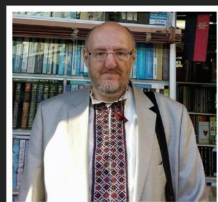


Antarctica is the original homeland of the gods

The popular science book of the famous Ukrainian researcher offers the readers an analysis of theories about the existence of civilization in ancient times on the territory of Antarctica (the so-called "Antarctica"), the legends about which are preserved in mythological systems in different parts of the world. Also offered a compendium and analysis of various "artifacts", which researchers have associated with this mysterious civilization.

The book is dedicated to the 200th anniversary of the discovery of the Ice Continent and is intended for readers interested in the mysteries of humanity's past.



Oleg Borisovich Gutsulyak (1969), Candidate of Philosophy, Associate Professor (Precarpathian National University, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine). <https://if.academia.edu/OlegGutsulyak>



Antarctica is the original homeland of the gods

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Gutsulyak



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Myths - Search - Interpretations

Oleg Gutsulyak

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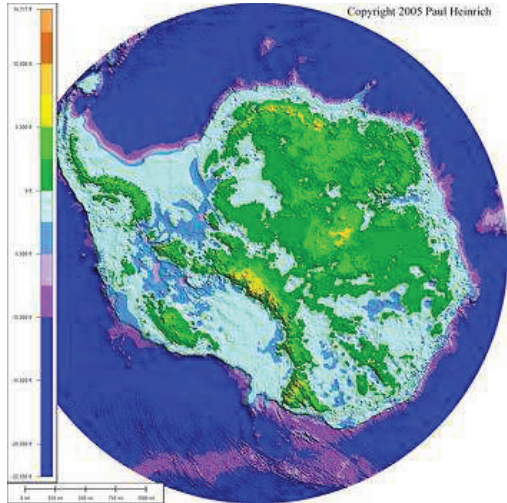
Part I.

SOUTHERN CONTINENT MYSTERY

Chapter 1: Antarctica - Southern Continent

Antarctica (Opposite the Arctic) is the southern continent of the Earth, with an average surface altitude of more than 2,000 m above sea level and a center altitude of 4,000 m above sea level. Most of this altitude is a permanent ice cover, under which the continental relief is hidden, and only about 5% of its area is free of ice - mainly in Western Antarctica and the Trans-Antarctic Mountains: islands, parts of the coast, "dry valleys" and some ridges and mountain peaks (nunataki) that rise above the ice surface. The Trans-Antarctic Mountains, which cross almost the entire continent, divide Antarctica into two parts - the Western and Eastern, with different origins and geological structure. In the east there is a high (the highest elevation of the ice surface about 4,100 meters above sea level), covered with ice plateau. The western part consists of a group of mountainous islands connected to each other by ice. On the Pacific coast there are the Antarctic Andes, the height of which exceeds 4,000 meters; the highest point of the continent - 4,892 meters above sea level - massif Vinson Sentinel Ridge. Western Antarctica also has the deepest depression of the continent - the Bentley Depression, probably of rift origin. Its depth, filled with ice, reaches 2,555 meters below sea level.

The glacier cover of Antarctica is now 1,720 meters thick on average. It was found that this coverage of the continent with ice was gradual. Scientists estimate that it began 35 million years ago, starting with the massive eastern part of the continent, and ended in 4,000 BC. When the glacier crawled forever to the last meters of land on the western tip of the Queen Maud Land and the Antarctic Peninsula.



There is an opinion that Antarctica is completely covered with snow and ice. But this is not completely correct. Yes, only 5% of the entire surface of the continent is free of snow and ice, but they are approximately 2.5×10^5 km². As a rule, near the edge of the continent, a significant part of them is near the Russian stations Mirny and Novolazarevskaya, as well as along the Trans-Antarctic Mountains, which, as an extension of the Andean Mountains of Latin America, is like a dorsal ridge of the continent, stretching from Cape Ader, south of New Zealand, along the western coast of the sea Rossa and crossing almost the entire continent.

In the Trans-Antarctic Mountains the largest (4 000 km²) ice-free areas have been found - "Oasis McMurdo" and "Dry Valley Area", located near the stations of New Zealand and the USA. The topography of these ice-free valleys is one of the most beautiful on Earth. The McMurdo Oasis consists of three deep, ice-free valleys, each almost 100 km long and 2 to 5 km wide, which used to be also under the glacier, as evidenced by the moraines left by the glacier. At the bottom of the valleys there are lakes that freeze for most of the year except for a short period in summer. Above the valleys rise sharp peaks of 2,000 - 3,000 m high, most of them are ice-free. From the high valleys between these peaks, small glaciers flow down the slopes. In some places, they move along the very bottom of the valleys. The valleys are dotted with cave dunes and rock outcrops, the color of which is a shade of brown - from light brown, long airborne granite to dark red basalt. Individual stones have shades of gray. These colors contrast with white glaciers and bright blue skies. Due to the lack of vegetation, there is no green color here. Similar areas of free land with small lakes and small heights have been found in the coastal areas of the Banger oasis near the Mirny station.

The "Dry Valleys" are to the west of the McMurdo Valley and are named because of their extremely low humidity and lack of snow and ice cover, as moisture evaporates under the action of powerful winds reaching speeds of 320 km/h. In some areas of this region, it has not rained for two million years. Scientists believe that the Dry Valleys are more like Mars than any other terrestrial environment, so here are often trained astronauts NASA. On their territory, American astronauts were trained before landing on the moon in 1969.

The soil of Antarctica is suitable for growing crops. It has reserves of non-windy and partially weathered minerals that increase fertility. Experiments have shown that the soil of Antarctica, transferred to normal temperatures, is suitable for plant growth. Even grow salad or radish.

Antarctica is also associated with a major discovery in oceanology. As it turned out, the ice continent is in the center of a giant ocean vortex (Antarctic Circumpolar Current), which is several times more powerful than the Gulf Stream and Kuroshio combined. It is believed that the forces supporting the action of this global whirl are the western winds prevailing in these latitudes (the so-called "Western Wind Drift", West Wind Current). The water here moves in a clockwise direction, from west to east, between 40° and 50°S. (so-called "roaring forties"), a length of up to 30 thousand km with a width of up to 1 thousand km, its thickness reaches 4-5 km (in some areas, the flow includes the entire mass of water to the ocean floor; water temperature in the upper layer varies from 12-15 ° C in the northern part to 1-2 ° C in the southern part of the current; in the surface layer of ocean water flow rate varies from 0.4 to 0.9 km / h, in the deep layer is up to 0.4 km / h).

From this current there are the following branches: in the Atlantic Ocean - the Falkland Current, the Bengel Current (appears to the south of the Cape of Good Hope and goes to the north, reaches the Namibia area in Africa); in the Indian Ocean - the West Australian Current; in the Pacific Ocean - the Peruvian Current.

The waters washed by Antarctica are called the Southern (or Antarctic) Ocean, which has no clearly delineated islands and continents of the northern border (accepted as the 60th degree of southern latitude) and consists of 13 seas. Scientists have not yet definitively figured out whether this name should be applied to all geographic maps: the Southern Ocean was first distinguished in 1650 by the Dutch geographer Benhard Varenius and included both the "southern continent" not yet discovered by Europeans and all areas above the southern polar circle; the Royal Geographical Society in London since 1845. In publications of the International Hydrographic Organization the Southern Ocean was separated from the Atlantic, Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean in 1937; in the Soviet tradition (1969) the approximate boundary of the conditional "Southern Ocean" was considered to be the Antarctic convergence zone (the northern boundary of Antarctic surface waters), near 55° south latitude. In other countries, the boundary is

also blurred - the latitude south of Cape Horn, the boundary of floating ice, the Antarctic Convention Zone (an area south of the 60th parallel of southern latitude); the Australian government considers the "Southern Ocean" as water located directly south of the Australian continent. In winter, the Southern Ocean freezes to 65 degrees South latitude in the Pacific sector and 55 degrees South latitude in the Atlantic sector, lowering surface temperatures well below 0 C; in some coastal locations, constant strong winds leave the coastline free of ice during the winter.

Sailors of latitude from 40 to 70 degrees south latitude, since the era of sailing ships, are known as the "Roaring Forties", "Furious Fifties" and "Piercing Sixties" because of bad weather, storm winds and large waves formed by the movement of air masses, which, flowing into the globe, do not meet obstacles in the form of any noticeable land masses. Floating ice, especially between May and October, makes this area even more dangerous, and the remoteness of the region from populated areas of the Earth makes search and rescue operations ineffective.

As established by the latest scientific research, it was Western Antarctica that lost its ice shield completely over millions of years and it happened very quickly, though not in hundreds, but in several thousand years.

During the last glacial peak, about 20-18 thousand years ago, the glacier cover was noticeably thicker than it is today and with the exception of a few nunataks (completely surrounded by ice rocky peaks or mountain ranges protruding above the surface of the glacier or mountain glacier and serving as a shelter for vegetation in glacial areas), covered the entire Antarctic peninsula, nearby islands and almost the entire Weddell Sea. During the interglacial glacier, 18-6 thousand years ago, the shelf glacier receded noticeably. Glaciers retreat in some areas of the Antarctic Peninsula continued until 3-4 thousand years ago; about 3 thousand years ago the climate in the region again became colder.

According to David Pollard and Robert Deconto from the universities of the American states of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, the critical rate of melting of offshore glaciers, followed by the collapse of the West Antarctic shield, is 1-2 meters per year. Now this value is much lower, but each degree of warming increases the thickness of the melting layer annually by about 40 cm. In other words, if it gets warmer by 5 degrees, the ice shield of the Western Antarctic will collapse, and the ocean will rise by about 6 meters. Add here as much from the ice of Greenland and 2-3 meters from the shelf glaciers of Eastern Antarctica - and get the rise of the ocean by 10-15 meters, however, not earlier than in a thousand or two years.

In 2010, scientists from several American universities led by Dr. Oscar Scholfield of Rutgers University analyzed the latest data on the state of

Antarctic ecosystems in the pages of Science magazine and tried to understand how best to study this western part of Antarctica. According to scientists, over the past 50 years, the average winter temperature on the Antarctic peninsula has increased by 6 °C - this is five times higher than the average throughout the planet. The area of 87% of glaciers has decreased. If previously the ice around the peninsula remained all year round, now in summer it melts. The Southern Ocean is getting warmer. The reason of the glacier cover shrinking is exactly the warming of the ocean. Oceanologists do record the increase in water temperature in the near-surface layer near the peninsula. Most of the heat comes there from the warm and salty deep waters of the circumpolar Antarctic current. These waters rise to the surface near the western shelf. "Most likely, this flow has increased because the speed of winds blowing over the Southern Ocean has increased dramatically," scientists believe. Over the past 30 years, the population of Adeliae penguins (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) has decreased by 90% in the north of the Antarctic peninsula. At the same time, the number of species, which have always been very small there, has increased. These are Antarctic penguins (*P. antarctica*), which first appeared on the peninsula in 1975, and penguins *P. papua*, which appeared on the peninsula in 1994. The life of these species, unlike the penguins of Adelie, is not strictly tied to the ice. As the ice area shrinks, they feel more confident, so their populations have become dominant.

As a result of global warming, tundra began to be actively formed on the Antarctic peninsula. The range of flowering plants - meadows (pikes; *Deschampsia antarctica*) of the family of cereals and colobantus whales (*Colobanthus quitensis*) of the family of waterfowl - has considerably expanded. According to scientists' forecasts, in 100 years the first trees may appear in Antarctica.

It is known that in the period from 50 to 12 thousand years ago the ice, up to three kilometers thick, covered the north-east of North America up to the middle of the Great Plains in the west and the latitude of New York in the south. And in Northern Europe, the solid ice cover reached the latitude of London and Berlin. Thus the sea level was below modern more than 100 meters. It is believed that such a spread of ice masses was a consequence of the general cold weather on Earth. In geology this period is called Pleistocene. At that time, the entire territory of Siberia, up to the coast of the Arctic Ocean and Alaska, was free of ice, and it was home to a variety of animals - mammoths, reindeer, woolly rhinoceroses, cave bears and many others. The climate of Siberia was quite mild then. During the same period, the Southern Hemisphere in Australia and New Zealand was filled with glaciers, but on a large part of Antarctica, adjoining the Atlantic coast, there was no ice, and the climate in this part of the continent was moderate and very suitable for Paleolithic man¹.

¹ Ilyin V. *Antartida - Cradle of Civilization* // <http://tainy.info/history/antarktida-%E2%80%93-kolybel-civilizacii/>.

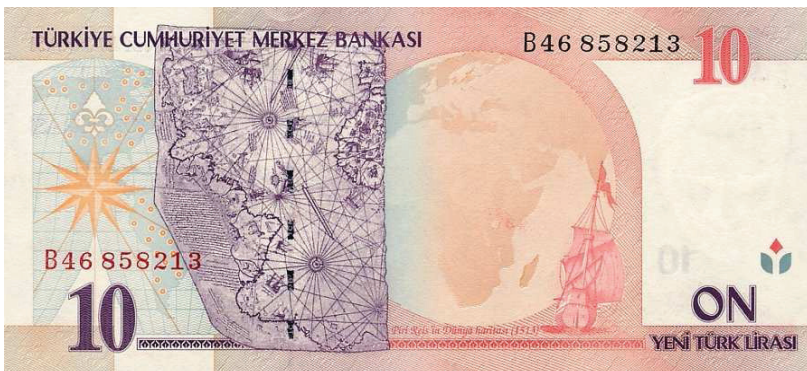
Chapter 2: Southern Continent on Old Maps

But is there any evidence that people once saw at least a part of Antarctica still free from ice?

Some researchers believe that such evidence exists. However, they refer to ancient geographic maps.

First of all - on the famous Pirée Flight map, created around 1513 on a piece of gazelle leather 86x64 cm. Its author had the opportunity to work in the archives of the Byzantine Emperors (which fell under the blows of the Turks in 1453), and which became part of the archives of the Ottoman Sultans. Phiri Reyes (full name - Haji Muheddin Phiri ibn Haji Mehmed) - known to historians seafarers, who served in the fleet of the Turkish Ottoman Empire. He died in 1554 or 1555, being beheaded for unknown reasons. He was not only an admiral and participated in naval battles, but also a cartographer. For example, he folded a lot - a sailing instruction "Kitabi Bahriye". It describes in detail the coasts, bays, streams and currents of the Mediterranean and Aegean Seas.

Phiri Reis's map was discovered in 1929, during the creation of a museum in the Sultan's Topkapi Palace, by the director of the National Museum in Istanbul, Khalil Etchem (Etchem). Currently, the map is in the library of Topkapi Palace in Istanbul, Turkey, but as a rule, it is not exhibited to the public. The map immediately attracted attention, as it was one of the first maps of America and the only map of the 16th century, where the South American continent is located correctly relative to the African continent (remember that Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492).



