

# Are Ancient Aliens Theorists Selling Our People Short?

[September 19, 2017](#)[September 20, 2017](#) [Patrick](#) [15 Comments](#)

Friday will be the finale of Season 10 of Ancient Aliens. The show hails Erich von Daniken and Zecharia Sitchin as innovators. However, none of their ideas, nor much of what is suggested by this new pop culture paradigm, are actually original, including the works of Graham Hancock whom I discussed in previous articles. Hancock, who is a frequented guest on Ancient Aliens, often says that folklore and mythology are really remnants of humanity's racial memory, and its what remains of a real history of a lost civilization that was destroyed at the end of the last Ice Age.

The Ancient Alien Theory, or Ancient Astronaut Theory, was first put forth in modern times by von Daniken and Sitchin. It states that an ancient and advanced extraterrestrial race came to Earth, perhaps even colonized it, and created humans through genetic manipulation, and eventually shared their technology with us and have been a constant force throughout our history. Over the past 7 years this theory has taken on a life of its own, and now people claim that multiple extraterrestrial races have visited and continue to visit the Earth, and have their own secret agenda, working undercover with the world's governments to possibly modify, enslave or even exterminate humanity. This is hogwash. The ancient astronaut theory is nothing new. In fact, as D.M. Murdock points out "it should be noted that neither man came up with the ancient astronaut theory, which was largely developed by a German occultic society, for one, during the 19th century." It was also a popular theme in the Edda Society, the Thule Society, the Vril Society, Himmler's Ancestral Heritage Society, a research arm of the SS, and even leading members of the NSDAP, including Hitler himself. Murdock also points out that the idea itself goes back not just a few decades to von Daniken or the National Socialists, but rather to a very ancient time.

Although the idea of the ancient gods being aliens may seem novel, the tendency to make the gods of old into "real people" or "flesh and blood" is not at all new, dating to before the time of the Greek historian Herodotus (5th c. BCE) and developed by the Greek philosopher Euhemerus or Evemerus (c. 300 BCE). This tendency is called, in fact, "euhemerism" or "evemerism," which claims that the numerous gods of various cultures were not "mythical" but were in reality kings, queens, warriors and assorted heroes whose lives were turned into fairytales with the addition of miraculous details to their biographies. The current Anunnaki thesis is a modern version of evemerism, although it seeks to explain the miracles as not fabulous "additions" to the tales but genuine attributes of advanced extraterrestrials.

This is basically Giorgio Tsoukalos' usual "Its the Ancient Aliens!" story, in which he explains how all our myths are merely "misinterpreted accounts of flesh in blood aliens." Giorgio often claims that by

calling these ancient accounts myths we are robbing the ancients of their real history, which has been rather confused and misinterpreted, but true history nonetheless. The mythologist Joseph Campbell pointed out that the ancients knew they were myths, but were concerned rather with their symbolic significance. Rather than interpreting these myths in a literal extraterrestrial sense, he used them as a symbolic reference to an even greater truth.

There is concrete archaeological evidence of the advanced nature of ancient white civilization and significant evidence that the gods were in fact Ancient Aryans. Recently on *In Search of Aliens*, Giorgio Tsoukalos and David Childress went to investigate a series of elongated skulls found in Paracas. They were hoping to prove that the skulls were of ancient alien origin. Rather than getting that input, the curator at the museum told them the elongated skulls were determined to belong to an unknown race, an actual group of men naturally born with elongated skulls; not a deformity but an actual race. Their closest DNA match proved they were not of South American origin, but rather tested to have originated from Denmark, Sweden and Finland. The date was 3500 B.C. This was shocking to them. Since this broadcast, they have back-peddled and are now claiming that the DNA did not match any known “organism” on this planet. This is simply not the case, and they never air that show anymore. Reconstructions of the face show a very Nordic facial structure, but of course with the huge cranium. The original drawings were eventually made into a new artist representation that made them look like South American Indians. I guess showing them blonde and blue-eyed would be too Nazi or racist for them. I’m neither qualified or inclined to suggest how or why they have elongated skulls. If I did wish to speculate, I would say that this could be a separate branch of the White race the went along its own evolutionary path over 5,000 years ago or more then went extinct.

The fact is that these skulls, all testing to be of Scandinavian or Nordic origin, is hard evidence for my theory that in distant times, that a lost civilization 12,000 years ago or more had traveled the globe and been the founders of ancient cultures, and the Paracas skulls were the remains of a long-standing Ancient Aryan population that once existed in South America. Many Old European sites, including those on Malta and Sardinia, plus in Egyptian tombs, were scattered with burials of men with elongated skulls. This is not going to be solved quickly, as the academics do not wish to press the issue, not only for the ancient alien implication, but also not to awaken any facts about our Ancient Aryan past. The Jews are using such authors, as well as the ancient alien camp, to confound our race to the point that we deny our own accomplishments as a race. The White race did not need ancient aliens to build our ancient civilizations, or to found other civilizations in remote corners of the Earth. Our race is capable of so much more. Ancient Alien theorists are selling our people short. As stated last year in an article entitled “Aryan Genesis,” the location of the original Aryan homeland remains an unsolvable riddle. In *Aryan Genesis* I wrote:

For almost three centuries, European linguists, anthropologists and geneticists have been searching for the true origins of the Indo-European, or Aryan, peoples. Many of us identify the term Aryan with German National Socialism, while some Jewish and liberal academics propose that Aryans are a non-existent people invented by Hitler to enhance a feeling of Germanic supremacy. This is of course false.”

We know, from both the Hindu Vedas and ancient Zoroastrian texts from Persia, that a northern race of powerful warriors invaded the areas of present Iran, northern India, Pakistan and Afghanistan around 3500 B.C. and established an empire known as Aryas. Over 300 words in the Indo-European languages are derived from these people, including the name Iran. Archaeologists of the 19th century referred to the Aryans as Indo-European or Indo-Germanic tribes. However, in Hinduism and in Iran the term Aryan means “noble,” and this race is often called the “Shining Ones” who were pitted against the forces of darkness, often called the Dasyus or the “Dark Ones.”

The ancient symbol of the Aryan was the swastika. But where did the Aryans start using this controversial symbol? Hindu legend says that civilization dates back to an incredibly distant time, hundreds of thousands, if not millions of years, and that the ancestors of the Aryans were blond, oftentimes bearded, light-skinned people led by their Lord Indra. The earliest record of the swastika in India dates back to the Indus Valley civilization around 3500 B.C. This time period coincides with the Aryan invasion theory.

Recently, an even more ancient civilization, the Danubian civilization, was found which dates roughly to 5,000 years B.C., about the time a huge freshwater lake north of the Bosphorus flooded from water pouring in from the Mediterranean that transformed it into the Black Sea. This body of water increased greatly in size and submerged hundreds of square miles of dry land.

In Bulgaria, dating to this time, a pottery shard from the Danubian civilization dating back to 5300 B.C. was discovered bearing the sign of the swastika. In Kiev’s Natural History Museum, an ivory sculpture made from mammoth tusks dating back to the Paleolithic era (Old Stone Age), some 25,000 years ago, bears this symbol. The idea that a group of Europeans known as the Solutreans migrated across the northern ice-shelf to North America 6,000 years before the Mongoloids arrived in 18,000 B.C might indicate why American Indians, including the Mayas and Aztecs, also use swastikas in their art.

Authors Graham Hancock and Andrew Collins believe that an ancient site called Gobekli Tepe, a vast ceremonial complex with gigantic pillars and altars that dates to before the flooding of the Black Sea, were created by an advanced unknown culture. They are quick to assume Atlanteans or aliens created it. This is hogwash. Our white ancestors had been watching the stars for thousands of years and were quite advanced. Scholars also have never quite found the location of the Urheimat (or primordial homeland) of the Proto-Aryans. The fact that they watched the sky and were the first true astronomers may be the origin of ancient references to sky-people, not aliens.

I suggest that these Proto-Aryans evolved in the lands now submerged beneath the Black Sea. The typically accepted map of Aryan DNA distributions indicates the strongest concentrations of these people in and around the Black Sea then emanating outward to Europe, India and central Asia. The Danubian civilization originated shortly after the deluge, known as the Great Flood.

An article printed by *National Vanguard* in the December 2005 edition states:

In June 2005, archeologists found Europe’s oldest formalized civilization, a network of dozens of temples, 2,000 years older than Stonehenge and the Egyptian pyramids. More

than 150 gigantic monuments were found underneath fields and cities in Germany, Austria, and Slovakia built more than 7,000 years ago, in 4800 B.C. and 4600 B.C.”

These cities post-dated Gobekli Tepe; that complex still remains the oldest structure, dating back some 12,000 years. But these discoveries show that civilized white people have been in existence for a very long time.

*National Vanguard* also says that a discovery in Slovakia of 35,000-year-old skeletons of clearly Nordic skull dimensions proves that the idea we were very African-like at this point is false. In the 1990s, an ancient primate was discovered in what is now northern Germany. Also around this time, younger fossils dating to around 2.5 million years and resembling upright walking hominids found in Africa were found in the Republic of Georgia. This only intensifies Alan Thornes’ argument of independent evolution of modern races.

The Ancient Aliens theorists have no real evidence, but raw speculation. So far not one genuine shred of evidence has surfaced that clearly says the ancient gods of the Sumerian and Babylonian tradition came from beyond the stars. Because an ancient god had wings or strange, bulky apparel doesn’t mean he was an extraterrestrial. In my opinion, it is very possible that visitations from extraterrestrials did happen in ancient times. It is even possible that we were seeded here by a higher authority, but I will not conclude that the majority of our accomplishments as a race can be attributed to extraterrestrials. And if they could be, I believe there is evidence of advanced Caucasian-like beings that could be our White Aryan ancestors.

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## **The Lost White Tribes of Peru**

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In the late 1990s, archaeologist Johann Reinhard (explorer-in-residence at the National Geographic Society) discovered a series of mummified remains atop Peru’s Andes Mountains. Among them was a young Inca woman who was sacrificed to the ancient gods. Many of Reinhard’s subsequent discoveries also included young children. These Inca were apparently given as offerings to the deities as well. Many of his human relics featured blond, reddish hair and baffling facial features, which hinted at alternative Amerindian origins. This could only mean the physical presence of advanced Aryans at an early time in South American prehistory. No doubt a prehistory influenced by Ancient Aryans.

The reoccurrence of Europoid or proto-Aryan traits in the remains of American aborigines continues to disrupt the foundation of conventional wisdom. This has generated distinct rumblings throughout the

archaeological community. These finds have also generated a renewed interest in native and European origins. During mid-January 2015, an even greater opportunity has arisen that promises to help archaeologists finally put to rest some of these questions.

The Cotahuasi Valley of Peru is dotted with pre-Columbian tombs containing an upward of forty mummies each. This immense discovery was dated to between 800 and 1000, during which the Viking Age had just been launched back in Europe and the Anasazi civilization was nearing a climax. Together, these ancient burials are part of a vast, 1,200-year-old ceremonial center, which has been linked to a pre-Inca civilization known as the Wari. Collectively, archaeologists have unearthed close to 117 mummies, but thousands wait to be properly retrieved and cataloged. The mummified remains include not only adults but children, infants, and even fetuses. The fetuses were placed in jars and buried together with the adults. Archaeologists have also discovered that a series of villages were founded surrounding the tombs.

Curled up, with their arms wrapped around the knees with ropes and then encased in strips of clothing, the mummies amounted to a familiar and not unusual find. Only their unique form of preservation and vast numbers remanded it as a top find of this decade. The tombs are set about short hill-tops, which the self-governing villages have then surrounded. Justin Jennings, curator of the Royal Ontario Museum, wrote regarding this find and the positioning with in the hilltops: “The dead, likely numbering thousands, towered over the living.”

Jennings noted that unlike our own modern society, in which death brings finality and a resting of purpose, in the Andes death was the beginning of a much more involved process. The mummies signified equality and purpose, as part of a folkish community. Unlike other finds, these persons were not sacrificed or part of any act of violence. Jennings maintains this view: “It’s a period of great change and one of the ways which humans around the world deal with that is through violence. What we are suggesting is that [this find] Tenahaha was placed in part to deal with those changes, to find a way outside violence, to deal with periods of radical cultural change.”

## **The Black Sea Flood & The Origins of Aryan Civilization**

[July 13, 2017](#)[July 22, 2017](#) [Patrick 6 Comments](#) [ancient arians](#)

Thousands of years, the great Black Sea of today did not exist. Instead, in its place was a large lake surrounded by a fertile plain. The lake was fed by a number of major rivers—the famous Danube, the Dnieper, Rioni, Southern Bug and Dniester. Is this plain an ancient cradle of the Indo-European race? There is evidence pointed that way. Then in a sudden cataclysm, the Earth moved and the Bosphorus (or

Bosphorus) Strait opened up, drowning the lake and plain in well over 100,000 cubic miles of saltwater. Whatever civilization lived on the plain was wiped out—but not without survivors.

The religious scholar Mircea Eliade, in *A History of Religious Ideas*, writes:

For more than a century, scholars have made every effort to identify the original homeland of the Indo-Europeans, to decipher their protohistory, and to clarify the phases of their migrations. Their land of origin has been sought in northern and central Europe, in the Russian steppes, in central Asia, in Anatolia etc. It is generally agreed today to localize the home of the Indo-Europeans in the regions north of the Black Sea, between the Carpathians and the Caucasus.”

Most scientists trace their origin to the Kurgan culture of that area. On Feb. 18, 2015, *Science Daily* reported:

Linguists have long agreed that languages from English to Greek to Hindi, known as ‘Indo-European languages,’ are the modern descendants of a new language family that first emerged from a common ancestor spoken thousands of years ago. Now, a new study gives us more information on when and where it was most likely used. Using data from over 150 languages, linguists provide evidence that this ancestor language originated 5,500 to 6,500 years ago in the Pontic Caspian steppe.”

If so, this coincides with the centuries immediately following a major event in prehistory. It is also situated geographically with where the event occurred.

In 5600 B.C., a catastrophic event occurred that would not only alter the geography of Europe, but transform the culture and demographics of Europe and Asia for all time. It was to be the greatest flood in western Eurasian history, with an impact on myth, folklore and religion unprecedented in the history of the Aryan-speaking peoples. This great flood would influence not only white European tradition and history, but also that of its Semitic and other non-Aryan neighbors as well. Extensive research was done by Robert Ballard, the underwater explorer who discovered the Titanic, and by National Geographic magazine. Arthur Kemp explains:

Meltwaters from the retreating ice sheets at the end of the Pleistocene caused the world’s oceans to rise by almost 328 feet. In 5600 B.C., the risen waters of the Mediterranean Sea burst through the narrow neck of the Bosphorus, inundating and destroying the civilization ringing the fertile Black Sea basin. [The Black Sea was theretofore a smaller Black Lake of fresh water.—Ed.] It is this catastrophe which triggered the great Indo-European migrations. . . . Leaving the Black Sea basin, the Nordic Indo-European peoples invaded Europe and Asia.”

This event had remained virtually unknown in modern times, but its discovery would provide an answer to two of the most unremitting mysteries of all time, Noah’s Flood and the location and destruction of Atlantis. As for the latter, it would not solve the riddle of Plato’s account by any means, but would explain why so many civilizations throughout time have spoken about a great mother civilization that was destroyed in an epic flood, often accompanied by fire and destruction from the sky. Obviously there is no evidence of fire from the sky such as a comet or asteroid at this particular

juncture in prehistory. Possibly, this is not the only root cause of the Atlantean archetype. Perhaps Hancock and others are right by pointing to a much grander global civilization that was destroyed in a much larger key event.

In his ruminations on the ancient northern Aryan homeland of Thule, the occult philosopher Alfred Rosenberg even admitted:

It is still uncertain where the prehistoric homeland of the Nordic race lies.”

The March 2015 issue of the academic journal *Language* carried an article by Will Chang, Chundra Cathcart, David Hall and Andrew Garret, entitled “Ancestry-constrained phylogenetic analysis supports the Indo-European steppe hypothesis.” *Science Daily* states:

This article provides new support for the ‘steppe hypothesis’ or ‘Kurgan hypothesis’ which proposes that Indo-European languages first spread with cultural developments in animal husbandry around 4500 to 3500 B.C. (An alternative theory proposes that they diffused much earlier, around 7500 to 6000 B.C., in Anatolia in modern-day Turkey.) Both theories do not take into account the final piece to the puzzle which places the main flooding event around 5600 B.C.

This language family most likely already existed prior to the formation of the Kurgan culture, but was used in the cultures near the fresh water lake where the deeper part of the Black Sea is today, and in Anatolia as the alternative theory states. However, this was not a peaceful exchange brought on by the spread of agricultural trade or husbandry. That is a concept meant to remove what is part of our culture and history, that of being a warrior Aryan culture and most likely are set to pursue a pacifistic Marxist agenda on our history. There is clear historical evidence that the Indo-Europeans were both a distinct warrior culture, consisting of a particular host racial group, the Nordics, and that both peaceful and warlike interchange were the methods of how the language was spread.

But this may solve a problem which has perplexed scholars of European and Asian history for almost two centuries. Where did the Indo-European language and culture originate? And finally, who and what are the Indo-Europeans? Nothing of this catastrophe fits that of Plato’s account of Atlantis, nor for that matter the idea of Noah’s flood. The human imagination is a progressive phenomenon, and it is well known once a story is told and retold for many centuries, it must have embellishments; and the cultural flavor of the time and people in which and for which it is being told greatly affects the story. But whether this is the root of these stories or not, there is a possibility that the Indo-Europeans began not in an area near the southwestern part of Russia where many believe they come from, but rather from a part that is now submerged, from a society considerably developed. From this single culture is not only where the Egyptians, Mesopotamians, Thracians, Indo-Aryans, Tocharians etc, can trace their roots, but from where so much of our own modern culture, its language, its myths, even its sense of cultural diversity within our race, not outside it, can find its origins.

William Ryan & Walter Pittman write about this Indo-European diaspora:

The ocean bursting through the Bosphorus in 5600 B.C. so violently cleaved Europe from Anatolia that it would have been several years before anyone dared make passage across.

Likewise, at the eastern end of the Black Sea, the snow-tipped Caucasus also presented a formidable barrier. Thus except for the refugees willing to risk a voyage at sea, it is likely that those on the northern and western edge of the flooding Black Sea lake escaped into Europe and Ukraine, and those on the southerly side fled into Anatolia and points beyond.

As people fled, and redistributed into other regions, the legends of the destruction of their civilization, of their high culture, went with them. This included tales of a great flood that ended humanity, with only a few survivors, and even the tale of a great civilization that at its zenith traded with faraway lands and was a focal point of trade and commerce. The Varna culture in northern Bulgaria, which was established shortly after the Black Sea Flood, developed pottery almost identical and contemporaneous with pottery found among the proto-Caucasoid Jomons of Japan, the ancestors of the Caucasoid Ainu, who look remarkably similar to Europeans but are still noticeably different in color and appearance. Mircea Eliade addresses the protohistory of these first great Indo-European peoples with some of the violence and cultural upheaval of the situation. One might readily make a connection between these 3rd millennium refugees from the flooding of the Black Sea and later the political turmoil in their native lands with the swarms of swarthy-skinned migrants arriving from the Middle East daily into Europe. On the contrary, these circumstances today are man-made, deliberate, and calculated for a desired end, and are more an act of war, literally so, than an act of refuge or, as it is said, evolution.

Eliade writes:

The eruption of the Indo-Europeans into history is marked by terrible destruction. Between 2300 and 1900 B.C. In Greece and Asia Minor many cities are sacked and burned; for example, Troy (about 2300 B.C.), Beycesultan, Tarsus, and some 300 cities and villages in Anatolia. The documents mention ethnic groups named Hittites, Luwians, and Mitanni. But Aryan-speaking elements are also attested in other bodies of invaders. The dispersal of the Indo-European peoples had begun some centuries earlier, and it continued into the Indo-Gangetic plain, the Iranians were firmly established in Persia, and Greece and the islands were Indo-Europeanized. Some centuries later, the Indo-Europeanization of India, the Italian peninsula, the Balkan peninsula, the Carpatho-Danubian regions, and central, northern, and western Europe—from the Vistula to the Baltic Sea and the Atlantic—was either completed or well advanced. This mission of the inhabitants, followed by their assimilation, did not end until the 19th century of our era. Such an example of linguistic and cultural expansion is otherwise unknown.

This transformation was a success, because despite the inherit cultural differences between Pre-Aryan and Aryan Europe, the similarities of racial identification and culture was enough that the assimilation was both easy and positive. It did not matter what tribe they came from, whether they followed a hunter-gathering style of life, or were horse-riding warriors with iron weapons, they were white, and their genetic imprinting, a survival instinct we all have that compels us biologically to identify to those of our own, was clearly at work here. The Indo-Europeans may have seemed strange to the peoples to whom Europe was home, but they were not total strangers, as they were fellow whites who have come as visitors from a faraway land.

The Indo-Europeans, or Aryans, were the root race from which all of the major culture creating civilizations were derived. Adolf Hitler states in *Mein Kampf*:

If we divide mankind into three categories—founders of culture, champions of culture, and destroyers of culture—the Aryan alone can be considered as representing the first category.” Even in the sight of conflict and forced assimilation, great battles, the victors and the defeated shared common ground.

Indeed, we can return once again to the chief authority of our own century, Arthur Kemp, that the Indo-European tribes “were responsible for many of the world’s principal civilizations: the Aryans in India, the Kassites, the Hittites, and the Persian, Mycenaean, Greek, Roman, Keltic, Teutonic, Slavic and present-day Western European cultures.” It is wrong that political correctness demands Western Europeans and those whose ancestors came from the European homeland should be ashamed for our colonialism.

The Turkish empire was the greatest, most long-lasting colonial empire in the history of mankind. The name Slav, applied to the whites of Russia and its neighboring countries, means slave, because the Slavs were so often enslaved by the Turks. This author himself is Slavic. Are Russians requiring that white Russians and all the whites of Europe and America flood Turkey and take over its moral, legal, cultural and religious institutions till nothing of Turkey remains visible? Immigration is not a sin. But when it takes place on a grand scale, when it begins to be an invasion, whether good or bad, the host civilization will end. That is how all civilizations, for better or for worse, cease to exist. Not through economic collapse, warfare or moral degradation, but to the point that the culture that was the life-blood of that nation and civilization ceases to live. Then the old order is swept away and another one takes its place. Some call this process evolution. Others call it genocide.

The prime invasions that were carried out against the native hunter-gatherer and more southeastern Old Europeans, were done by the Keltic, Germanic, Baltic and Slavic peoples. These peoples would be the founding fathers of modern-day Europe. They are the strength and life-blood of the Western and Eastern European people, and indeed of all of white humanity. Subwaves of Nordic peoples continued, included the Mycenaeans who conquered and colonized Greece, and the Latini, or Latins, and related tribes, who took over Italy. These invasions sparked the great classical traditions of ancient Greece and Rome. The invaders, in every respect, found the Old Europeans in these conquered territories generally to be very similar in appearance, in their values; even many of their customs and core values were similar. This made assimilation possible.

The Nordic Latin tribes mixed with the native Old European Etruscans and created a virile and healthy hybrid people that became Roman culture and civilization. This hybridization was only positive because the cultures were of practically the same racial composition, the same level of intellectual and moral achievement, not a mixture of inferior and superior. This same process took place in both Britain and Ireland, and to this day the population is a healthy mix of Old European and taller Nordic racial traits.

We know from genetics that Europeans have been racially uniform for over 17,000 years. This new attempt through immigration and the mass media to promote miscegenation is an attempt to upset that balance. But if we are so similar there does exist hope. Barbara Spectre spoke of a transformation, a great change that has to occur or Europe won’t survive. She is right. There is going to have to be a

major transformation, culturally, religiously, racially—but not the destructive one that she hopes for. This is not the brave new world of multiculturalism to many anticipate and expect. Europe must survive or as Hitler has said, civilization will not survive. But to do so we must accept one fact. Despite our linguistic and national boundaries, we have the potential of viewing ourselves first and foremost as white Europeans, as members of a grand white race with a common history, a common genetic heritage which by itself speaks of unity and common origins, and truly evolve into a single, united whole, a transformation into one race, one people. By doing so, no exterior force or race of people could ever again threaten us. The greatest race to ever walk the Earth would be united, and that truly would be an accomplishment of evolution, and a transformation of which to be proud

## Shadows of a Forgotten Time

[July 5, 2017](#)[July 22, 2017](#) [Patrick](#) [0 Comments](#) [ancient arians](#)

In his book *The Arctic Home in the Vedas*, Bal Gangadhar Tilak puts forth a theory which contradicts Graham Hancock's theory of a native Vedic culture coming out of land reclaimed by the Arabian Sea. Tilak writes:

The threshold of the Vedic literature, we meet with an elaborately organized sacrificial system so well regulated by the luni-solar calendar as to show that the Vedic bards had, by that time, attained considerable proficiency in practical astronomy.

As we shall soon see, the Vedic calendar and even direct references in the Vedas reveal a migration not from the West, but from the far north, the very place the Ancient Greeks called Hyperborea. In Mr. Talik's work, he discusses the relationship between the Vedic calendar and Indo-Aryan mythology and the seasonal cycles of the far north. His conclusion that either a proto-civilization or well-developed hunter-gatherer society with sophisticated knowledge of the heavens, perhaps in most respects like a Nordic European version of the African Dogon tribe, had thrived there then migrated outward between 16,000 – 20,000 years ago into India, Iran, Europe and other parts of the Earth. This author does not endorse this model, but finds it interesting to mention and speculate on the possibilities as something might come of it at a future time.

We speak of gods and giants, of a time before recorded history which was characterized by great achievements and a civilization that even our own 21st century technological nations cannot duplicate. This period is known by the Egyptians as Zep Tepi, "The First Time" dated to have ended 16,000 years ago. During this time the gods walked beside the men. In Andrew Collins' *Gobekli Tepe: Genesis of the Gods* he suggested that our long-standing traditions of master builders and sophisticated astronomers, whom the ancient peoples worshiped and called gods, were what the book of Enoch refers to as the Watchers. Many have equated them with Extraterrestrials. Collins suggests they may or may not be

related to human/Neanderthal hybrids, but confirms that they were the descendants of the ancient Gravettian culture of Northern Europe, who the well-known Solutreans, possibly the first to set foot in the Americas, belonged. Those whom he calls the Watchers, were the descendants of the Gravettian culture, known as the Swiderians, who first established a stronghold in Central Poland. Andrew Collins describes the Swiderians as extremely tall, much more than the average person at that time, with long blonde hair, blue or gray eyes, narrow-face, high cheek bones, pointed chin, protruding nose and distinct, squared jaw. According to Collins, they mined obsidian, traded extensively with other peoples, were warriors, explorers, had already developed the use of the horse, the wheel and in many respects define culturally that which can be described as Aryan or proto-Aryan. It might be worth mentioning that Indo-Europeans never had a homeland. It may simply have evolved from common European speech, changing over time as the cultures themselves transformed from a matriarchal Chalcolithic society to a Bronze Age culture in which strong emphasis was placed on the significance of hierarchy, warfare and the patriarchal system of society. If such changes occurred in our own civilization over a period of decades or centuries, then perhaps Indo-European was just a massive extension of the civilization that early proto-Europeans had built and sustained. We have no written records from these times or any way to determine their speech, so it is pointless to even speculate. All we know is that around 3500 BC, Sanskrit became a written language as well as a form of proto-Greek which dates to the same time, and that written language appeared in many cultures at that time. We don't even know for sure what the spoken language sounded like. I believe the linguistic argument is merely a distraction to the far more important racial one. We must simply accept that the ancient Aryans are indigenous to Europe and Central Asia, and that it is there in which the Aryan language evolved and continues to evolve. In this respect, the Aryan language becomes a trademark of the white race.

