewell culture apparently developed in the Illinois Valley around 500 BCE. As the Hopewell people moved east, their culture had the most significant impact of any of the early Americans. By the year 1 CE, members of the Hopewell culture began migrating into the Kanawha Valley and erected mounds in the South Charleston and St. Albans area, most notably the Murad Mound. Other evidence of their presence has been found at Buck Garden Creek in Nicholas County, the Watson Farm Mound in Hancock County, and the Fairchance Mound near Moundsville. One remarkable archaeological discovery was at Mount Carbon in Fayette County. A variant of the culture called the Armstrong people erected stone walls and earthworks around the top of the mountain, possibly as a religious rite. Most of these discoveries were later destroyed by strip mining. Artifact hunters destroyed Camp Fairchance Mound, even though it was on state property. The entire mound has been removed. There is also an array of ancient stone towers on the bluffs overlooking Moundsville and the ancient earthworks. These are basically giant stone cairns now and reportedly were towers.

The rumor goes that Monk's Mound at Caholia was so-named because a monks' community farmed the top for awhile, but it may have hosted pre-Columbian religious services. The Missouri and the Platt join together upstream, and pour into the Mississippi at this point. The field was an occupation area in prehistoric time. The site was once the prison farm, and after each plowing, people combed the field for artifacts. Hively and Horn have shown the relationships of prominent hills and the features of the earthworks in Newark, Ohio.

China had its Great Wall; Peru had roads in the mountains. Who built those roads in the mountains? When? Were they before the flood in 11,500BP? Massive blocks have been found in Lebanon at Baalbek and in the Mediterranean at Gigantica Temple (dedicated to the Divine Feminine) on the Island of Gozo, Malta. Gozo in Malta has its temple; Giza in Egypt has its pyramids; Gaza on the Palestinian coast was a profitable seaport long ago.

There are impossible and unbelievable fossils that help us to question the time of previous civilizations on the earth. Fossils, as we learned in grade school, appear in rocks that were formed many thousands of years ago. Yet there are a number of fossils that just don't make geological or historical sense. A fossil of a human handprint, for example, was found in limestone estimated to be 110 million years old. What appears to be a fossilized human finger found in the Canadian Arctic also dates back 100 to 110 million years ago. And what appears to be the fossil of a human footprint, possibly wearing a sandal, was found near Delta, Utah in a shale deposit estimated to be 300 million to 600 million years old. Could humanity have existed in a thinking form so long ago? Humans were not supposed to be around 65 million years ago, never mind people who could work metal. So then how does science

explain semi-ovoid metallic tubes dug out of 65-million-year-old Cretaceous chalk in France? In 1885, a block of coal was broken open to find a metal cube obviously worked by intelligent hands. In 1912, employees at an electric plant broke apart a large chunk of coal out of which fell an iron pot! A nail was found embedded in a sandstone block from the Mesozoic Era. (See Childress, *Lost Cities of North and Central America*, page 542.)

What are we to make of these finds? There are several possibilities: Intelligent humans date back much, much further than we realize. Perhaps other intelligent beings and civilizations existed on earth far beyond our recorded history. Our dating methods are often inaccurate, and stone, coal and fossils may form more rapidly than we now estimate. In any case, these examples should prompt us to reexamine and rethink the true history of the earth.

How can we explain the giant stone balls of Costa Rica, of Zavidovici in Bosnia, and of Kansas? Workmen hacking and burning their way through the dense jungle of Costa Rica to clear an area for banana plantations in the 1930s stumbled upon some incredible objects: dozens of stone balls, many of which were perfectly spherical. They varied in size from as small as a tennis ball to an astonishing 8 feet in diameter and weighing 16 tons! Although the great stone balls may be man-made, it is unknown who made them, for what purpose and, most puzzling, how they achieved such spherical precision. They may be natural formations. In the Costa Rican National Museum in San José there is a sphere that stands out among the rest because it is sectioned in two halves and because it shows an intricate petroglyph in one of its hemispheres, made with a series of very complicated shapes in the deteriorated surface of the stone. Geographical maps, ritual signs and even natural formations have been among the explanations given for that design. The spiral located at the bottom of the design and the shape of the petroglyph itself could be the constellations of Pegasus and Andromeda. There is an interpretation of those petroglyphs as representations of astronomical charts engraved in stone whose purpose would have been calendaric or ceremonial.

There are zenith stars, which may give place names to locations (Zapp, p.313). Take Palmyra in New York State and Palmyra in Turkey: this has to do with the star-line at midnight, either overhead or on the horizon, on a specific night or date. Navigation makes use of zenith stars when attempting to locate a fixed location. As the observer moves north of the equator, the two stars in the Southern Cross constellation will cross the meridian at lower and lower altitudes above the south celestial pole, the observer can subtract his latitude from the altitude of the star crossing the meridian at the equator to get the altitude at which the star line crosses the meridian at his new latitude. There is an island in the lake near Carmel, New York, that has the name *Canopus* like a star in the Southern Cross. It may possess the name *Canopus* because it is on the zenith line of that unseen star.