The American scientist Arlington G. Mullery found that the projection (i.e., the system of transferring coordinates from the globe to the plane) was unusual, because the geographic south pole of the map (the point of convergence of the meridians) is located in North Africa, in the area of Cairo, where, exactly before Antarctica, was the center of the South Pole. Immediately recall the story of 1970 Polish academician, geologist Stanislaw Ruzhytsky: "We worked in the heart of the Sahara desert on the Hoggar massif, where we carried out research, which finally convinced us that the central Sahara 450 million years ago was covered by an ice shell type of Antarctic, and the area of the Hoggar massif was at that time the South Pole of the Earth. However, a scientific conclusion is considered to be the "mathematical" choice of the point of convergence of the meridians of the Byzantine cartographer (or even explain it by a conditional choice, by analogy with the choice of the zero meridian of the Greenwich Observatory).

But the special strangeness of the Pierre Reyes map is that it depicts Antarctica, namely - the coastal edge of the Queen Maud Land².

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² Hapgood C. *Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings / Per. from English* // <http://oritan.org/gipotezi/hapgud.htm>



In the mid-1950s, a translation of the inscriptions made by Pierre Reis on his map in Turkish was published. Of these, the two lowest inscriptions are of interest, relating to Antarctica: "... IX. And in this country it seems that there are white-haired monsters of this form, as well as six-hearted cattle. The Portuguese pagans wrote it down in their maps... X. This country is a desert. Everything is in ruins, and it says that big snakes were found there.

That is why the Portuguese pagans did not land on these shores, and they are also said to be very hot" (Cit. for: ³).

Probably, the "white-haired monsters" and "big snakes" are the Antarctic living and belonging to the species of real seals, so-called sea leopards (*Hydrurga leptonyx*), which are characterized by very predatory behavior (hunting for other species of seals and penguins, as well as recorded attacks on people and boats). They have a very streamlined body, allowing them to develop high speed in the water (being able to reach speeds of up to 40 km / h and dive to a depth of 300 m), and the head is unusually flattened and looks almost like reptiles.

As for another statement (about the "hot shores"), this comment probably has to do with the archipelago Tierra del Fuego, the most extreme point of the South American continent, from which the Antarctic peninsula is separated only by the Drake Strait, which is about 800-1000 km wide. Spanish discoverer F. Magellan (1480-1521), who had previously served the Portuguese, believed that his discovered archipelago is the northern part of the Unknown South Land - Terra Australis Incognita. Not for nothing, on some geographic maps from time to time as the name of this land the word "Magellanica" appeared⁴. In the context of the name of America by the name of the Florentine navigator Amerigo Vespucci (1454-1512), baptized in the name of the Hungarian holy Queen Amérie (Imre) Arpad, it would be fair (although perhaps it is more appropriate to link the name with the French word amers "horizon", i.e. America is a continent beyond the horizon for Europeans). But it did not work out.

This Southern Unknown Land is now known as Antarctica.

But it is known that Antarctica was discovered only in 1820. How could this continent get on the map 300 years before its opening?

But what is even more sensational about the image of Antarctica on the Phiri Reis map is that the coastal edge of the Queen Maud Land south of the 70th parallel is depicted free of ice: "... According to new data, this coast has a hilly and harsh landscape. Numerous mountain ranges and individual peaks emerge above the modern ice surface. The map of Pierre Reis shows the same coast, but completely devoid of ice cover. Numerous mountains are clearly marked. The thick hatching, already used in the XVI century, on some islands characterizes the mountainous terrain"⁵. These data strikingly coincide with the map of the subglacial relief of Antarctica, drawn by

³ *Pierre Flight Map* // http://oritan.org/gipotezi/piri_reys.htm

⁴ *God J. The Great Southern Continent Unknown // Kadath: Chronicles of the Disappeared Civilizations. - - 1973. - - N 1. - - P.28-31*

⁵ *Hapgood C. Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings / Per. from English* // <http://oritan.org/gipotezi/hapgood.htm>

services of different countries during the International Geophysical Year (IYG) in 1959.

How did Pirie Reis manage to depict what he could not see, even if he had discovered Antarctica?

You can answer this question by knowing how geographical maps are made. As a rule, materials called cartographic sources are used, both obtained directly from the study of the terrain and graphic, text, when using previously created maps and descriptions. It was the latter that owned the maps - on the margins of the map Pierre Reis himself made notes and, among other sources of his work, noted that his map is based on a certain map of Christopher Columbus (apparently, the map available to Christopher Columbus), which is why many geographers for several centuries unsuccessfully seeking a "lost map of Columbus.

According to an ancient cartography researcher, Professor of History of Science at the College of Keene (New Hampshire, USA) C.H. Hapgood, "... there is reason to believe that a good map of the St. Lawrence River was available to Europeans even before the Columbus voyage in 1492. Even the islands near the mouth of the river are marked on it. The compiler of this map, Martin Behem, also placed it on the globe, which he created shortly before Columbus returned from his first voyage. But even the classic discoverer of America was not an illiterate sailor, as some believe. He knew Latin as his native language, which already indicates a certain level of education. He also had the skills of a cartographer. It is known that Columbus traveled a lot in Europe, always interested in maps. His voyage was not a sudden impulse, it was carefully prepared, and with years of persistence. But most importantly, the conceived expedition required cartographic support. Historian Las Casas testified that Columbus had a world map, which he showed to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, after which they were convinced that the idea is not hopeless .6.. " .

"...Researchers of the Turkish map ... have convincingly shown that the originators of the mysterious ancient primary source possessed trigonometry (the Piris Reis map was drawn using flat geometry, where latitudes and longitudes are at right angles, but it was copied from the map with spherical trigonometry! The ancient mappers not only knew that the Earth was a ball, but also calculated the length of the equator with an accuracy of about 100 km!) and cartographic projections that were not known to either Eratosthenes or even Ptolemy, and they could theoretically use the ancient maps stored in the Library of Alexandria. In other words, the original source of the map is definitely more ancient⁷

⁶ Hapgood C. *Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings / Per. from English* // <http://oritan.org/gipotezi/hapgood.htm>

⁷ Memocode. *Once again about the Pierre Flight map* // <http://memocode.asia/2014/09/eshhyo-raz-pro-kartu-piri-reisa/>.

"... In the beginning of the XX century, Russian ethnographer B.F. Adler conducted very serious research of maps of primitive peoples - including the peoples of Oceania. As it turned out, there is a whole set of varieties of such maps - with different functions and, accordingly, with different types of information recorded on them. In fact, it was not so much a map as a graphic legend of routes - where in addition to the contours of the coastline there was a description of the features of the sea, instructions on the distance of line of sight of some or other landmarks, schemes of mutual location of islands and schemes of currents. Such maps often covered quite significant areas, such as the Marshall Islands and neighboring archipelagos - the sea region, exceeding 6 million square kilometers in area. By the early 20th century, when the research was conducted, the ancient cartographic skills had already been practically lost, and even the meaning of previously created maps was not always clear to local residents. As for star navigation - astronomical sketches appear about 100 thousand years BC. By the 50th millennium B.C. a primitive calendar probably already exists. In the interval of 50-15 thousand years B.C. astral sketches become more complicated, they reflect rather complicated regularities of behavior of the Moon, the Sun and stars. Stellar maps relating to the 15th millennium B.C. have been found, in particular in the above-mentioned cave Lascaux (France). They show the constellations of Lyra, Swan, Eagle and Pleiades in a quite recognizable way. In conditions where people confidently use, maps, descriptions of landmarks, calendars and navigation charts (including astronomical), the lack of account and writing seems technically impossible - if only because any symbolic structure of the above is already a kind of both. It would be at least strange not to use pictographic writing for information transfer and not to keep economic calculations just for order in such conditions. People of the Mesolithic era were not familiar with such strangeness - so they do both. In other words, they have pictographic writing and counting, and they are widely used by all segments of the primitive population⁸.

According to Pirie Reis's own notes, the "Alexandria" sources he used belong to the 4th century B.C. and earlier periods. This, for example, explains the "mistakes" on the Phiri Reis map: no river deltas, such as Orinoco, are indicated. However, this does not indicate an error, but rather the expansion of deltas over time, as was the case with the Tigris and the Euphrates in Mesopotamia over the past 3500 years. Also the compiler of the map "... never managed to tie correctly the river known as Parana, as one of the mouths of the Amazon. According to my interpretation, the map still correctly reflects the current of the Amazon but without the island of Marageo at its main mouth. This suggests that it may have been drawn at a time when Paraná served as the main or even the only mouth of the Amazon,

⁸ *Rose A. Sun on sails* // <http://www.russianresources.lt/dictant/Materials/Rozoff1.html>.

and Marageo Island was part of the land on the northern bank of the river. If this island existed at the time the map was made, the compiler would not have identified Parana with the Amazon⁹.

Also, if you look at the maps of sea routes from port to port (the so-called "portulans"), which are close in time to the port of Pierre Reis, you will find that the coastlines on modern maps are very similar to the printed coastlines on medieval portulans. For example, on the famous "Portulan Dulcerta" (1339), depicting the contours of the Mediterranean (Middle East Asia, North Africa, Europe), Black and North Seas (the price of the entire Mediterranean and the Black Sea region on this grid is half a degree - this means that the cartographer has reached a high level of skill in determining the coordinates), and only very schematically - the Baltic and Red Seas¹⁰ coasts.

But, as Hapgood says, "... AE Nordensheld, who compiled an entire atlas of such maps, as well as wrote a work on their history, ... pointed out that "Portulan Dulcerta", like other similar works, were too accurate to be considered the authors of medieval seafarers. Then it was surprising that these successful specimens showed no signs of their development. Those belonging to the beginning of the XIV century are as perfect for their time as those belonging to the XV century. As if someone else in XIV century copied such amazing maps that they could not be improved even within two centuries. Moreover, Nordensheld found evidence that there was only one map, and all the portulans made later were only copies, to varying degrees different from the original. He called this unknown original "ordinary portulan" and showed that subsequent maps were slavishly copied from it. Measurements show, he wrote, first, that with regard to the contours of the Mediterranean and Black Sea, all portulans are similar and as if they were drawn from the same map, and second, they all used the same scale. After discussing this single scale and the use of common units of length for the Mediterranean (except only Catalonia, which, according to the scientist, used Carthage units) Nordensheld further notes: "Therefore, it is possible that the measures taken on portulans originate from the times when the Phoenicians or Carthaginians controlled the Western Mediterranean, or, in extreme cases, relate to the times of Marin Tyrsky, who lived in the II century AD. and is considered to be the predecessor of the geographer Claudius Ptolemy" ... After a comparative analysis, the scientist found that the portulans are even more perfect than the maps of Ptolemy (compared were "Portulan Dulcerta" and the map of Ptolemy, which includes the Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea). The superiority of the former was obvious even at first sight ... Nordenskiöld felt that in antiquity there should have been geographical

⁹ Hapgood C. *Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings / Per. from English* // <http://oritan.org/gipotezi/hapgud.htm>

¹⁰ Hapgood C. *Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings / Per. from English* // <http://oritan.org/gipotezi/hapgud.htm>

traditions and skills, which Ptolemy continued. He also believed that the "ordinary portulan" was probably in the sailors ... Neither medieval masters, nor the famous ancient Greek geographers could draw such maps. Their characteristics indicate their origin from a culture with a higher level of technology than that achieved in the Middle Ages or ancient times¹¹.

Then C.H. Hapgood himself, together with his students, began to study thoroughly the principles of making a Peeree-Reyes map and came to the following conclusion: "... It was found out that the position of some points on the Peeree-Reyes map was very accurate, while others were not strictly fixed. Gradually we understood the reason for such inaccuracies. It turned out that this map was made up of smaller maps of individual territories (possibly drawn at different times and by different people), and errors accumulated as it was created. There was nothing surprising about it. After all, it is a huge task, which also requires a lot of money - to survey at the same time and map the vast territory included in the Pierre Flight map. Undoubtedly, initially, local maps were made, which were gradually united, and at different times, more and more, until finally, the world map was obtained. This long process of unification of the various pieces, primarily in relation to the surviving fragment, was completed in the antiquity ... What was obviously done by Pierry Reis was to combine borrowed maps with others, which may have been copies themselves. This is the way to create a world map ... Since in some cases the "components of the map" did not clearly lie on the general map, we have two types of errors: those caused by distortions during copying and those inherent to the original itself. This should have been distinguished, because if the "component map" is oriented erroneously, then all objects on it have similar distortions. When errors of copying on the shared map are detected and eliminated, then, we must assume that the remaining ones belong only to the local original. It was found out that most of the inaccuracies on the Portulan map appeared on the world map, probably when it was drawn back in Alexandria. Pirie Flight probably could not have brought all the local materials together at all. Component maps from ancient times were more accurate and reliable than later images of the earth's surface. And this suggests a decline in science, from ancient times to new history... The exact binding of the islands suggests that they were already on an ancient map used by Pierre Flight ... part of the Pierre Flight map proves that he already had in his hands maps of Africa, Europe, the Atlantic islands, based on trigonometric projection, which took into account the sphericity of the Earth ... What was the map? What, it just illustrates a legend about sunken islands in the Atlantic? Even if it is true, there must be some certain information about them. One of the evidence is a large island on a map of the Phiri Reyes, which is located right above the

¹¹ *Hapgood C. Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings / Per. from English // <http://oritan.org/gipotezi/hapgood.htm>*

Mid-Atlantic Ridge (formerly known as the Dolphin Ridge), in a place where now protrude from the water tiny rocks of St. Peter and Paul, just north of the equator and 700 miles east of the Brazilian coast. Another evidence is that the island on the Bush map is located above the rise of Sierra Leone, an underwater mountain range. Finally, the intersection of the equatorial Atlantic, from South America to Africa, shows, albeit very roughly, that the Mid-Atlantic ridge and the Sierra Leone Rise lie in one straight line ... The following "component map", which can be briefly touched here, shows the mountainous territory in western South America. It was added to the general map, but did not coincide with the trigonometric projection. There were errors in both scale and orientation ... almost 900 miles of the East Coast just fell out of the Pierre Reis map. Obviously, this happened because two different primary sources were mistakenly combined in the general map ... Coast line skip between Cape Frio and Cape Baia Blanca was at -16° S and 20° W. ... The Falkland Islands appear in this sector of the map at the correct latitude corresponding to the lower east coast. But there are errors in their longitude of 5° . The Falklands were supposedly discovered by John Davis in 1592, almost 80 years after Pee Reyes drew his map ... If the reader compares the position of the Falklands and South Shetland Islands on a globe with their coordinates on a map of Pee Reyes, he will see how the Antarctic coast is advanced north, and the Drake Strait falls out at all¹². The same phenomenon of "componentism" and misalignment occurs in the image on the map of Antarctica: "...the coast of Phiri Reis ... extends through 27° W longitude compared to 24° on the modern map. This was a very close coincidence. At the latitude of the coast (about 70° S), the degree of longitude was only about 20 miles, so the discrepancy was not very large ... As for latitude, we must consider the pass ... parts of the South American coast and the Drake Strait. All together it was 25° . When these degrees were added to the latitude at which the Queen Maud Land was after the imposition of our grid, the coast acquired true latitude ... the loss of the South American coastline was about 16° W. e. If we add to this the Drake Strait, which is not marked on the map and stretches at 4° , the total loss is 20° . Taking into account that the Queen Maud Land is mistakenly shifted to the west by 10° , the longitude gap between the Antarctic peninsula and this coast of Antarctica will be 30° . And this is confirmed by other displacements. Thus, the Weddell Sea is tied to 10° longitude instead of the true 40° ¹³.