I reject Collins' hypothesis that the Swiderians were Neanderthal/human hybrids. If hybrids are superior through combining the genes of two opposite species, then we'd be living in a world dominated by such individuals. Hybrid races are not of superior strength or social status, unless social liberalism hand picks them for such a role.

I believe the Swiderians were the superior race of proto-Aryans from which today's White Aryans have descended. The Swiderians dominated from Central Europe to Central Asia and may have ended up to be the travelers who visited Polynesia and Ancient America and in later times and spread the rudiments of their culture and building techniques, people who became immortalized as Quetzalcoatl and the Vericochas, but they are also not our ancestors. Those whom white Europeans and other races have descended from are the recipients, not the makers of their culture. But Western Europeans are the inheritors of their legacy, and these the Watchers may have left us another gift, their very DNA. That fact, sets Europeans apart from any other race on the planet. It could even be possible as Georg Lanz von Liebenfelds had suggested that these proto Aryans are us. Liebenfelds thought that the Aryans were once considerably taller than they are today, a minimum of 6 ft 4 inches tall, but they bred with shorter Old European or Pre-Aryan populations and eventually were reduced to a more limited height. Primitive peoples – shorter, darker, less advanced – viewed the Swiderians and Solutreans as giants and recorded so in their oral and written stories. To them, they were lords of the earth and were worshipped as gods.

The ancient settlement of Arkaim in Southern Siberia is one of the oldest and most complete proto-Aryan settlements ever discovered. And the most massive! In a remote region of the Russian steppes bordering Kazakhstan, archaeologists there have unearthed a series of previously undiscovered settlements that are believed to have been built and inhabited by the original Aryan race. These are a series of spiral shaped Bronze Age city-states dating back some 5,600 years ago to the dawn of Western European civilization. The well-known TV historian Bettany Hughes, who is best recognized for her BBC programme “Tracking the Aryans”, said, “Potentially, this could rival ancient Greece in the Age of the Heroes.” These settlements, still dotted by standing megaliths of ancient Aryan gods, date to the time the Pyramids of Giza were built, if one is to use conventional means of dating. Each of these cities would contain 1,000 – 2,000 people, consistent with the ancient cities of Mycenaean.

The site originally included worship centers, palaces, astronomical observatories and sports centers. Since then the cities have been destroyed by fires, floods, conquests and earthquakes. Virtually nothing is left of its former glories. Among the ruins were found chariots, pottery, ceramic plates, and many bronze and iron jewelry as well as weapons. The swastika, an Aryan symbol of the Sun and Eternal life was found throughout the site. In the January 1980 article, *Origin of the Swastika*, Stanley and Ruth Freed wrote: “The swastika is humanity’s oldest, most widespread symbol of any complexity.” The name is derived from a Sanskrit word that means “object of well-being.” Hitler later used the symbol because of its magical and spiritual significance, and because of the fact it is found in nearly every white civilization and culture on Earth dating back to Paleolithic or Old Stone Age times. The oldest recorded Swastika dates back 20,000 years etched on to a mammoth tusk found in Eastern Ukraine. Most recently, a nearly 8,000 year old Pottery shard in Bulgaria was unearthed emblazoned with a swastika. Swastikas are prominent in India, Mesopotamia, Greece, Rome, Thracia, among the Celts and Germans, among the former white populations of China and Japan. It was unknown in Egypt until recent archaeological discoveries found inscriptions in which the swastika was used, but it is absent in the rest of Africa.

There was also evidence of ritual horse burials which were found throughout the site, which were accompanied by ancient Aryan texts that describe horses being dismembered then buried with their masters, texts which corresponded with the placement of the archaeological evidence.

This ancient site is called Arkaim. In addition to being a strong archaeological site regarding ancient Aryan origins, like many other sites it has become yet another cornerstone of the ancient alien movement as it is now claimed the aliens had contributed to its creation and continue to visit the site to this day. It is about time that white Aryans stand up against this abuse of our origins and history, as it is clear aliens did not create such accomplishments of our race, but living, breathing, thinking, white men and women did.

Ancient Alien theorists make a lot of statements linking ancient structures seen throughout the world today, as living testimonies to a former Pre-Adamic civilization called Atlantis that they believe was a time when aliens walked the earth without or without mankind. I am marveled by their assertions, because every time they talk about such things, I see through their ridiculous assertion, and catch direct glimpses of the actual truth. I see how our race has achieved so much in its existence, and how even the idea of Atlantis is a real possibility if envisioned from a pro-white point of view. The idea of Atlantis

stems from the Greek Platonic tradition, one of the greatest of Classical white Aryan expressions of philosophy and literature. Plato claimed that the original source was Egyptian, and there is both examples in the records of Edfu and a 3700 year old Egyptian story called the Island of Ka, that seems to vaguely fit the story presented by Plato, but more than likely Plato was his own source. Does that mean it was a fictional creation of Plato, as many academics have suggested? Due to the presence of the Egyptian sources mentioned, and the countless other tales of lost civilizations, worldwide catastrophes, and a superior godlike races, benefactors who taught archaic peoples the fundamental of civilization, it is likely Plato was aware of them all and then put together a composite but truly Greek version of the story. Regardless, Atlantis was a story based on hundreds of individual sources from throughout the known ancient world at that time. Atlantis, as Plato put forth in the *Timmaeus* and *Critias*, is a great civilizing white civilization that actually existed only to be destroyed by an Age of Cataclysms. This was an age which modern science is revealing more about every day. Alfred Rosenberg writes:

Today, historical vision can see deeper into the past than was imaginable at an earlier time. The monuments of all peoples now lie spread out before us, excavation of the very oldest examples of pictorial art allow a comparison of the driving forces of cultures, the myths from Iceland to Polynesia have been collected, the treasures of the Mayans in great part have been unearthed. In addition, modern geology enable us to draw maps as things were tens of thousands of years ago. Underwater exploration has raised solid masses of lava from great depths of the Atlantic Ocean, the summits of suddenly submerged mountains in whose valleys cultures had once arisen before one—or many—frightful catastrophes destroyed them.”

As for the roots of the Nordic Atlantis myth itself Herr Rosenberg also said:

Together with these primeval Aryan Atlantic memories appear those cult allegories, costumes, carvings, which are understandable only in terms of Nordic origin. In predynastic Egypt, we find the Nordic boat with its swan neck and trefoil. But the rowers are the latest ruling Amorites, already recognized by Sayce as fair skinned and blue eyed. The once traversed north Africa as strictly homogeneous hunter clans which gradually subdued the entire land. They then migrated somewhat further, across Syria and toward the future site of Babylon. The Berbers, among whom even today one finds light skins and blue eyes do not go back to the Vandal invasions of the fifth century A.D. but to the prehistoric Atlantic Nordic human wave. The Kabyle huntsman, for example, are to no small degree still wholly Nordic (thus the blond Berbers in the region of Constantinople from 10% of the population; at Djebel Sheshor they are even more numerous). The ruling stratum of the ancient Egyptians reveals significantly finer features than the subject people. These Hamites are apparently a crossbreed of the Atlanteans and the negroid aboriginal population. Suddenly, around 2400 B.C., there appear reliefs of men with fair skin, reddish blond hair and blue eyes, those blond Libyans of whom Pausanias later reports.”

Throughout *The Myth of the Twentieth Century*, Alfred Rosenberg makes a precedent for the Nordic Aryan-speaking peoples of Atlantis, their religion of blood and the poisonous infiltration of Christianity into Aryan life and culture. Today the white race makes up only about 8 percent of the world's population, a tiny minority. Hans F.K. Gunther makes the following explanation of race:

A race shows itself in a human group which is marked off from every other human group through its own proper combination of bodily and mental characteristics, and in turn produces only its like.”

In Arthur Kemp’s book *The Children of Ra*, we quickly learn that ancient Egypt, far from being a black Afrocentric utopia, was an advanced white civilization consisting of both Nordic Aryans and the Old European, or Mediterranean populations which were common in the region. The Egyptian Zep Tepi (the First Time) was a glorious age when the gods walked beside men—Osiris, Isis, Seth, Horus, Thoth, and others still. Author and ancient mysteries lecturer and expert Laird Scranton writes with regards to the discovery in the 1990s of the mysterious 12,600 year old temple in Turkey, Gobekli Tepe, in his book *Point of Origin*:

For anyone who is familiar with the origin myths of ancient Egypt, the discovery of a primordial ancient site such as this one in Turkey, linked to the term tepe, can only call to mind familiar Egyptian references to a mythical First Time, which is referred to by the term Zep Tepi or by the variations or transpositions of that term. In his Egyptian dictionary Budge lists the word sep tepi and defines it to mean “primeval time” or “lands of primeval time.” But for me, this term takes on a whole new significance entirely. It reminds me a time when tall, ferocious god-men, what Nietzsche called, “the blond-beast of prey, avidly rampant for spoil and victory,” sailed and migrated throughout the world, bringing culture and advancement wherever they went. These truly were the gods of legend, the basis of our old pantheons and with a meaning deeper than we as mortals can understand today. There are many myths, specifically creation myths, of light-haired and light-skinned sun gods that “appear to be fundamentally similar to one another. These include the cultures of the modern-day Dogon tribe of Mali, the ancient Egyptians, the ancient Buddhists, the Tibetan Na-Khi tribe, and the ancient Chinese. In each of these cultures there is an abiding belief that civilizing skills relating to agriculture, weaving, pottery, metallurgy, stone masonry, the domestication of animals, and written language—among others—were intentionally given to humanity in some remote era by knowledgeable, quasi-mythical ancestor-teachers or ancestor-deities.” (Scranton, 9)

In his his best-selling sequel to *Fingerprints of the Gods*, the widely acclaimed *Magicians of the Gods*, author Graham Hancock hits upon, without his awareness, one of the most fundamental truths of ancient and modern white Aryan culture. In *Magicians of the Gods*, as well as his other works, Mr. Hancock attempts to explain who founded the cultures and great megalithic structures of the ancient world. He then prepares to explain the accuracy and legitimacy of ancient legends and myths. They told of a long vanished civilization often referred to as Atlantis, Lemuria or the island of Ka and many other names. Grasping upon what he calls our racial amnesia, he explained that this amnesia created a forgotten epoch in human history, a time forever lost to our memory. This lost chapter in our history, was not merely the time of Atlantis or Lemuria, but a time in which an artistically sophisticated and technologically advanced prehistoric civilization dominated the globe. Graham Hancock, quite without his intent, revealed not a multicultural civilization of the last Ice Age, which he wholeheartedly supports, but something entirely the opposite of his convictions. This author has interpreted in Graham Hancock’s writing the signature of ancient Aryan innovation and civilization. By looking at his work from a different point of view, ours, one can witness the spreading and triumph of Aryan culture in the

remote past. By linking what we know of the evolution of white civilization from such works as Arthur Kemp's *March of the Titans*, and earlier works such as Madison Grant's *The Passing of the Great Race* and Alfred Rosenberg's *The Myth of the Twentieth Century*, to his explanation of megalithic structures, ancient mythology, remnants of prehistoric symbolism, astrology, ritual and worship sites, a more or less complete view of the Ancient Aryan race and our culture founding mission comes to light. Mr. Hancock might not have seen such achievement within his own mind, but certainly his research, by a bizarre twist, pointed directly to it.

In his first book, and the one most emblematic of the National Socialist movement, *Mein Kampf*, Adolf Hitler wrote:

If we divide mankind into three categories—founders of culture, champions of culture, and destroyers of culture—the Aryan alone can be considered as representing the first category. It was he who laid the groundwork and erected the walls of every great structure in human culture. Only the shape and color of such structures are to be attributed to the individual characteristics of the various nations. It is the Aryan who has furnished the great building-stones and plans for the edifices of all human progress; only the way in which these plans have been executed can be attributed to the traits of each individual race.” (Hitler: Stalag Edition, 236)

So even the artistic and architectural achievements of other races can be seen as stemming from the white Aryan's creative influence. What is the Ancient Aryan Theory? It is the theory that asserts that not only were the building blocks of civilization been put in place by the white Aryan folk, but also that due to our natural, and at times destructive, egalitarian nature, that we have long been and continue to be the benefactors of human culture, the power that has spread technology, advancement and knowledge not only in our own recent history, but in our remotest origins. It is based on the idea contrary to the Jewish ancient aliens theory, which subverts the accomplishments of our race to that of otherworldly and non-human, non-Aryan explanations can explain away everything which is truly ours, and says our ancestors were a primitive, and incredulous race who mistaken Extraterrestrial crafts and technology for gods, it was the ancient Aryans with their mastery of astronomy and astrology, of building techniques, and cultural and moral sophistication, that earned the reputation as “those who from Earth rose to the heavens”. Because the heavens, the canopy of Earth and symbol of the impenetrable, the eternal and the powerful, they were seen as its masters, and were called sky-people, and even mistaken to have come from there as their skin was a light as the moon and their hair as fiery as the sun. It was the Ancient Aryans who brought advancement to the Sumerians through colonizations and building and maintaining their own advanced civilization throughout the Middle East. It also recognizes that unlike other races, the white Aryan race has a history of infinite antiquity, going back to a glorious age we have long since forgotten, a period spoken of in the Sanskrit writings of India.

This long since past age was destroyed by what scientists called the Younger Dryas Boundary Event, which included a cometary impact on the North American continent that included not only the destruction of this lost civilization, but also the mega fauna of the earth, and the extinction and near extinction of several human species and races. Graham Hancock points out that the ending of this period and the destruction of his theoretical lost civilization coincides with the destruction of Atlantis,

the current dating of Gobekli Tepe and the earliest recorded presence of an advanced people the Mesopotamians call the Seven Sages or the Apkallu, all occurring in 9600 B.C. or 12600 years ago. The Apkallu in Sumerian tradition are led by the godlike hero and magician Oannes. “Oannes,” Hancock writes that he “was a civilizing hero revered by all the ancient cultures of Mesopotamia. He was said to have appeared there in the remotest antiquity and to have taught the inhabitants.” Oannes and the Apkallu were sages who taught the more primitive peoples of Mesopotamia “how to plant seeds and then to harvest their fruits and vegetables.” As Hancock acknowledges:

agriculture in other words—and who also taught them architectural and engineering skills, notably the building of temples. If they needed to be taught these things then they must have had no knowledge of them before the arrival of the sages. They must, in other words, have been nomadic hunter gatherers just as the inhabitants of southeastern Turkey were until the sudden surprising entry onto the world stage of Gobekli Tepe.”

So was the case with Mexico. Before the arrival of Quetzalcoatl, the Feathered Serpent, nothing was known to this primitive people. Quetzalcoatl’s name, the Feathered Serpent, was a title of honor. He was described as a tall, light-haired, light-skinned bearded man, with a long white cloak and staff, who arrived far across the Eastern Sea, who taught them all fundamentals of life, civilization and death, then departed promising one day to return. This same myth appears over and over again throughout North and Central America, South America, Easter Island and Polynesia. It not only appears there but in some variation in nearly every non-white culture on Earth. A gifted scholar of Mayan studies, Sylvanus Griswold Morley, concluded that his attributes and story of his life:

are so human that it is not improbable that he may have been an actual historical character . . . the memory of whose benefactions lingered after his death, and whose personality was eventually deified.” Hancock concludes: “The same could very well be said of Oannes—and just like Oannes at the head of the Apkallu (likewise depicted as prominently bearded) it seems that Quetzalcoatl traveled with his own brotherhood of sages and magicians. We learn that they arrived in Mexico “from across the sea in a boat moved by itself without paddles,” and that Quetzalcoatl was regarded as having been “the founder of cities, the framer of laws and the teacher of the calendar.”

The skills necessary for writing and for doing mathematics and for all sorts of knowledge: how to build cities, found temples . . . make laws . . . determine borders and divide land, also how to plant seeds and then to harvest their fruits and vegetables. In short [he] taught men all those things conducive to a civilized life.

## **The Ahnenerbe Discovered Ancient Aryans**

[June 20, 2017](#) [July 22, 2017](#) [Patrick](#) [8 Comments](#) [ancient aryans](#)

In Indiana Jones, Hollywood has depicted wartime Germans as searching the globe looking “for all kinds of religious artifacts” so “Nazi scientists” can use their arcane power to rule the world. Indeed, we see this presented in both *Raiders of the Lost Ark* and in *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade*. This is pure fantasy, but a suggestion that academics have pushed. What is not known to most Americans, and Europeans for that matter, is the truth. Heinrich Himmler, chief of the SS, was, after all, an extremely educated man and avid reader and investigator of ancient Aryan lore, Germanic traditions, and the primeval Teutonic past. This author can appreciate such enthusiasm. In 1924, Himmler was an organizer for the National Socialist Freedom Movement, which was formed in the wake of the government’s ban on the National Socialist German Worker’s Party. This was after Hitler was arrested, tried and imprisoned for an attempt to overthrow the Bavarian government.

Traveling on train to Passau in the Old Bavarian town of Landshut, Himmler took the time to read Cornelius Tacitus’ *Germania*, in which he presented a rather positive analysis of the ancient Germanic tribes that live in the far north of the Roman Empire, beyond the Rhine. It glorified their heroism in battle, their expressive hospitality, their strong family virtues, and their tall stature, red and blond hair and imposing physique. Himmler called Germania “a wonderful portrait of how high, pure and capable our ancestors were.” He concluded: “This is how we will become again, or at least part of us.” Himmler was far from the cold-hearted psychopath portrayed in the mainstream media and in academia. He had a genuine love for his people that rivaled that of his idol Adolf Hitler. The Aryans were the true lost race of the giants, described in this author’s earlier book on the subject. In 1935, Himmler created an elite research institute within the SS that undertook the same mission. He called it the Ahnenerbe, the name coined from an obscure Germanic word meaning “something inherited from the forefathers.” (Pringle 2). Its purpose was to investigate and document the vast history of white Aryan accomplishment stretching back to the Paleolithic or Old Stone Age. (Pringle 2) So much of our history, the story of our people going way back to a remote, primordial age, has been wiped from the memory of man.

For the first time in human history, there was an attempt to re-discover true Aryan origins and to clarify Germanic prehistory. No one nation has put such an effort before or since into re-discovering and documenting our prehistoric past. If this was Himmler’s only true contribution to history, then he should be considered a hero of our people. Although his main concern was validating Germanic Aryan origins, his research has shown that the Aryan race has roots far beyond just Celtic, Slavic or Germanic implications, but shows that the Aryan race demonstrates unity of language, ethnicity and culture going back to a greater antiquity. Academics, on the other hand, insist that SS research was shoddy, poorly executed and aimed only at deceiving others into supporting the idea of Germanic superiority. The author Heather Pringle, in her typical work of Jewish-inspired propaganda, called these researchers “myth-makers.” She wrongly attacked Hitler’s belief that Aryans are the founders and bearers of civilization. In the book she stated: “These were the Aryans, a fictional race of tall, willowy, flax-haired men and women from Northern Europe.” However, they were not just a myth, or a figment of Hitler’s imagination, as Pringle insists. The Aryans are a real ancient people, with roots in Central Asia. Another word for “Aryan” is Proto-Indo-Europeans, the founders of both European and many Central

Asian civilizations including that of Iran and India. The name Iran comes from a phrase meaning “land of the Aryans.”

The Christians of Rome did much to eradicate our true history. Some Christian monks did document to an extent, in several volumes, the oral traditions of our ancestors. But much of the tales were deliberately Christianized. Himmler was aware of Christianity’s negative impact on Aryan history. His goal was to undo this blight against our people, and to regenerate a true and revived Aryan faith. He took his work very seriously, and so did those scientists working with him.

Starting with the destruction of the Library of Alexandria onward, Christianity initiated the greatest destruction of racial knowledge and history the world has ever known. NS philosopher, writer and leader Alfred Rosenberg further explains: “Late Roman, Christian, Egyptian or Jewish ideas have penetrated into the soul of Germanic man and partly destroyed it.” We must remember that the late Roman period was distinctively culturally degenerate and late Egyptian culture was dominated by petty mysticism and non-white domination. Both Roman and Egyptian cultures began as Nordic civilizations, but like this country now, were influenced by others and destroyed in the process.

Christianity had only succeeded in dimming the racial memory of the German Aryan race. Himmler knew that there had to be evidence of a much more distant prehistoric origin to Germanic and Aryan civilization. Surprisingly, authors Graham Hancock, John Anthony West, Robert M. Schoch, Lair Scranton, Frank Joseph and others have been claiming that there is evidence of a forgotten chapter in human history, and that our ancient myths are not just fanciful stories but rather fragmented memories of that long lost past. National Socialism, on the other hand, anticipated such revelations decades before.

In January 1942, Hitler commented that:

Legend cannot be extracted from the void, it couldn’t be a purely gratuitous figment. Nothing prevents us from supposing, and I believe, even that it would be to our interest to do so, that mythology is a reflection of things that have existed and of which humanity has retained a vague memory. In all the human traditions, whether oral or written, one finds mention of a huge cosmic disaster . . . In the Nordic legend we read of a struggle between giants and gods. In my view the thing is explicable only by the hypothesis of a disaster that completely destroyed a humanity that already possessed a high degree of civilization.”

Hitler’s words are almost identical to the words of Graham Hancock. Those who think Hitler was nothing more than ranting fool must research further his writings and statements, not only regarding the Jewish question but also his views on race and Aryan origins, which he touches upon briefly in *Mein Kampf*. But in *Mein Kampf*, Hitler makes clear who created civilization and what the result would be if that race died out.

Every manifestation of human culture, ever product of art, science and technical skill, which we see before our eyes to-day, is almost, exclusively the product of the Aryan creative power. All that we admire in the world today, its science and its art, its technical developments and discoveries, are the products of the creative activities of a few peoples, and it may be true that their first beginnings must be attributed to one race. The existence of

civilization is wholly dependent on such peoples. Should they perish, all that makes this earth beautiful will descend with them into the grave.”

He even gave a serious warning and prediction to White America.

In North America the Teutonic element, which has kept its racial stock pure and did not mix it with any other racial stock, has come to dominate the American Continent and will remain master of it as long as that element does not fall a victim to the habit of adulterating its blood.”

While many are familiar with myths of Atlantis and Graham Hancock and Robert Schoch’s own Atlantean theories, the National Socialists and their intellectuals did more comprehensive research on the Atlantean origins of White Humanity than anyone in the last eight decades. In the 1920s, NS philosopher Alfred Rosenberg and writer Rudolf John Gorsleben championed the idea of the Northern Atlantis, known as Thule. According to NS doctrine, the Aryans are a separate species from other non-white peoples including Jews. Indeed, there is strong genetic evidence for this. The purest of Northern Europeans, for instance, are found to possess RH Negative blood, which lacks the Rhesus monkey gene, which all other people on Earth have. There is also strong physiological, chemical and anatomical differences beyond skin pigmentation and hair type that separates white Aryans from other racial types. Also, since there is more diversity within the white race than in any other race, there is evidence of significant genetic drift. Those with RH Negative blood have a hard time intermixing with those of RH Positive blood, which includes attempts of Northern European females mating with black African males. The females, in this horrid circumstance, have to have repeated injections to maintain the pregnancy and then C-sections are a rule. Comparing blacks and Asians to whites, you will see a great difference in their buttocks, legs, feet, the way they walk. Observing how one walks indicates race, as blacks naturally walk very different from Aryans, as do Asians, Native Americans and Mestizos. The Anhenerbe was also responsible for amassing an extensive catalog of white racial types. Marxist academics blast the science of measuring skulls, which SS archaeologists and researchers perfected, as pseudo-science.

One of Himmler’s ambitions was to travel to Iceland to review the ancient Scandinavian myths and legends and to examine and record runestones and other Viking and pre-Viking artifacts. Like myself, Kyle Hunt and others, Himmler believed there was evidence that the Aryan race did not evolve from lower African apes, but descended from the gods as was described in the Eddas and other Icelandic sagas. Himmler also believed that the Mensch and Hagal runes were symbolic of Our descent from the gods. This sounds like typical Ancient Alien rhetoric but, both Erich von Daniken and his protege Giorgio Tsoukolas and the Jew Zecharia Sitchin still claimed that our ancestry was anything but pure, concealed the truth that Aryans are descended from the gods of the sky, and launched the idea not only in a multicultural interpretation of what it means to be descended from the gods, but that the gods are actively involved in our lives today. Some have speculated that there is an internal conflict secretly being waged among the governments and institutions of the world, one controlled by allies to the white race and others completely controlled and fighting for the interests of the Jews. Some have even drawn a connection between the Jews and the Grays. Indeed, some have suggested that the Germans

discovered a downed UFO in the Black Forest and began reverse engineering its technology, which is a task often attributed to Himmler's Ancestral Heritage Society.

In previous articles, I have spoken at length about what I call the Aryan sun gods, or sky people. In fact on an [episode of The Solar Storm](#), I discussed this matter briefly with Kyle Hunt. While our achievements as White Aryans surely cannot not be diminished by the erroneous claim that they were either stewarded or given outright by ancient "aliens", the questions remains if we did not evolve from apelike creatures from Africa or the Biblical Adam and Eve, then where?

In the Eddas, it is clearly pointed out that mankind descended from the gods, and that the gods descended from a lost race of giants. To the uneducated reader, the Eddas seem to describe a Biblical-style chronology with a creation story, a mid-point, then an eschatology which describes the end of times. It wasn't until the 19th century that writers like the founder of Atlantology, Ignatius Donnelly, came to believe that the creation story and the Norse end of the world known as Ragnarok, or "Twilight of the Gods", was in fact the story of the birth and destruction of a previous world. This might be referred to in some religious circles as Pre-Adamic times. But again back to my interview, we also discussed the real-life mission of the Ahnenerbe, or Ancestral Heritage Society, the academic branch of the SS that sought out to recover the forgotten history of our prehistoric Aryan ancestors. Critics claim this was nothing more than an attempt to justify conquest or give a legitimate basis for racism or Germanic supremacy. On the contrary, the researchers that Himmler put into the field to investigate our blood and heritage were seasoned explorers and academics with one thing in mind: discover the truth, i.e., the Aryan truth and not the artificial, Marxist conceived Jewish one.