A well-known geographer of the XIX century P.F. Gorsej, studying ancient maps, found that, for example, Eratosthenes maps (276-194 BC), or rather, their copies, have errors, which are detected a certain consistency.

¹² Hapgood C. *Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings / Per. from English // <http://oritan.org/gipotezi/hapgood.htm>*

¹³ Hapgood C. *Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings / Per. from English // <http://oritan.org/gipotezi/hapgood.htm>*

These errors suggest that the maps of Eratosthenes itself originate from older originals, whose center of projection falls on Babylon or the Phoenician city of Tyre. But the main thing is different: based on the astronomical observations that lie at the base of these maps, PF Gorsej calculated the date of their creation - 3 666 BC.

Based on the fact that all, even more ancient prototype maps used by Phiri Reis are based on even more ancient ones, it can be assumed that the original material was a map made by an unknown mapper who surveyed the area in Antarctica and did it before 4,000 BC, i.e., when it was still possible to see the ice-free coast of the mainland.

But the ancient maps depicted not only Antarctica, but also its "sisters", who once formed a single continent Gondwana with it. For example, Australia, which was discovered in the 16th century, is mentioned on an earlier map dated 1510. Turkish map of Haji Ahmed, 1559. (copy of an unknown original) depicts the features and coastline of the Americas, two centuries ahead of the discoverers. The same map depicts the Pacific coast of North America and Alaska with astonishing accuracy. But this map does not show the Bering Strait! There is a land bridge between Siberia and Alaska, which geologists claim disappeared 10,000 years ago, during the Paleolithic era.

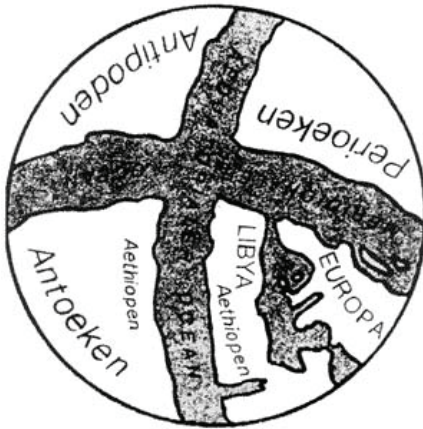
Also on the maps of Europe and Asia, the famous geographer Claudius Ptolemy, there are "white zones", the contours of which, according to researchers, are clearly superimposed on the area of distribution of the last glaciation, dated 10 000 years ago.

The unknown Southern Land was depicted as a small tip of Africa on the famous Eratosfen map of "Pentatla" ("Pentatl") from Kirena in Libya (276-194 BC), the first known scientist and keeper of the main Egyptian book repository, who proved that the Earth has the shape of a ball and provided fairly accurate calculations of the Earth's circumference. Eratosfen supposed the existence of "anti-living" ("antecedents") and antipodes ("underfoot") in the southern temperate zone (on the opposite side of the globe in relation to the already familiar Oikumen).

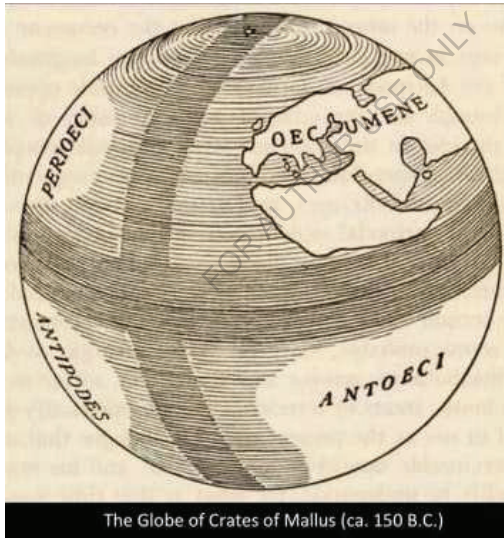


(Macrobius interpretation)

Pergamon representative of the Grammar School Krates (Kratet) Mallsky (d. 145 BC) also insisted that the Earth is shaped like a ball and built a model of the planet (three meters in diameter) on which all the rivers, seas, mountains and cities, checking with ancient manuscripts. By the way, he depicted four continents separated by two large oceans - from north to south and from east to west. Both crossed over the Hercules Pillars (Gibraltar). Except for the "Oikumen" itself (Celtics, Iberia, Greece, Asia Minor, Egypt, Libya, India, Scythia, etc.), on his map there are meteors "Perioikumenia" ("Perioikumenia"; in place of North America), "Antipodesia" (South America), "Antetia" ("Antoicumenia"; Australia) ... Kratet also recognized that the seasons in the southern hemisphere should be the opposite of those in the northern hemisphere.



Глобус Кратеса



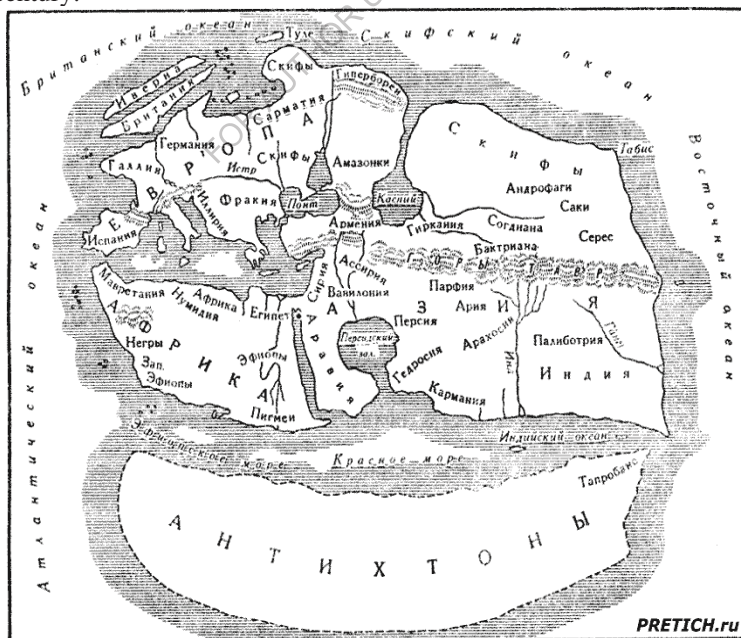
The Globe of Crates of Mallus (ca. 150 B.C.)

Mark Tullius Cicero in "Dream of Scipio" used the term "cingulus australis" - "southern zone" to name the location of antipodes.

TYPVS ORBIS A PTOLE· DESCRIPTVS



300 years later, geographer Claudius Ptolemy (100-170 AD) charts Terra Incognita Australis, marking it with a dotted line from the southern edge of Africa eastward towards Golden Chersonese, the island of Malacca, and enclosing the Indian Ocean to the inland South Sea, similar to the Mediterranean Sea, and this image existed on the geographic maps until the 19th century.



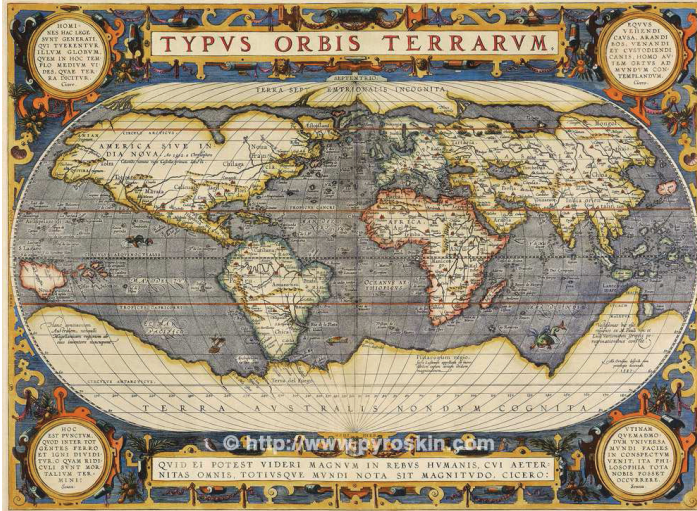
Мир по Помпонию Меле (по Дж. Уиксору)



A millennium later, in the "Book of Roger" ("al-Kitab al-Rujjari"), Al-Idrisi (1100-1165) depicted the Southern Earth as the vast eastern tip of Africa in the Indian Ocean, but left the water surface for the "edge of the earth."

On the globe of 1515 and 1520 by the Nuremberg cosmographer Jean Schioner the southern continent is placed under the name "Brasilia Regio" or "Brasilia inferior". This great land, located behind the Strait of Magellan on both sides, takes the now famous contours of Australia (which at his time was not known!), but is also close to the geographical space of modern Antarctica.

In 1570, Abraham Ortelius created the world map (Theatrum Orbis Terrarum), which depicts "Terra Australis nondum cognita" with contours similar to those of Antarctica and Australia.



In 1583, Jacques de Wau de Clay created the Earth Globe, representing the Australian land that unites Australia and Antarctica.

In 1587, Terra Australis, as a vast continent, is located at the bottom of a map drawn by Rumold Mercator, copied from a map by his father Gerardus (Gerard) Mercator. The geographic boundaries of this vast continent are similar to those of Australia and Antarctica.



In 1605, Portuguese navigator Pedro Fernandez de Quiroz organized an expedition from Peru to conquer Terra Australis in the name of the Spanish crown. He thought he had found the continent by docking with an island he called "Austrialia del Espiritu Santo."

In 1627 Johann Kepler drew a map of the world in his book "Tabulae Rudolphinae". It contains "Terra australis incognita" in the southern hemisphere, connecting Antarctica and Australia.

In the middle of the XVII century, New Zealand, first discovered by a European Abel Tasman in 1642, was considered part of this continent, as was Australia.

M.V. Lomonosov, in his work "On the layers of the earth" (1761), argued that in the high latitudes of the southern hemisphere there are islands and "mother earth, covered with eternal ice". He substantiated his point of view by astrophysical factors caused by ellipticity of Earth's orbit and peculiarities of land and ocean distribution in the southern hemisphere. Thus, the view began to dominate in science that the image of Antarctica on ancient maps is connected with the natural-philosophical notion about necessity of land balance between northern and southern hemispheres (i.e. these images are simple coincidence of philosophy with geography).

Dreams of the Southern Continent were the reason for a number of expeditions until James Cook's second voyage (1772-1775) led to the conclusion in 1774 that if the continent does exist, it is located south of 65° south latitude, near a pole where navigation is impossible, so it is of no value.

After that, for 50 years at all, any images of the southern continent disappeared from official geographic maps.

Only in January 1820 Russian travelers Thaddeus Bellingshausen and Mikhail Lazarev opened Antarctica. It is true that almost simultaneously with them opened Antarctica and the American industrialist Nathaniel Palmer, and in February 1821 both expeditions even met. In 1822, in a map already published in England south of the South Shetland Islands at 64 degrees south latitude there is a piece of coastline and the inscription "Palmer's Land". Only in 1867 in the German "Sea Atlas" appears the first cartographic image of Antarctica, very conventional.



World map. From Joseph Hall's *Mundus alter et idem*.

As we can see, the news about Antarctica in geographical mapping was not alone. Moreover, it is often depicted not covered with ice shells! For example, the 1531/2 Oronteus Phoenix map, which was discovered in 1959 at the Library of Congress by Charles H. Hapgood, professor at the College of Keene (New Hampshire, USA), shows that the ice-free shores of Antarctica occupy a larger area than that of Pierre Reis. In addition to Queen Maud Land, there are also Andbury Land, Wilkes Land, Victoria Land, and Mary Byrd Land. The results of seismic survey once again show coincidence

of outlines under ice and on the map. Also the researchers made wells at the bottom of Ross Sea (Victoria Land) and took samples of deposits. Hydrocarbon analysis determined their age and determined that the source of sediments were Antarctic rivers that once did flow into the Ross Sea, where the Scott and Bradmore glaciers now slide into it. And these rivers, flowing down from the coastal ridges, are depicted on the map!

In 1949, Admiral Richard Baird's expedition drilled the Ross Sea bottom approximately in those places where Oronteus Finius pointed out the riverbeds that flowed from the coastal mountain ranges. In the sections of the cores were found layers of fine-grained rock, well-mixed sediments brought to the sea by the rivers, whose sources are located in temperate latitudes, ie free of ice. Using the radioactive dating method developed by Dr. W.D. Uri, scientists at the Carnegie Institution in Washington, D.C., USA, were able to determine with sufficient accuracy that the Antarctic rivers that were the sources of these fine sediments flowed, as shown on the Phoenix map, about 6000 years ago. It was only after this date, around 4000 BC, that glacial-type sediments began to accumulate at the bottom of the Ross Sea. The cores indicate that this was preceded by a long warm period, right up to the tropical heat¹⁴.

Also "... Thomas R. Henry, author of *The White Continent*, drawing all evidence, shows that in the Antarctic Mount Edsel Ford (Edsel Ford, the mountains in the northwestern part of Mary Baird's Earth in Western Antarctica, between 140° and 149° west longitude, west of the Antarctic Peninsula, - Oh.D.) crumpled layers of sediment of five kilometers in thickness could be deposited by flowing rivers when the continent was free of ice: "*The greatest erosive activity was probably observed when Antarctica was in a large area of ice deprived. As the nature of metamorphic rocks clearly shows that they originated from the original sedimentary rocks deposited by flowing waters. Such accumulation requires a huge period of calm and warmth in the life of the planet*¹⁵....

In addition, the fact that the map of Oronteus Phoenix lacked points with matching coordinates (with a modern map) for the west coast of the sea Ross, Ellsworth Land, Edith Ronnais, is explained by geophysical studies: it turned out that the western coast of the sea Ross at all; moreover, the rocky bed of the continent is below sea level just between the seas Ross and Weddell. If the ice melts, the same Ellsworth Earth will not become land but an oceanic shallow water¹⁶.

¹⁴ Hapgood C. *Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings / Per. from English // <http://oritan.org/gipotezi/hapgud.htm>*

¹⁵ Hapgood C. *Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings / Per. from English // <http://oritan.org/gipotezi/hapgud.htm>*

¹⁶ Hapgood C. *Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings / Per. from English // <http://oritan.org/gipotezi/hapgud.htm>*

The fact that the Antarctic coast on the map of Oronteus Finius abnormally stretched in all directions, in some places, even reaching the tropics, indicates a scaling error (a network of parallels and meridians, drawn by Oronteus Finius, was not suitable for Antarctica, the projection was superimposed on the original source, which was accompanied by a completely different grid and the circumference of the 80th parallel was mistaken for the polar circle, which is actually located 23.5° from the South Pole, which led to an exaggeration of Antarctica's size by about four times), which led to the conclusion that this map, like the Pierre Reis map, was drawn "... from several local maps of different coasts, which may have been incorrectly docked. Analysis of latitude tabular data shows that there are errors in the orientation of different parts of the map. The average error in longitude on the Wilkes Land has an eastern component, while the Ross Sea and Victoria Land have a western component. The Phoenix map could fit perfectly with the modern one if you turn it in different directions to correct the position of some parts of the coast. At the same time, it was impossible to correct the orientation of the entire coast. And it became quite obvious that we are dealing with a compilation of local maps made by people who were not as familiar with the territory as those who drew the original and separate parts of the coast¹⁷.

Gerhard Mercator (Kremer), considered the most famous cartographer of the 16th century, made several maps of Antarctica (1538/1554). He depicted the unopened mainland in the smallest detail at the time. Cape Darth and Cape Gerlacher on Mary Bird Land, Prince Harald's Coast, Padd's Island in Lutzow Holm Bay, and more are even more recognizable than on the map of Oronteus Finius.

The Turkish map of Hadji Ahmed (1559) is a very accurate and one of the "perfect" maps for the 16th century, especially in depicting the west coast of South and North America. But in portraying Antarctica, it has the same errors as the Oronteus Phinius map: "... obvious exaggerations in the size of Antarctica on the map of Hadji Ahmed can, of course, be explained by the same mistake as on the map of O. Finius, namely the combination of the 80th parallel with the Antarctic Polar Circle. But even with this in mind, the continent seems unusually large and barely recognizable¹⁸.

But the maps of Philippe Boischet, a full member of the French Academy of Sciences, who lived in the 18th century and most likely used older sources, are particularly interesting. On his 1737 map, Antarctica is completely ice-free and depicted as an archipelago separated by a duct. This image was considered to be fantastic for a long time, but in 1958

¹⁷ Hapgood C. *Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings / Per. from English* // <http://oritan.org/gipotezi/hapgood.htm>

¹⁸ Hapgood C. *Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings / Per. from English* // <http://oritan.org/gipotezi/hapgood.htm>

seismographic studies confirm the image on the carriageway. Antarctica turns out to be not the continent but under the glacier there is an archipelago divided by the duct into two parts!

A study of maps led to the conclusion that the cartographic sources of Pierry Reis and Mercator could have been created in an era close to 4,000 BC. The source used by Oronteus Phinius was created even earlier, when the glacier covered only the center of Antarctica. Finally, the sources used by Bush must be even older, and were composed around 13,000 BC, when the glacier did not cover the ¹⁹areas free from the map .

A well was also drilled in the glacial shell of Antarctica and at a depth of almost one and a half kilometers traces of volcanic ash were found, the result of local volcanic activity. But the date to which this ash is attributed is interesting - from 8 to 12 thousand years BC ²⁰.

The work "Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings" by Professor C. Hapgood, a geography doctor, is very popular among the researchers. The author justified the age of the Pieriri Reis, Oronteus Finius and Philippe Boische's maps as late Pleistocene (30-20 thousand years ago).

However, by analyzing the images on these maps of ice-covered and ice-free land areas and comparing them with data from geological exploratory ice drilling, A.V. Koltypin suggested that the map of F. Boishet corresponds to Antarctica 45-34 million years ago, the map of P. Reiss - 34-23 million years ago and the map of O. Finius - 23-13 million years ago. G. Mercator's map of the North Pole (Hyperborea), not covered with ice, corresponds in time to the middle of the Miocene Neogene period (16-10 Ma) ²¹.

In 1953, the Turkish Navy sent a copy of the Pirie Flight map to the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Bureau. A certain I. Walters was interested in the map. To evaluate the map, I. Walters, as chief engineer of the bureau, asked Arlington H. for help. Arlington H. Mallery, an expert in ancient maps, had previously worked with Walters. Mallery spent a lot of time discovering what method of map projection was used on the map. To check the accuracy of the map, he made a grid and superimposed a Pierry Reis map on the world map: the map was absolutely accurate. After his work, he stated that the only way to create a map of such accuracy was by aerial photography. It is also necessary to have knowledge of spherical trigonometry, which was developed and described only in the XVIII century, to make a PIR flight map.

¹⁹ Averyanov V. *Was there a prehistoric civilization in Antarctica?* // <http://bibliotekar.ru/mmAntarktida.htm>.

²⁰ *Week. - - M., 1968. - - №41. - - C.19.*

²¹ Koltypin A.V. *The earliest maps of the Earth (Pyrie Reis, Orontia Finey, Gerhard Mercator, Philippe Boische and other cartographers) were made in Paleogene* // http://www.dopotopa.com/samy_e_rannie_karty_zemli_byli_sostavleny_v_paleogene.htm l.

Scientists came to the same conclusion, studying the famous map of Mercator "Hyperborea". The Labrador Peninsula is depicted on the map in the way its outline would have been visible if the cartographer had drawn the map while in space above Iceland at an altitude of about 7,000 kilometers!

Thus, it could be argued that this artifact was handed over to the earthlings from the alien civilization, watching our planet in those distant times.

But if only theosophists from the school of Elena Blavatskaya believe in the existence of man in such an ancient time, the very fact of cartographic presence of Antarctica made serious scientists think.

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Chapter 3: Pole Shift?

The problem for interpretation of ancient maps with Antarctica is the orientation of Antarctica on these maps in comparison with the current ones. It turned out to be necessary to turn it 20 degrees to the east to coincide with the correct orientation in relation to other continents²². According to the paleogeodynamic reconstructions made on the basis of lithospheric plate tectonics, approximately such movement of Antarctica has been made in the last 40 million years, remaining all the time near the southern geographical pole. And such errors on the maps are not only very typical for ancient maps, but have a systematic character, which is associated with both drifts of other parts of the Earth's land, and with the movements of the poles in the history of the Earth. It is enough to look at the map of the world, popular for more than a thousand years, compiled by Claudius Ptolemy, where the Indian Peninsula is absent at all, and Africa, the "giant hanging pear" (N. Gumilev) on the branches of Eurasia, is unusually curved from west to east.

As you know, Antarctica was not always on our usual place, in the center of the Southern Polar Circle. Previously, it was located 3 000 km north (and millions of years ago, together with Africa, South America, India and Australia formed one mainland - Gondwana).

But there was a shift of the Earth's crust and Antarctica advanced, broke away from South America and advanced to the southern polar latitudes, that is in close proximity to the current southern geographical pole.

As a result, the climate has changed, it has cooled down sharply, the glacier cap began to slowly grow and expand: "... According to geological data, the glaciation of Eastern Antarctica (i.e. the more massive part of it with the center in the mountains of Gamburtsev - O.G.) began after the Eocene-Oligocene catastrophe at the beginning of the Oligocene era (34 million years ago). The next strong glaciation of Antarctica with the formation of the polar cap began after the post-Oligocene-Miocene catastrophe at the beginning of the Miocene epoch of the Neogene period (23 million years ago). During the rest of the time, much of this continent was covered with ice, although the area of glaciers changed significantly several times. By mid Miocene (about 13 million years ago), the glacier shell had bound much of Antarctica. In the late Miocene (10-9 million years ago) there was even more intensive growth of the ice sheet in Antarctica. After the Miocene Pliocene catastrophe at the beginning of the Pliocene (6.5-5 million years ago), the ice cap of Antarctica advanced to the Queen Maud Land. 6.5-5 million years ago there was the strongest expansion of ice cover

²² Kolytyn A.V. *When did forests and rivers grow in Antarctica? Once again about the age of Pierre Reis, Orontes Finey and Philippe Boische maps // http://www.dopotopa.com/kogda_v_antarktide_rosli_lesa_i_tekli_reki.html*

in Antarctica in the history of our planet, and at the end of the Miocene the volume of ice on this continent reached its maximum values and has not changed significantly since then²³. If all its ice in Antarctica, which is about 70% of all fresh water resources of the planet, melts (and this requires an increase in temperature by 10-12 degrees), the surface of the World Ocean will rise by 50-60 meters.

As it is known, the Primordialist theory asserts that the expansion of Paleo-Europeoids (Pra-Aryans) to the territory of the present-day Oikumen from the original ancestral homeland, located far to the north, beyond the Arctic Circle (Hyperboreans, Arcogean, Heliadians, Thule)²⁴ is dominant for human development.

For example, the known Indian Sanskritologist and politician Bal Gangadhar Tilak has analyzed astronomical, climatic and orographic information about the Aryan homeland contained in Vedas and Avesta and has come to a conclusion that the realities described in them correspond to high polar latitudes, and in no way to Indian subtropics or Iranian latitudes of 30-35 degrees. The polar night in the Aryan homeland lasts one hundred days. Change of polar day by polar night lasts here 30 days. All this area is located on the southern shore of the frozen White Ocean. In short, the description of the homeland in the Vedas and Avesta corresponds to the polar shores of the Arctic Ocean, and not India or Iran. In 1910 a famous biologist. Evgeny Jelačić published the book "The Far North as the Motherland of Mankind" in St. Petersburg.

In 1974 and 1982, two parts of the remarkable book by G.M.Bongard-Levin and E.A.Grantsky "From Scythia to India" were published twice, in which the authors made a very important conclusion about the identity of the Hyperborea of ancient myths, the Vedic and Avestide homeland and the Indo-European homeland.

Iranian myths have preserved the legend that in the Aryan-Vaedja Aryan paradise there was a sharp cold snap: an evil demon sent cold and snow to the Aryan homeland every year for ten months. The sun began to rise only once, and the year itself turned into one day and one night. On the advice of the gods, people left their homeland forever. "... And here came

²³ Koltypin A.V. *When did forests and rivers grow in Antarctica? Once again about the age of Pierre Reis, Orontes Finey and Philippe Boische maps* // http://www.dopotopa.com/kogda_v_antarktide_rosli_lesa_i_tekli_reki.html.

²⁴ Tilak B.G. *Arctic Homeland in "Vedas" / Translated from English and Comment. N.R. Guseva. - M. : Faire-Press, 2001. - 525 p.; Warren W.F. Found Paradise at the North Pole* // <http://web.archive.org/web/20070501194841/http://arcticland.boom.ru/warren/index.htm>.

the kingdom of Yima three hundred winters. And then this land was filled with small and large cattle, people, dogs, birds and red burning lights. Then Yima came to light at noon on the way of the Sun. He blew into the golden horn of this earth and whipped it, saying: "Sweet Spenta Armaiti, part and stretch wide. This is how Yima spread this earth one-third more than before" (*Videvdat*, 2. 8-11). This textual cliché is repeated twice more, but "three hundred winters" are replaced by "six" and then "nine", and the earth spreads apart by "two thirds" and then by "three thirds" (*Videvdat*, 2. 12-19). This is followed by a warning about the coming calamities and the need to build a saving Vara ("fortress") and the fourth, eschatological period, which carries a "deadly cold", "winter", "snow clouds" and then a flood ("*Videvdat*", 2. 22-24). In the Avesta, this catastrophe is interpreted as an invasion of Ahriman's Land: the spirit of Destruction struck the sky "and dragged it down into the void" (*Bundahishn*, 4.3).

In Tomsk published works by N. Novgorodov "From Hyperboreya to the Greeks, or the Great Tourist Idea," "Our ancestral homeland - the Taimyr" and "Siberian Pradina", where he justified the Taimyr localization of the "native land sought. But his most famous book is 'Siberian Lukumorye'²⁵.

As N. Novgorodov summarizes, in memory of the ancestors' ancestral homeland, where there were "blissful, heavenly conditions", mythological concepts of "idyll" (among Greeks and Romans), Idil or Idel (among Turks), Idabel-field (in the ancient Scandinavian tradition)²⁶ are used.

But, according to the Chilean esoteric explorer Miguel Serrano, the original (maritime) ancestral homeland was in West Antarctica, which ... used to be the North Pole, but because of the space disaster became the South²⁷ Pole.

The legendary "Edda" is also the epic of the Western "Aryans": in the south there is the magic land of light and fire Müspellsheim, which is opposed by the northern land of fogs Niflheim. Between them is the original ocean Ginnungagap. From the struggle of "fire and ice" is born "modern era of the gods of the Ases" (addition to the horizontal plane of "Nihlheim-Muspellsheim" and vertical - with the worlds of the Upper, Lower and Midgard, "fenced in the middle", the dwelling of people), whose future - the apocalyptic Ragnarök ("Twilight of the Gods"). It is significant that modernity is considered a "giant winter" by Fimbulwether.

Apparently, the fact of pole change is confirmed by numerous ancient "inverted" geographic maps VIII-XVII centuries. (so-called "mappae

²⁵ Novgorod N.S. *Siberian Lukumorie: Hyperborea - in the Taimyr; Underground Cities of Siberia / 2nd ed. - Moscow: Veche, 2007. - - 352 c.*

²⁶ Novgorod N. *Siberian Grail* // <http://hyperbor.narod.ru/www/graal.htm>.

²⁷ Dugin A. *Anxious Universe of Miguel Serrano (from the book "Conspiracy")* // <http://serrano.lenin.ru/dugin.html>.

mundi"), on which the north and south were changed in places. That is, before the last pole change all the maps were oriented - the last North Pole at the top and the last South Pole at the bottom. Also famous "Dendera Zodiac" on the ceiling of one of the chapels on the roof of the temple Hathor in Dendera demonstrates this opposite polarity.

But this does not mean that the change of poles occurred in historical time for the modern man. Geographical and zodiacal maps with the changed places of the poles show exactly the traditional sacral idea of the Oikumen, which testified to the real state of the world in the era of domination of the Primordial Tradition, transmitted over thousands of years from generation to generation without any installation on its change. And only when the era of the Great Geographic Discovery made its full name, did traditionalist sacred cartography have to yield to modern scientific cartography. The fact that even NASA (but they should be free of prejudices and clichés) turned over the famous picture of the Earth Blue Marble taken from the board of Apollo 17 in 1972, for example, testifies to the fact that the South Pole was at the bottom and the North Pole at the top of the original picture, but in subsequent publications the picture is put upside down to meet the usual views of the audience.

During the change of poles, huge areas of land appeared and disappeared. In the course of the catastrophe, a huge tsunami wave occurs as a result of inertial shift of lithospheric plates and their dives under the ocean surface. This wave is likely to overtake the globe. If even a wave of only 15-30 meters high does not leave a stone on the stone from coastal cities (for example, the consequences of the tsunami in Indonesia in 2004 and in Japan in 2011), it is quite clear that a wave from a hundred meters to 1 km high will not leave even soil on the coast or island. Everything will be swept away except native rock, which we observe, for example, on Novosibirsk Islands.

From the scientific point of view, it is a planetary disaster, which can be short-lived and terrible in its consequences. For example, in Yakutia, they find frozen mammoths with not chewed grass in the mouth, which means that they froze almost instantly when the temperature drops to minus 100 degrees Celsius and below. In the stomach of these mammoths, some find gladiolus tubers, which suggests that before Yakutia had a very warm climate. And everything changed almost instantly.

And, yes: "... the Earth's reversal has had terrible consequences. The seas splashed out on the coastal areas, burying everything with their power. During the coup d'état there are terrible surface oscillations (earthquakes), as a result, the regions, which are far from the coast, also suffer terrible consequences of the coup: buildings collapse, volcanoes begin to act actively, abundant precipitation falls. Besides that the regions, which were in warm climatic zones, abruptly pass to polar and circumpolar regions of the globe, as a result of which heat-loving plants and animals died. And the polar regions were moving to warmer climatic zones: glaciers were melting,

heavy precipitation was falling, and sea level was rising sharply in a short period of time. As a result, the humidity increased greatly and the atmosphere moved, so that abundant precipitation fell in the newly formed poles of the Earth. The snow did not melt, thus increasing the new polar ice caps²⁸.