Since the late 19th century, occult movements in Germany and elsewhere grafted upon the Greek notion of Hyperborea. Tales told of the Greek god Apollo traveling to a distant northern land beyond the north winds. Later, Ariosophists such as Guido von List and Jorg Lanz von Liebenfeld inhabited this with Aryans. This really was not a rash inclination on their part; there already was both literary and historical evidence to support such claims. It was mostly in the form of Aryan mythology, including the Vedas, the Sanskrit writings of India, and numerous other European stories, even accounts by Adam of Bremen. It was he that also traveled to the ancient Teutonic temple of Uppsala, in which he reported stood stone statues of Thor, Wodan, Frey, and even the Aryan Christ-figure Baldur, Freya and Loki, who Adam of Bremen said was represented by Ugaarrthilocus (Utgard-Loki), another serpentine interpretation of the Norse god of evil and chaos.

Himmler was very interested in the history and heritage of Iceland. Many NS thinkers at the time believed Iceland was either the site or a remnant of Thule Ultima, the northern Atlantis described by the classical geographer Pytheas in the fourth century B.C. This idea was furthered by the founder of the Edda Society, Rudolf von Sebottendorf. Because of this conviction, Iceland clearly was the most vital link to finding the true home and birthplace of the Proto-Aryan race.

Himmler grew up listening to his parents reading ancient Norse and German myths and legends, including the famous Nibelungenlied, in which Prince Siegfried slayed the dragon then bathed in its blood, which made him invincible in battle. Himmler was convinced that all these fantastic myths and stories contained clues to the ancient Aryan past, and perhaps actually were a guidebook to the true

history of Our Folk.

In his book *Digging for Hitler* Dr. David Barrowclough explained:

Himmler came to take a literal view of the Eddas and other ancient legends. . . Himmler created a department in the Ahnenerbe called “The Teaching and Research Centre for Folktales, Fairytales and Sagas.” This department was given the task of accumulating as much knowledge as possible on ancient Germanic tales. Regarding this mission Himmler wrote: “Fairytales, sagas and cosmic fables are all varieties of stories that flow from the soul of the German people . . . These folktales are to be understood as they are told, without false glorification, in essence to remain true to their words and sounds.”

Barrowclough continues:

Himmler believed they comprise a history—greatly fragmented, but still intelligible—of northern Europe as it once was, before the arrival of Christianity. More importantly, he believed that the Aesir—the old gods of Norse legend, such as Odin, Thor and Loki—were in fact beings of pure, undiluted Nordic essence, the earliest Aryans.”

Indeed, the Sanskrit writings of India, as the author Michael Cremona has shown, say the Aryan, or first Aryan man, Manu, descended from pure energy, and that modern Europoid humanity has a greater antiquity, putting homo sapiens on the Earth millions, not thousands, of years into the past – in fact, hundreds of millions of years, a notion mainstream academics find impossible to accept.

Himmler also believed that Thor’s Hammer was a real weapon, of enormous power. What if it were true? What if Thor’s Hammer was of Ancient Aryan origin, part of a lost technological weapon of the now destroyed and forgotten Aryan civilization of the Ice age? Himmler was both intrigued and fascinated by stories of the Hammer. Himmler so noted his interest in the relic in a memo to his researchers:

Have the following researched: Find all myths within the northern Aryan Germanic cultural world where an understanding of the lightning bolt, the thunderbolt, Thor’s hammer, or the flying or thrown hammer exists, in addition to all the sculptures of the god depicted with a small hand axe emitting lightning. Please collect all of the pictorial, sculptural, written and mythological evidence of this. I am convinced that this is not based on natural thunder and lightning, but rather that it is an early, highly developed form of war weapon of our forefathers, which was only, of course, possessed by the Aesir, the gods, and that it implies an unheard knowledge of electricity.” (Barrowclough 80)

In the beginning, according to Nordic beliefs, there was nothing but a great abyss, and a northern and southern realm, one of eternal ice, cold and darkness known as Nifelheim and one of heat, fire and molten lava known Muspellheim. There were three small rivers leading out of these realms known as the Elvigar. After a period of eons, the fiery sparks from Muspellheim began to melt the great blocks of hoar frost and rime that existed beyond. Out of an immense block of ice came forth a gigantic cow. This cow then began licking the surrounding blocks of ice for nourishment and out of a great, melted iceberg rose the frost giant Ymir. He knelt beside the cow and drank from her teats, then out of his arm pits were born the first gods, Bor, Villi and Ve. Like a similar Celtic story in which infant twins dismember their giant parents in order to create the world, these gods ambush and murder Ymir, tearing

off his head and chopping up his body. His blood became a deluge and drowned all the other giants which had hence emerged from the ice, with but a few giant survivors who escaped in a boat. This deluge of blood soon became the oceans, rivers and lakes of the known world. The gods then shaped the planet, known as Midgard, or Middle-Earth, out of his body. From his skull they created the heavens. To link the nine worlds together, they conjured forth Yggdrasil, the World Tree. Ymir's flesh became the soil. Out of his bones, rocks and mountains.. His hair became trees and vegetation, his brains formed the stormy Nordic skies, and the maggots which lived in his stomach became the dwarves.

This was the beginning of all things. The mention and emphasis of fire and ice, and their interaction, is actually linked to Hans Hoerbiger's World Ice Theory. This theory was presented to pre war National Socialist Germany, and was enthusiastically embraced by both Hitler and the newly rejuvenated academic community. In his book *Twilight of the Gods*, Erich von Daniken quotes the two great French thinkers Luis Pauwels and Jacques Bergier on Hoerbiger's teachings:

Hoerbiger claims that he can reveal the truths about our planet's earliest history as well as its distant future. He throws all current theories on the history of cultures, the appearance and development of mankind and his societies simply out the window. Hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of years ago, he maintains, there already existed god-like peoples, giants and highly developed cultures . . . the entire universe is undergoing a kind of uniform phase of development; it is a living organism in which every part exerts an influence on every other part. The quest of mankind is linked to the quest of the stars; everything that happens in the cosmos is reflected in events on the Earth, and vice versa."

Hoerbiger believed that prior to the existence and orbit of our current moon, there was a tertiary moon that crashed to the earth. During the reign of this early moon, giants walked the earth and other fantastic creatures, and this was the Pre-Adamic times I spoke of earlier. This destructive period, was linked to the story of Ymir, with the exalted first giant himself symbolically representing the fall of the tertiary moon.

In the end of Ragnarok, when the gods fall to their deaths and the world is consumed in a maelstrom of steel and fire, two people, a man and a woman who sought refuge under the world tree, Yggdrasil, survived. And this, according to some, represents the first man and woman, of Aryan humanity, our Adam and Eve. This idea was actually suggested by Christian scholars in Scandinavia who tried to reconcile the Eddas with Biblical history, but it nevertheless would explain the disappearance of that fantastic pre-Adamic world and the rise of our present White Aryan mankind.

Himmler continued to investigate Scandinavia even through the onset of the war. Himmler deserves credit for his ambition and motivation, and for giving our people the hope of finding our true past.

I will continue to update my readers on the works of the Ahnenerbe and the wonderful work they did and the revealing truths and facts they have discovered.

# Aryan Giants and Megaliths in Europe and the Mideast

[April 9, 2017](#)[July 22, 2017](#) [Patrick](#) [4 Comments](#) [ancient arians](#)

In 2014, a series of ancient pyramids were discovered in the Crimea, Ukraine. These ruins, buried beneath the earth, predated even the marvelous structures of Gobekli Tepe in Turkey. It is widely accepted that Gobekli Tepe was built roughly between 15,000 – 12,000 BCE, long before the oldest known city in Asia Minor was constructed. These structures, complete with carvings of bizarre creatures and archaic symbols, also predated the construction of the Giza pyramids by over 7,000 years. Even the Stone Age city of Jericho postdated Gobekli Tepe by two thousand years. However, the most interesting fact of the discovery of the Ukrainian pyramids was not so much their incredible age, but also that buried with them were the remains of giant, reptilian beasts which by description matched not Dinosaurs, but the typical, European fire-breathing dragons of old. The proximity of these remains to the pyramid, and also the location of the recently famous Black Sea flood from which some scientists suggest inspired both the Mesopotamian and Biblical and Egyptian flood – myths indicating a deeper connection with the myth of dragons and that of a fallen race of giants, the lost civilization of Atlantis and the building across the globe of great megalithic structures. Dating to a period that might be even more remote than Graham Hancock's Yonaguni pyramids submerged off the coast of the Japanese islands and dated to around 25,000 BCE. The precise age of the Ukrainian pyramids are yet to be precisely determined.

Since the more backward inhabitants of this world looked in amazement at the great stone structures strewn across this planet from Callanish in northern Scotland to Easter Island in Polynesia, it was a mystery who built the megalithic monuments and why. A number of years ago the ancient alien argument was at its apex. I fervently argued against it. I believe that human history goes far back into a vastly remote and ancient past, long before a near extinction in which the level of diversity in humans was hundredfold. Among them, a race of much larger, taller and intelligent people – fair-skinned, red-haired and blond god-men – who the ancient primitives worshiped, and who the ancients encased in their religious practices, their myths and legends, wrote about in their scriptures and were the basis of alien legends. They were not true extraterrestrials but “ultra-terrestrials” with their own agenda of worldwide domination and placing other, inferior homo sapiens under their thumb.

Of all the structures left to us by the ancients, perhaps the most enduring are those known universally as megalithic monuments. These great architectural achievements are compelling, not only because of their immense size, but also because of their ambiguity. Who built them, when, why and, more importantly, how? In European folklore, giants were credited with building these massive stone monoliths. Indeed, there is direct mythological connection between giants, their prehistoric megalithic constructions, and the eventual doom of a lost civilization.

From the Bible to the Norse sagas, our earliest written accounts tell us of advanced beings, often referred to as giants, who were the progenitors of a vast and sophisticated culture. This former civilization was responsible for building many of the stone monuments of antiquity. It was then eradicated in a global deluge, with little left of its former glory, except that which remained in stone or within our own ancient myths and legends. Such massive floods were described in hundreds of very similar stories all around the world by cultures with little or no contact with one another, as bestselling author Graham Hancock has repeatedly pointed out. All describe a former civilization of highly advanced technology, that angered the gods, so much that the gods decided to destroy them, thus sending earthquake and flood to cleanse the earth so it can start again. All these myths detail a single individual or group of individuals that survive the torrent so that the reintroduction of life and civilization can be achieved. Many myths describe an ark that houses the world's many life forms and all that is needed for life to resume.

According to the Romanized Jewish historian Flavius Josephus, these “giants” were indeed skilled architects (Childress 2010: Kindle File) He mentions two pillars, one of stone and one of very hard brick. Giant men erected the pillars to stand as a lasting testament to their engineering skills. This was in preparation for the great cataclysmic deluge. The giants feared that this final catastrophe would destroy everything else that had been built by their hands. Two pillars were ultimately constructed so that at least one might survive the great deluge to come. (Childress 2010: Kindle File) British author Harold T. Wilkins later identified these giants as the “giants of the kingdom of Thoth, or Taut of Atlantis.” (Wilkins 1952:404-5)

In *The Antiquities of the Jews Book I*, Josephus wrote:

Now, these pillars remain in the land of Siriad to this day . . . Noah quitted the land of Seth for fear that his family might be annihilated by the giants. Their span of life had been reduced to 120 years . . . and Jehovah turned dry land into sea to destroy the earth . . . The food of the antediluvians was fitted to maintain a long life, and they observed the stars over the period of the Great Year that is 600 years . . . Ephorus and Nicolaus say that antediluvians had a span of life 1,000 years. As late as the days of Joshua, son of Nun, there were still giants of Hebron, who had bodies so large and faces so entirely different from other men, that they were surprising to the sight and terrible to the hearing. The bones of these giant men are still shown to this day.”

In December 2010, the popular History Channel documentary series, *Ancient Aliens*, featured Zorats Karer on episode 14, “Unexplained Structures.” *Ancient Aliens* linked Herouni's Deneb theory with the discovery of 300 exoplanets discovered by NASA's Kepler planet-finding satellite within the Cygnus constellation. (Clotworthy 2010) This connection, without a doubt, is truly sensational and demands further investigation. Again, some old Armenian folk-tales tell of a distant epoch when the sun god Ari ordered a fallen race of giants to move the immense blocks of stone to the site and construct it. Surprisingly, many of the sites supposedly connected with sky gods and ancient aliens are also equally associated with earth-born deities and giants.

In 1898 a German expedition to Tell Baalbek, a site in present-day Lebanon, claimed to have discovered no evidence of occupation prior to the Roman period, despite claims a very ancient

habitation of the site. Recent archaeological finds, however, have proven quite to the contrary. In a deep trench at the edge of the Jupiter temple platform, Neolithic artifacts were discovered along with the skeletons of three individuals of giant-stature! Also found were later finds of Persian origin, pottery, dating to 550-330 BCE.

The history of the settlement of Baalbeck is over 9,000 years old, with continual settlement dating from the Neolithic Age to the Roman Iron Age. It was probably used as a temple site since pre-Hellenistic times. Surrounding the site are massive walls built with 24 monoliths, weighing some 300 tons each. The tallest wall, on the western flank of the temple-site, contains what is known as the trilithon, a row of three stones, each 19 meters long, 4.3 meters high and 3.6 meters broad, cut from solid limestone. Each stone weighs approximately 800 tons. Even with today's technology moving them into place would be a tremendous architectural accomplishment.

Another significant megalithic site needs no introduction, the glorious Stonehenge, perhaps the most famous megalithic structure ever conceived during prehistory. While none of the structures so far mentioned were made during the vanished age when giants ruled the earth, they were definitely built by the survivors of the Great Flood who utilized technology borrowed from their giant predecessors.

One story concerning Stonehenge in particular was a 12th century account written by Geoffrey of Monmouth in his work *Historia Regum Britanniae*, also known as "The History of the Kings of Britain". According to Geoffrey, giants had built Stonehenge on Mount Killaraus in Ireland. Geoffrey maintained that the rocks of Stonehenge were healing rocks, called the Giant's dance, brought back from expeditions in Africa, and had immense curative properties. The 5th century Arthur-like figure Ambrosius Aurelius, at the behest of Merlin, chose Stonehenge as a monument for the knights who perished fighting off Saxon incursions. The King dispatched Merlin, Uther Pendragon and 15,000 knights to Ireland to capture the monument and bring it back to Britain. The knights slew 7,000 Irish warriors, but were unable to move the rocks with ropes and brute force. Then something very strange happened. Using the power of sound, Merlin dismantled the stones and transported them through a dimensional rift directly to Salisbury where they were re-assembled using levitation. Ambrosius Aurelius then died and was buried with Stonehenge also known as "The Giants' Ring of Stonehenge." Thus, even when talking about Stonehenge, one of the most famous and well-known of megalithic sites, references to giants and their ability to construct monuments from immense blocks of stones, weighing sometimes hundreds of tons, are well established. Until now, there has been no accurate method for pinpointing when rock was hewn from its quarry and erected. However, recently a new dating method known as chlorine 23 dating has been developed. Recent attempts at using this new method on Stonehenge has revealed that the monument, far from being the mere 4,500 years old as maintained by current academia, was dated to 25,000 BCE. Mainstream scientists have rejected these figures and, subsequently, do not consider the method of dating as reliable. The method was developed at the university level, and had absolutely nothing against itself in terms of its effectiveness, except it contradicted what the establishment wanted to believe as opposed to what the facts clearly explained. In turn, established academia claims the proponents of chlorine 23 dating themselves are merely seeing what they want to believe, in a total reversal of the truth. With the aid of chlorine 23 dating, however,

independent researchers will continue to make phenomenal new discoveries in the years and decades ahead.

The Basques of southern France and Northern Spain are perhaps the most ancient people alive in Europe today. Their bloodline goes all the way back some 40,000 years, according to genetic profiling begun in the late twentieth century, to the continent's first modern population of Homo sapiens, the Cro-Magnon. Part of the evidence for this is the fact that they are truly a unique population, with no known linguistic, cultural or genetic relatives anywhere else in Europe. The Basques have a unique mythology as well. According to Basque accounts, giants are responsible for constructing one of the most enigmatic series of stone monuments in Western Europe, Carnac in Brittany, France.

According to David Hatcher Childress:

Carnac holds the greatest concentration of megaliths in the world. Conservative estimates claims that megaliths were being erected here by 5000 BCE, [over] seven thousand years ago. They may be much older." (Childress 2010)

Francis Hitching, in *Earth Magic*, believes there must have been a central sighting megalith for observing moonrises and moonsets. Indeed, the whole series of structures seems to be a vast astronomical observatory, one of the only structures viewable from space, as if to speak to a race of extraterrestrial giants saying "Here we are!" Childress writes:

Much of the gigantic astronomical observatory is probably under water. Many of the megaliths along the Brittany coast are apparently submerged. Many famous sites actually lead into the water, and some megaliths can be seen at low tide when they are barely above the surface."

If indeed Carnac is far more ancient than mainstream scholars believe, then perhaps these are concrete proof of the forgotten age of giants and their prehistoric megalithic technology. Maybe these sunken ruins were above water prior to the flood. Indeed, as Childress adds: "Many of the long lines of standing stones at Carnac and around the Morbihan Gulf were apparently built when the geography of Brittany was quite different." Thus, its pre-flood existence may have in fact already been confirmed.

Based on these few examples alone, it is clear that our ancestors did, in fact, have contact with other, more "advanced" earth-born cultures, which in my opinion either directly constructed prehistoric megalithic structures or influenced their building by handing down superior technology to our ancestors. We can conclude that the link between giants and ancient flood myths are universal, and that the giant race is also invariably linked to immense building projects such as seen with the Arab Adites. We are beyond the point of saying that there is "some" truth behind these legends. They are in fact a categorical reality.

In 400 B.C., the Greek poet Homer wrote, "On the earth there once were giants."

In Old Irish mythology, we learn of the Formorach, a giant "Sea People." Their leader, Balor, was said to have guided them to the shores Ireland following the Great Flood. They then became the native inhabitants of the Island. While some scholars positioned the Formorach point of origin in Spain or

North Africa, still others claimed the original homeland of these pre-Celtic giants was Atlantis, some two hundred miles west of Gibraltar.

More tales of giants were told by the Norse and other Germanic peoples of northwestern Europe. According to the Eddas, the ancient Norse scriptures, there once were two races of giants: the children of Thrud, descended from the frost giant, Ymir, and the children of Bor, who included the Aesir, the gods of Valhalla. Though tremendous in size, the Aesir were distinctly Nordic in appearance. For reasons unknown, they battled with giants in endless combat. Finally, Odin, Vili and Ve, the first Aesir, ambushed Ymir and killed him. When they slit his throat, a great deluge rushed forth to drown most of the giants. Some escaped in a boat to a new realm later known as Jotunheim, home of the giants. The world as we know it, Midgaard, was formed from the body of Ymir. His salty, watery blood became the oceans, rivers and lakes; his flesh formed the Earth; his bones, the rocks and mountains; his hair, the forests. Maggots from inside his stomach evolved into dwarves.

According to Genesis (6:4), “There were giants in those days; and also after that, when the sons of God came into the daughters of men, and they bore children to them: the same mighty men, who were of old, men of renown.” In the fifth book of the Pentateuch, the biblical narrative speaks of a giant sarcophagus: “For only Og, king of Bashan, remained of the remnant of giants; behold, his bedstead was a bedstead of iron ... Nine cubits was the length of it, and four cubits the breadth of it, after the cubit of a man. (Deuteronomy 3:11).” The Hebrew amah or amot (commonly translated as “cubit”) is generally, if not universally, accepted at seventeen inches. As such, Og’s iron bed would have been 12.9 feet long and 5.8 feet wide. The Old Testament also describes one of the most famous giant encounters ever: “And there went out a champion from the camp of the Philistines, named Goliath, whose height (8.6 feet) was six cubits and a span (nine inches) . . . and he was armed with a coat of mail; and the weight of the coat was five thousand shekels (more than 150 pounds) of brass. . . . and the staff of his spear was like a weaver’s beam; and his spear’s head weighed six hundred shekels (about twenty pounds) of iron.” (Samuel 1-4:7)

Greek myth was also populated by giants. In their most common form, they were known as the Gigantes. Eons ago, they attempted to overthrow Zeus and the other gods of Mt. Olympus, but ultimately failed. They were grotesque creatures, huge humanoids, with snake-like legs. A Greek saga, the *Agronautica*, described the giants in the following manner: “Their bodies have three pairs of nerved hands, like paws. The first pair hangs from their gnarled shoulders, the second and third pairs nestle up against their misbegotten hips . . .” The 7th Century B.C. mythographer, Hesiod, stated that the Titan, Kronos, wielding a sickle, severed the genitals of his father, Uranus, allowing drops of fresh blood to trickle down to Earth Mother Gaia, who became impregnated, and thereafter gave birth to the Erinyes (Furies), the “great giants, shining in their armor and holding long spears in their hands.” Hesiod describes them as “great”, but they are often not huge at all, instead in possession of unusual strength and hubristic aggression. The Gigantomachy is the giant’s primary myth, and relates a war with their main opponents, the Olympian gods. This was perhaps the most widely depicted struggle in Greek art and literary tradition. The Giants bombarded the gods with boulders and the flaming trunks of burning

trees. An oracle foretold how the gods themselves would be unable to finish off the Giants, but, if aided by a powerful mortal, the task could be completed. That hero was Heracles.

It is important to understand that the Gigantes were not the only large beings in Greek mythology. The gods themselves were giants. Unlike the Gigantes, they were blond-haired, fair-skinned and highly Nordic in appearance. Their description is consistent with Hindu sacred texts. The Daitya were equivalent to the Titans in Greek mythology, including Atlas and the other kings of Atlantis. Worldwide traditions of ancient Caucasians, some depicted as giants, others of normal stature, that long ago prevailed in areas long deemed to have been the sole domain of non-European peoples. Non-Western giants appear throughout Indo-European mythology. The Sanskrit Daitya were water-giants cited in the Vishnu Purana and the Mahabharata, the most ancient and highly revered of Hindu sacred texts. The Daitya were equivalent to the Titans in Greek mythology, including Atlas and the other kings of Atlantis.

Some of the earliest, surviving, written and oral accounts tell of fierce, light-skinned peoples, who were once the central force of a lost civilization. Science writer Terrence Aym described a series of events in two, unpublished articles dealing with the presence of giants in ancient America. He also wrote of several encounters between European explorers and various, giant-sized, Caucasian aborigines in Central and South America. The Paiute tribe of present-day Nevada tell of an ancient war they waged against a primordial race of white, red-haired giants. The Indians called these imposing Caucasians the Si-Te-Cah, a name referencing tule, a fibrous plant that the giants used to construct assault rafts. According to tribal lore, this race was already living in North America when the ancestors of the Paiute arrived fifteen-thousand years ago.

Although today's scientific dogmatism dismisses such traditions as sheer fantasy, Aym states such perennial accounts cannot be so easily discarded. The physical remains of giant-sized, Caucasian peoples have been found on almost every continent. Across North America, dozens of sites yielding over-sized human bones were excavated, including those in Virginia, New York State, Michigan, Illinois, Tennessee, and Arizona. Hard, scientific evidence supporting the Paiute folk-memory of a war with giant, red-haired Caucasians first came to light in 1924 at Nevada's Lovelock Cave. Some ten thousand years ago, a massive, fresh-water body, called Lake Lahontan, covered the region. It was beneath this vast body of water that the original cavern was positioned, and remained submerged until the lake eventually dried-up.

According to Paiute accounts, the giants practiced cannibalism, as did early Neanderthals, whose campsite remains include human bones marred with butcher-marks. In the Paiute version, the giants stood twelve feet tall, perhaps an exaggeration of a naturally tall, Caucasoid race. In any case, the Indians' ancestors pursued the giants into a cave, where the giants took sanctuary and continued to resist their enemies. The cave entrance was stuffed with dry bush, then ignited to smoke out the giants. Those who emerged were immediately overwhelmed and slaughtered, while any remaining inside died of smoke affixation. Tribal legend became archaeological fact in 1911, when out-sized human remains were found in Lovelock Cave. These included two mummies; one, a 6.5-foot-tall female, the other,

male supposedly more than eight-feet tall. Both were red-haired. Scattered haphazardly around them was a profusion of arrowheads, testimony to the massacre mentioned by the Paiutes.

A 16th Century mestizo chronicler, Fernando de Alva Ixtlilxochitl, wrote:

In this land called New Spain, there were giants, as demonstrated by their bones that have been discovered in many areas. The ancient Toltec record keepers referred to the giants as Quinametzin; and as they had a record of the history of the Quinametzin, they learned that they had many wars and dissensions among themselves in this land that is now called New Spain. They were destroyed, and their civilization came to an end, as a result of great calamities and as a punishment from the heavens for grave sins that they had committed.

Western European explorers, such as Magellan, Sir Francis Drake, Desoto, and Commodore Byron, the famous poet, Lord Byron's grandfather, all submitted reports of having personally encountered living giants in North America. A well-documented sighting by Magellan occurred in 1520 near the harbor of San Julian, Mexico, where he and his crew confronted a red-haired giant allegedly standing nearly ten feet tall and with a "voice like a bull." Later, Magellan learned from natives that the giant belonged to a neighboring tribe. Remarkably, Magellan's logs claim that he and his mates captured two of these living giants and brought them aboard ship for transportation to Europe. Neither survived the voyage, however, and both were buried at sea.

Numerous earthworks associated with red-haired giants dotted the Middle West from as far south as Tennessee and north into Wisconsin. Most were obliterated by early 19th Century farmers. According to author Frank Joseph in *Advanced Civilizations of Prehistoric America*, "The Mound Builders stood out like aliens in the midst of tribal America's far more multitudinous native population."

It seems clear, then, that an actual race of red-haired giants dominated our continent during prehistory, perhaps thousands of years before the ancestors of today's Native American arrived over the Bering Straits.