This is allegedly confirmed by ancient Egyptian records on the papyruses of Ipuver and Harris, which say that in the aftermath of some disaster of "fire and water displacement" "south became north," and "the earth turned upside down like a potter's wheel".

Plato in the dialogue "Politia" reports about the ancient times, when the sunset and the rising of the sun and the stars were reversed: they rose in the west and set in the east²⁹. Such a situation is possible only when the Earth's axis is rotated 180 degrees. Plato, by the way, explains the reason for this in the strife between the children of Pelop - Atrey and Fiesta. Seneca in the drama "Fiesta" described the events that took place after the Sun turned back. People, gripped by horror, asked each other: "Do we from all mankind deserve that the sky with the poles turned upside down scared us? Has our last day really come?". Euripides in "Electra" explained why Zeus changed the course of the Sun, forcing it to rise in the east and not in the west: "... Then Zeus rose in his anger, forcing the stars to turn back on the path of fire. The sun turned back, weaving its anger and carrying the punishment to mortals.

Drunvalo Melchizedek in the above mentioned book "The Ancient Mystery of the Flower of Life" writes: "... God The One went through five pole shifts: he saw the Sun rising from the east and saw it rising from the west, then from the east and again from the west - five times". And also: "... in the times when there was Atlantis, the Earth rotated in the opposite direction. The current north was in the south, and vice versa. After Atlantis was flooded, not only the poles shifted, but the Earth began to rotate in the opposite direction.

Mexican codes refer to the change of stars in the sky as "the departure of four hundred southern stars," and changes in the direction of the sun began to be symbolically described as the movements of the ball during the game. Eventually, the Mexicans mention four suns moving in different directions. For example, the Sun moving from west to east, they called Theotl Likso.

In Chinese mythology, we also know about the sudden chaotic movement in the sky of ten "ravens" - the sun, nine of which then exterminated the shooter I and the rest began to move strictly from east to west.

Ancient Chinese treatise "Huaynanzi" tells: "... The heavenly vault is broken, the earthly scales are broken. The sky tilted northwest, the sun, moon and stars moved. The earth in the southeast was incomplete, and therefore the water and sludge rushed there....

²⁸ Semochko V. *When the Earth tumbled* // http://kobil-caprica.blogspot.com/2016/02/blog-post_6.html

²⁹ Plato. *Essays* : in 3 tt. - - M., 1972. - T.3, p.2. - - C.27

Traditional Chinese story about the ancestor of Nui Wa ("Snail Woman") also describes the displacement of the ground. After the universe was created, it became unstable again. The five spirits of the Tree element were aimed at supporting the Earth and restoring the order of the universe. After Fu Xi Nu Wa became the ruler of the universe, but met resistance from the water god Gong Gong, who rebelled. Then the god of fire Zhu Rong was called to conquer him. Defeated Gong Gong attacked Mount Buzhou in his fury and destroyed the pillars that supported Heaven and the ties that held the Earth in place. The sky, sun, moon and stars bent south. In the writings of the early Han Dynasty, it is said that the sky was broken and the Earth's crust was broken. Fires were raging everywhere, the rivers came out of the shore. Nui Va melted a boulder of five shades and used it to cover a gaping wound in the sky, and then took the legs of a giant celestial sea turtle as pillars to stabilize the hardness. It corrected the orbits and paths of Heaven and Earth, allowing people to live and work peacefully.

The Bible describes similar things: "The earth trembled and shook, and the foundations of the mountains trembled and moved, for He was angry [God]; ... He bowed the heavens and descended, and the darkness under His feet ... And the springs of waters appeared, and the foundations of the universe were opened from Thy formidable [voice], O Lord, from the blowing of Thy spirit of wrath" (*Psalm 18:7, 9, 15*). The treatise "Sanhedrin" from the Talmud says: "Seven days before the flood, the Holy One changed the original order when the sun rose in the west and set in the east.

In the Old Testament "Book of Isaiah" we find the following apocalyptic description: "... The earth is broken, the earth is broken, the earth is greatly shaken; the earth wobbles like a drunk, and swings like a cradle, and its lawlessness gravitates on it; it will fall, and will not rise" (*Isaiah 24:19-20*). In the Jewish vision "The Ascension of Moses" (7-30 A.D.), attributed to the author-Zealot, here is how the cataclysm is described: "... for Heaven will ascend from the throne of His kingdom and come out of His holy dwelling with indignation and anger against His sons. And the earth shall tremble and shake unto its limits, and the high mountains shall fall and shake, and the valleys shall fall, and the sun shall give no light, and into darkness, and the horns of the moon shall turn, and they shall be crushed, and all shall turn to blood, and the circle of stars shall be mixed, and the sea shall recede unto the abyss, and the springs of waters shall dry out, and the rivers shall dry out. For the great God will rise, united and eternal, and will appear to all and take revenge on the people and destroy all their idols. Then blessed shall be thou, O Israel, and thou shalt lift up upon the heads and upon the wings of the eagles, and they shall be filled with air, and God shall lift up thee up and establish thee in the starry sky in the place of the stars" (*Asc. 10*).

This coincides with eschatological Christian beliefs: "... When "the powers of heaven will shake" (Mk. 13:25), not only will there be a pole shift, which has been in the history of the earth more than once, but also a "polarity reversal", as a result of which the south will become the north and the north will become the south, the west will become the east and the east will become the west. The sign of the polarity is a *swastika*. The upper layers of the Earth's crust will move relative to the mantle, causing a huge inertial wave in the world ocean, sweeping away everything in its path. Powerful earthquakes and tectonic shifts will take place, when "every mountain and island will move from its places" (Mark 13:8), volcanic activity will intensify, as a result of which ash emissions will eclipse the sun and moon (Mark 13:24). A sharp turn of the earth relative to its normal position will give the impression that "the stars will fall from the sky" (Mark 13:25), and the covering of the sky with volcanic eruptions going like a black front will create the illusion that the sky "will hide itself hanging like a scroll" (Revelation 6:14)³⁰ ...". "The Tale of Bygone Years" under 1071 reports the appearance of a certain "magician" (not a pagan priest, namely a Christian heretic, probably a mantis), who foretold that the rivers would flow backwards, the land would move from place to place and the Greek land would be where the Russian stands, and the Russian would be in the place of the Greek³¹.

The Apocrypha also says that the stars in the sky have changed their position. Thus, in the "*Book of Enoch*", Chapter 18, verses 12-15, it is reported that some of the sons of God who have sinned were imprisoned: "... 12. And I saw a deep abyss, with the pillars of heavenly fire, and among them I saw the pillars of fire stream, which is beyond measure similar in height and depth. 13 Behind this abyss, I saw a place without the firmament of heaven at the top, and a firm ground at the bottom: there was no water on it, and no birds, but it was a desert awful place. 14. I have seen there seven stars similar to huge burning mountains, and when I asked about them, the angel has told to me: "This place is the end of the sky and the earth: it became a dungeon for stars and army of heavens. 15. And the stars rolling over the fire are those that broke the command of the Lord at the beginning of his ascent, because they did not appear at their appointed time.

But how the change of the Zodiac due to the pole shift is described by an Alexandrian Hellenistic Jew, one of the authors of the popular among the Hellenistic peoples (including parts of the Jews) "Prophecies of Seville":

"The stars gave birth to war - the Lord commanded them to fight.

Instead of the Sun, there was a huge flame raging,

The bend of the moon has lost its former shape.

In the battle came Venus, to the Lion on his back climbed;

³⁰ *Nordic Christianity. Christian problem in light of the problem 2012 // <http://breanainn.livejournal.com/1897.html>.*

³¹ *Full collection of Russian chronicles. - - JI., 1926. - T. I/1. - - C. 174*

Right in the necks of the Taurus Capricorn young hit,
The same one that deprived Capricorn of hope for salvation;
Orion did not allow Libra to shine in the sky any longer;
The Virgin the fate of the Gemini in the constellation of Aries has
changed;
The stars of Pleiades did not rise - their belt was destroyed by the
Dragon;
In the shell of the constellation of the Lion to strike steel Pisces;
Cancer could not resist, being afraid of Orion the most;
He stood on his tail Scorpion, in front of the horrible Leo robay;
The dog rushed from the fire of the scorching Sun;
The anger of Big Svetila made Aquarius burn.
The sky began to shake until it shook off the warriors.
Strongly angry, he threw them on the ground from a height,
So, skyrocketing down into the oceanic waters,
The earth was burned by fire, and the sky was deprived of
constellations".
(*Books of Seville V, 514-531*).

Apparently, in some Michel Nostradamus' predictions messages about the imminent "shift of the world" are encrypted³².

Also the seer Edgar Casey prophesied that "...the land will be split in the western part of America. Most of Japan must sink into the sea. The upper part of Europe will be changed in the blink of an eye. Land will appear off the east coast of America. There will be changes in the Arctic and Antarctic, which will lead to the eruption of volcanoes in hot areas, and there will be a pole shift - so that the cold or subtropical climate will become more tropical, and moss and fern will grow there. These changes will begin in the period from '58 to '98, it will be a period when His light will be seen again in the clouds. (Reading 3976-15) ... As soon as the first cataclysm in the South Sea occurs and there will be dives and land rises almost in the diametrically opposite part of the globe, in the Mediterranean, in the region of Etna, - this will be the beginning ... In the coming years, new lands will appear in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and many coastal areas will become the ocean floor. Even many modern (1941) battlefields will be covered by the waters of the oceans, seas and gulfs; new lands will appear with a new world order and a new course of events ... Fractures of the Earth's crust will occur in many places. In the beginning - on the western coast of America; then the northern part of Greenland will go under water; new lands will appear in the Caribbean. From destructive earthquakes the whole territory of South

³² Cannon D. *Nostradamus : The Displacement of the World* // http://www.edgarcasey.narod.ru/nostradamus_smeshenie.html.

America will be shaken up to Tierra del Fuego, where new land and new strait will be formed ... Pole shift will take place. Or a new cycle will begin (reading 826-8)"³³ .

Another visionary, Argentinean artist and sculptor Benjamin Solari Parravicini, who in the 30s of the twentieth century painted a lot of things that he could not even suspect (for example, TV, dogs Belka and Strelka flying into space, the competition between the USSR and the United States in the exploration of the Moon, the attack of the "power of the atom", the victory of the "Bargados" in Cuba, the attack on the "twin towers" in New York, etc.). e.), in 1960 prophetically foretold: "Foreign ship will prove to the population of the Earth the existence of another life form. One day, the South Pole will turn into the North Pole. But only for a short time!"³⁴ .



Desde ya al principio del fin. El hecho anterior en la historia
 actual fue la destrucción de los volcanes sin el nacimiento y de
 esta manera con el uso de la gloriosa ciencia de los siglos, se va
 creando a fabricar con sus hechos, más si en todo el mundo
 descubrieron. Ahora en los siglos las profecías antiguas y hacen
 la historia de vida en la naturaleza actual y esta vez de un
 que muestra de todo el mundo y está el mundo en un
 estado. Solo si es el mundo actual en la historia actual
 que el futuro y el futuro que en un solo un mundo y los
 volanes al mundo de ahora y los siglos, de ahora y el
 que muestra la construcción de todo que el mundo que
 la vida actual de ahora y los siglos en la historia
 que el mundo de ahora y los siglos. El mundo ya con los
 volanes de ahora y los siglos de ahora y los siglos
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³³ Edgar Casey: Predictions about the Future of the World // http://www.edgarcaysi.narod.ru/predskazaniya_1.html.

³⁴ The Argentine prophet from the last century about our future and present // <http://budushchee.livejournal.com/96336.html>

Charles H. Hapgood, who discovered the map of Orotenius Phinius and wrote the book *Maps of Ancient Sea Kings*. At present, he is ³⁵perhaps best known as a supporter of the pole shift hypothesis.

In his book "*Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings*" Charles Hapgood writes: "... If you look at San Salvador on a Pieri Reis Portal and mark its longitude on the main grid, you will notice that it lies west of the 60th meridian, not at 74.5°W, where it really should be. But if you turn the map around the center and now determine the longitude of the island on a specific Caribbean projection, you will get 80.5°. From this, it is clear why Columbus is confused. His mistake was that he did not know: the map could lead him to a distortion of direction of about 14° or to a deviation from the true distance across the Atlantic of 840 miles, which almost caused the failure of the entire expedition. The deviation of the Earth's axis occurred in a southwest direction, as "the sky fell to the north," inevitably leading to changes in coordinate values, primarily related to latitude³⁶.

In his book *The Earth's Shifting Crust* (1958) (including an introduction by Albert Einstein), Ch. Hapgood, based on an earlier Adhemar model, suggested that the accumulation of ice at the poles causes a disturbance in the mass balance in the planet's crust, which causes "slippage" of all or most of the crust relative to the core, which retains its position relative to the axis of rotation. Based on his own research, Ch. Hapgood suggested that the shifts occur approximately 5 thousand years each, interspersed with periods of 20-30 thousand years during which the poles do not move. He calculated that the angular displacement of the crust during a single shift does not exceed 40°. According to C. Heguda, the last points of the North Pole are: Hudson Bay (60°N, 73°W), in the Atlantic Ocean between Iceland and Norway (72°N, 10°E), Yukon (63°N, 135°W): "...This led to a southward shift of North America towards the equator, and its movement would continue until the Hudson Bay or Province of Quebec, which was then in the center of the ice cap lying, in our theory, at the North Pole, reached its current latitude. In this place, the ice cover was significantly reduced due to melting, and the movement stopped. The Earth's crust was shifted by 2000 miles along the 90th meridian of western longitude. But if North America was moved 2,000 miles south, then what happened in the rest of the western hemisphere? Since the entire earth's crust is a single whole, obviously the entire hemisphere must have been shifted by the same amount. South America has probably shifted to the south, too. East Asia on the other side of the planet would move in the opposite direction, north. Much of my book on the Earth's crust is devoted to evidence showing that the climate has

³⁵ Hapgood C. *Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings* / Per. from English // <http://oritan.org/gipotezi/hapgud.htm>

³⁶ Uvarov V. *Second birth of Hyperborea* // <http://pyramids.iicufi.org/index.php?id=68>.

cooled dramatically at this time. Let us now return to Antarctica. Of course, it is clear that if the western hemisphere has shifted 2000 miles south along the 90th meridian, Antarctica should move accordingly. Namely, by 2000 miles to the north, which pushed it beyond the Arctic Circle into a temperate or cool-down zone. During the movement Antarctica gradually became colder, an ice cap was formed until it reached its current size³⁷.