For several decades the dominant alternative theory was the ancient aliens had visited Earth in the remote past and seeded human civilization. What if this is not the correct scenario? What if our legends of a great and powerful race of beings who created our species and ruled as the ancient gods were true? But what if they were not extraterrestrial, but clearly terrestrial in origin? We know from the examination of the Human Genome around 100,000 years ago there was a mass extinction of humans that nearly ended our existence. Prior to this great event, we maintained a 13 percent level of diversity, humans now have a mere 1 percent. That means all the obvious differences among our people are a mere 1 percent, and that difference is obviously staggering. So what of 13 percent, what unique forms and varieties of humans existed then? This author maintains that there was a lost race of giants, a very humanlike subspecies or species that for some reason went extinct but heralded a new age on Earth and secured the dawn of the human race and established the basis of its civilization. In the billions of years of life on this Planet and the fact that outside genetic mapping and the fossil and geological record, virtually nothing is known of these primordial times. Could it be possible that a long established, superior race and civilization once graced this planet? Ancient Vedic texts speak of civilization going back many hundreds of thousands, if not millions of years. It is likely that our myths are not the

concoctions of primitives, or the mere meanderings of a foolish, archaic race looking up to ancient, non-Terran aliens as their gods. What if the true story of our origins and an explanation to all the world's mysteries had been here on Earth, right from the beginning, a mystical genesis that was so very simple our own over-worked intelligences never quite comprehended how simply and obvious it really was? The gods and giants of legend, who created and ruled over this planet and our infant race, were all along the gods, goddesses and supernatural beings of myth. Our myths were not untrue concoctions, but very, very real

## Early Archaeology in Ancient Greece and Rome

[April 7, 2017](#)[July 22, 2017](#) [Patrick](#) [1 Comment](#) [ancient arians](#)

Contrary to popular belief, archaeology did not just emerge in the past few centuries. In the late first century AD, shortly after the crushing defeat of the Jewish revolt at the hands of Titus, the Jewish historian Josephus tells us a new practice had become popular. Natural historians, the ancient forerunners of our modern scientists, were digging up giant bones that they then examined, documented and cataloged. These were the rudiments of what would become archaeology and paleontology. They identified these early fossil specimens as belonging to the great heroes of antiquity. Examples of such demigods included Theseus, Hercules, Achilles, Ajax and the various gods and monsters described in the many Greek and Roman legends. Skeptics claim that what the ancients were finding were really the bones of long extinct mammals and dinosaurs such as the mammoth or triceratops. However, current archaeological evidence indicates that giants thrived throughout the known world during prehistory. Since the nineteenth century numerous archaeological finds have demonstrated the validity of such claims. Indeed, we have ample discussion regarding the ancient practice of archaeology. We have accounts by such noted classical scholars as Plato and Herodotus. Their descriptions of some of these earliest archaeological discoveries are what are most important. The bones they exhumed from the ground did not belong to any normal human or animal, but could only provide the foundation for the argument that we were preceded by a race of giants. They have described a great bone rush that once occurred among the city-states of ancient Greece and, later, in the greater territories of the Roman Empire. Evidently, there was documented proof of the discovery of ancient, giant-sized bones that later paleontologists have wrongly identified as belonging to mastodons and dinosaurs. For mainstream scholars the choice is simple. Either ancient peoples mistook prehistoric remains of dinosaurs or extinct mammals as belonging to the giants and heroes described in their ancient myths, or they downright imagined them. I propose a third alternative, maybe what they were witnessing was the first known documented encounter with something from truly primordial times, remnants of the mythical Nephilim as described in the Bible or the Greeks very own Titans and Cyclopes.

In her book *The First Fossil Hunters: Dinosaurs, Mammoths, and Myth in Greek and Roman Times*, folklorist Adrienne Mayor presents the story of some of the earliest fossil evidence for giants, monsters and other fantastic creatures in antiquity. In her book, she made note of the establishment's reluctance to cover the truth about giants and the amateur's drive to expose it. Mayor writes: "Scholars both ancient and modern consigned descriptions of giants and monsters to the realm of fantasy and superstition. Since discussions of remarkable remains are missing in the "objective" writings of the best-known classical historians, like Thucydides, and natural philosophers such as Aristotle, most modern historians and scientists have simply assumed that large prehistoric remains went unnoticed in antiquity . . . the empirical experiences narrated by travelers, mythographers, ethnographers, geographers, natural historians, compilers of natural wonders, and other hard-to-classify ancient writers tell a very different story—a story confirmed by archaeological evidence." (Mayor 2000) The world of ancient paleontology is preserved in these works. In the fourth-century BC, the philosopher Plato makes an allusion to giant-sized bones in *The Republic*, the only reference ever made by Plato regarding remarkable human-like remains. He refers to folklore about Gyges, a seventh-century BC tyrant of Lydia, in present-day Asia Minor. According to Mayor, Plato explains "a violent storm and an earthquake broke open the ground, revealing a hollow bronze horse containing a gigantic skeleton and a magic ring." (Mayor 2000) Since Plato often manipulated folk genres for his own purposes, we can't know whether he was citing actual lore, but the anecdote does capture the texture of later reports of large fossil discoveries by Pausanias and others." (Mayor 2000) Skeptics would readily dismiss such tales as balderdash. As Strabo observed, even those who normally consider such stories as myths and nothing more, they are still worth further study "since the ancients expressed physical notions [and] facts enigmatically . . . and added the mythical element to their accounts. It is not easy to solve with accuracy all the enigmas, but if one studies the whole array of myths, some agreeing and others contradictory, one might be able to conjecture the truth." (Mayor 2000) As we shall learn throughout this chapter, according to Greek myth as conceived by such seminal authors as Hesiod and Homer, the primordial Earth produced a series of primeval monsters and giant human-like beings known as Titans, who became the first race of Greek gods.

At the behest of their mother, the Earth-goddess, Gaea, Kronos along with the other Titans murdered their father Uranus. From his blood the next race of giants, or Gigantes, was conceived. As Hesiod writes in the seventh century BC: "Earth brought forth the giants . . . who were matchless in the bulk of their bodies and invincible in their might, with terrible aspect . . . Some say they were born at Phlegra, but according to others in Pallene." (Mayor 2000) Within the primordial universe, when the "origin of life was still recent" generations of giants and bizarre creatures had come into being, including the Cyclopes, the Centaurs, and Typhon, what Adrienne Mayor called a "horrendous monsters whose bellows sounded like the dissonant shrieks of myriad beasts. Some of these generic creatures—among them, giants, Centaurs, and Cyclopes, apparently 'bred true,' producing more of their kind, but other inter-monster mating spawned monsters different from their parents." (Mayor 2000)

#### Did Ancient Archaeologists Excavate Remains of Giants?

It is now clear that our ancestors firmly believed in the myths and legends describing the existence of giants in their remote past. From this essential belief, they then began identifying all cyclopean remains as belonging to an extinct race of giants. How firmly grounded in reality were such assertions? Could ancient peoples, then discern the difference between the remains or fossilized bones of an extinct animal and those of a human or humanlike giant? Mayor points out that: "People of antiquity were well acquainted with animal and human anatomy. Hunting and butchering animals, animal sacrifices, and ritual cremation and inhumation of the bones of their dead made skeletons very familiar objects.. Evidence from Herodotus shows the ancients' deep interest in examining any bones they came across for unusual features." (Mayor 2000) So ancient humans did have the knowledge necessary to distinguish between animal and human or humanlike remains. Inevitably, this leads us to one conclusion, ancients giants were in fact being uncovered by the ancient Greeks and Romans, and quite possibly by earlier cultures.

Indeed, as Mayor pointed out, Herodotus himself went on many investigations to exhume and examine the bones of the dead. In 440 BC, for example, Herodotus visited a former battlefield to do a study of human remains at the site. This battlefield marked the victory of the Persians over the Egyptians in 522 BC. The sun-bleached skeletons littered the ground on which they had fought and perished. Wandering about the site, examining the fleshless corpses, Herodotus studied the differences between the skulls of the two races. He then catalogued and documented these differences. This was the first stirrings of scientific anthropology nearly 2500 years before the formal scientific discipline was invented and defined.

At yet another location, this time in Boetia, Herodotus reported the discovery of a seamless skull, a bizarre jawbone and a 7.5 foot skeletons. These finds were unearthed four years after the battle of Plataea (479 BC). (Mayor 2000) This was surprising, because citizens found the bones while scavenging the battlefield for sacred relics. Little was left after the masses had their way. It was common for the average person to swell the sites of great battlefields, to comb the area for anything that could be used for a magical talisman or even a valuable object for scientific investigation, the roots of modern archaeology. "Such accounts," writes Mayor, "reveal the ancient fascination with examining, comparing, and measuring human and/or remarkable bones." (Mayor 2000)

For the Greeks and Romans of the Classical era, all living things were spiraling downward to oblivion, their vigor being sapped by the passing of ages. The earth's energy was forever diminishing and its life producing powers were severely weakened. This was viewed as the eternal order of all life. This, Mayor insisted, was gathered from the fact that fossil skeletons from the ancient past were notably more massive by far than any of the humans or animals of their own time. Thus, this showed that in past times the life essence of animals and of humanity was greater and thus allowing the existence of such bizarre creatures. (Mayor 2000)

In Classical antiquity the typical height for a healthy, adult male was about 5 feet 5 inches tall. On the other hand, the traditional height for a mythical hero exceeded well over fifteen feet in height. When great bones were then discovered, it was widely concluded that they were relics from the epoch when

the earth was young. Upon witnessing a group of such bones being excavated in a township not far from the Bay of Naples, the historian Pliny declared: "It is obvious that the whole human race is becoming shorter day by day!" (Mayor 2000) A statement such as Pliny's is consistent with the intuitive idea of biological "decline." (Mayor 2000) Indeed, examples in the ancient Greek and Roman's own recent history, shows how the wild cattle of the Bronze Age was significantly more imposing than the domesticated farming cattle of their own time. Furthermore, had it not been written in the ancient scriptures that the great heroes of antiquity pursued larger game than are available today? (Mayor 2000) There is much truth to this idea. Mayor explains: "Gigantism usually does fail to maintain viability: the most titanic prehistoric faunas did die out or evolved into smaller forms. And in some Mediterranean islands, the largest species, mammoths and hippos, tended to become smaller over time, while certain tiny species, like mice, grew bigger, as though striving for some Aristotelian mean." (Mayor 2000) Despite skeptical objections to the contrary, there does exist a historical precedent for gigantism in ancient times. "Who else but supersize men," Mayor asks, "could have piled massive boulders into the Bronze Age fortifications—already unthinkable ancient by the classical era—known as Cyclopean (Cyclops-built) walls?" Even Thucydides, a fifth century historian and general skeptic, admitted that there was some truth to such accounts. In fact, he has become our initial source for placing two prehistoric races of giants, the Cyclopes and Laestrygonians, in Sicily.

The Greeks and Romans were mindful that these prehistoric relics, were more than mere curiosities but signified something vitally important to the preservation of their religious and cultural heritage. Instinctively, they knew by the "vast dimensions and worn condition of large, petrified bones . . . dark, mottled, disarticulated, fragmented" (Mayor 2000) that they were artifacts of enormous antiquity.

But how did the ancient knowledge of the complexity and many ages of geologic time compare to that of the present? What of the wisdom of our own age, is it really that complete and unchallengeable? It is an incorrect assumption, for instance, that all Biblical creationists claim that the entirety of the world's many species have never changed or gone extinct. Clearly, the fossil record insists that past creatures of immense size and complexity, Dinosaurs, once prevailed as the dominant species on this planet. This, by itself, negates the theory of a single, immutable creation. It is also incorrect to assume that Evolution is just another "creation myth" concocted by scientific elitists and superimposed onto our educational system with little or no evidence to back it up. On the contrary, there is overwhelming evidence to support at least a limited form of evolution. Surprisingly though, it tells us something about evolution that the mainstream scientists are not prepared to admit—an idea that promises to unhinge the very foundation of evolutionary science itself. Indeed, paleontologist and best-selling author Jack Horner writes: "As far as anyone can tell, the concept of extinction was completely unknown [in classical antiquity]. From the dawn of humanity . . . the standard belief was that all the plants and animals on Earth had been created at the same time and that all of them had continued to exist in the same way from that day onward." This world-conception, went unchanged for centuries until the "1600s, when a few European naturalists speculated that since living animals could not be found to match certain skeletons, the animals must have perished sometime in the past." (Mayor 2000) Creationism and the fixity of earth's flora and fauna, were not restricted to a single dogmatic viewpoint, as we have seen evolve into Christian times. In the pre-Christian era, it was generally accepted that

change was the inevitable process of all life, and that animals and indeed humans did in fact change over time. Indeed, as Mayor has adequately shown, in both Greco-Roman and early Hebrew mythic traditions, all species were not created at a single auspicious moment, but rather many new and exotic life-forms appeared and disappeared on a seeming evolutionary timeline. (Mayor 2000)

Hesiod and Homer visualized a grand succession of new and unique specimens of plant and animal life bred by the gods and by Nature over many generations. Such species antedated the emergence of modern humanity by many tens of thousands of years. Among them were creatures formed from the mating of different kinds of monsters. There were also the recognizable hybrids. There were the Centaurs who featured the characteristics of both humans and the horse. Both the Titans and giants were well known to have undergone their own process of biological evolution, as they reproduced themselves over the centuries.

According to Mayor:

Extinction is a crucial concept in modern paleontology. It is generally assumed that the idea of extinction of whole groups of animals did not develop until the seventeenth century. But some 2,500 years ago, notions of extinction, both catastrophic and gradual, were developed by the Greeks and applied to remarkable fossil bones. The paleontological legend of the Neades of Samos clearly states that the huge remains belonged to real animals that had all died out before the first humans arrived on the island. Several authors placed the era of the long-vanished giants in the pre-human age when mountains were still being formed and the “origin of life we recent.” (Mayor 2000)

Thus we see evolving among the ancient Greeks and Romans, the beginnings of a true understanding of the nature of descent by natural selection and ultimately both speciation and extinction. This can no doubt be applied to the giant phenomenon today as it could in centuries and thousands of years past. As Paul von Ward said at the beginning of this book, the existence of giants represented a forgotten, and hitherto disregarded, stage in the evolution of mankind. With that in mind, it transforms the search for the fossils of giants past and present.

The geomyths, or scientific allegories, of the ancient Greeks, described past epochs marked by the decimation and extinction of entire populations. These included many viable creatures. Among the noted geomyths is the Greek Gigantomachy, the narrative that initially sparked the genius within the classical mind to investigate further the possibility of locating the remains of their fallen heroes and giants. As Mayor asserts: “They knew that bones were all that remained of colossal creatures that appeared, reproduced, and then were destroyed long ago in specific locales where their skeletons were left petrified in the ground. Once the gods’ Blitzkrieg ended the epoch of giants and monsters, those creatures were gone forever. The narrative closely parallels the modern concept of catastrophic extinction.” (Mayor 2000)

The concept of mass extinction of entire species prior to the emergence of modern humankind occurs throughout Greek mythology. One of the primary instruments of these extinctions was the Greek hero Heracles, known by the Roman as Hercules. According to myth, he destroyed the Centaurs in Arcadia and/or Thessaly, exterminated Crete and North Africa’s native population of large predators. He also

killed all the remaining sea monsters in the Mediterranean. Orion, a giant son of the Earth, was the greatest hunter of all time wiped out many species of wild beasts and virtually obliterated the native fauna of the island of Chios. It was Orion's blind arrogance however, in which he was prepared to exterminate every last animal on the face of the planet that compelled the gods to destroy him, burying his giant carcass deep within the earth of Delos or Crete. Pliny recorded that on Crete an earthquake uncovered a huge skeleton, 69 feet long, which "some people thought must be that of Orion." (Mayor 2000)

#### **Greek and Roman Fossil Hunters**

The year was 1843 in a tiny Moldavian village in ancient Dacia, northwest of the Black Sea. Peasant farmers while plowing their fields unearthed a series of enormous remains. One of the finds was an upright giant. The simple villagers who "flocked from all over, singing and dancing" around the remains thought that the bones of a dead saint had been restored to life, though the records do not indicate which saint it supposedly was. The military governor at the time, though, maintained that it was the remains of a Roman soldier of unusually gigantic stature. (Mayor 2000)

In this chapter, we will be examining ancient evidence of heroes and giants, primarily from the Classical world. Later in this book, we will expand this discussion into other archaeological discoveries.

#### **The Shoulder Blade of Pelops**

In Chapter 3, Mayor examines, among other examples, an incident involving the Greeks during the siege of Troy.

According Mayor, the battle between the ancient Greeks and the inhabitants of Troy, had continued unabated for over a decade. It was ten long years of blood-shed and misery with no foreseeable end in sight. The battle-weary Greeks took a Trojan seer prisoner and forced him to reveal ancient secrets. According to the old man, the Greeks would never taste victory, unless they locate the shoulder-blade of the great hero Pelops and bring it to Troy as a talisman. The Greeks then dispatched a vessel to Olympia to bring back Pelops's gigantic shoulder blade to the battlefield as advised by the Trojan seer.

Mayor makes reference to Pausanias, a Greek traveler and geographer of the 2nd century CE, who lived in the times of Emperors Hadrian, Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. Mayor says that according to Pausanias, some bones of heroic size were discovered and immediately associated with the remains of the mythic hero Pelops, prior to the outbreak of the Trojan War (ca. 1250 BC). These cyclopean relics were then housed in a bronze chest and stored within the Temple of Artemis at Olympia. These ancient bones were believed to possess potent magical and supernatural powers. Mythologically speaking, Pelops was the great-grandfather of the Hellenic demigod Heracles, who fought the giants and protected the gods during the Gigantomachy. One can denote similarities between this legend and the Lost Ark of the Covenant, that was, in that case, a golden chest housing the fragments of the Ten Commandments was imbued with supernatural powers and was hidden in a holy temple. (Mayor 2000)

Mayor points out in her book, that according to Pausanias as a youth Pelops had been chopped up and served to the gods as some type of blood sacrifice, but once the gods realized whom it was they were eating, they restored the young Pelops to life. His shoulder bone, however, was already eaten so they gave the young hero a new shoulder blade made of ivory. It was this new shoulder blade that was housed in the Temple of Artemis. (Mayor 2000)

Mayor says in her book, that Pausanias claims that the ivory shoulder bone was actually shipped to Troy during the prolonged war. The bones were then, as Mayor describes it, “bundled in straw for its journey by mule from Olympia to Cyllene on the coast. There it was loaded onto a boat bound for Troy, either lashed to the deck with ropes or placed below as ballast.” This description is not the only such relic mentioned in ancient sources. Mayor shows that quite to the contrary, ancient artifacts such as the shoulder blade of Pelops is the norm rather than the exception, perhaps as abundant as any other fossilized evidence of past life, whether it be a Dinosaur, a mammoth or a prehistoric marine reptile. (Mayor 2000)

After a long sea voyage of nearly a week, Pelop’s bones arrived at Troy and just as the seer had predicted, the relics bore witness to the sacking of the city, and the triumph of the Greek forces. Following their much anticipated victory, the Greeks loaded the ancient artifact back on the ship and departed for Greece. However, the Greek vessels were met with a violent sea storm and were wrecked off the coast of Euboea. Their precious cargo was lost a sea. (Mayor 2000)

#### The Ancient Quest for Giant Bones

Adrienne Mayor stated that according to the Greek historian Herodotus (ca. 430 BC) It was an intense rivalry among the Greeks to gather together the various sacred bones and holy relics of the Classical world that ultimately led to Spartan military dominance within the Peloponnese. In 560 BC, when the oracle at Delphi told the Spartans that if they wanted to successfully overcome their chief adversaries, the Arcadian Tegea, they would then have to locate the sacred remains of the hero Orestes. There was one problem. The Spartans had no clue where the tomb of Orestes lay. They returned to Delphi and requested that the Oracle give them more precise directions to the tomb. In response, they were given a cryptic verse about a forge and its blacksmith. The key to discovering Orestes, the Oracle insisted, can only be found when the forge is finally located. These words dumbfounded the eager Spartans, who felt betrayed by their own Oracle. But this misfortune was soon to be transformed. (Mayor 2000)

While traveling through Tegean territory, a retired Spartan cavalryman, Lichas, encountered a blacksmith working at his forge. Lichas approached the blacksmith and greeted him, striking up a conversation. The blacksmith then guided Lichas to his yard. The smith then told Lichas that over a year ago, he had been digging his well, when his spade struck something hard. It was then that he came upon an awesome discovery. There was a huge coffin some 7 cubits long, over 3 meters in length buried in the earth. He opened the lid to the casket and found the skeleton of a giant also 7 cubits long. At that moment Lichas realized he had found the tomb of Orestes. Lichas pretended to be an exile from Sparta and asked the blacksmith if he could rent a room in his home for the night. The blacksmith agreed. During the night, Lichas sneaked out into the yard and dug up the bones and took them back to his fellow Spartans. There was a great triumph through the city, trumpeting Lichas’ victory, and they

were buried with much pomp and ceremony. As soon as they were in possession of this sacred talisman the Spartans took control of the Peloponnese and became the dominant power in the region. (Mayor 2000)

It was during the seventh, sixth and fifth centuries BC, that the entire Greek world experienced a “bone rush”, as competing city-state searched for the bones of dead heroes and giants. According to Mayor: “Every city sought the ‘peculiar glamour’—the religious anointment and political power—conferred by heroes’ remains. The impressive bones were a vital physical link to the glorious past.” We have to remember, that in the Greek mythological tradition, heroes were always depicted as being of gigantic stature, as an exemplification of their superhuman abilities and importance within the ancient Greek pantheon. (Mayor 2000)

Throughout Chapter 3, Mayor discussed the quest for giant bones. She explained that Athens too was caught up in this archaeological fervor. The Oracle of Delphi by this time, had assumed a high level of importance in the search for these ancient relics. Indeed, her reputation as indispensable guide to finding the bones had become widely regarded across the ancient world. The Oracle instructed the Athenians that they could find the bones of their local hero Theseus on the island of Skyros. The Athenians believed that Theseus was murdered, thrown off a cliff in the ninth century BC. According to Mayor, “the residents of Skyros,” however, “denied the murder and refused to allow a search for his remains.” (Mayor 2000)

This problem was easily solved however. It was done so with a military action. The Athenian general Kimon conquered the island, making the discovery of the sacred bones of Theseus his prime objective as governor over the new territory. Kimon noticed “an eagle tearing at a mound” and he gave the order to begin excavation at that site. Their digging revealed a number of massive bones lying beside a bronze-pointed spear and sword, typical of those used during the Bronze Age. As Mayor explained: “Kimon loaded the bones and weapons onto his trireme and sailed back to Athens. Theseus’s relic ‘were welcomed with magnificent processions and interred in the heart of the city, and Kimon reaped many political points.” The discovery of these bones stand as significant evidence for the existence of beings of giant stature in ancient times.” (Mayor 2000) Mayor made than suggestion that some academic sources believe that rather than offering compelling evidence of giants in antiquity, it is more than likely the misinterpreted fossils of extinct creatures from the Miocene period, an age inhabited by mammoths and giant giraffes. But let us assume that we can take such detailed accounts at face value. These finds would represent some of the greatest discoveries since the unearthing of the first Dinosaur bones in the early nineteenth century. (Mayor 2000)

Many of these ancient archaeological missions were recorded in ancient texts. Pausanias alone records over 24 such excavations at sites all over the ancient Greek world. In the ensuing mania, the Spartans also retrieved Orestes’ son Tisamenus from the lost civilization of Helike on the Gulf of Corinth. The citizens of Olympia found and recovered the remains of Pelop’s wife Hippodamia. These relics were then installed in a shrine next to a mound that supposedly contained the bones of her father, “the giant son begotten by the god Ares upon the daughter of the giant Atlas.” (Mayor 2000)

To cure the onset of a disastrous plague that ravaged the community of Boeotian Orchomenes in the fifth century BC, the Oracle revealed that the remains of the religious writer Hesiod could be located. Hesiod's main contribution to Greek religion, the Theogony, was widely considered by the ancient Greeks to be divinely inspired, and there was viewed as a sacred text, comparable to the Book of Genesis in the Old Testament. According to myth, a raven scratched at a hollow mound, after which a number of large bones spilled out. The remains were retrieved and reburied in the agora, an ancient temple.

The citizens of Mantinea discovered the ancient relics by the Arcadian hero Arcas near Tegea in 422 BC.

The difference between these ancient archaeological missions and those of today is clear. They were mounted to win wars or to cure plagues, or ensure the well-being of a nation, not for the obtainment of a better understanding about the nature of ancient cultures and civilization, or how society had changed over time. The bones that were found were little more than magical icons, and were not included as an addition to mankind's knowledge about the ancient world.

#### **The Giant Orion: Ancient Brute or Traveler to the Stars?**

In his immortal work *Natural History*, Pliny the Elder cites Greek and Roman mythology with regards to an ancient legend. The giant Orion, Pliny explains, was born from the skin of an ox placed by a humble peasant into the soil of Boeotia. At the insistence of the Atlantean gods Neptune, Mercury, and Jupiter, the Atlantean demigods relieved themselves upon the pile, thereby spawning the giant. Orion is featured at the feet of a bull among the Constellations, the Bull being the most sacred object or worship among the Atlanteans and their ancient temples. (Wilkins 1952:45)

Orion is not a hideous ogre, however. He is described as very handsome, and he is also said to be a superb and mighty hunter. Orion's main love interest was Merope. She was the daughter of Oenopion, king of Chios, and desired to marry her. He purged the island of all beasts and wild creatures, and the spoils of the hunt were given as presents in an attempt to win her over. Oenopion refused to grant permission for Orion to marry his daughter. Angered by this, Orion attempted to rape Merope.

This infuriated her father. He made Orion drunk and then robbed him of his vision. He guided him to the seashore and left him there. The wandering hero, now blind, followed the sound of a Cyclopes hammer until he finally arrived at Lemnos, and came to the forge of Vulcan, who, taking pity on him, entrusted him with one of his men, a guide named Kedalion to take him to the abode of the sun. Orion placed Kedalion on his shoulder and proceeded east, where he met the sun-god who restored his vision with a beam of solar rays.

After this, Orion became the lover and fellow hunter of Diana. He was her favorite, and she often boasted that she would one day marry the handsome giant. Her brother, Apollo, was highly indignant regarding the affair, but it did not deter Orion and his beloved Diana. One day, Orion submerged into the sea, with just the top of his head sticking out of the water with his mighty bow and arrow. Apollo tells Diana that he'd bet she could never hit that lump sticking out of the water. Unaware, that her arrow's destination was in fact the skullcap of her beloved Orion, she drew her bow and hit the target.

She was then horrified to find the body of Orion washing up on shore. Diana placed him among the stars. We can still see him today, appearing as a giant, with a girdle, sword, lion's skin and club. He is followed by his dog, Sirius, and before him flies the Pleiades.

#### **The Giant of Carthage**

In 1858, at the same time Commodore Byron was talking with the giants of Patagonia, across the globe at the site of long lost Carthage, a sarcophagus of giants was found. A popular Christian author, Tertullian, who lived at the time of Carthage, around 196 CE, wrote that in his lifetime a whole community of giants had flourished at Carthage. It was the sophist Philostratus of Lemnos who also reported seeing a giant skeleton of a man twenty-two cubits long and yet another of twelve cubits on the promontory of Sigeum. This seemingly insignificant swath of dry land overlooks the mighty Aegean from the Asian shores of the present-day Dardanelles. Philostratus died in 244 CE, but his eyewitness accounts remain reliable to this day. (Wilkins 1952:45)

#### **Hercules and the Body of Antaeus**

In Spain in 70 BC, the Roman general Quintus Sertorius saw the tomb of Antaeus, the giant killed by the mortal Hercules. The Roman historian Plutarch further explains, that it was Hercules who saved the entire Pantheon by seeking sanctuary from heaven in Egypt to draw away the wrath of the abominable giants from Elysium. Ultimately, this is a myth that could quite possibly become euhemerized as a war of insurrection against the Atlantean ruling class, launched with the aid of men of gigantic stature. According to Plutarch the skeleton contained in the tomb of Antaeus was measured six cubits in length (from nine to eleven feet). (Wilkins 1952:46)

#### **Giants, Bones and the Walls of Troy**

For centuries, the city of Troy was considered to be a myth, akin to the Lost Civilization of Atlantis in many skeptics' minds. There was no real effort to investigate it further, because the assumption was that there was nothing to be found. In the early 1870s, however, this view was about to change forever.

Heinrich Schliemann, a German businessman turned archaeologist, decided to prove once and for all that the age of heroic Greek heroes as described in the works of Homer and Virgil were in fact based on factual historical events.

Schliemann grew up, immersed in the stories of the Greek hero Achilles, his king Agamemnon and steadfast Odysseus whose perilous journey homeward has become an ideal resource in understanding the Greek version of the giant mythos.

In April 1870, Schliemann commenced excavations at the site of Hissarlik in Western Turkey. By 1871, Schliemann's team had discovered the remains of a city that fit perfectly Homer's description of Troy. But not only did he find one Troy, but nine successive layers of ruin dating back to pre-Homeric times.

Schliemann identified the sixth layer up as the historical Troy, but today another layer labeled Troy VIIa is considered the actual site. It dates from the late Bronze Age and in 1220 BC it withstood a prolonged siege just as described in the Iliad.

The ancient Greeks possessed a mythology rich in giant symbolism. In 400 BC, the Greek poet Homer wrote: "On the earth there once were giants." This statement by one of history's greatest storytellers sets a precedent for our following discussion.

Homer wrote two of the most enduring epics of Western civilization. Almost 2500 years later, we still go back to these first stories for insight and inspiration. In *The Odyssey*, we are introduced to the mighty Cyclopes. They were a fierce race of one-eyed giants. Odysseus and his fellow Achaeans became trapped in a cave inhabited by one of the Cyclopes named Polyphemus. He immediately began to devour his captive Achaeans. The air became filled with a heavy-laden stench as the giant gulped down their limbs and torsos in outpourings of blood. The horrifying clamor of agonizing shrieks and crunching bones drowned out the sound of ocean surf and seagulls on the beach. In response, Odysseus' men prayed to Zeus for salvation, but to no avail.

The bloodthirsty giant then murdered two more men. When Polyphemus left in the morning, he placed an immense rock behind him, blocking the exit from the cave. This prevented the Achaeans from following him out to the fields and to safety. Unable to escape and return to their ship, Odysseus plans a ruse. When the giant returns, Odysseus offers his captor wine, intoxicating him. In the morning, as the Cyclopes sleeps, the men gouge out his single eye with a pole. The giant immediately awoke, screaming in agony, as he calls out to the other Cyclopes for help. The other giants simply ignore him. Polyphemus removes the rock blocking the entrance to the cave as he searches blindly for his assailants, and then the Achaeans make their escape.

After escaping the island of the mighty Cyclopes, the Achaeans were caught in a tempest and were blown off course. They rowed to the land of the Laestrygonians, a powerful race of giants. Their giant-king Antiphates and his queen capture and dine on Odysseus' men. They make a quick retreat back to their boats, as the towering giants hurl immense boulders at them. All of the craft except Odysseus' were destroyed in the assault, all the other sailors drowned dead. They he escapes to the home of the goddess Circe, where he remains for some time.

A scenario mentioned briefly by Homer in the *Iliad* involves the twin giants, Otus and Ephialtes. Known collectively as the Aloeidae, they were renowned for their strength and bravery, they were also equally disdained for their audacity and recklessness. Otus and Ephialtes brought much chaos upon the gods. They tried to storm the home of the gods by piling three Greek mountains on top of one another: Olympus, Ossa and Pelion. Ares, god of war, attempted to halt their advance, but instead the giants put Ares in chains and held him captive for thirteen months. Hermes eventually rescued Ares, but it was the goddess Artemis that finally brought about the twin giants' destruction. She metamorphosed into a deer and jumped in front of them. They raised their bows and took aim, each firing a shot, but ultimately they missed each hitting the other, finally killing both.

To the ancient Greeks, Homer was much more than one of their most highly revered writers. In their view, his two principle works, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, were divinely inspired. Together they formed the Bible of the entire ancient Greek civilization. Thus, Homer was elevated from a mere blind poet living on the threshold of Greece's Golden Age, to an almost holy prophet.

In fact, it is uncertain whether or not there really was a man named Homer, and whether or not he merely represented a number of separate authors, their names now lost to the sands of time. Despite such speculations, one thing is certain Homer has proven to be much more than the creator of fairy-tales. His greatest epic, the Iliad, in which the Greeks were pitted against the walled city of Troy, was proven to be a very real, very ancient city by a German businessman turned archaeologist in the late nineteenth century. Many archaeologists have assumed his mantle, and have gone forth to discover other forgotten worlds, such as the Lost City of Atlantis.

#### **Additional Excavation Hint At Giant Dominated Past**

Giovanni Boccaccio, the famous Italian Renaissance poet and author, was present at the site of an incredible 14<sup>th</sup> century discovery. A giant skeleton was found in a cave in Sicily in 1371 CE. Boccaccio was among the throng that had amassed, “daring one another to touch the giant.” Finally, someone jabbed at it with his forefinger, and the skeletons crumbled into dust. The only remaining portions of the skeleton, were three enormous teeth, including one molar and two canines, fragments of a skull, and a massive fibula.

The discovery of available evidence for the Homeric poems has brought the search for a primitive race of prehistoric giants to a new level, often challenging us as to what actually constitutes a giant in the first place. Regardless, the fact that both Ajax and the Cyclopes could be based on actual living, breathing individuals or creatures, is truly mind-boggling and prepares us for other, even more profoundly bizarre finds that await our discovery.

#### **On Heroes**

So far we have examined folklorist Adrienne Mayor’s *The First Fossil Hunters*, and revealed a wealth of information on Bronze Age and early Iron Age archaeology. We have reviewed early civilization’s attempt at discovering the origins of their giant myths. “Across the narrow Dardanelles from Troy,” Mayor writes, “the ancient Thracian Chersonese (the Gallipoli Peninsula) was the setting up a unique dialogue.” The work she was referring to was *On Heroes*, written in about 218 CE by the sophist Philostratus of Lemnos, What is otherwise considered an early romance novel, is also “peppered” with references to the discovery of cyclopean bones and enormous relics belonging to long dead heroes and giants from Greek and Roman mythology. The setting for the dialogue is the port city of Elaeus, at the mouth of the Hellespont. In the opening act, a rustic grape farmer turned philosopher and a merchant awaiting his trading vessel, engage in intriguing conversation. The grape farmer tells the merchant he has heard rumors of gigantic bones being found, remains that supposedly belonged to giants and Greek heroes. He also claims to be well versed in the stories of Greek heroes during the Trojan War such as Achilles and Ajax. The Merchant then inquires whether or not there was any “empirical proof” to support the belief in heroes who “averaged some 10.5 cubits in height (4.5 meters).” The farmer then lists some of the main heroes of Greek mythology whose bones had been supposedly found during the prior centuries including Orestes’ 7-cubit skeleton seized by the Spartans from Tegea; Plato’s account of a huge skeleton found by a shepherd in the aftermath of a massive earthquake in Lydia; and the unearthing of the giant Aryades on the banks of the Orontes. “The farmer’s own grandfather,” Mayor explains, “had to told him how the Roman emperor Hadrian came to pay homage to Ajax’s relics after the skeleton with memorably big kneecaps was washed out by the sea just across the strait. Hadrian

'embraced and kissed the bones and laid them out,' apparently in the configuration of a man about 15 feet tall. Then the emperor built a fine tomb for Ajax's bones at Troy. "Have *you* personally seen any heroes bones?" asked the merchant. The farmer responded, "Less than fifty years ago, I myself sailed across the strait to Sigeum to view a vast skeleton that eroded out of a rocky cave on the cape. (Sigeum, near Rhoeteum, was the purported burial location of the Greek hero Achilles). According to the former the cape had become a hub of intense activity surrounding the event. Immense crowds gathered all around the Hellespont from across the Anatolian coast to as far south as Izmir.

The upper body was concealed in a cave, but the rest of the bones extended some 10 meters on to the cape. Their appearance was distinctly human. Speculation was rampant. Finally, an Oracle settled the matter. According to him, the remains were that of Achilles. End of story. Such large bones indicate at least that something enormous once existed and that region, and it possible that such remains were not of a gigantic human, but rather of a prehistoric creature which the regions inhabitants, unfamiliar with creatures of the Miocene epoch, that of mammoths and other enormous beasts, or the even earlier periods of Dinosaurs and massive reptiles, simply misinterpreted what they saw. But that's saying that we are looking at their records from the correct mindset. The ancients who wrote down these records, as stated in the previous chapter, were far from ignorant savages and must have had a level of scientific knowledge comparable or even surpassing our own.

As the dialogue continues, the grape-farmer told the merchant that he and some friends sailed to Lemnos to view another giant skeleton discovered by Menecrates of Srteira after an earthquake. "We saw that the bones were completely shaken out of their proper position. The backbone was in pieces and the ribs were wrenched away from the vertebrae . . . as I examined the entire skeleton and the individual bones, I got an impression of terrifying size, impossible to describe."

The grape-farmer then told the merchant that during that very same year, "an enormous body appeared at Naulochus on the tiny island of Imbros (Imroz, Turkey), when a part of the southwestern promontory fell into the sea." (Mayor 2000)

The grape farmer then continues to say: "The broken-off chunk of earth carried the giant with it. If you don't believe me, we can sail there now—that skeleton is still visible and its a short trip."

To further validate his argument concerning the extinct colossi, the farmer instructs the merchant to sail to Kos, "were the daughters of giants were buried", or visit Phrygia to "see the giant Hyllos or Thessaly to see the bones of fallen giants." He also cited Mount Vesuvius as the place at which the Italians display the bones of giants slain by the gods of the Burning Fields (Phlegra), and he also mentioned Olympia as a prime location where the monstrous bones of Geryon could be viewed. Thousands of giants lay entombed beneath the soil of Pallene, in northern Greece, "where thunderstorms and earthquakes expose their colossal bones on the surface of the ground."

The farmer concludes his saga with a blood-drenched account of a battle that took place during the Trojan War. He described how Achilles carnivorous war horses slaughtered the Amazons, the mighty female warriors, and scattered their crushed limbs on the island of Leuke (in the Black Sea North of the

Danube). This island was once a key strategic submarine base for the Soviet military, now controlled by the independent nation of Ukraine.

Thus, Philostratus' dialogue ends. It is a fascinating read, and there is much to be gleaned from it with regards to ancient bones of gigantic stature, a phenomena seen all the way to modern times.

#### Conclusion

The result of any study regarding the examination of ancient remains purported to be those of ancient giants must be met with caution, but an opened and prepared mind. Often, there are many hoaxes, but an equal amount of finds are highly inexplicable and difficult to disprove.

## Ancient Origins of the Aryan Race

[April 3, 2017](#)[July 29, 2017](#) [Patrick](#) [3 Comments](#) [ancient arians](#)

The never-ending saga of human evolution is both provocative and profound, and nothing is more mysterious than the origin of the white European population of the world. Contrary to popular belief, its history and legacy date back to a remote and forgotten antiquity. We are a species with amnesia, not knowing where we came from, without the memory of past and glorious epoch of mankind which we are only know rediscovering.

We know from today's statistics, those of white European descent comprise only 8% of the world's population. We are one of the world's tiniest minorities next only to the Jews, small primitive tribesmen and Australian aboriginies. Historically, however, this small percentage of the world's population has been the main force of civilization, technology and advancement in both the ancient and modern world. We also have generally exerted the most power and influence than any other race or group of nations. Out of all the races of mankind none has been more problematic, more controversial, and more indebted to by the world for its gift of Western Civilization.

Ancient Caucasians gave birth to a lost global civilization to which we owe our culture and civilization of today. We can still see the monuments this lost civilization has left behind to us, and hear the stories of the great white gods who built them and the great Atlantean heroes who came to the world in its greatest hour of need. There is tremendous evidence that in incredibly distant times, in regions now known to be non-Caucasian, fair-skinned, blond or red-haired people were both the founders and champions of civilization. For centuries, there have been reports of ancient Caucasoid peoples thriving in remote corners of the world who later vanished mysteriously from history. These accounts speak of white, red-haired giants and yellow-haired barbarians in countries now almost exclusively populated by non-Caucasian peoples. In time, modern archaeologists found traces of their millennia-old corpses preserved in desert sands or frigid glaciers, even viable samples of their DNA would eventually be discovered.

In addition to such physical remains, a wealth of historical and mythological evidence, both in written form and oral tradition, spoke of lost civilizations consisting of fair-skinned gods and light-eyed benefactors who helped establish new cultures. According to numerous North American Indian accounts, at the dawn of their society, they were visited by a great White god arriving from a far-away land located across the sea, established their new mode of life, then departed, promising to some day return. Indeed to our ancestors, those who inhabited the western part of Eurasia, we were not made in the image of the god's likeness but rather the gods were a mirror reflection of ours. In Aryan culture, these gods are exemplified by the Greek Olympians and the Teutonic Aesir, among others. The ancient Greek world was referred to by the Hellenes as "A Land of Gods and Monsters." The Egyptians too believed in a time called Zep Tepi: "The First Time." This was a distant, nearly forgotten time when the gods themselves—Osiris, Isis, Seth, Horus, Thoth, and others—are believed to have walked along side men. Also at this distant, Egypt and its civilization were created by our distant ancestors, a forgotten tribe of Ancient Caucasians finally revealed to us through King Tut's very DNA and eventually many other discoveries both genetic and archaeological.

Archaeologists claim the first waves of modern humans into Europe came way of the Pakistani Gulf, therefore our ancestors, the white proto-Europeans originated in India, in the northern areas bordering the Kush and Himalayan mountains and the highlands of Afghanistan. We still see remarkably European-like faces in those areas to this day. One of the most notable was featured on a famous cover of National Geographic, a young woman who years later was tracked down to her home with her husband a children, a face the photographer never forgot. Among the Afghans, Northern Indians, Iranians and Kurds there are many peoples who strike out from the crowd as being quite out of place among the other swarthy inhabitants. The peoples of the regions are much lighter-skinned than those of the south, but many defy separation from our European populations. This is a physical reality of the Aryan migration that one can't easily dismiss as just random genetic variation.

In his book, *Gobekli Tepe: Genesis of the Gods*, Andrew Collins made a reasonable effort to theorize and explain the ancient legend of the Watchers as described in the Book of Enoch and the Nephilim from the Book of Genesis. Collins goes on to explain the Book of Enoch which, of course, is a non-canonical text not included in the Bible:

. . .it recounts how Enoch, while resting in his bed one night, is approached by two strange beings of angelic appearance. Named Watchers, they ask him to accompany them on a tour of the Seven Heavens, one which includes the Garden of Righteousness, where the four rivers of Paradise take their rise, while another leads to the abode of the angels. When in the Watchers' heavenly settlement, Enoch is shown a prison in which a whole group of these angelic beings are incarcerated. On asking what crime they have committed, the patriarch is informed that two hundred of their number disobeyed the laws of heaven by descending among mortal kind and taking wives for themselves."

Collins states:

After reading the book of Enoch, I became convinced that these Watchers, or "fallen ones," like the Anunnaki of Sumero-Akkadian tradition, were very powerful human individuals who lived during some distant age of humankind. They were advanced enough to give us

the rudiments of civilization, recalled in the manner in which the fallen angels revealed to mortal kind the forbidden arts and sciences of heaven. What is more, their sexual liaisons with the “daughters of men” expressed their quite obvious human nature, as well as their ability to cocreate in order to produce flesh and blood offspring that resembled both themselves and their mortal wives.” In the Book of Enoch, they are described as tall, with flowing white or blonde hair, ruddy complexions, and mesmerizing eyes which shone as brightly as the sun. One might compare this description with my later depiction of the Chinese Sun Gods that supposedly built the Great White Pyramids of ancient China, the very structures that are in plain site but that the Chinese government refuses exists.

When in the Bible it stated the Sons of God came unto the Daughters of men, the correct translation for men is the enoesh, not Adam. So these women, those who gave birth to the mortal women were not of the pure Caucasian race. In Enochian literature, as part of their punishment, the Watchers were to slaughter the newly born infants as they were an abomination to God. The Watchers might also be connected to the Near Eastern concept of the djinn, who were giants that failed to bow down before the Adamu so were exterminated by the gods, perhaps another example of the fallen angels.

The discovery of light-skinned mummies in New Guinea and New Zealand, and the persistent references to god-like, light-skinned peoples inhabiting a now-sunken landmass in the Pacific Ocean, raises some interesting possibilities of a primordial race. But, the presence of lost Caucasian peoples in the Americas is only the capstone to a much broader reality.

Today, there exists an overwhelming body of evidence suggesting a now-lost population of Caucasians. The last decades of the 20th Century saw a revolution in our understanding of the depth and magnitude of prehistoric Caucasian migration and influence. In 1959 for example, hard physical evidence of primitive, proto-Caucasoid peoples inhabiting the Americas during prehistory began to surface.

Archaeologists digging at Santa Rosa Island off the California coast, unearthed a number of skeletal remains dating back to 10,000 B.C. with apparent Caucasian features. During the 16th Century, as the Spanish explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo skimmed the same coastline, he found that native Chumash Indians possessed physical attributes that set them apart from the rest of the Channel Island Indians. He reported that the women had “fine forms, beautiful eyes, and a modest demeanor. Their children were “white, with light hair and ruddy cheeks.” These remains are ancient, and have implications far beyond their apparent novelty and uniqueness. They are the physical remnants of a forgotten race. They are a lost series of human tribes whose descendants now only make up 8% of the world population, but continue to influence culture, technology, scientific and educational achievement.

This race has far surpassed any other group of people in terms of the arts and in communication. But these ancient peoples are far different than anything present today. Their lineage goes back to a distant, forgotten epoch of humankind. Far back into antiquity, a lost race of men produced an advanced culture at a time conventional scientists say no humans could have done so. They are a testament to their gods and way of life that is not, nor can be, equaled in the past or the present. This is a lost race of cultural and technological giants whose previous civilization has been lost forever. Their influence, however, has brought about the inception of human intelligence as we know it, and given birth to the very first ancient civilization – indeed all of human culture.

The 1990s saw the discovery of the most controversial archaeological find in North American history, Kennewick Man, a 9,000-year-old skeleton with clearly Caucasoid – not Mongoloid – physical traits. Forensic reconstructions of the recovered skull show a face akin to Patrick Stewart, the actor who portrayed Captain Jean-Luc Picard in *Star Trek: The Next Generation*. Additional discoveries throughout the Americas hinted at a primordial Caucasoid population that roamed freely across much of the Western hemisphere.

Today, there is proof that ancient cultures around the world were visited by Caucasian races in ancient times, and they were depicted by contemporary historians and record-keepers as white gods. In the Vedic texts of India, the gods are actually depicted as having blond hair.

There are also legends of the Nestorian Christians of China and Central Asia who may be the basis of the Eastern Christian kingdom as led by the mythical Prester John. This author connects them with the Tarim mummies. Even Kublai Kahn was said to have red hair and green eyes. Since there are those who believed the Chinese made it first to the New World in the early 15th century, they then could have brought with them the idea of a returning savior as the Mormons believe.

In *Aryan Sun Myths: The Origin of Religion* (1899), author Charles Morris touched upon the preponderance of the messianic ideal and its origins in Indo-European myth and lore. He also linked the original Hebrews and the Semites to the Aryans as the controversial Madame Blavatsky did. These travelers from Asia-to-America could also have brought with them their Caucasian DNA. Indeed, most historians agree that there were numerous reports of Caucasian “Indians” in the Americas filed by European explorers during the early years of White colonization. It is possible that our legends of both giants and fair-skinned deities can be linked to those times.

Spanish speaking writers from the 16th century reported that the native Inca people of western South America revered Francisco Pizarro and his conquistadors as powerful gods and referred to them as the “Viracochas,” because their god, Viracocha – similar to that of the Polynesians, Mayans and Aztecs – was light-skinned. Indeed, the ancient city of Tiahuanaco was posited with being built by a fallen race of White giants or gods. Further, this idea was espoused by author Rupert Furneaux.

In his 1940 book, *The Shadow of Atlantis*, Colonel Alexander Pavlovitch Braghine claimed that the Carib peoples recounted legends of a white bearded man who they called Tamu or Zune. He had come from the East, and taught the people the rudiments of agriculture. This figure then disappeared to the rising Sun to the West toward Western Europe. Braghine also forwarded the notion that Manco Copac was also a white, bearded man. The Atlantis author, Gerd von Hassler, associated the lost White race with the Biblical flood, and gave that as the reason for their eventual demise. In March 2010, the archaeological community was stunned by the discovery of yet another Caucasian skeleton, this time in Mongolia. DNA extracted from this individual’s bones confirmed a direct genetic link to the West. In essence, these remains were clearly European, if not Western Eurasian. This time, however, the ancient corpse was not as old, only dating to the first century A.D. The period of prehistoric Western arrival, or habitation in China and East Asia, is continually being pushed backward in time to an even earlier date.

The origins of some Caucasian mummies trace back to some 6,000 years ago; some are even older. But, the Mongolian individual was apparently held in high regard by his peers, as a major player in the

Xiongnu empire, a multi-ethnic melting pot of former Eurasian nomads who challenged the supremacy of the Han Dynasty. This ancient conglomeration of foreign tongues and non-Mongoloid races no doubt consisted of many Indo-European peoples.

During 2007, Peruvian investigators found literally dozens of Caucasian mummies in a vaulted tomb buried 82 feet beneath the forest floor of the Amazon jungle. These belonged to a pre-Inca race known as the Chacha poyas, or “Cloud People.” Their discovery complimented 16th century Spanish reports of “strange, white Indians” with beards in the same region.

Even the giant statues of Easter Island (2,180 miles off the Chilean coast) bear witness to the arrival and passage of an ancient Caucasoid race.

Previously, in 1915, British archaeologist Katherine Routledge learned from a native islander the true nature of the ethnically different looking “Long Ears,” or “men who came from far away in ships. They saw they had pink cheeks, and they said they were gods.” The last real ariki, or chief, was said to be quite white, Routledge reports:

‘White like me’? I innocently asked. ‘You!’ they said. ‘You are red, the color in European cheeks.’ Red is the term generally applied by Easter Islanders to Europeans. And urukekuis often translated ‘red-haired’.” Indeed, the towering statues obviously displayed something other than Polynesian physiognomy, “and if the fine, oval faces, the large eyes, the short upper lip and the thin, often Apollo’s bow lips are any guide to race, they indicate a Caucasoid race.” Obviously, anthropologists are baffled by the apparent presence of Caucasoid peoples in the prehistoric Pacific.

Genetic testing conducted during the 1990s showed traces of Basque DNA in the people of Rapa Nui and Greater Polynesia. These ages-old, oral traditions are not only being underscored by the latest strides being made in genetic research, but combine to show that the prehistory of America is far richer in its human background than previously suspected. The argument for an ancient Caucasian presence in remote parts of the world which should have no such influence or affiliation in very ancient times is compelling. Even West African tribes have legends of ghost-like creatures sharing dominion over their lands and giving them the power to think, to hunt and to organize their societies.

There is widespread evidence of an Aryan presence in ancient Egypt. As author Mary Sutherland has pointed out, the mummy of the wife of King Tutankhamun had auburn hair. In addition, an ancient mummy with red hair, red mustache and beard was found buried within the pyramids at Saqqara. Moreover, the crocodile-caverns of Aboutfaida possessed a number of red-haired mummies. The book, *History of the Egyptian Mummies* mentions a primordial corpse with reddish-brown hair.

The mummy of Thutmose II has light chestnut-colored hair. And, evidence of a Gaulish and Saxon presence has also been revealed by Professor Vacher de Lapouge. According to de Lapouge, a blond mummy was found at Al Amrah, the displayed skull measurements indicative of the White race. Blond mummies have been found at Silsileh as well. During Pre-Dynastic and Old Kingdom times, Egypt was primarily a Caucasian society. The DNA of tested mummies reveals that even today’s own chiefly Semitic and Negroid populations ironically bear traces of that lost European bloodline.

In *The Children of Ra*, author Arthur Kemp noted a DNA study conducted by G. Lucotte (published in the American Journal of Physical Anthropology in April 2003) proved Egypt's mixed racial heritage. But, continued research has proven that, during past epochs, Egypt had three primary waves of Europoid inhabitants. During pre-Dynastic times came members of a pre-Aryan or old European population from Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean. Nordic invaders during the Old Kingdom also arrived. And continued waves of Indo-European tribes throughout the Middle and Early New Kingdoms also made it to Egypt. Interestingly, King Tut's racial profile is decidedly Western European in origin, and the further you trace back through Egyptian origins, the more homogeneous and advanced the Caucasian population.

The Northern Indians contain a significant proportion of R1a DNA, the Aryan racial genetic signature. The Aryan invaders established the caste system, or Varna, which in Sanskrit means "color." The Bahadgavita and the Vedas describe the gods of the Hindus as having fair skin and blue eyes. Ancient Hindu texts describe both the different and impending racial conflict of the ancients in their scriptures. In them, the leader of the the Aryans was Indra, and is described as "slaying the Dasyus," the Negroids of India. "Thou, Indra, art the destroyer of all the cities, the slayer of the Dasyus, the properer of man, the lord of the sky."

The Rig Veda continues to describe the Dasyu and uses the term "black" in the course of the reference: "Indra, the slayer of Vrittra, the destroyer of cities, has scattered the Dasyu sprang from a black womb." The Rig Veda describes in detail the light-skinned nature of the Aryan worshipers who have "frays that win the light of heaven."

In Afghanistan, we have many cases of blond hair and blue and green eyes among the population. During the post-September 11 battles, it is known that when mixed races hit the battlefield, the Afghan fighters were relentless, but, once Aryans hit the battlefield, those same Afghans were nowhere to be found. Some of the population of this region has remained untouched for 8,000 years and is the strongest receptacle of R1a DNA.

When Johann Friedrich Blumenbach (1752-1840) first used the term "Caucasian" in 1795 to describe the white population of Europe, he could scarcely imagine the epic story about to unfold. A German physician, natural historian, Blumenbach's teachings in comparative anatomy were applied to the classification of human races. He adopted the term, "Caucasian," from native inhabitants of the Caucasus Mountains in southeastern Europe, a race he believed to be the most beautiful and vigorous on Earth. His arguments are no longer fashionable, but there was much more to the story of ancient Caucasians than Blumenbach or anyone else of his time could have imagined.