But already in the book "The Path of the Pole" (1970) Ch. Hapgood recognized the fairness of A. Einstein's calculations, which show that the weight of the polar ice is not enough to shift the crust. Instead, Hapgood suggested that the cause of displacement is some internal forces, the sources of which are located under the surface of the Earth. Ch. Hapgood asked Canadian librarian Rand Flem-At to help find scientific evidence for his hypothesis and its further development. R. Flem-At published the results of his research in 1995 in "When the Sky Fell", written by him in collaboration with his wife.

Ch. Hapgood, however, was not the first to suggest "the role of ice in changing the poles. Back in 1948, electrician Hugh Brown claimed that the accumulation of ice at the poles caused "Earth's axis to tip over", repeated at intervals of about seven thousand years.

A similar hypothesis was put forward by geographer I. Kuldoshin from Orenburg: "... The Earth's crust will inevitably move: the thickness of the ice covering Greenland, reaches 5 kilometers. The centrifugal force of this island, located near the pole itself, is so strong that it rotates so fast around the Earth's axis that it tries to tip the Earth's crust floating on magma towards the equator. The Earth's crust is the outer shell of a giant "bearing" 8 to 40 kilometers thick. So far, Greenland has not been able to cope with this task - our planet is not perfectly round in shape. But, according to I. Kuldoshin, some external shock is possible, caused, for example, by the fall of a huge space body to Earth (and possibly a powerful man-made explosion), which will lead to breaks of the Earth's crust, global climate change and irreversible consequences for all life on the planet. According to the forecasts of I. Kuldoshin, Antarctica with its bulky ice shell, whose mass is many times greater than the ice cover of Greenland, will move away from the South Pole as a result of the impact and due to its increased centrifugal force will help Greenland move the Earth's crust. As a result, according to calculations of I. Kuldoshin, the equator of the Earth will pass through Tyumen, Ufa, Saratov, Donetsk, and further on the circumference of the planet³⁸.

³⁷ Hapgood C. *Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings / ger. from English* // <http://oritan.org/gipotezi/hapgood.htm>

³⁸ Turov, V.A. "Intra-Earth" causes of the climate change (in Russian) // Escalibro. - https://escalibro.com/en/poetry/book/read/743_vnutrizemnye-prichiny-izmeneniya-klimata.

Thus, the researchers decided not to exclude the external factor as the reason for the "tumble" of the Earth, namely the comet bombardment of the planet, which deployed the crust at about 30° - 20° , resulting in the geographical poles took their present position. Mathematical justification of the North and South Pole shift according to Hapgod's theory was provided by Italian engineer Flavio Barbiero³⁹.

The topic of pole change (including magnetic) attracted many authors who offered their own explanations and forecasts. In 1970-1980 reporter Ruth Shik Montgomery published a series of books, which are not presented as fiction, in which he interpreted the prophecies of Edgar Casey, linking the predicted by the latter global geographic and climatic changes precisely with the pole shift. In 1997, Richard W. Non published the book "5/5/2000, ICE: The Ultimate Disaster", which foretold the cataclysm that was to occur on May 5, 2000 due to the Antarctic polar cap shift caused by a parade of planets and increased solar activity.

In 1998, retired engineer James G. Bowles proposed in Atlantis Rising magazine a pole shift mechanism, which he called "Rotation-Bending effect" or "RB effect". He suggested that the joint gravitational action of the Sun and Moon leads to a force acting on the Earth's crust at an acute angle, resulting in the formation of a "plastic zone" in the mantle, allowing the crust to shift relatively lower layers. Centrifugal forces acting on the masses of ice at the poles and resulting in their displacement to the equator are mentioned as the reason for the displacement itself, as in the early hypotheses of other authors.

Books on the same topic have been published by geologist William Hutton, including "Coming Earth Changes: Causes and Consequences of the Approaching Pole Shift," comparing geological history with the interpretations of Edgar Casey and predicting catastrophic climate change until late 2001. In 2004, W. Hutton co-authored with Jonathan Eagle in Earth's Catastrophic Past and Future: A Scientific Analysis of Information Channeled by Edgar Cayce, which describes the hypothetical mechanisms of pole shift and predicts the timing of these events in the future.

According to G. Schultz's hypothesis, climate change on Earth is caused by such a phenomenon as the movement of the lithosphere as a whole, rapid jerks, followed by long pauses. The "crust slippage" is able to provide both changes in the position of the poles relative to the continents, accompanied by global heterogeneous climate changes, and changes in the visible celestial vault. At slippage, the visible sky changes its inclination, although the inclination of the Earth's rotation axis itself does not change with respect to the orbit plane. According to the version of D. Schultz, the "slippage effect" could be due to fluctuations in the Earth's attraction by the

³⁹ Barbiero, Flavio. *Changes in the rotation axis of Earth after asteroid / cometary impacts and their geological effects* // <http://www.qconference-athens-2011.grazian-archive.com/flaviobarbiero/confer-kandersteg-poles-ingl.pdf>

Sun in conjunction with centrifugal forces acting on the glacial caps of the planet. However, simple physical estimates for such a process show a negligible probability of slippage. Due to the fact that the mass of ice caps in the polar regions is negligible compared to the mass of the Earth's crust, the difference in weight caused by centrifugal forces at the pole and at the equator is less than one percent, which reduces the rotating impact of ice caps on the Earth's crust to an extremely low level. This difference is at the level of tidal fluctuations that we face daily.

However, critics point out that the author's hypothesis of the lithosphere is a solid shell of the Earth's crust, 30-60 km deep, i.e. it is the same everywhere, while under the oceans the lithosphere power varies from 0 under the rift zones to 60-70 km under the abyssal troughs of the oceans, and under the continents the lithosphere thickness can reach 250 km. It is interesting, how does the author of the hypothesis represent slippage of such lithosphere along the asthenosphere?

According to other scientists, this "lithosphere slippage" is caused by the difference in the rotation axes of the inner solid core and the outer molten core (mantle) of the planet on which the lithosphere rests. When the axis of the nucleus is deflected in the opposite direction with respect to the Earth's axis, the planet's inclination to the ecliptic is minimal. The last time such an event occurred in XI thousand BC. Then the inclination of the planet began to increase, as the axis of the core began to "catch up" with the axis of rotation of the Earth. By X millennium BC, the slope of the Earth became the maximum. The solid inner core is forced to rotate close to the Earth's axis, because the melt of the outer core transfers to the inner core part of the rotational moment from the mantle. The axis of rotation of the Earth describes for 26 millennia (there are data 25765, 25800, 25900 years) one full circle. This evolution is due to the gravitational influence of the Sun, which seeks to turn the planetary axis in parallel to the axis of rotation of the star. The axis of the Sun is almost perpendicular to the ecliptic of the Earth (the plane of the planet's rotation around the Sun), and the Earth is tilted to its ecliptic. Here is the planetary axis and "wiggles"⁴⁰. As astronomers have established, there is a certain circular motion of the Earth's axis itself between α the Little Bear (Polar Star) and α Lira (Vega) and the time of the full circle is approximately 26 thousand years. In 13 thousand years, the Earth's axis will pass through the star Vega⁴¹.

But the inner core always tends to its own precession (at 16 thousand years of age, i.e. faster due to the smaller radius and mass than that of the mantle, and the close speed of rotation) and, thus, slightly diverts the mantle

⁴⁰ *A Look Beyond the Edge: Lithosphere Offsets* // <http://vzglyadzagran.ru/zemlia-i-priroda/smeshheniya-litosfery-2.html#more-10596>

⁴¹ *Narlikar, J.V. Gravity without formulas (in Russian) / Transl. of I.Yu. Kobzareva. - Moscow: World, 1985. - - C.10*

from the ideal precession circle on a 26-thousand-year precession cycle. These deductions cause 41 thousand-year fluctuations (nutations) of the Earth's axis. During this period, the planet's rotation axis changes the inclination of the ecliptic to the equator by a couple of degrees (as well as the equatorial coordinates of celestial bodies). Because of nutation (nodding, trembling of rotation axis), Earth precession is not an ideal circle, but a closed spiral. The spiral-shaped trajectory of the planetary axis is characterized by extremes, when the Earth changes the character of motion. First, the planet seems to fall on its side, then the collapse stops and the planetary axis begins to move in the opposite direction. At the point of extremum, the heavy mantle clearly follows its precessional cycle, and the lighter lithosphere falls further, by inertia, which leads to slippage, which is the beginning of lithospheric cataclysm. Having started to float, the lithosphere loses its grip on the mantle, approximately like a car at a sharp turn on a slippery road. Then the process is intensified by polar glaciers, which slightly "moved out" from the poles, unbalance the lithosphere and pull it to the equator. When it comes to the lithosphere slipping down the mantle, it is naturally considered that the sliding surface is far from ideal. The lower part of the lithosphere is the asthenosphere, which is also the upper part of the mantle. The boundary between the lithosphere and the "pure" mantle is at a depth of 670 km. From this it follows that the solid earth's crust simply floats along the relatively fluid lower layer, partly entrapping and disturbing this layer. "Improves" lithosphere slip on the mantle of the moon, which is very weak but quickly shakes the Earth with a period of 18.6 years (lunar nutation), which is one and a half thousand times less than the precession period of the mantle. Without this vibration, no displacement of the lithosphere will occur⁴².

Charles Hapgood collected the locations of the geographic poles over a very long period of time and the results of his research were unexpected. For example, during the Pleistocene, an era that began about 2,588,000 years ago and ended with the onset of the late Drias, the geographic pole occupied 15 different positions. From the Pre-Cambrian era to the present (a period of approximately 100 million years), Hapgood identified a total of 229 different locations of the geographic pole.

The last time the alleged shift of the lithosphere occurred in 10 450 BC. - At this time, the planetary axis was at the point of minimal inclination to the ecliptic (precession of the nucleus and mantle vectorically subtracted), the beginning of the zodiacal Leo era. In those distant times, the Earth turned around. The Earth's crust supposedly shifted in a day or two by several thousand kilometers. Then, the world ocean calmed down for several days. The next shift

⁴² *A Look Beyond the Edge: Lithosphere Offsets* // <http://vzglyadzagran.ru/zemlia-i-priroda/smeshheniya-litosfery-2.html#more-10596>

will occur in 8 thousand years, when the Earth will cross the point of maximum inclination to the ecliptic (precession of the core and mantle fold)⁴³.

According to researchers Votyakovy (alas, there is no information about them on the Internet, only a note in the newspaper "Mysteries of the World"), who analyzed the data on the terrain (mountain ranges and depressions) of the entire Earth using a computer program, such a cataclysm on Earth is carried out with a certain periodicity. After all, all major ridges and hollows of the Earth, on land and at the bottom of the Ocean, were located in the plane of the physical center of the planet. The crustal irregularities are as if continuous belts worn on the globe, and bear the traces of deformation when the lithosphere tilts over and shifts.

Other geocosmists believe that the "polarity reversal" of the Earth occurs every 24,333 years, and with an inclination of the Earth's axis of 180 degrees - twice a year: "... It won't be difficult to determine how many times our planet has been polled ... When reducing to a minimum the intensity of the geomagnetic field at the position of the Earth's axis 0 - 180 - 360 degrees to the plane of orbit to a minimum decreases the power of its own gravitational field of the Earth. In such periods, people could build megalithic structures in different regions of the world. Such as - Baalbek and his like ... "»⁴⁴. This figure is close to the statement of the Roman poet Censorin (II century BC) that the Earth experiences great upheavals ("world floods") every 21600 years.

Next shift of geographical poles by calculations is expected on June 22, 2033. And the last pole shift occurred 460.5 years earlier, ie December 21, 1572 ⁴⁵.

The fact that the Pole Shift occurred quite recently, in the historical time for modern mankind (within the borders of 4 thousand years ago), allegedly testifies to the famous buildings oriented "along the old" poles. But, as we pointed out above, most likely such orientation followed not the real geographical orientation, but the "sacred", i.e. "traditional" - handed down from distant ancestors.

"... According to Doctor of History, Professor I. Bestuzhev-Lada, changes in the slope of the Earth's axis are one of the main reasons for centuries-old climate changes. Axis oscillations cause periodic pole shifts. At the same time, the position of magnetic poles also changes. If we could

⁴³ *A Look Beyond the Edge: Lithosphere Offsets* // <http://vzglyadzagran.ru/zemlia-i-priroda/smeshheniya-litosfery-2.html#more-10596>

⁴⁴ *Baturin A.M. Periodicity of global disasters - 12166 years* // <http://www.nauka.kursk.ru/6/index1.php>.

⁴⁵ *The hypothesis of the frequency of pole change, h. II* // <http://http://kadykchanskiy.livejournal.com/240674.html>

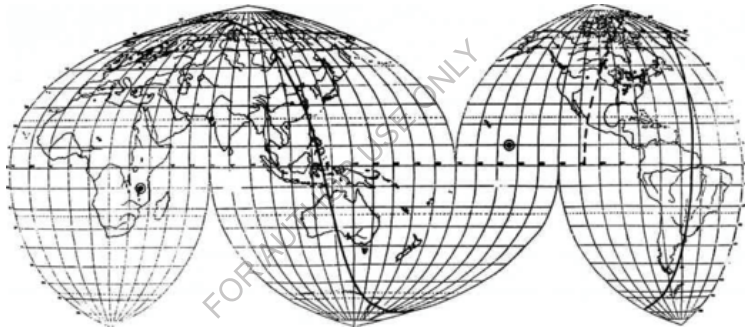
shoot the Earth with a movie camera for about four and a half billion years of its supposed existence, and then quickly scroll the tape, then we will have a real light representation. We would see how parts of the Earth's surface rise and fall to the ocean floor, how continents move along the planet's surface, how layers of the Earth's crust slide under the ocean floor, into the depths of the lithosphere, how new layers rise from there. The Earth's crust rises and falls. Each "breath" stretches for hundreds of millions of years. It is accompanied by comparatively "small shakes" - earthquakes, change of sea and land ratio on Earth. According to I. Bestuzhev-Lada, the scientists have more or less reliable assumptions for the last half a billion years. During this time, the Earth has done four so-called tectonic cycles, global "sigh". Each of them "redesigned the globe in its own way". Most likely, at first, slowly sinking in some places, the Earth's crust forms giant deflections, most of which flood the oceanic waters and fill up the sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Then sinking is replaced by a rise, and in the area of deflection begin to rise folds of mountains. Here and there alternate lowering and raising of smaller scale. Passes a hundred or two million years - and everything starts over, but each time in its own way⁴⁶.