Our ancestors, those of us who are of white European descent, have been watching the stars and charting the movement of the heavens for tens of thousands of years. Both linguists and cultural anthropologists have proven our ancient link to the Vedic culture of India and the neighboring Old Persian civilization. The Sanskrit texts of ancient India are based on a timeline that pre-dates any modern conception of proto-history. It places the origin of Aryan civilization millions of years hence. The Sanskrit writings of India deal with the culture, beliefs and history of the Indo-Aryan peoples. Many scholars believe that the Aryans invaded India and established the foundations of Hindu culture. I

believe that the Vedic texts are quite clear on the subject. The ancient Aryans are a culture the dates back to the darkest age of antiquity. In Europe, however, genetic tests as well as the findings of physical anthropology prove the anatomically modern Europeans, with the same phenotype and similar cultural traits, those which do show similarities to the ancient Indians and Iranians, can be traced back between 45,000 – 30,000 B.C.E.

In a December 2005 article, the editors of *National Vanguard Magazine* reported:

The earliest biological evidence of Europeans was revealed recently in May 2005, when bones found in the Czech Republic were confirmed as representing the earliest settlement of modern humans in Europe. The bones, found at Mladec, were dated by subjecting ancient teeth to Carbon 14 dating, and were found to be approximately 31,000 years old. This finding ties in with dates from other sites in Europe that have yielded artifacts characteristic of the Aurignacian culture, dating from between 30,000 and 40,000 years ago. A jaw bone recovered from a site in Romania is actually older than the Mladec find, but the Czech Republic bones represented half a dozen humans, the first real group presence on European soil” (National Vanguard, December 2005.)

On Sept. 19, 1991, in the Otztal Alps near the Austrian-Italian border, an incredible archeological find was discovered by a German couple hiking in the mountains on vacation. This miraculous discovery was a Stone Age, European “wet mummy,” naturally preserved in an ancient sheet of ice. This corpse is of great significance in the study of Caucasian origins and was described in *The Iceman*, a book by the German scientist Konrad Spindler. The “Iceman” (or “Otzi”) as he has been called ever since, lived and hunted in the region centuries before the first block on the Egyptian pyramids was placed. The Iceman also carried with him a flint blade, a cape made from grass, and other sophisticated implements. He also bore 61 tattoos.

In the 1998 NOVA episode which appeared on the Public Broadcasting channel (PBS), “Ice Mummies: The Iceman Returns,” the main issues regarding the ancient corpse were brought to the forefront.

The first question scientists had to tackle was the Iceman’s age. Could he really be [5,300] years old? To find out, small samples of bone were removed for radiocarbon dating. Like all living things, bone contains a form of carbon called carbon-14. When an organism dies, that carbon begins to decay at a precise rate like a clock ticking away into eternity.”

Along with the cadaver itself, a variety of tools and implements were also uncovered, including shreds of tattered clothing, a copper axe, half-finished arrowheads, and various containers made from birch. The other objects were “rawhide strings, two dried mushrooms on leather straps . . . finely stitched clothing made from animal skins . . . an unfinished bow taller than the Iceman himself, and remnants of a boot stuffed with grass still tied to one foot.” (NOVA, 1998: “The Iceman Returns”)

The elegantly fashioned copper axe was perhaps his most notable possession. It dated prior to the Copper Age, and scientists believe it was primarily used for a ceremonial or symbolic purpose, perhaps to denote the Iceman’s status as a warrior, especially if he was a proto-Aryan, since Indo-Europeans are primarily a warrior race and most of their root words relate to hunting and battle, as does their religious imagery. Until the late 1970s, it was presupposed that local development in Europe was a product of

diffusion—that is, a gradual assimilation of foreign concepts and technologies through contact with eastern Mediterranean and Near East cultures during long migration periods.

For instance, early Bronze Age burial sites in Wessex, England, were once thought to be products of the Mycenaean civilization. While current evidence suggests ancient Caucasians migrated to and influenced the rise of ancient American and Chinese civilizations, this theory of Caucasian development is entirely incorrect. The white Europeans and their ancestors in Asia truly had a creative spark very early on that changed the fate of the world. More up-to-date methods of determining age revolutionized our awareness of this phase of European prehistory.

Recently scientists in Balzano, Italy, conducted a DNA test on the Iceman. The test showed that his paternal bloodline is now shared by almost all modern Europeans and is related to some peoples in northwestern Europe. Studies of his mitochondrial DNA, however, which can be traced only through the maternal bloodline, prove that he was part of an Alpine race originating in the mountains some 13,000 years ago that now is totally extinct. He was actually a mix of Nordic blood and this distinct and now-forgotten pre-Aryan race. This race was previously unknown to anthropologists. However, aspects of his paternal DNA also resemble those of the people now found on Sardinia.

But did he come from Sardinia? No, scientists say. The people of Sardinia have been isolated from other European population groups for so long, their ancient DNA has remained less diluted by the later waves of whites who invaded mainland Europe many centuries ago. Hence the people of Sardinia today most closely resemble the majority of Europeans of the Iceman's era, or so the theory goes.

The Iceman's World was already ancient when Stonehenge and the Pyramids were built. Otzi's long lost civilization is shrouded in the mists of time, and archaeology has effectively revealed its secrets:

In June 2005, archaeologists discovered Europe's oldest formalized civilization, a network of dozens of temples, 2,000 years older than Stonehenge and the Egyptian Pyramids. More than 150 gigantic monuments were found underneath fields and cities in Germany, Austria, and Slovakia, built more than 7,000 years ago, between 4800 B.C. and 4600 B.C. More than 150 settlements have been identified so far, and more are expected to be uncovered in due course. Constructed of earth and wood, they had ramparts and palisades that stretched for up to half a mile. It should, therefore, be unsurprising to learn that a large part of what is traditionally accepted as European culture, and Christian European culture, is in fact part of a far older and long-established cultural heritage going back many thousands of years. Christianity has only been a dominant religion on the mainland of Europe for less than 1,600 years – and in some parts of Northern and Eastern Europe for less than 900 years – and so it is of particular interest to see that many rituals and customs are, incorrectly, so often presumed to be Christian in origin (National Vanguard 2008).

Between circa 7000 and 3500 BC, the inhabitants of this region developed a much more complex social organization than their western and northern neighbors, following settlements which often amounted to small townships, inevitably craft specialization and the creation of religious institutions. (Gimbutas 1-10) A recently discovered prehistoric temple is challenging the accepted paradigm of human civilization. Göbekli Tepe (“the hill of the naval” in Turkish) dates to around 12,000–10,000 BCE, or the time of the destruction of Atlantis. The site includes massive carved stones, including two T-shaped pillars.

Surrounding these main megaliths, which tower some 5 meters high are a number of smaller stones facing inward. On the stones' broadsides are elaborately carved motifs of foxes, lions, scorpions, and vultures (Curry 2008).

Coppens mentions the discovery of "the biblical town of Jericho and its stone walls," which were dated to 8000 BCE. Like Göbekli Tepe, the discovery of Jericho pushed back the emergence of the first cities to a much earlier date. Jericho's discovery marked the first blow against the accepted world paradigm.

Both Andrew Collins and Laird Scranton have done extremely significant work on the subject of ancient Caucasians in myth and reality. They both link the 12,000 – 25,000 year old structure in Turkey, Gobekli Tepe, to the origin of ancient civilization. This author would also theorize that Gobekli Tepe antedated the birth of Atlantis, which he explains is an ancient Indo-European civilization that was flooded then sunk beneath the Black Sea when flooded 7,600 years ago. Other cultures, including the Semites and the Indo-Iranians, originated here, explaining the similarities between Biblical and Hebrew writings and that of Aryan texts.

Scranton, however, misses the connection between ancient Caucasians, a race that were the inhabitants in the region at the time, and spends too much time enthusing over the Dogon tribe. Giorgio Tsoukolas and others from the Ancient Aliens crowd believe that the Dogon gods, or sky-people, were extraterrestrials. Seeing ancient Caucasians whom I believe had at one time more significantly advanced technology, such as Vimanas, and many other weapon and flight technology currently unknown to us.

This author was educated as a strict evolutionist, and I believe there has been ample time on this planet for our people to evolve. I have read *Hamlet's Mill* and also studied the collapse of the Roman Empire and how Europeans descended into a dark, primitive age where people couldn't even identify the crumbled ruins of the Empire as being built by human hands. I think quite possibly that Ancient Caucasians are the lost global civilization that Graham Hancock and others have been searching for, and the basis in the belief in giants and sky-gods. I think after the race of intellectual giants was destroyed, as I described in my book *Lost Race of the Giants*, that we had what Graham Hancock had called racial amnesia, but the ancient aliens crowd is going the wrong way in their deductions. I have no doubt that our species has encountered extraterrestrials in the distant past, and maybe they even seeded life here at one time, but I reject the notion that they are the sole creators of ancient civilization or have their hands on our history and future destiny. Those are the conveyance of mortals, and I believe the ancient Caucasians were taller, much taller than the average human at that time, smarter and more physically adept, and had great technological and engineering genius. As racist as this might sound, I think history demands this deduction.

The Black Sea phenomenon, as this author calls it, is not the only probable origin for the Proto-Indo-Europeans or for the location of their homeland. The fact that India has remained one of the oldest, most continuously inhabited Aryan civilization, and at one time the most advanced. In the Sanskrit writing of India, an epic prehistory is presented for the Aryan race. The racial strength India once possessed has passed. Moreover, their civilization, at least the civilization of the Ancient Aryans has

long past. But like China, another civilization that once was Aryan, still maintains itself as a place of integrity and success as an independent nation.

In his *Forbidden Archaeology and Human Devolution*, the brilliant scholar Michael Cremo made the argument for a greater antiquity for the human race. I submit the notion that these Vedic texts were talking specifically about the origin of the Indo-Europeans who may have originated in the ancient mountains north of India, and might even be the origin of the Old European idea of the gods residing in the mountains like Mount of Olympus, or the very usage of the name sky-people. The Ancient Aryans and their god Indra might have descended like eagles from their seclusion of their Himalayan and Kush mountain nests like vultures indeed. The ancient Aryans, or great white gods, may have also been linked to the stars throughout through astrological religion. For that reason alone, the ancestors of today's Indians, Iranians, Afghans, Kurds and Europeans, and their descendants may have seen like sky people. Among Western, Southern and Central Asian peoples there are many very Nordic looking remnants of this long time past population. This is slowly on the decline everywhere, however, especially in Europe with the native population's birth rate below the replacement level and now battle-scarred with millions of Africans and Muslim Arabic peoples swarming in; as Barbara Spectre said there is definitely going to be a transformation. This author respects and admires his own culture and civilization, and does not welcome this transformation by any means.

Back to Gobekli Tepe, I think Scratton underestimates or at least is unaware of the research done regarding the European or Indo-European peoples which include the primordial Vedic people. Racial author Arthur Kemp in *March of the Titans: The Complete History of the White Race*, made the observation that light-skin, eye, and hair color may be just a genetic mutation not related to environment alone. This could place the origin of the Caucasian race in ancient India, in the cold regions of the Himalayan mountains or somewhere further south. Indeed, the long held idea of placing the Aryans in Central Asia or Europe may be wrong.

With regards to key ancient civilizations of the past, Scratton mentions the Dogon of Mali. This seems odd to me because despite their very advanced mythology related to astronomy, which ancient Alien theorists are very big on, the Dogon are neither significant nor unique. But he did mention that the Dogon as well as others feel that they had an advanced mentor race guiding them during their prehistory.

We have discussed [in his books] a number of cultures whose creation traditions appear to be fundamentally similar to one another. These include the cultures of the modern-day Dogon tribe of Mali, the ancient Egyptians, the ancient Buddhists, the Tibetan Na-Khi tribes, and the ancient Chinese. In each of these cultures there is an abiding belief that civilizing skills relating to agriculture, weaving, pottery, metallurgy, stone masonry, the domestication of animals, and written language—among others—were intentionally given to humanity in some remote era by knowledgeable, quasi-mythical ancestor-teachers or ancestor-deities.”

This may make sense, since both Asians and many other peoples have some DNA in common with ancient white Europeans, similarities which are not there simply by our common human heritage. This suggests that some type of mixing or miscegenation has taken place in the distant past between white

European and non-European peoples. This would also suggest ancient Caucasians that had a widespread presence in ancient times and the power and technology to maintain that presence through advanced transportation means.

In the January/February edition of *The Barnes Review* history magazine, the mythological and archeological evidence of white influence upon the rise of global civilization was analyzed in an article entitled “Ancient Caucasians: The Legacy of the Fallen Race.” This article took a look at the huge number of global civilizations that credit “white gods” with bringing their peoples the basics of civilization, including religion, astronomy, medicine, farming, advanced building techniques and more. Among the people often believed to have evolved independently from the Western World were the Chinese. In the early 1990s, however, the solidity of the theory of isolated Asian origins was forever challenged.

Already, in 1974, the vast tomb of China’s first emperor had been unearthed, featuring an entire army of terracotta soldiers individually cast and ornamented as if poised to follow the emperor into the afterlife. While the terracotta soldiers merely affirmed Chinese assumptions about their own origins, another discovery dating back to the first years of the 20th century, and eventually rediscovered nearly 100 years later, would prove damaging to the Chinese world view. In 1988, in a back room of an old museum, Professor Victor H. Mair of Pennsylvania University stumbled upon one of the greatest Chinese archeological discoveries of all time: Caucasian mummies.

Scattered across the desert sands of the Tarim Basin in present-day Xinjiang were mummies so different from the standard East Asian population that they indicated a history spurred on by visitors from the West. Indeed, an ancient legend regarding the birth of the world said that a giant being, Pan’Ku, who was described as having long blond hair which covered most of his body, created the world and its people from his own body and hair. This legend mirrors ancient European myths such as that of both Germanic and Keltic tribes.

The fact that it was ancient Aryans who brought the Chinese the wheel, the domesticated horse, even iron weapons, has been preserved in their mythology as a racial memory of past events. According to Chinese myth, some of their most ancient pyramids, including those near Mongolia and the Tarim Basin where the Caucasian mummies were found, were built by the Sun gods. These Chinese Sun gods were depicted as being tall, blond and blue-eyed, with a light, ruddy complexion. In Hindu myth the Aryans are described as the shining ones given their birthright from the power of the Sun.

Also, in Tibetan myth, Agni, the god of fire and creation, used the symbol of the Sun, a swastika, as the tool of creation, known as the fire-whisk. The swastika is the eternal symbol of the Aryans, of the Sun and creation and is also the symbol of the Chinese Sun gods.

Kublai Khan was said to have red hair, green eyes and freckles, his father having taken a white woman as one of his mates. The Communist Chinese have long denied the existence of their pyramids due to the legends that claim they were built by white men, not their Chinese ancestors.

There is a huge submerged pyramid in the China Sea known as the Yonaguni monument. This stepped pyramid, made famous by the popular author Graham Hancock and the maverick geologist Robert Schoch, is structured like those of Assyria, which was originally an Aryan nation in all probability.

The Chinese mummies present a unique problem to those who assume that East Asians are more inventive than whites or that China was always a Mongoloid country. It was not. Over the past 2,500 years a major biological transformation occurred in the Chinese population. Prior to this great change, an even more dramatic alteration occurred. So, the Chinese of today would contrast drastically with those of 9,000 years ago. As the Mongoloids increased in numbers, their migrations displaced the native white Chinese population, pushing them across the continent into Russia and Europe. Chinese authorities and the liberal and Marxist establishment in Europe and the United States continue to deny these facts.

Andrew Collins has come up with a brilliant idea of identifying the Watchers of the Bible and Book of Enoch, with tall Nordic-like shamans who helped usher in the Neolithic age and may have been those who created Gobekli Tepe. In *Gobekli Tepe: Genesis of the Gods*, Collins writes:

In Enochian literature they are described only as tall in stature, with long, white hair, pale skin, ruddy complexions, and mesmeric eyes that quite literally shine like the sun.”

Collins cites a fragmentary text known as the Testament of Amram which says the Watchers were “long-headed, with a narrow visage, calling it viper like.” Here we see identical descriptions from two distinct cultures, the cultures of the Near East and that of Ancient China. The Watchers were also said to have been holders of sacred knowledge and revealed them to both Enoch and the daughters of men whom they have intimate contact with and produced offspring, the Nephilim, who were later slaughtered by the Watchers as punishment for disobeying the laws of God and Nature.

By the beginning of the fifth millennium BC, many of these small tribes entered a period of rapid expansion and erected stupendous monuments of stone called megaliths. They were built with a technology still unknown to modern science. In the Danubian and Baltic regions, early Neolithic development was accelerated to an unimaginable rate. In the so-called Starcevo (near Belgrade in present-day Serbia) and Danubian cultures, great levels of innovation were reached. The Sesklo culture (in Thessaly, ancient Greece), located in the Southern Balkans, was the first people in Europe to build actual cities, constructed in a kind of “proto-urban” design. This was accomplished some seven thousand years ago, even before the nations of Mesopotamia rose from the choking dust of the Earth. Fortified villages that strongly resembled some of the municipal centers of the early city-states, also in Thessaly, characterized the Dimini culture. (Encarta 98)

Excavations in the Balkans have shown that 6,000 years ago, the copper-axe, the same exact tool found beside the Iceman, had been in use for decades during the Vinca culture (circa 4500–3000 BC). During this new age, trade, especially in amber from the Baltic, was becoming a vital part of these growing societies. In central Europe (Bohemia, in what is now the Czech Republic), copper and tin deposits were utilized as the Bronze Age arose during the third millennium BC. As nobility, and eventually

royalty, became a fact of human society, immense tombs were being built to house the bodies and the souls of the fallen leaders. (Encarta 98)

Our understanding of European origins has increased exponentially over the past few decades. It seems that light-skin and blond hair became predominate among Europeans as early as the Bronze Age between 1,000 – 3,000 BCE. Prior to this period, it is now evident that blue-eyes, a mutation unique among Europeans was widespread as far back as 8,000 – 7,500 years ago among the native European, or Pre-Aryan, hunter-gatherers who had swarthy skin akin to that seen in Central India or the Middle East. Past experts agreed that Europeans descended from two distinct ancestral bloodlines. The blue-eyed, swarthy skinned hunter-gatherers and the early European farmers who arrived around 7500 years in what is present-day Germany. These early farmers were not Indo-European speaking populations and they were most notably related to Basques of the Iberian peninsula. A new study, however, indicates a third bloodline! Researchers of Harvard Medical School and the University of Tübingen in Germany have now documented a genetic contribution from a third ancestor: Ancient North Eurasians. This group appears to have contributed to present-day Caucasians as well. This same bloodline is the common ancestor to both Northern Europeans and Native Americans. In fact, most Native Americans share more in common with the most ancient peoples of Europe than those of Siberia or Africa. “The same Ancient North Eurasian group contributed to both of them.” It is even true that those Europeans who descended from Near Eastern newcomers around 6,000 years ago share connections to an even older bloodline called the Basal Eurasians.

The study of how the first Europeans evolved into today’s white population was initiated by Johannes Krause, professor of archaeo- and paleogenetics at the University of Tübingen and the co director of the new Max Planck Institute for History and Sciences in Jena, Germany. To do so he collected DNA from thousands of individuals worldwide and nine ancient humans from Sweden, Luxembourg and Germany. These included eight hunter-gatherers from 8,000 years before the arrival of farming and one from 7,000 years ago. They also included DNA from the famous Iceman, called Otzi.

Ancient North Eurasian DNA was not present in the hunter-gatherers of 8,000 years ago nor the early farmers of 7,000 years ago. This suggests this new bloodline was more recently introduced. “Nearly all Europeans have ancestry from all three ancestral groups,” said Losi Lazaridis, a research fellow in genetics in Reich’s lab and first author of the paper.

Differences between them are due to relative proportions of ancestry. Northern Europeans have more hunter-gatherer ancestry – up to about 50 percent in Lithuanians – and Southern Europeans have more farmer ancestry.”

“The Ancient North Asian ancestry,” Lazaridis added, “is proportionally the smallest component everywhere in Europe, never more than 20 percent, but we find it in nearly every European group we’ve studied and also in populations from the Caucasus and the Near East. A profound transformation must have taken place in West Eurasia” after farming arrived.”

At first North Eurasian DNA was a distinct but unknown marker. No known DNA matches could be made. It was entirely unique to researchers. Then in January 2015 a North Eurasian remain was found

in Siberia. This enabled researchers to determine the closest relatives, including Northern Europeans and North American Native Americans. The group known as the Basal Eurasians branched off from all remnants of African DNA before even the Australian aboriginals did, making this ancestor of Europeans one of the oldest on Earth.

In the course of this article we have examined the discovery of the Iceman, as well as suggestions that both white Europeans and the civilizations of Iran and India go back to a far more distant age than previously thought. We have also suggested that the population of Europe, at least the Indo-Europeans, had their start outside Europe or Central Asia, and may even have originated in the mountain straddling India in the north or even further south. But what of the Iceman? With the information gleaned from this research, we know what happened. Five thousand years ago, a lone mountaineer hiked through the rugged Alpine wilderness. His true destination and identity are forever lost to the sands of time. As far as we know, he made it to a nearby glen. Exhausted, he stopped and rested next to a large rock. What happened next would change the world forever: he obviously was overtaken by the elements and perished.

Five hundred centuries later, he would rise from his icy grave to stun and beguile the world of men. In 1998, the Austrian government turned the body of the Iceman over to Italy, his true place of origin. He was taken to the Italian town of Bolzano, in the location of his original settlement thousands of years before. Flanked by a military escort, he was taken to a ten-million-dollar museum built in his honor. He had come full circle. It may have taken Otzi the Iceman several millennia, but his spirit could rightly shine down upon his lifeless body and smile saying, "Welcome Home."

Otzi, an unwilling time-traveler, raises many questions. Dan Rather, the American newsman, called him "the most celebrated cadaver since King Tut." (NOVA, 1998: "The Iceman Returns") This find and all other discoveries like it are essential in the study of Northern European origins, and indeed the entire Caucasian subspecies. What is awesome about this particular archeological unearthing is that it rivals in comparison to some of the great finds of Egypt, the Middle East and the Americas, but it was in the heart of Europe where the Nordic race first appeared.

## Giants of Atlantis

[March 7, 2017](#)[July 22, 2017](#) [Patrick](#) [3 Comments](#) [ancient arians](#)

The Norse Sagas say that the Aryan race descended from the gods. However, the gods did not create our material and creative culture. We made history ourselves, because the gods created us with the abilities and strength that only members of the White Aryan race possess.

The Ancient Aryans, once created by the gods themselves, lived in their ancestral homeland and lorded over the other peoples of the earth as a race of giants, now forever lost. But mythology, clearly

indicates, that these giants were not alone, and that many other lost races of giants existed upon the earth.

The founders of Aryan occultism Guido von List and Georg Lanz von Leibenfeld spoke of a primordial past in which the Aryans were giants and possessed special psychic abilities and profound wisdom and strength and later devolved into less powerful beings through mixing their bloodline with inferior beings. Understanding the ancient giant mythos is essential in understanding the roots of the Aryan race.

Author Paul von Ward observed that the word “giant”, historically speaking, has a number of interrelated meanings. There are, of course, giants of immense stature who, due to their sheer awesome size, are called giants. On the other hand, some giants are given a broader definition. In this case, the word “giants” refers to their great technological skill and advanced powers, which mortal men simply do not possess. In the remote past, giants were worshiped as gods. Indeed, most of all the gods and goddesses of antiquity were of gigantic stature. In ancient Norse mythology, the first being ever to have lived was Ymir, the frost giant, from whom everything else was created. From his bloodline descended the first races of giants and gods, and ultimately it was from his murdered and dismembered body that the world and mankind were formed.

This also brings forth a discussion regarding the origin and usage of the name God, the roots of which can be traced back to the Old Germanic word Got. Prior to the introduction of this particular title, there existed the Latin deus and the Greek theos. In ancient times, even in the Hebrew tradition, it was widely known that these words, those signifying a power greater than oneself, applied not to a single omnipotent being but rather to “beings from the sky”, always denoted in the plural. In the annals and chronicles of ancient times, both gods and giants have been categorised as “advanced beings” or “sky gods”. The question remaining is: what difference, if any, exists between gods and giants? Who, then, were the giants described in ancient times? Are they mere fantasy or do they represent a tangible link to our prehistoric ancestors?

#### **Technologies of the Gods Revisited**

Mainstream science teaches us that creatures such as giants, ogres and other monstrous beings are merely mythical icons out of a remote past, with no basis in reality. Terrified of a world they did not understand and could not control, our ancestors devised these myths to bring order and predictability to a chaotic, primeval world. Such are the viewpoints and conclusions of academia. But there is much more to these stories. This simplistic view of an ignorant and credulous human race with no concept of reality is in its final death-throes. Through archaeology we are coming to understand that the ancients were actually highly advanced and may have possessed technologies comparable to or even surpassing our own. The ancients were excellent record-keepers and had a significant knowledge of astronomy, medicine and engineering. Thus it seems that we ought to take seriously these seemingly extraordinary tales of Titans, frost giants and cyclopes. The ancients knew what they were talking about.

The underlying truth of this omnipresent mythos of giants goes beyond mere ancient record-keeping, however. In order to establish that the giants of antiquity were not the product of the primitive

imagination, it is necessary first to establish as fact the feats and wisdom of the ancients. This inevitably leads to a discussion of their pre-modern technological achievements, some far in advance than even our own today. What we have found is that the civilisations of the ancient world were far more advanced than many archaeologists are prepared to admit. Let us assume for the moment that the ancient traditions of the gods imparting knowledge and wisdom to the early human race are not mere fantasy but are based on eyewitness accounts of actual events. This was not a misinterpreted record of an ancient alien visitation, but a direct account of an early race of giants passing on what it had learned from the gods to mankind in a form of succession, passing the torch to yet another generation of ancient Terrans, or Earth-born beings.

#### The Ancient Chinese

One of the many tribes of humanity that ultimately were passed the torch of civilisation very early on from the primeval giants of old were the Chinese. Confucius records that in China, during the reign of the Five Monarchs from 2852 to 2206 BC, there were “flying carriages”. (Childress, 2000) It is difficult to say with certainty what technological wonders the ancient Chinese possessed because Emperor Chin Shih Huang Ti, prior to his death, ordered the burning of hundreds of thousands of books, including all those in the royal libraries. Their secrets are now forever lost. Surprisingly, a few lucky tomes escaped the wrath of the imperial torches, and a number of accounts of advanced technology possessed by the ancient Chinese survive until this day.