Also evidence of the strong wobble of the Earth's poles (it was not always a trivial "somersault" when the South Pole became the North Pole), there are studies of climatologists from A&M University of Texas and Yale University (USA), led by Professor Robert Korty, who tried to understand why the Sahara, which was covered with dense tropical forests 6000 years ago, has now completely turned into a desert. In his article about the interim results of his research, published in the journal "Nature Geoscience" and retold in the press release of the University of Texas "A&M. The scientists analyzed the dynamics of rainfall changes in the Sahara during the Holocene and compared it with the modern movements of the intratropical convergence zone, a wide belt of intense rainfall that extends along the equator. Using computer simulations and other data, the scientists linked these processes of the past to fluctuations in the shape of the Hadley cell, an element of atmospheric circulation observed in tropical latitudes. Most of the deserts on Earth are just underneath the ascending sections of the Hadley Cell. It turned out that just about 6000 years ago, the oscillations of the Earth's orbit shifted a section of the intratropical convergence zone to the north, just in the area of the present Sahara. As a result, a lot of precipitation began to fall here, which led to the emergence of tropical forests. However, then the convergence zone was shifted back to the south, and the Sahara "dried up". "... the model that we built helps to understand why the tropical rain belt is where it is now," explained R. Corti. - The tropical rain belt is linked to the climate of the rest of the Earth through the Hadley cell, but this

⁴⁶ *Turov V.A. "Intra-Earth" Causes of Climate Change // http://samlib.ru/t/turov_w_a/konecswetaigibelxciwilzacij-2.shtml*

does not directly determine the climate everywhere, because the chain of events is very complex. But it is a step forward to fully understand this mechanism. In particular, the model of American scientists will help to predict more accurately what will happen in the future with modern tropical forests in different parts of the world - taking into account such factors as the El Niño and La Niña currents⁴⁷.

One of the best evidence of geographical pole shifts can be found in corals. Reef corals require a temperature of at least 20°C, but geological analyses have found corals in some of the coldest areas today. Some ancient coral colonies have been found very far from today's equatorial region. Ancient coral colonies have also been found on Ellesmere Island within the Arctic Circle. Chinese oceanographer Tin Ying Ma, who studied corals for several decades, was able to locate ancient coral lines that more or less coincided with the equator line. The coral / equatorial lines he found were in all directions, one of them even crossed the Arctic Ocean.



In January 2011, there was a temporary shift of the Earth's axis by 31.5 kilometers, which caused an earlier (by two days) appearance of the Sun in Greenland. Then the axis of rotation smoothly returned to its place relatively quickly and therefore no one noticed anything.

It is now established that the North Pole "crawls" along the 120th parallel of western longitude. It can be assumed that if the current trend in the movement of the poles will continue until 2100, the North Pole may shift by 3-4 thousand kilometers. The end point of the drift is the Big Bear Lakes in Canada. The South Pole, respectively, will shift from the center of Antarctica to the Indian Ocean.

"... Calculations of American astrophysicist D. Brownlie show: if the Earth's axis is moved, the North Pole will be where New York is now, Russia will become a zone of tropics, and the equatorial area will be occupied by

⁴⁷ *Why the Sahara appeared* // <http://kobol-caprica.blogspot.com/2016/12/blog-post.html>.

Chelyabinsk, Saratov and Rostov-on-Don. In the most advantageous position will be residents of the Arctic Ocean coast - the Subpolar Urals, Kolyma, Chukotka, Yakutia. According to an American scientist, the climate in Moscow will be like in Hawaii. But Africans will find themselves in the same natural conditions as penguins live now. The cold on the African continent threatens to kill a large part of humanity. With the onset of frosts in Africa, many residents of warm countries (Africa, the Mediterranean, the Middle East, Hindustan and others) will rush to the regions of Russia, and above all the Urals, which have become fertile. Thus, the Hyperborea situation will repeat itself. Only, in our opinion, this period of space, called in the West "winter", will be a real "summer" for Russia and, above all, the Urals⁴⁸.

As defined by American geophysicist Alain O'Kelly, in the era of the last, late Walday or Ostashkov glaciation (24-12 thousand years ago), the North Pole was in the area of Akpatok Island in the Hudson Strait, which separates the Labrador Peninsula from Baffin Land (at a point whose geographical latitude is now 60°).

Other data suggests that the old North Pole was on the southern coast of Hudson Bay, Canada, which was formed by flooding the lowlands with the waters of a giant glacial lake during a climatic cataclysm around 6200. B.C. The exact date is negotiable, but it is safe to say that the bay was formed some time before the giant Scandinavian landslide Sturagga in the period between 6200 and 6000 B.C., as a result of which the subsequent tsunamis finally flooded, there was still a large piece of land known among archaeologists as Doggerland, which connected the territories of modern Great Britain, Denmark and the Netherlands. As a result, Britain became an island. This event, apparently, destroyed almost the entire Mesolithic coastal population and separated cultures in Britain from the European continental. On the coast of the Novosibirsk Islands we see the opposite picture, indicating a very rapid movement of the coast of Siberia far north: when the North Pole shifted from the old to the modern point, it happened that the ocean water in millions of tons is splashing on land and, moving far north, freezes on the fly for a short time. It is then covered by a frozen layer of fresh water containing numerous air bubbles (evidence that the rain was very heavy)⁴⁹. Novosibirsk and other islands, located 1000 kilometers north of the Arctic Circle, are literally pressed with a huge number of remains of mammoths, elephants, rhinos - animals that require a large amount of plant food daily throughout the year. How could large herds of these animals exist in the polar climate? In the stomach and between the teeth of frozen mammoths were found plants that do not grow now in northern Siberia. In a

⁴⁸ Turov V.A. *Catastrophes of the future* // http://samlib.ru/t/turov_w_a/katakлизмы-1.shtml.

⁴⁹ *Memocode. Change of poles, or Weekdays of the planet Earth, part one* // <http://memocode.asia/2013/08/smena-polyusov-ili-budni-planety-zemlya/>.

microscopic skin examination, erythrocytes were found, indicating that mammoths died instantly, suffocated - either from gases or water. On the Novosibirsk Islands were found suddenly fallen huge forests, high hills consisting of broken trees, with traces of leaves and fruits.

The fact that the North Pole is located in the Hudson Bay area explains, according to some researchers, the facts that were considered strange. We mean the strange orientation of Stonehenge and Teotihuacan. The main axis of symmetry of these two buildings is directed approximately at the North Pole, but not very accurately (Teotihuacan is deflected by 15 °, and Stonehenge is about 40 °). However, both objects indicate exactly in the direction of the Hudson Bay. One might ask: what if Stonehenge and Teotihuacan were built before the Late Drias and were aligned with the pole axis of that time?

Marine geologists believe that the area of the sea shelf on which the Novosibirsk Islands are located was land 18-8 thousand years ago and even earlier. And it is actually depicted on the famous map of Mercator's Hyperborea. Hyperborea is almost closely adjacent to the mainland, which he called "ASIAE PARS". The contours of this part of the Eurasian continent correspond exactly to the contours of the north of the Eurasian Plateau, which is now under the waters of the Arctic Ocean, on the modern map of the seabed. Ibid. Mercator map shows full-flowing rivers, which correspond on modern maps showing the relief of the seabed in this region, the channels of almost all large Siberian rivers (on the underwater shelf they are in the form of troughs), but leaving the modern coastline to the north for almost 1000 kilometers.

Thus, "... North America from the northern coast of Canada to Nicaragua (a radius of 3300 km around the found point) was under a 3-kilometer layer of ice, as now Antarctica. The land area of North America: 9 826 630 km² (USA) + 9 093 507 km² (Canada) + 1 972 550 km² (Mexico) = 20892687 km² on Wikipedia. The area of Antarctica is 14 000 000 km², almost one and a half times smaller. It turns out that even according to the most rough estimates, the glacier in North America was one and a half times larger in area and thus in mass than the present glacier in Antarctica. The ice, which was stored there, has lowered the level of the world ocean by 90 m according to modern data, as the water from the ocean has moved to land in the form of ice. That is, the land area for the glacier was probably even larger, which is beautifully seen on the map of Peerey Reis, where the coastline of South America and Antarctica significantly protrudes into the ocean beyond modern borders⁵⁰.

The location of the North Pole in the region of Greenland or North America sets a completely different temperature regime of the North

⁵⁰ *Memocode. Change of poles, or Weekdays of the planet Earth, part one // <http://memocode.asia/2013/08/smena-polyusov-ili-budni-planety-zemlya/>.*

Atlantic, which could well have had a different direction of the Gulf Stream flow, as well as its temperature: "... if the Earth's axis was inclined to the orbital plane by 45°. Let us now make a different change in our mind: let us give the Earth's axis a slope of half a right angle. At the time of the equinoxes (about March 21 and about September 23), the change of days and nights on Earth will be the same as now. But in June, the Sun will be at its zenith for the 45th parallel (rather than 23.5°): this latitude would play the role of the tropics. At the latitude of Leningrad (60°), the Sun would not reach the zenith only by 15°; the Sun's altitude is truly tropical! A hot belt would be directly adjacent to the cold, and the moderate would not exist at all. In Moscow, in Kharkov all June would have been a continuous, sunset-free day. In winter, on the contrary, the whole decade would have lasted a continuous polar night in Moscow, Kiev, Kharkov, and Poltava. A hot belt for this time would have turned into a moderate one, because the Sun would have risen there at noon not higher than 45°. The tropical belt, of course, would have lost a lot from this change, as well as the moderate one. This time, the polar region would have guessed something: here, after a very harsh (harsher than now) winter, there would have been a moderate warm summer period, when even at the very pole, the Sun would have stood at noon at an altitude of 45 ° and shone for more than six months. The eternal ice of the Arctic would be noticeably inferior to the friendly action of sunlight. With this inclination of the Earth's axis, Greenland would definitely be a "green country", because a multi-month day, a half-year summer with the Sun above the horizon as it is now in the middle strip of Russia would melt the snow that fell over the winter and night for a few days"⁵¹; "... The coast of the Arctic Ocean was at a distance of 5100 km to 8000 km, t. ie. there was a very mild climate, the same as now on the northern coast of France (5100 km from the pole). In the Taimyr (6800 km from the pole) was as warm as in Sharm El Sheikh (the same 6800 km, only from the new pole) ... Karelia, Murmansk were at a distance of 7300-7700 km from the pole, which corresponds to the latitude of the Dominican Republic, northern India, Taiwan. Historical evidence that pineapples were growing on the Kola Peninsula is confirmed, the Dominican Republic - a major producer of pineapples ... St. Petersburg was at a distance of 7900 km from the old pole - the latitude of today's Philippines and Haiti - summer all year round and no white nights ... the distance between the old and new poles (5500 km) is almost equal to the distance between the northern and southern tropics (5200 km)⁵².

Thus, this data convincingly suggests that about 13,000 years ago the North Pole was in the Hudson Bay area, located about 60° north latitude, that is, 30° from the current North Pole. In this case, northern Siberia would be

⁵¹ *Vydom. Earth Axis Shift // <http://www.clumba.ru/sdvig-zemnoj-osi/>.*

⁵² *Memocode. Change of poles, or Weekdays of the planet Earth, part one // <http://memocode.asia/2013/08/smena-polyusov-ili-budni-planety-zemlya/>.*

at 40° N (today the latitude of northern Siberia is 70°, from which we take 30° and get 40° N). Latitude 40° North is the current position of Spain, Greece, Italy, California and Nevada. This is the latitude with a typical temperate climate⁵³.

Since the geographical North Pole, located in the Hudson Bay area, gives us a geographical South Pole seven times farther from the Ross Sea in Antarctica than the Pole today, the Ross Sea should not have been covered by ice at the end of the Pleistocene (about 13,000 years ago). This was found in fine sedimentary rocks typical of temperate climates. Such sedimentary rocks are formed by rivers washed away from the ice-free continents.

But in reality, the above mentioned point was calculated as a point not of the old North Pole, but of the old South Pole.

Part of Antarctica remained beyond the Arctic Circle at this time, as evidenced by the glaciers of millions of years of age in the part of the continent directly facing Australia, recorded by research. But the opposite Antarctic lands, as well as the Queen Maud Land, and the Antarctic Peninsula (aka Trinity Land, Palmer Land, Graham Land, Louis-Philippe Land, San Martin Land, O'Higgins Land), directly adjacent to South America, were in quite moderate latitudes with a warm temperate climate: "... Queen Maud's land in Antarctica was about 6000 km from the last South Pole, i.e. it was about the latitude of present-day Greece, which perfectly explains both the river beds under the glacier in Antarctica and the coal deposits. And the French Southern Territories were at a distance of only 1200 km from the South Pole, beyond the Arctic Circle, so the glacier tracks on them are quite understandable⁵⁴

⁵³ Lescaudron, Pierre (Leskodro P.) *About suddenly frozen mammoths and space disasters* // <https://ru.sott.net/article/4567-o-vnezapno-zamerznuvshikh-mamontakh-i-kosmicheskikh-katastrofakh>.

⁵⁴ Memocode. *Change of poles, or Weekdays of the planet Earth, part one* // <http://memocode.asia/2013/08/smena-polyusov-ili-budni-planety-zemlya/>.

believed in the XIX century by the authors of the theory of the Ice Age. Only an extraterrestrial object could cause the described disasters.

Vladimir Uvarov in his book "The Pyramids" (2007.) suggested that such an extraterrestrial object, once shifted the axis of the Earth, was an asteroid: "... The impact of an asteroid at an angle to the plane of rotation of the Earth led to the fact that the axis of rotation of the planet began to gradually tilt, turning the North Pole to the south ... First, the North Pole deviated by 20 ° from the original angle of the axis, which until the flood was about 9 °. Over time, as a result of inertia forces, the angle of deflection of the axis of rotation gradually changed. According to the ancient text, the Earth after the impact of the asteroid partially overturned. Then the sides of the world have changed their places. The sun rose on the western horizon, and sat down on the eastern. Herodotus in his "History" wrote: *"At this time, said the priests, the Sun rose four times not in its usual place: it was, twice rose where it now sets, and twice set where it now rises. The Chinese treatise "Huaynanzi" describes this event and the change in the inclination of the earth's axis as follows: "The heavenly vault broke, the earth's scales broke. The sky tilted northwest. The sun and the stars moved. The earth in the southeast was incomplete, so the water and sludge rushed there... In those distant times, four poles broke, nine continents broke... Fire blazed unceasingly, the water raged unceasingly"*. From the terrible impact of the asteroid, the speed of Earth's rotation slowed a little, which first caused a huge tidal wave that washed away everything in its path. Then, the inclination of the axis and deceleration of the rotation speed led to a precession mechanism failure and *"... the whole system of the universe came into disarray*. The priests, who recorded everything that had happened, left a record that the constellations along the ecliptic line had reversed their precessional motion. The ancient Egyptian papyrus claimed that the seasons had changed: *"Winter came like summer, months followed in reverse order, and the clock got mixed up*. Instead of the usual and natural counter-clockwise movement relative to the rising sun on the horizon, the constellations began to roll out from behind the horizon in a clockwise direction⁵⁵.

However, other researchers believe that such an extraterrestrial object, which caused a cataclysm on Earth, should be more massive compared to a conventional asteroid.

For example, I. Velikovsky considered the planet Venus to be such an extraterrestrial object, assuming that at first it was a satellite of Jupiter, and then it broke away from it 40 thousand years ago and, as a result of its unstable orbit, approaching the Earth, caused cataclysms on it. Then, about VIII thousand years B.C. it collided with Mars, having passed to it a part of its atmosphere, by VIII century B.C. it entered the modern orbit⁵⁶. *The*

⁵⁵ Uvarov V. *Second birth of Hyperborea* // <http://pyramids.iicufi.org/index.php?id=68>.