The Chinese armies were employing poisoned gas over 2,500 years before it was invented and used by the West during World War I. The Chinese were developing cast iron in the fourth century BC, over 1,700 years before it was first used by Europeans, and were creating steel from cast iron in the second century BC, over 2,000 years before westerners first learned to manufacture it. In addition to inventing flying craft and military technology, the Chinese developed practical innovations for mass consumption—including, as rumoured, the first earthquake-resistant houses. Around 725 CE, two Chinese inventors were credited with developing the first mechanical clock. In addition, the Chinese had been employing gunpowder since the ninth century or earlier. They used it for fireworks and as a means to frighten opposing armies or announce the coming of an invading force, rather than as a weapon. An individual named BiSheng introduced movable type in 1045 CE, over four centuries before the printing of the first Gutenberg Bible. According to David Hatcher Childress, author of *Technologies of the Gods*:

The Chinese have always had great scope and vision regarding their projects; not only was the Great Wall a colossal endeavor, but the Grand Canal of China, which connects the Yellow River with the Yangtze, is twenty times longer than the Panama Canal—yet the Chinese constructed it without modern equipment starting over 1,300 years ago! There are other mammoth projects that are still unknown or waiting to be discovered, such as the largest pyramid in the world, near Xian. Even the Chinese version of the typewriter, called the Hoang typewriter, has 5,700 characters on a keyboard two feet wide and seventeen inches high!” (Childress, 2000, p. 23)

That Chinese civilisation may have been jump-started by an extramundane source, during the time when the primeval giants passed the knowledge of what they had learned to the chosen people of the

new era, is not surprising. Joseph Needham of Cambridge University wrote with regard to the splendour of early Chinese inventions:

First, why should they have been so far in advance of other civilizations; and second, why aren't they now centuries ahead of the rest of the world?" (Quoted in Childress, 2000, p. 24.)

Childress concludes that perhaps China inherited its knowledge from an older civilisation.

Its discoveries, like ours, are just the rediscovery of ancient technology from the roller-coaster ride of history." (Childress, 2000, p. 24)

Based on these few examples alone, it is clear that our ancestors did in fact possess the same intelligence, logic and rationality as more modern "advanced" cultures, which in my opinion makes it highly probable that there is some truth behind these legends.

#### **Remembering Through World Mythology**

Since they first walked the Earth aeons ago, giants have become a part of our collective unconscious; a terrifying Jungian archetype that captivates the imagination. Giants have become the cornerstone of the myths, legends and traditions of almost every culture on Earth. In many cases, these narratives have continued, unabated and unchanged, for millennia. Such myths often depict a civilisation ruled by giants that is destroyed by a global deluge and eventually forgotten. Only myth and legend now survive to help us decode the secrets of that forgotten chapter in human history.

As with all mythological accounts, however, these are but blurred images of a far more profound reality. Indeed, these gigantic inhabitants of our imagination are not mere figments but, rather, the cultural "residue" from our past experiences as a species. They are, in fact, imprints or echoes of a remote but very real Dark Age that we have mostly long since forgotten—until now. For example, Inca myth describes the Ayar Auca race, including four twin giants who hold up the sky. In this myth (as in many others like it), the human race becomes unruly and ungrateful. Angered by this neglect, the four giants agree to let the sky tumble down and crash into the sea. The result is a global flood that obliterates much of humankind. The idea of the sky crashing to the Earth and destroying virtually all of civilisation resonates with Plato's Atlantis and some of the more recent speculation regarding its demise. Some theories suggest that a comet or an asteroid may have impacted with the Earth at some time during our remote history, causing the destruction of these ancient and advanced cultures.

In Irish mythology, we learn of the Fomorach, a giant sea-people. Their leader, Balor, guides them to the shores of Ireland following the Great Flood. They then become the native inhabitants of that island. While some scholars locate the Fomorachs' point of origin in Spain or North Africa, others claim that the original homeland of these pre-Celtic giants was Atlantis, thought to have been located 200 miles [322 kilometres] west of Gibraltar.

In the third millennium BC, the Hurrians were the dominant race of Anatolia. The Hittites, who conquered the Hurrians in around 2000 BC, absorbed much of their religion and mythological traditions. Among these was the myth of Alalu, the first king of heaven, a giant god who thrived on a

mountainous island situated in the western ocean. This was often referred to as “the sea of the setting sun”. Alalu’s son was the mighty Kumarbi, the Hurrian equivalent of the Greek Titan, Kronos. This god was also the mythic personification of the Atlantic Ocean. Such symbolic connections to the Titans continued into Roman times. In a Hittite narrative, Kumarbi places the world on his mountainous neck, thereby becoming the Anatolian equivalent of the Greek deity and Titan, Atlas, the founder of the mighty Atlantean Empire. Some believe that this tradition of giant gods and the island in the Atlantic is a Hurrian memory of the mountainous island of Atlantis. The Old English poem, *The Seafarer*, describes immense stone walls that were the workmanship of giants. The Giant’s Causeway in Northern Ireland—natural geologic formations consisting of massive basalt columns—was claimed to have been the work of the giants. The Kai of New Guinea recall a race of demigods or giants called the Ne-Mu. They were said to be taller and stronger than the mortal race of today, but they were lords of the Earth before the Great Flood. They taught the Kai ancestors the fundamentals of agriculture and house construction. The Ne-Mu were wiped out during the Deluge, but their bodies transformed into blocks of stone.

This final feature of the myth betrays the Kai’s reaction to megalithic structures found occasionally in New Guinea, often composed of prodigious stonework they identify with the pre-Flood Ne-Mu.” (Joseph, 2005)

The natives of the Fijian islands believe that their ancestral land, called Burotu, sank long ago into the Pacific Ocean. This ancestral realm was obliterated when the “heavens fell down”, and fire and water melded together to produce the islands of Samoa. The survivors, known as the Hiti, were thought to be a race of giants, the children of Atlantis. They built a monumental arch standing almost 20 feet [~6.1 metres] high.

Arabic myth describes a race of giants known as the Adites. These beings are the equivalent of the Atlantean Titans of Greek mythology, and are described as superior architects and builders. Since their earliest recorded history, Arabs in the Middle East have associated all immense structures with these great giants of antiquity.

Bochica is a figure in the myths of the Chibcha peoples of what is present-day Colombia. A bearded, white-skinned giant similar to Atlas, he supports the sky on his shoulders. When the people forsake his teachings, he eventually drops the sky, causing a series of floods and conflagrations that decimate the planet. This event also destroys the giant’s own home, forcing his children to flee and seek shelter elsewhere. In the end, they settle along the coast of Colombia, eventually becoming the country’s native Indian inhabitants. As you can see from this small sampling, the sheer number and variety of myths and legends about giants are fairly staggering. Indeed, these myths and legends can be found in almost every culture on Earth. Many of these mythologies include beings closely related to the Titans, who supposedly once ruled Atlantis. And of course, there is also the recurring narrative of a great cataclysm that eventually destroys a civilisation at some time in the remote past. Such common themes and motifs set a precedent for an even broader discussion.

In the Spring of 2000, in a virtually uninhabited desert region of northern India, an American team of archaeologists uncovered the ancient skeletal remains of a human being of phenomenal size. The discovery was made by an elite team of excavators from the American government and supported by the Indian Army, since the area comes under the direct jurisdiction of the Indian military. Along with the gigantic bones, the team discovered tablets bearing ancient inscriptions. These tablets detail a story from Indian mythology regarding the supreme god, Brahma, who existed in the beginning and created the cosmos as we know it. This deity, according to the inscription, created creatures of gargantuan size in the remote past and commanded them to bring order to chaos. They soon became the rulers and guardians of men. But they were constantly combating each other and engaging in profuse military engagements and primitive fits of aggression and territoriality. They eventually failed their purpose and had to be destroyed.

Some sources claim, however, that the American team and the Indian government secretly believe that these cyclopean relics belong to this vanished race of giants. Following the initial discovery, the Indian government sealed off the area, allowing no one but Indian government officials and authorised representatives of the US government to have access. In the Sanskrit writings of India, we learn of the Daityas, or water giants. They are mentioned in the Vishnu Purana and the Mahabharata, two of the most ancient and highly revered of the Hindu sacred texts. The Daityas are the offspring of Vishnu. These water giants are the ancient Indian equivalent of the Titans of Greek mythology, including Atlas and the other kings of Atlantis. These writings describe how Vishnu's mother conquers the Earth for the gods and becomes the first of the mighty Daityas. According to the Vishnu Purana, these water giants reside in Tripura, the Triple City. This now sunken island metropolis, located far across the impenetrable western ocean, echoes Plato's descriptions of the lost civilisation of Atlantis. The immortal Greek philosopher wrote that this submerged land mass was beyond the Pillars of Hercules in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. The Triple City of the Vishnu Purana is clearly emblematic of the trident of Poseidon, the patron god of Atlantis. In a final war, both the Daityas and Tripura are destroyed—yet another similarity to the myth of Atlantis.

In addition to the Daityas, another race of Hindu giants worth mentioning are the Rakshas, if only for their gruesome and diabolical reputations. According to the Ramayana, these giants were born from Brahma's foot. Other myths trace their bloodline to the demon Pulastya, or other such devils as Khasa, Nirriti or Nirrita. Hindu belief maintains that the Rakshas were thoroughly wicked humans in previous incarnations, their current reincarnation as one of these hideous giants being punishment for past sins. The Rakshas were unequalled in their ferocity. They interrupted sacrifices, desecrated burial sites, harassed priests, took possession of impressionable young humans and committed numerous other crimes. The Rakshas are described as mean, vicious creatures, villainous and cruel, exceedingly ugly, gigantic in stature and as black as soot. They have two fangs protruding out of their mouth like a vampire, and have sharp nail-like claws. They are often depicted prowling through the night like wandering beasts. Due to their obvious connection to the mythology of vampires, Rakshas have also been associated with the undead. Further emphasising their venomous, beast-like persona, they were also depicted as being cannibals. Descriptions such as these are consistent with ancient folk-custom and

Hindu lore. In the great epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, the Rakshas have greater significance. The Rakshas are described as a populous race of supernatural humanoid giants. Some Rakshas follow the path of righteousness; others have simply degenerated into evil. They have proven themselves in battle as supreme lords of war, and they are also gifted magic users in addition to being skilled shape-shifters. They are known to gulp down the blood-drenched legs and torsos of fallen soldiers on the battlefield, and thus are employed as rank-and-file combat soldiers to keep them from obtaining any true prominence, but sometimes a Raksha will attain distinction and be considered a hero.

#### The Gigantes of Ancient Greek Mythology

The Greeks had their own giants, the Gigantes— grotesque, humanoid creatures with serpentine legs. In the myth narratives, they attempt to overthrow Zeus and the other gods of Mt Olympus but ultimately fail. The Greek saga the Argonautica describes the giants in the following manner:

Their bodies have three pairs of nerved hands, like paws. The first pair hangs from their gnarled shoulders, the second and third pairs nestle up against their misbegotten hips...”  
(Quoted in von Däniken, 2010.)

The earliest known Greek deities, the Titans, ruled the primordial universe before the coming of the Olympians. This myth parallels that of the biblical Nephilim, who ruled the Earth until their age ended and gave way to the rise of mankind. Atlas, perhaps the most well-known of the Titans, was the ruler of Atlantis and, as is noted in *The Atlantis Encyclopedia* (2005), was the founder of astrology and astronomy. Atlas is often depicted in illustrations as a gigantic, bearded man crouching on one knee and bearing the sphere of the heavens upon his massive shoulders. Such imagery has come to signify the Atlanteans’ stalwart dedication to celestial and planetary sciences. Perhaps not surprisingly, the Sanskrit word atl means “to support or uphold”. Interestingly enough, Atlas is also the name of a mountain in Asia Minor not far from the incredible ruins of Çatal Hüyük, perhaps the oldest city on Earth. It is more than 9,000 years old and dates back to the destruction of Atlantis, possibly even to the very first colony of its fleeing survivors.

Gigantomachy, the battle between the giants and their main opponents, the Olympian gods, is perhaps the most widely depicted struggle in Greek art and literary tradition. The giants bombard the gods with boulders and the flaming trunks of burning trees. According to the oracle, the gods themselves will be unable to destroy the giants unless a powerful mortal aids them. Of course, in ancient Greece this could be only one individual: the legendary Heracles. (Sacks, 1995, p. 92) The Gigantes are not the only large beings in Greek mythology. The gods themselves are also giants. Unlike the Gigantes, however, these gods are blond-haired, fair-skinned and distinctly Nordic in appearance. This is consistent with the fact that Caucasians (some of whom were depicted as giants in contemporaneous reports) were once dominant and prevalent in areas long thought to be the sole domain of non-European peoples. (ibid.)

#### Norse and Germanic Deities and Giants

The Norse and Germanic peoples have rich mythological traditions filled with supernatural creatures – gods, trolls, elves, half-gods and, of course, giants. As such, many parallels can be drawn between Norse and Teutonic myths and legends and those of other cultures. Take, for example, the striking

similarities between the Norse god Odin and Olle, the tribal god of North America's Tuleyone Indians. Like Odin, Olle is a colossal giant with a horned helmet who is both a god of war and a saviour. Olle rescues his people from a fiery demon named Sahte. The Norse god Thor is, of course, one of mythology's greatest warriors against the enemies of humanity—the dwarves, dragons, monsters and, yes, other giants. The German scholar Herbert Kühn has traced Thor to perhaps the darkest chapter in human history, the Old Stone Age, when hunter-gatherers living in caves dominated northern Europe. Thor's weapon of choice was the hammer, which, according to Kühn, means “stone” and is the basis for a new theory linking the Iron Age god Thor to the Stone Age. In Sanskrit, he is called Tanayitnu, or “the Thunderer”. (von Däniken, 1969)

The sagas tell us of the earliest beliefs and cosmologies of the ancient Norse and Germanic peoples of northwestern Europe. We have visions of the frost giants and Jotnar. According to the Eddas, one of these ancient collections of Norse stories, there are two races of giants: the children of Thrud, who descend from the frost giant Ymir; and the children of Bor, who include the Aesir. Though tremendous in size, the Aesir are distinctly Nordic in appearance. For reasons unknown, the giants battle in a protracted, seemingly interminable conflict. Finally, Odin, Vili and Vé, the first Aesir, ambush Ymir and murder him. When they slit his throat, in yet another allusion to the Great Flood, a great deluge of blood rushes forth and drowns most of the giants. Some escape in a boat to a new realm called Jotunheim. The world as we know it, Midgard, is formed from the body of Ymir. His salty, watery blood then becomes the oceans, rivers and lakes, his flesh becomes the earth, his bones the rocks and mountains, his hair the forests, and the maggots from inside his stomach the dwarves. But it was the later descriptions of Aryan warriors and battles between giants that became most deeply engrained in the sensibilities of these western cultures and which actually had some foundation in reality.

#### **Blavatsky's Lemurian Giants**

As Scott Corrales rightfully puts it in his essay, “The Persistence of Giants” (2010):

Any discussion of the role of giant-lore in cryptoarchaeology would be incomplete without mentioning, at least in passing, the Lemurian giants conjured up by Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, the guiding light of the Theosophical movement at the turn of the last century.” (Corrales, 2010) The Theosophical movement was Blavatsky's own concoction of Far Eastern mysticism and esoteric knowledge. It combined Judaeo-Christian tradition with crude Social Darwinism. Blavatsky became one of the most controversial figures of the last century, and has even been viewed as a forerunner of the National Socialist movement due to her introduction of the myth of the Aryan as the superior fifth root race of humankind. It might be noted that the Aryans are also depicted as being a race of light-skinned giants from the lost continent of Atlantis. According to Blavatsky, “the giant Lemurians stood some 10 to 15 feet [~3.1 to 4.6 metres] tall, had skins resembling alligator hide, faces with protuberant mandibles, small eyes on the sides of their skulls and elongated, double-jointed limbs”. Scott Corrales explains:

By her description, Mu was a far cry from the halcyon Atlantis: it was a barren land covered in the emanations of active volcanoes, which caused its colossal inhabitants to live in crude huts made of hardened lava. But Madame Blavatsky improved her creations' loss considerably by adding that with the passing of eons, these towering monsters evolved into the ancestors of the Australian aborigines and other Melanesian peoples.” (ibid.)

#### Chinese Mythology: The Story of the Giant Pangu

Like the Nordic and Celtic myths, it was a giant who was the first living being in Chinese mythology. In the beginning, the entire cosmos was encapsulated by a single egg. Within this egg was a state of utter chaos. The boundaries that distinguish Heaven and Earth did not yet exist, and utter darkness reigned as there was no Sun or Moon nor stars. From this internal chaotic matter, the first being—the giant Pangu—emerged. Finding himself trapped in perpetual darkness and chaos, Pangu decided to bring order to chaos and create the known universe. His first act as creator of this new cosmos was to break through the egg that surrounded him. “The lighter part of the egg (yang) rose and became the heavens, while the heavier part (yin) fell and became the earth.” (Rosenberg, 1986, p. 360) Pangu stood upon the Earth for 18,000 years, preventing the sky from crashing to the Earth by bracing it with his forehead. Eventually Pangu laid down and fell asleep, during which time he died. According to mythologist Donna Rosenberg:

Pangu’s head and his eyebrows formed the planets and stars. His left eye formed the sun and his right eye the moon. His flesh formed the soil of the earth and his blood the oceans and rivers. His teeth and his bones formed rocks, minerals, and gems. His breath formed the clouds and the wind, while his voice became lightning and thunder. His perspiration formed rain and the dew. The hair on his body formed trees, plants, and flowers, while parasites living on his skin became animals and fish.” (ibid.)

The similarity to the death and dismemberment of Ymir and the subsequent creation of the world out of his body in Norse mythology is quite apparent. Indeed, even the part about the parasites on Pangu’s skin becoming animals and fish harkens back to German legend when the maggots inside Ymir’s stomach transform into the race of dwarves.

#### Giants Who Travelled East

In their book *Uriel’s Machine*, Christopher Knight and Robert Lomas attempt to demonstrate that the so-called Watchers—a race of fallen angels who mated with mortal women and produced the giants who came to rule the antediluvian world—were in fact members of the Grooved Ware culture, so named after the grooved markings found on their surviving pottery. Some researchers theorise that this culture was also the progenitor of both the Celtic and Germanic peoples of western Europe. In the *Book of Enoch*, the Watchers and their offspring implore Enoch to represent them:

All the giants [and monsters] grew afraid and called Mahway. He came to them and the giants pleaded with him and sent him to Enoch [to speak on their behalf].” (Quoted in Knight and Lomas, 1999, p. 302.)

They then beg the god of Newgrange to spare them and the world from the comet about to strike and bring about the mighty deluge. The god responds:

All the mystery had not yet been revealed to you... You have no peace...behold, destruction is coming, a great flood, and it will destroy all.” (ibid.).

Knight and Lomas believed that the Grooved Ware culture—the giants of biblical fame—knew of the coming catastrophe and felt that they would find safety and salvation only in the Tarim Basin, a high plateau guarded by the mountain ranges of Tibet and Mongolia. What they didn’t know, however, was

that this mystery was about to be unravelled. A series of Chinese archaeological excavations in the late 1980s revealed hundreds of mummies along the western border of China. These unique human remains exhibit clear Caucasian traits. Other ancient corpses in Mongolia, Siberia and Central Asia were also discovered, displaying the same European characteristics. While a fair number of these mummies date back to at least 3500 BC, others have been determined to be even older, dating to around 4000–5000 BC. In addition to having European features, they wore western-style clothing, including plaid twill and the world's earliest known pairs of pants. Later, carbon-14 dating provided perhaps the best estimate of the mummies' original age, placing them at 3,500 years before the birth of the Han Chinese civilisation. Evidence suggests that they are related to an Indo European-speaking group of Caucasians known as the Tocharians. (Baumer, p. 28) These prehistoric Chinese remains were unknown to much of the outside world until a security breach led to the announcement of the discoveries in 1994. When they heard about this, Knight and Lomas made an interesting argument. One of the taller mummies, known as Chechen Man (also called the Ur-David), is about 6.5 feet [~2.0 metres] tall. Some of the mummies are even taller. To the Asians who first recorded their encounters with these yellow-haired barbarians, asserted Knight and Lomas, they truly must have seemed like giants. These Tarim mummies, with their large builds and above-average heights, may have contributed or given rise to some of the rumours of giants and strange, yellow-haired peoples. The authors did not, however, explain away ancient accounts of monstrous and imposing beings that possessed near-supernatural or even extraterrestrial strengths and abilities.

#### **Giants in the New World**

In even the earliest written accounts of almost every culture, there can be found descriptions of fierce, light-skinned peoples who were once the central force of a lost civilisation. Science writer Terrence Aym describes the following series of events in a 2011 article dealing with the presence of giants in ancient America. He also describes some of the encounters between European explorers and various gigantic Caucasian aborigines in Central and South America. The Paiute tribe of present-day Nevada tells of an ancient war that they waged against a primordial race of white, red-haired giants. The Paiute call these imposing Caucasians the Si-Te-Cah. This name refers to the tule, a fibrous plant that the giants used to construct assault rafts. According to tribal lore, this race was already living in North America when the ancestors of the Paiute arrived 15,000 years ago. The modern scientific dogmatism dismisses these reports as sheer fantasy, but there has to be more to the accounts than just a case of overactive imaginations.

The physical remains of giant-sized Caucasian peoples have been found on almost every continent. In the United States, hundreds of sites have been excavated, including those in Virginia, New York State, Michigan, Illinois, Tennessee, Arizona and Nevada. Hard scientific evidence supporting the Paiute account of a war with giant red-haired Caucasians first came to light in 1924 at Lovelock Cave in Nevada. During prehistoric times, a massive freshwater lake called Lake Lahontan covered the region. It was underneath this vast body of water that the original cavern was positioned, and it remained underwater until the lake eventually dried up over time. According to the Paiute, the giants practised cannibalism, much in the same way that the early Neanderthals did. Indeed, Neanderthal campsite remains include human bones with artificial cut-marks on them. The Paiute claim that the giants were

as tall as 12 feet [ $\sim$ 3.6 metres] in height, but these may have been exaggerations of a naturally tall Caucasoid race corresponding to the Nordic height. According to myth, the Paiute pursued the giants into a cave. There, the giants took sanctuary and continued to resist the tribe, ignoring their demands to exit the cave and face the tribe head-on. The enraged tribesmen covered the cave with brush and then ignited it into flames. It was at this moment that they hoped they could force the giants out of the cave. A small number of the stalwart giants ran out of the cave entrance and were immediately pumelled by a barrage of arrows. Those who remained in the cave were overcome by intense fumes and perished. In 1911, skeletons and fossils were found in the area dating to the time of the legend's origin. Over 10,000 artefacts were unearthed, including the mummified remains of two red-haired giants. One of them was female, 6.5 feet tall, and the other a male that towered over 8.0 feet [ $\sim$ 2.4 metres]. These relics proved once and for all that the Paiute myth of a war against a race of white, red-haired giants was not fantasy but was in fact stark reality. Evidence in the form of broken arrows that had been shot into the cave and a dark layer of burned material confirms the description of the climactic battle scenes that conclude the legend.

Two very large skeletons were then unearthed in the Humboldt dry lake-bed near Lovelock, Nevada. Among the human remains was one skeleton—wrapped in a gum-covered cloth not unlike those found in Egyptian mummifications—which measured some 8.5 feet [ $\sim$ 2.6 metres] tall. The other was an astounding 10 feet [ $\sim$ 3.0 metres] tall. The Book of Mormon, which also speaks of giants, calls these original inhabitants the Jaredites, often considered to be the Olmecs of Central America, but it is more than likely that the Olmecs were just a single part of a much more widely distributed population. In Ether 15:26, the Mormon scriptures claim that they were “large and mighty men as to the strength of men”. The 16th-century chronicler Fernando de Alva Ixtlilxóchitl wrote:

In this land called New Spain there were giants, as demonstrated by their bones that have been discovered in many areas. The ancient Toltec record-keepers referred to the giants as Quinametzin; and as they had a record of the history of the Quinametzin, they learned that they had many wars and dissensions among themselves in this land that is now called New Spain. They were destroyed, and their civilization came to an end as a result of great calamities and as a punishment from the heavens for grave sins that they had committed.”  
(Allen, p. 124)

It should now be clear that a real race of red-haired giants dominated the Americas at one time, perhaps tens of thousands of years before the arrival of the ancestors of today's Native Americans across the Bering Strait some 13,000–15,000 years ago. In defence of this statement, one must concede that race is a mutable thing and that the physical appearance of New World humans during the Ice Age may have been quite different; perhaps they were part of a line that left no known descendants. By the same token, the presence of a forgotten Caucasian population in Asia that could have walked across Beringia with the other Asiatics is also a possibility. This would best explain some of the unusual results from recent genetic testing, which has actually confirmed the presence of Caucasoid genes in some of the existing ancient remains. Western European explorers such as Ferdinand Magellan, Sir Francis Drake, Hernando de Soto and Commodore John Byron (grandfather of the famous poet Lord Byron) all reported encountering living giants in the Americas, remnants of a once proud and noble race of

Caucasian “supermen”. A well documented sighting by Magellan occurred in 1520 near Puerto San Julián, Patagonia. There, Magellan and his crew came upon a red-haired giant that stood nearly 10 feet tall and was described as having a “voice like a bull”. Later, Magellan learned from normal-sized natives that the giant belonged to a neighbouring tribe. Aym writes:

Remarkably, Magellan’s logs show that he and his crew captured two of these living giants and brought them aboard his ship intending to bring them back to Europe. Unfortunately the giants grew ill and they both died during the return voyage. Magellan had their remains buried at sea.” (Aym, 2009)

#### Conclusion

Even though the extent of human memory fails to penetrate the true mysteries of our remote past, mythology helps us reinforce who we are as a species and ultimately what happened to us in prehistory. The many myths of giants, gods and other advanced beings whose power supposedly once ruled this planet remain today the strongest non-archaeological evidence we have to support the race-of-giants hypothesis. Myths are more than untrue accounts concocted by primitives, much more than metaphors or stories bearing symbolic or religious significance. They are what remains of our history before the great age of cataclysms which destroyed the global civilisation and changed humanity and this planet for another eight millennia. Now, for the first time, the truth about giants and our past is finally coming to light.

## Ancient Aryans of China

[March 5, 2017](#)[July 22, 2017](#) [Patrick](#) [12 Comments](#) [ancient aryan](#)s

In the early 1990s, the solidity of Asian origins was forever challenged. Already, in 1974, the vast tomb of China’s first emperor had been unearthed, featuring an entire army of terracotta soldiers individually carved and ornamented as if poised to follow the emperor into the afterlife. While the terracotta soldiers merely affirmed Chinese assumptions about their own origins, another discovery dating back to the first years of the 20th century, and eventually rediscovered nearly 100 years later, would prove damaging to the Chinese worldview.

In 1988, in a room in the Ürümchi Museum in Xinjiang, China, Professor Victor H. Mair of Pennsylvania University stumbled upon one of the greatest Chinese archaeological discoveries of all time: Caucasian mummies. Scattered across the desert sands of the Tarim Basin in present-day Xinjiang were mummies so different from the standard East Asian population that they indicated a history spurred on by visitors from the West. Their remains became known as “the Caucasian mummies of China” (also “the Tarim mummies”). They were so named because of their reddish-blond hair, Nordic facial features and European-style clothing.

The Chinese mummies present a unique problem to those who assume that the Chinese shared an isolated existence and an eternally uniform Asian population. The discovery of the Caucasian mummies prompts us to reevaluate our definition of the term “Asian” and what exactly is implied when we use that term. It is clear that “Asian” now refers to a more diverse population than ever before. In 2000 in the journal *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, a startling genetic revelation was made [Wang et al.]. According to the authors, ancestral populations in China “showed greater genetic similarity to present-day European populations than to present-day east Asian populations”. The geneticists revealed that over the past 2,500 years, a major biological transformation occurred in the Chinese population. Prior to this great change, an even more dramatic alteration occurred. So, the Chinese of today would contrast drastically with those of 9,000 years ago. As the Mongoloids increased in numbers, their migration displaced the native white Chinese population, pushing them across the continent into Russia and Europe.

In the late 1980s, Chinese archaeologists unearthed hundreds of Caucasian mummies along the western frontier of China. Many were over 7,000 years old, telling of a time when the pre-Aryans of Old Europe reigned in the West. Later, carbon-14 dating determined the exact age of the Chinese mummies, placing them at 3,500 years before the birth of Han Chinese civilisation. It is most likely that they are related to an Indo-European-speaking group of Caucasians known as the Tocharians [Baumer, p. 28]. These prehistoric Chinese remains were unknown to much of the outside world until a security breach led to their announcement in 1994.

Even though the discovery only officially came to light in the late 20th century, groups of yellow-bearded peoples from the steppes had been reviewed and discussed by many ancient scholars, and they were even mentioned in Roman sources. Pliny the Elder reported on an unusual description of the Seres (in the territories of northwestern China), made by an embassy from Ceylon to the Emperor Claudius, that these people “exceeded the ordinary human height, had flaxen hair, and blue eyes, and made an uncouth sort of noise by way of talking”, suggesting that they may be referring to the Tarim Basin’s ancient Caucasian populations.

#### **Early Accounts of Mummies**

From the beginning of the 20th century, many European explorers penetrated the western frontiers of China. They reported finding numerous ancient mummies with distinct Caucasian features dotting the Tarim Basin. Among these stalwart individuals was Sven Hedin, a modern-day Swedish explorer whose brash and relentless drive and wanderlust resembled the expeditionary leaders of his Norse forebears. Some of the notable historical figures who honoured him included Theodore Roosevelt, Paul von Hindenburg, and even Adolf Hitler in 1936, 1939 and 1940. Other noteworthy explorers who blazed the trail of ultimate discovery included German archaeologist and ethnologist Albert von Le Coq and the Hungarian-British archaeologist Sir Marc Aurel Stein, whose investigations produced one of the first known photographs of a Tarim mummy in 1910. Neither Hedin nor Stein fully understood the ultimate historical and evolutionary significance of their discoveries. Another famed explorer of the early 20th century was Sven Hedin’s Swedish countryman, Folke Bergman, who also added much to our early knowledge of the Tarim Basin. He succeeded in giving one of the very first descriptions of the Lop Desert and the many graves he visited. Bergman remains a significant figure in the quest to

understand further the significance of the Tarim Basin in the story of the human race. In his 1927–35 expedition history, he wrote:

...As one approaches the hill, the top of it seems to be covered by a whole forest of upright toghraq trunks but standing too close together to be dead trees. They were presently found to be erect posts with the tops splintered by the strong winds... “On the surface of the hill, particularly on the slopes, there were a lot of strange, curved, heavy planks, and everywhere one stumbled across withered human bones, scattered skeletons, remains of dismembered mummies, and rags of thick woollen materials... Some of the mummies had long, dark hair and well preserved faces. From others a ghastly-looking skull grinned out of a partly preserved blackened skin” [Bergman, p. 61]. Of one female mummy, whose face was “marvellously well preserved, though the body was much decayed”, he noted: “...On the dark-brown flowing hair, parted in the middle, she wore a head-dress of yellow felt, pointed and adorned with three red cords and the split skin of an ermine. Her brow was high and noble, she had a fine aquiline nose and thin lips, slightly parted and showing a glimpse of the teeth in a quiet, timeless smile” [Bergman, p. 74].

#### **A Forgotten People**

There were several other Late Bronze Age burials scattered in and around the Tarim Basin region. Among them there included the gravesites at Bozdong, AqsuKonashadar County, near the northwestern edge of the Tarim Basin, which were first unearthed in 1985 under much secrecy. Dr Shui Tao, from Nanjing University, explained:

One of the tombs, M41, is an oval-shaped grave with a mound of stone on the ground above it. In the grave, about twenty skeletons consisting of 8 males, 11 females, and 1 child were placed in confused positions. Grave goods include pottery, bronze, iron, bone, stone, and golden wares. The pottery includes bowls with round bottoms, cups with handles, and teapots with handles and spouts. All of the pottery is shaped by hand and has no decorations on the surface. Bronze objects are mainly ornaments, consisting of buttons, bells, and pendants. Iron objects are small tools and weapons. They include knives, arrowheads, nails, and band hooks. Bronze objects are mostly pendants, as well as ornaments and the like” [Tao].

In addition to continued reports of out-of-place mummies and forgotten populations of Caucasian nomads, Frenchman Ferdinand Grenard, between 1891 and 1893, concluded that the original inhabitants of the Tarim Basin were Caucasian [Baumer, p. 21]. According to conventional wisdom, there were two main waves of IndoEuropean migration into the Tarim Basin, Mongolia and the west of China. The first is the aforementioned Tocharian wave, which is divided into two groups, Tocharian A and Tocharian B. The first entrance into Central Asia is supposed to have occurred between 3500 and 2000 BCE. The second wave of immigration is thought to have happened around 1150 BCE and lasted for several centuries, concluding in 900 BCE at the beginning of the Central Asian Iron Age [Baumer, p. 29]. These later immigrants are identified as a Northern Persian group known as the Saka. Near the Qäwrighul cemetery, at a place called the Ördeck necropolis, numerous Saka or Indo-Iranian tombs have been found. “One of the most important sites of the later Bronze Age is Zaghunluq” [Baumer, p. 29]. Evidence found in these tombs, including grave offerings and human remains mixed with animal

remains, indicates that these people practised both agriculture and pastoralism and lived some time between 1200 and 700 BCE. According to archaeologist Dr Jeannine Davis-Kimball:

From the Yanbulaq cemetery burials in shaft graves, the deceased was often placed on a wooden platform with a reed mat. Rich and diverse offerings that parallel the early nomadic inventory from the Eurasian steppes include arrowheads, plain mirrors, astragals, (cowry) shells, earrings, beads...bronze...iron, bone, agate and felt” [Davis-Kimball, p. 243].

Christoph Baumer made further speculation as to the ethnic heritage of these early displaced European peoples. In his view, it is possible that persons of Tibetan stock, the Qiang, migrated to Xinjiang. In Central China, inscribed on oracle bones of Yin princes from 1200 BCE, there is clear evidence of Qiang occupancy.

Since the western Qiang in those days lived in Gansu and western Qinghai in the north-east of Tibet, both bordering on the Tarim Basin, it may be supposed that Qiang Tibetans migrated to Chinese Turkestan. The morphological analysis of Zaghunluk skulls permits the conjecture that in the north-western Tarim Basin a certain intermixture had taken place between the Saka, the Tocharians and the Qiang” [Baumer, p. 30].

Ancient Chinese texts identified a group of people known as the Wusun and the Yuezhi. There is much documented about their dealings throughout the Tarim Basin and Outer Mongolia as well as in the Central Asian state of Bactria. They were depicted as treacherous, yellow-haired barbarians with a propensity for destruction. In his monumental and controversial work, *The Passing of the Great Race*, Madison Grant said the following with regard to this people:

These tall, blue eyed, Aryan-speaking Sacae were the most easterly members of the Nordic race of whom we have record. The Chinese knew well these ‘green eyed devils’, whom they called by their Tatar name, the ‘Wu-suns’, the tall ones, and with whom they came into contact in about 200 B.C. in what is now Chinese Turkestan. The Zendic form of the Iranian group of Aryan languages continued to be spoken by these Sacae who remained in old Bactria, and from it is derived a whole group of closely related dialects still spoken in the Pamirs, of which Ghalcha is the best known” [Grant, p. 115].

These early reports merely precipitated future revelations made by scholars and explorers alike. Some of these later discoveries were made by such stalwart individuals as Russian explorer Pytor Kuzmich Koslov (1863–1936). He explored the region of Western China in an effort to enter the sacred Tibetan city of Lhasa and meet the Dalai Lama, a goal he inevitably achieved. This apparent success eventually led to additional excavations that he, himself, organised. Among some of the noteworthy sites was Khara-Khoto, highlighted by the unearthing of a tomb 50 feet beneath the ruins in which he found the body of a mummified queen “accompanied by various sceptres, wrought in gold, and other metals” [Coppens]. Koslov was permitted to take a considerable number of photographs that were later published in *American Weekly*, but in this instance he was not permitted to disturb the site further or remove any of its contents, specifically the body. He continued onwards with a series of significant expeditions from 1923 to 1926, culminating in the discovery of Xiongnu royal burials at Noin-Ula [Coppens].

Characteristics of the Tarim Mummies For over seven decades, virtually unknown to the West, numerous mummies and desiccated corpses with Caucasian ethnic traits have been unearthed at key locations throughout the region. In turn, they have been removed from their tombs, analysed and displayed at the various Xinjiang museums, including the one at Ürümchi, the current resting place for Chärchän Man and the Loulan Beauty. These "...corpses did not originally undergo any special process of mummification prior to inhumation. Their remarkable condition may be attributed to such factors as the region's aridity, the salinity of its soil, extreme winter cold, and also temperatures which vary greatly between day and night" [Kamberi].

Many of these distinctly anomalous "western" bodies are now available for study by archaeologists, even non-Chinese scholars, which is only a recent development. Indeed, Han Chinese scholars have suppressed the knowledge of their existence in the outside world, much to the chagrin of international academia. The mummies share many typical Europoid or Caucasoid body features (e.g., elongated bodies, angular faces and recessed eyes), and many of them have their hair physically intact. Their hair ranges in colour from blond to red to deep brown, and it is generally long, curly and braided. It is not known whether their hair had been bleached by internment in salt. Their costumes, and especially the textiles, may indicate a common origin with Indo-European Neolithic clothing techniques or a low-level textile technology ["Tarim Mummies"].

Also seeking answers to this ancient riddle was an American team headed by Dr Victor Mair, Professor of Chinese Language and Literature at the University of Pennsylvania, and a group of his colleagues, including Dr Jeannine Davis-Kimball, Executive Director at the Center for the Study of Eurasian Nomads [Mallory and Mair]. One of the main purposes of this team's exploration of the Xinjiang region was to investigate fully the already excavated and studied remains that the Red Chinese had denied western scholars access to. These finds were housed in a number of museums all around the region. Each museum was another piece of the puzzle, and the mummies varied from decomposed, almost entirely skeletal, to being immaculately preserved. In the Korla Museum, there was a 20-year-old maiden lying half-covered in a thin, orange-brown dress drenched in blood. Her face still remained distorted with agony and she had "bitten her tongue". She appeared to have been sacrificed. Her eyes were gouged out, her limbs had been ripped out and placed directly under her pelvis, and her arms above her elbows were gone. As grisly as this mummy was, the miraculous nature of what was about to be seen next was truly extraordinary.

When the American researchers arrived at their next destination, the Ürümchi Museum, they were waved into a large chamber filled with rows of mummies, some looking as if they had died within the past 48 hours, others seriously deformed or in a state of advanced decomposition. Some appeared to be Mongolian, perhaps the ancestors of Genghis Khan, but others, as shocking as it might seem, were clearly western, dating as far back as 4,000 years before present (BP) [Barber, p. 44]. The red-haired Chärchän Man, dubbed "Ur-David", bore the indelible stamp of the West in terms of both his ethnicity and his beautifully coloured leggings and clothing, the earliest examples of such clothes in known history. Included among Chärchän Man's apparent clan was a small child no older than a year; he was found nearby with his mouth open and hands clenched, and with remnants of mucus and tears. His

cause of death remains inconclusive. Wisps of blond Nordic hair can be seen peeking from beneath the rim of a red and blue felt cap, and, echoing ancient Greek tradition (see Homer), blue stones in place of the eyes as part of an obvious death-ritual in preparation to meet the gods in paradise. Their clothing seemed reminiscent of that worn by the Celtic tribes of the British Isles and Gaul. Among the styles there were the unmistakable plaid tunics. Textile expert Dr Elizabeth Wayland Barber noted that although it was once thought that the Scots only adopted plaid twill fabric relatively recently, it is now clear that the Celts and the Western European Grooved Ware culture before them had been using the stylised fabric for thousands of years. Their use by the Tarim Basin people speaks of a European and even a Proto-Celtic origin.

Some speculation might lead to the assumption that this was a story of a reverse migration, and that the Celts can trace ancestry to Central Asia instead of Central Europe. Whatever the real pattern of migration, “[t]he dominant weave [of the Ürümchi people] proved to be normal diagonal twill and the chief decoration was plaid, as in the woollen twill material of a Scottish kilt” [Barber, from Knight and Lomas, p. 362]. Christopher Knight and Robert Lomas ended their speculation by writing:

These European settlers used a woven-wool textile technology, and Barber comments that woolly sheep with a coat suitable for making woollen yarn did not appear in Europe until 4000 BCE. When a first sample of organic material was sent from the graves of the mummies to Nanjing University it was dated to 4500 BC, but then Beijing University dated a sample of carbon to roughly 2000 BCE” [Knight and Lomas, pp. 362-3].

There was another mummy with clear Caucasian traits: a 40-year-old, brown-haired woman. Mu Shun Ying, the team leader of the original Chinese expedition that found her, was impressed by her immaculate state. She called her the “Loulan Beauty”, since her appearance seemed beautiful even in death. In fact, many of the mummies of the Tarim Basin exhibited an equal prettiness. Radiocarbon dating set this mummy at around 3,800 years old. Found in close proximity to the “Beauty” was another mummy in a tomb constructed from wood. Radiocarbon dating on the materials used to construct the tomb placed its origins as early as 6,000 years BP [Barber, p. 132]. Removed from the same tomb as the two others was the honoured mistress of the tomb, clearly of Indo-European origin: tall with a high, long-nosed narrow visage and blonde hair. “She must have been a real beauty when she was alive,” said He, one of the archaeologists who initially worked on her. Her long blonde hair, almost perfectly preserved, caressed her narrow shoulders and ran downward towards the middle of her chest. She had been rescued from an ancient burial site in 1978 by Chinese archaeologist Wang Binghua at Qizilchoqa, east of Ürümchi, which is the capital city of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region [Barber, p. 93]. As with the other mummies consigned to the dusty reaches of the Xinjiang museum, the anomalous nature of the once-glorious blonde woman led to this discovery being intentionally “buried” for almost 20 years [NOVA].

Also presented to the team was a far later relic, known as the “Hami Mummy”. It was dated to around 1400 to 800 BCE and had a distinctive head of red hair. Still another group, known as the “Witches of Subeshi”, managed to turn a number of heads upon their display. Dr Barber commented in amazement about the bonechilling scene and its apparent mythological implications:

Yet another female—her skeleton found beside the remains of a man—still wore a terrifically tall, conical hat, just like those we depict on witches riding broomsticks at Halloween or on medieval wizards intent on their magical spells. And that resemblance, strange to say, may be no accident. Our witches and wizards got their tall, pointy hats from just where we also got the words magician and magic, namely, Persia. The Persian or Iranian word Magus (cognate with the English might, mighty) denoted a priest or sage, of the Zoroastrian religion in particular. Most distinguished themselves with high hats; they also possessed knowledge of astronomy, astrology, and medicine, of how to control winds and the weather by potent magic and how to contact the spirit world” [Barber, from *Knight and Lomas*, p. 359].

One collection of mummies, found at the settlement of Qäwrighul and dated to 1800 BCE, is of a Caucasoid physical type whose closest affiliation is with Bronze Age populations of Kazakhstan and the Lower Volga region [Mallory and Mair, p. 237]. The cemetery at Yanbulaq contained 29 mummies dating from 1100 to 500 BCE, 21 of which are Mongoloid—the earliest Mongoloid mummies found in the Tarim Basin—and eight of which are of the same Caucasoid physical type as those found at Qäwrighul [“Tarim Mummies”]. This is where the oldest remains have been found thus far.

**Migration Speculation** In March 2010, the archaeological community was stunned by the discovery of yet another Caucasian skeleton, this time in Mongolia. DNA extracted from this individual’s bones confirmed a direct genetic link to the West. In essence, these remains are clearly European, if not Western Eurasian. This time, however, the ancient corpse was a much younger find, dated to around the first century CE, about 2,000 years ago [Bower]. The date of western arrival or habitation of China and East Asia is continually being pushed back in time to an even earlier date. The origin of some Caucasian mummies can be traced back to some 6,000 years B , some even older.

But this above-mentioned unique specimen is no less significant in our quest to understand the truth surrounding the lost Caucasian culture. This individual was placed in high regard as a major player in Mongolia’s Xiongnu Empire, an ancient state that is now believed to have been a multi-ethnic melting pot of former Eurasian nomads. This conglomeration of foreign tongues and non-Mongoloid races no doubt consisted of a large number of IndoEuropean–speaking peoples [Bower]. By and large, the Caucasian mummies of China and other similar finds around the region have only fuelled more speculation concerning Lithuanian-American archaeologist Marija Gimbutas’s Kurgan hypothesis. For example, Gimbutas’s hypothesis is that “Indo-European languages proliferated via several waves of expansion and conquest by nomads known as Kurgans who had domesticated horses and thus could travel long distances. In this scenario, Kurgans left a homeland north of the Black Sea, in what is now Russia, around 6,400 years ago.”

Another archaeologist and IndoEuropeanist, Colin Renfrew, holds that “farmers from ancient Turkey spread IndoEuropean tongues as they swallowed up one parcel of land after another, beginning around 9,000 years ago” [Gimbutas]. The argument for the Kurgan hypothesis was the discovery of large wheels found among the hundreds of blond mummies which were spread from the Pontic steppe to the western frontiers of China and then onwards to the Gobi Desert and the plains of Mongolia. The mystery of the Caucasian mummies persists. Their discovery, their analysis and their links to the

historical and folkloric record continue to guide us towards a greater understanding of mankind's primordial age. The evolution of these ancient peoples, while elusive at best, is becoming ever more transparent and accessible.

Authors Christopher Knight and Robert Lomas suggested that the people of the Tarim Basin were the Grooved Ware culture of Western and Central Europe, but they made the mistake of linking the Grooved Ware people with those described in the Book of Enoch and the Old Testament as "giants". According to Knight and Lomas, they migrated to Central Asia in search of "high ground" to escape the Great Cataclysm foretold to them: "All the mysteries had not yet been revealed to you... You have no peace... behold, destruction is coming, a great flood, and it will destroy all" [Knight and Lomas, p. 357]. This is a purely mythological explanation; it is not to be interpreted as science. Furthermore, this link between the offspring of the "Watchers" and archaeologically verifiable European culture is less than convincing. The idea that the Tarim mummies are related to the Grooved Ware culture is scientifically viable.

It is clear from both the historical and archaeological records that Asia was once home to a lost tribe—an indigenous and racially dominant Caucasian population. East Asian ethnicity, as it is known today, is relatively recent. There is even stronger evidence suggesting that the native Caucasoid peoples intermarried with the later Mongoloid cultures advancing from Siberia. Yet evidence for this only emerges in the physical and genetic record around 900 BCE, the dawning of the Central Asian Iron Age. A. C. Haddon, in his classic work *The Wanderings of Peoples*, affirmed that ancient China was directly influenced by a possibly Indo-European-speaking ProtoNordic presence during the Neolithic and Bronze Ages. Colin Renfrew, one of the pre-eminent Indo-Europeanists, suggested that, linguistically, the inhabitants of the Tarim Basin developed from an early group of Pre-Proto-Indo-Europeans that emerged from Anatolia in 7000 BCE. Indeed, Han Kangxin even stated that they were related to the CroMagnons [Kangxin, p. 6], although others disagree.

Some share the opinion that it was the European races, rather than the Asiatic ones, that led to the establishment of early Chinese civilisation. It is evident that there was an ethnic migration of Tocharians from Central Europe, possibly from the lower Danube River Basin, through Caucasia, Russia and the Pontic steppe, reaching the borders of China in 800 BCE. In 1951, German archaeologist Robert Heine-Geldern showed similarities of metallurgy in Europe and China around 800 BCE:

The early swords of China (9th and 8th centuries B.C.), several daggers of the Dongson culture of northeastern Indo-China, as well as various Far Eastern designs correspond closely to those of the fifth period of the Bronze Age of northern Europe. This can only be due to the participation in the eastward migration of a group of those Scandinavians who, as Tallgren...has shown, settled on the Volga around 800 B.C. The very conspicuous elements of the Hallstatt culture in the Far East would seem to correspond to the relation between the Tokharian and Illyrian languages which Sapir thought to have existed" [Heine-Geldern, p. 890]. Socketed battle-axes and spearheads used in abundance in early China were compared to those of Hallstatt and the Indo-European homeland, indicating that they were brought there by nomadic Indo Europeans some 3,000 years prior. It has also been claimed that "European influence may have been an important factor in the unification of the

Chinese states and the establishment of the first centralized Chinese empire by Ch'in Shih Huang Ti in...221 BC" [Deavin].

Horses, Wagons and Chariots Now many scholars' once-disputed theories are being exonerated. Dr David W. Anthony, an anthropologist at Hartwick College, New York, linked the awesome migration patterns of the Indo-European race to the invention of wheeled wagons [Deavin]. These were used to great effectiveness by steppe cultures such as the Andronovo and Afanasevo. The latter, according to Anthony, was the race that proved a direct link to the Tocharians of the Tarim Basin. In *The Horse, the Wheel, and Language*, Anthony wrote:

Mallory and Mair have argued at book length that the Afanasievo [sic] migration detached the Tocharian branch from Proto-IndoEuropean. A material bridge between the Afanasievo culture and the Tarim Basin Tocharians could be represented by the long-known but recently famous Late Bronze Age Europoid 'mummies'...found in the northern Taklamakan Desert, the oldest of which are dated 1800–1200 BCE... If Mallory and Mair were right, as seems likely, late Afanasievo pastoralists were among the first to take their herds from the Altai southward into the Tien Shan; and after 2000 BCE their descendants crossed the Tien Shan into the northern oases of the Tarim Basin" [Anthony, p. 311].

Paramount in this evolutionary migration was the utilisation and mastery of first the horse, and then the wagon and, finally, the chariot. Like their Tocharian predecessors, later Eurasian nomads such as the Alans, Huns and Tatars of the Golden Horde or the Mongols also perfected the use of the horse as an innovation of culture and warfare. "Horses played a prominent role in the economy of the Huns. Although our authorities do not mention that the Huns ate horse meat—perhaps because this went without saying—they certainly did, like the Scythians, Sarmatians, and other steppe peoples" [MaenchenHelfen, p. 220]. Records also say that "the Huns, too, drank the blood of their horses" [Maenchen-Helfen, p. 220]. The Roman writer Ammianus commented that while undergoing negotiations with the Romans, the leaders of the Huns remained mounted on their horses [Maenchen-Helfen, p. 203]. These later cultures also cast light on the development of wheeled wagons, in reverse fashion:

On their migration to the Don and from the Don to the Danube, the Huns probably transported their old people, women, and children in wagons. Toy wagons found in Kerch show what the wagons of the later Sarmatians looked like. Some have pyramidal towers, doubtless movable tents; others are heavy fourwheeled vehicles. The wagons of the Huns must have been similar to the toy wagons from Panticapaeum" [Maenchen-Helfen, pp. 219-20].

Extensive excavations in southern Russia and Kazakhstan have revealed 5,000-year-old burial mounds containing traces of numerous wagon wheels. Not only were such artefacts found in Eastern Europe, but also in the Gobi Desert that lies on the northeastern border with the Tarim Basin [Deavin]. It is now accepted by almost all 21st-century archaeologists that the birthplace of mounted culture was in Ukraine, thus entirely discrediting earlier assertions that identified horse-riding and the chariot as originating in China or the Middle East.

#### Evidence from Genetics

These mummies are a link not only to the human past but also to the evolution of Chinese and eastern culture, just as much to that of western culture. It is not the story of one culture overtaking the next, but rather a West–East synthesis. Regardless of invasion, colonisation and total oppression, the mere contact of two distinct peoples can have ramifications beyond imagination. In support of the mummies' distinctive European appearance, subsequent DNA testing proved their Caucasian origin. As many more corpses were unearthed, it became evident that the original inhabitants of the region, far from being Mongoloid, were actually the descendants of a once-dominant Caucasian population. A number of samplings from later mummies indicated that not only do these bodies have a direct genetic link to Western Europe, and even to the Pontic steppe around the Black Sea, but they also show traces of inbreeding with other tribes ranging from Mesopotamia, the Eastern Mediterranean and India. Indeed, the Tarim Basin could be considered a major thoroughfare for many of Eurasia's Caucasoid peoples. But most importantly, these findings indicate a genetic population far older than even the Mesopotamian or Bactrian cultures, and far older than the European or Indian cultures. Indeed, they are a possible link to a once-dominant Caucasian population that at one time inhabited much of the Earth. Considering these revelations to be true, the history of East Asia and the world now has to be rewritten. Victor Mair noted that the Qäwrighul (Gumugou), Qaradowa (Wupu) and Zaghunluq people of ancient Xinjiang, with their “deep-set blue or green eyes, long noses, full beards, and red or blond hair”, may be of Nordic extraction [Mair, p. 30]. He also thought that some of the Xinjiang Indo-Europeans may have been related to the Scythians and the blond-haired Ossetes.

Despite the emerging identity of the Xinjiang people, the location of their homeland is still unclear. Europe? The Pontic steppe? Why not local? Between 7000 and 1500 BCE, could this ancient race have originated not from abroad but from a group of peoples inhabiting that region of Central Asia since their initial emergence in far antiquity? This primaeval region of the world could now be considered the original homeland of the race that would eventually colonise Western Europe and transport European genes throughout the world. The Vedic record known as the Book of Manu, or Laws of Manu, states that the “Uighers had settlements on the northern and eastern shores of the Caspian Sea” [Coppens]. Others have theorised that there was something more significant here than just early contact between East and West. For instance, the noted German anthropologist Max Müller stated over a century ago that “the first Caucasians were a small company from the mountains of Central Asia” [Coppens]. It is clear that something unusual is linked to these ancient peoples, as there is widespread evidence of anomalous Caucasian-like peoples appearing in remote corners of the world—regions thought to be untouched by European and western influence.