⁵⁶ Ivanov V.V. *Planet of surprises* // *Technique - youth*. -- 1969. -- №9. -- C.15

newest studies could clarify this hypothesis, really establishing that a few billion years ago Venus was farther from the Sun - in conditions close to the present Earth. On Venus, as on Earth and Mars, an ozone layer was found, but it is hundreds of times thinner than the Earth. Some cosmologists insist that the presence of oxygen, carbon and ozone in the atmosphere indicates the possibility of life on the planet's surface. The situation was simulated on a computer. And it turned out that the planet could well exist on the seas and oceans for many millions of years. Life could also have been created. It is likely that Venus, as a result of a certain proximity, could "conflict" with the Earth, causing on it, as now the Moon, gigantic movements of both oceanic waters and liquid magma. Then Venus approached the Sun - it was "knocked down" to a new comet's orbit and the traces of their fall - giant craters on the surface. As a result, the light began to bake harder. And yet, the planet did not find its present form at once. The water surface did not disappear for quite a long time. There were still seas on Venus, but... from steep boiling water - atmospheric conditions allowed it. Alas, nevertheless, the moment has come when the water has evaporated completely⁵⁷. Now there are storms of sulfuric acid and Venus, a demonstration example of how the abnormal greenhouse effect will cause the death of all life.

In other versions, the place of Venus as the cause of Earth's catastrophe is occupied by an Earth satellite. According to some researchers, the moon was not previously a satellite of our planet, but an independent celestial body. Capturing the Moon, or more likely, its "parking" to the Earth could well cause the whole range of phenomena attributed to a global catastrophe that occurred about 12 thousand years ago. For example, a temporary shift of its rotation axis - the "spinner" may have been brought out of balance. And this shift of rotation axis further aggravated the global catastrophe, leading to very temporary, but perhaps significant shift of planet poles - one of possible causes of sharp temperature drop, which led to rapid freezing of countless victims of tidal tsunamis, and also caused even more powerful earthquakes and volcanism... The "wolf", as it should be, soon returned to the original position of rotation axis, but the damage was already caused...

Also, allegedly, the Earth had another satellite, Fatta, with a diameter of about 500 km, which was gradually approaching it, and when it crossed the "Rocha limit," that is, came too close to the planet, affected its gravity and collapsed either somewhere in the Pacific Ocean, or on the territory of modern China in the area called Xinjiang, which, inter alia, formed the so-called "desert" in the form of vast layers of sand and dust in the adjacent regions of Arabia and North Africa.

Or the Fatta satellite didn't collapse as a whole body, but under the influence of gravity disintegrated into fragments, which for some time were

⁵⁷ Vladimirov I. *Radiation and Space // Planet of all.* - <http://www.planetavsego.ru/news/html/387.html>

circulating in the near-Earth orbit, and then entered the atmosphere and in turn began to fall to the Earth's surface. The proof of this is a large number of craters near the Chilean Campo del Cielo, the "Celestial Field", in addition to the finds of iron bodies themselves. This "meteorite field" has the form of an ellipse, stretched for 17 kilometers along and 6 kilometers across. The largest crater Laguna Negra has a diameter of 115 meters, and the depth - more than two meters. As a result of undertaken research in 1961, an American scientist from Columbia University W. Cassidy discovered a large number of small metal meteorites, so-called hexaderites, consisting of almost chemically pure iron. At the same time, the scientist drew attention to a strange fact. Usually in an explosion of a large meteorite in the atmosphere of its debris falls to Earth, crumbling ellipse with a maximum cross section of about 1600 meters, and on Campo del Cielo length of the cross section is 17 kilometers. As a result of their search, new fragments of meteorite iron were found even at a distance of 75 kilometers from the "Celestial Field". Through the efforts of Cassidy hexaderites were found even at a distance of about a thousand kilometers west of Campo del Cielo, in Chile. The charred tree stump found at the site of meteorite fall - the result of a giant fire caused by meteorite bombing - is about 5800 years old.

However, there are also opponents of "collision". According to the calculations of Andrei Sklyarov, conducted in the work "The myth of the flood: calculation and reality," to rotate the axis of rotation of the Earth at 20 ° asteroid flying to Earth at a speed of 100 km / s, must have a diameter of at least 1000 kilometers. But such an asteroid is likely to destroy our planet.

Therefore, in their view, more correct is the hypothesis of "lithosphere slippage", developed in 1984 by the American astronomer and geophysicist from NASA Peter Schultz. Its essence is as follows. The Earth's crust, together with the solid upper part of the mantle - the lithosphere - like the shell of an egg rests on a layer of molten mantle - the asthenosphere. Thickness of lithosphere - from 1-5 km in oceans to 50-100 km on continents with total radius of the Earth 6370 km. This allows the lithosphere to slip through the liquid asthenosphere without any noticeable change in the rotation of the entire gyroscope, in this case the Earth. As a result of slippage changes the position of the Earth's poles and there is a global change in the climate and visible sky. All this is accompanied by significant movements of blocks of the Earth's crust, the rise of territories, folding and volcanic eruptions. However, in different cases, the inclination of the Earth's rotation axis in relation to the ecliptic plane either does not change or changes. The second is confirmed by the analysis of the fate of similar celestial bodies. For example, calculated by astronomers from the Carnegie Moon and Planets Institute and the University of California at Santa Cruz under the leadership of Isamu Matsuyama moving the axis of rotation of the satellite Jupiter, Europe, about 80 °. Finally, this is confirmed by calculations of Jafar Arkani-

Hamed from Canadian McGill University, according to which the axis of rotation of Mars after the disaster shifted by more than 30^{58°}.

But taking the version of "lithosphere slippage" as a part of the natural mechanism of the Earth's poles change, one should not reject the version about the reason of the poles change at a single collision with a very massive celestial body. And which does not have to be destructive for our planet!

Moreover, there is an almost absolute example of such an event! The strange orientation of Uranus in relation to all other planets of the Solar System has always been a mystery for scientists. Its axis of rotation lies as if "on its side" relative to the plane of this planet's rotation around the Sun. As a result, the planet is turned to the Sun alternately by the North Pole, the South Pole, the equator and the middle latitudes. The plane of Uranus' equator is inclined to the plane of its orbit at an angle of 97.86 degrees, i.e. the planet rotates retrogradely, "lying on the side slightly down with its head down". Measurements of "Voyager-2" allowed to detect a very specific magnetic field in Uranus, which is not directed from the geometric center of the planet and is inclined by 59 degrees relative to the axis of rotation. A group of researchers led by Jacob Kegerrays, consisting of astronomers from Durham University (England), specialists from the Ames Research Center (NASA), the University of Washington, Los Alamos National Laboratory, as well as the University of California, after conducting a computer simulation, believes that such a strong tilt of its axis of Uranus could acquire in consequence of the collision with a large space object, mass and size at least twice as large as that of our Earth. And the changes in the inclination of the planet's rotation axis could happen in just a few hours. It is quite possible that the object struck by Uranus is still somewhere in the Solar System, but is located so far from the Earth that it is impossible to see it. It is also possible that Uranus may have collided with a smaller object (the size of Pluto) that "turned" it, but scientists are more inclined to believe that the culprit is still a more massive celestial body. The collision could have occurred 3-4 billion years ago, even before Uranus had large satellites. At that time, the planet was surrounded by a more distinct protoplanetary disk, from which its moons were later formed. Already after the planet acquired its unusual slope, its gravity pulled 5 large satellites, giving them the same slope. These changes could also lead to the fact that the planet was covered with an ice shell, keeping internal heat and not allowing it to come to the surface.

Hiding under the pseudonym fx32 blogger LZH provided the following arguments to the interested public about the great potholes between Antarctica and Latin America (let's quote as extensively as possible,

⁵⁸ Koltypin A.V. Pole displacement - lithosphere slippage or change in inclination of the Earth's axis? // http://www.dopotopa.com/smeschenie_poljusov_-_proskalzivanie_litosfery_ili_izmenenie_naklona_zemnoy_osi.html.

so as not to bother the reader to break away from the text in search of a blog): "... Look carefully at the bottom left corner of the photo and think: does it remind you of nothing? I don't know about you, but it reminds me of a clear impact of a certain rounded celestial body on the surface of our planet. And the impact was in front of the mainland of South America and Antarctica, which are now slightly concave to the direction of impact and are separated in this place by a strait, named Drake Strait..... In fact, this strait is a potholes left at the moment of impact and ends with a rounded "spot" of contact between the celestial body and the surface of our planet. Let's take a closer and closer look at this "contact spot". Approaching, we see a rounded spot having a concave surface and ending on the right, i.e. from the side in the direction of impact, a characteristic hill with an almost steep edge, having again characteristic elevations, which come to the surface of the world ocean in the form of islands. In order to better understand the nature of the formation of this "contact spot" you can do the same experience as I did. The experience requires a wet sandy surface. Perfectly suited sand surface on the bank of a river or sea. During the experience you need to make a smooth hand movement, during which you lead your hand over the sand, then touch your finger of the sand and, without stopping the movement of your hand, put pressure on it, thus raking a certain amount of sand with your finger and then after a while make a break from the sand surface. Did you do it? And now look at the result of this simple experience and you will see a picture that is completely similar... There is another funny nuance. According to the researchers, the North Pole of our planet in the past shifted by about two thousand kilometers. If you measure the length of the so-called potholes at the bottom of the ocean in the Drake Strait and ending with a "spot of contact", it also roughly corresponds to two thousand kilometers. On the photo, I made a measurement using Google Maps. And the researchers can not answer the question of what caused the pole shift. I'm not going to say with a 100% probability, but still it is worth thinking about the question: isn't this catastrophe the reason for the pole shift of the planet Earth to these very two thousand kilometers? Now let us ask ourselves the question: what happened after the celestial body struck a tangent in the planet and went back into the expanses of space? You will ask: why on a tangent and why it necessarily left, but not broke through the surface and plunged into the bowels of the planet? Everything here is also very simple to explain. We should not forget about the direction of rotation of our planet. It is a coincidence of circumstances that the celestial body gave in the course of rotation of our planet saved it from destruction and allowed the celestial body to slip away and go away, instead of burying itself in the bowels of the planet ... On the map clearly visible tectonic fault in place of not only the trace left by the celestial body, but also around the so-called "contact spot" at the place of separation of the celestial body from

the surface of the Earth. And these faults once again confirm the correctness of my conclusions about the impact of a certain celestial body. And the impact was so strong that it not only removed the isthmus between South America and Antarctica, but also led to the formation of a tectonic fault in the Earth's crust at this place⁵⁹. *The fact that the "potholes" slowly bend in the direction from east to south-east, "... is easily explained if we take into account not only the straightforward movement of the contacting bodies, but also their rotation around their axis in at least one plane at each, which do not necessarily coincide, and as a result the trajectory of a stain of a contact can be far from straight line, and the direction of movement of bodies after a break off will be far from what it would be at their straight line movement"*⁶⁰.

And as a consequence of this collision 61(impenetrable tangent low speed impact of the body, having at the same time a rotation around its axis so different from the Earth's rotation, that it led to a curvature of the trajectory of the surface buckling and the subsequent detachment and away from it) became so-called. "The Great Flood: "... No less fortunate was the fact that the blow came to the ocean in front of the mainland, not to the mainland itself, because the ocean waters slightly dampened the blow and played a role of a kind of grease at the contact of celestial bodies, but this fact had the reverse side of the medal - the ocean waters also played their destructive role after the body was torn off and went into space. Now let's see what happened next. I think, nobody needs to prove that the impact, which led to the formation of the Drake Strait, resulted in the formation of a huge multi-kilometer wave, which at great speed was carried forward, sweeping away everything in its path. Let us trace the path of this wave. The wave crossed the Atlantic Ocean and the first obstacle in its path was the southern tip of Africa, but it suffered relatively little, as the wave touched its edge and slightly turned south, where it flew to Australia. But Australia was much less fortunate. It took the blow of the wave and was almost washed away... Then the wave crossed the Pacific Ocean and passed between the Americas, again with its edge hooking North America. We see the consequences of this on the map and in the films of Sklyarov, who painted the consequences of the Great Flood in North America. If someone hasn't watched or has already forgotten, he can reconsider these films, because they have long been posted on the free Internet. These are very informative films, but not everything in them should be taken seriously. Then the wave crossed the Atlantic Ocean for the second time and hit the northern tip of Africa with all its mass on the full stroke, swept away and

⁵⁹ Fx32. *Great Flood* // <http://fx32.livejournal.com/20074.html>.

⁶⁰ Fx32. *What are the traces ...* // <http://fx32.livejournal.com/20074.html?thread=12906#t12906>.

⁶¹ Fx32. *Great Flood* // <http://fx32.livejournal.com/20074.html>.

washed away everything in its path... From my point of view, such a strange location of deserts on the surface of our planet, we owe it not to the quirks of the climate and reckless human activity, namely, the destructive and ruthless impact of the wave during the Great Flood, which not only swept away everything on its way, but literally washed away everything, including not only buildings and vegetation, but also a fertile soil layer on the surface of the continents of our planet. After Africa, the wave swept across Asia and crossed the Pacific Ocean again, passing into the gap between our mainland and North America and reaching the North Pole through Greenland. Reaching the North Pole of our planet, the wave extinguished itself, because it exhausted its power, consistently braking on the mainland, which it raided and that at the North Pole finally caught up with itself. After that, the water of the already extinct wave from the North Pole to the south receded. Part of the water passed through our continent. This is how we can explain the still flooded northern tip of our continent and the Gulf of Finland, abandoned by the earth ... Clearly concentrated front of distribution has a wave formed by a vertical fall of an object in the water. When a body tangentially falls into water, especially if its mass and speed allow it to overcome the surface resistance of water and enter the water deep enough, without losing its speed and direction of movement, and in this case everything happened exactly like this, the nature of the wave front formation will be different. Naturally, even in this case, the wave will spread in concentric circles, but only the secondary and all subsequent waves formed by vertical oscillatory movements of the water itself, indignant at the fall of the body, and the primary wave will have a clearly pronounced straightforward vector of propagation, although as it advances, it will gradually diverge to the side of this vector... In addition, on the way of the wave's propagation, obstacles in the form of continents, which consistently cut off a part of the wave and obstacles, were encountered.

Also "... when the cosmic body enters the atmosphere along the tangent trajectory of the cosmic body and decreases relatively slowly, the atmosphere burns out, the pressure drops from 6080 mmHg to 760 mmHg, from near the cosmic body drags -160°C . This explains the presence of permafrost under the bottom sediments of the shelf. The ice fragments of the planetoid shell are sprayed, creating a dense cushion of clouds, and the core "fits" into the narrow isthmus between America and Antarctica. The tsunami wave, fading, rounds the Earth 3 times, the movement of the entire planet surface occurs 2 times (the Sun sets and rises from the West) ... Excess water pours out rains all over the Earth for 40 days"⁶² .

⁶² *Tarasov V. Everything is almost right ... //*
<http://fx32.livejournal.com/20074.html?thread=101226#t101226>.

Israeli blogger Alexander Perevoznnyuk wrote a simulator program to solve the problem of determining the direction of the tsunami wave, based on the fact that when moving the tsunami wave could not go in a straight line, because when moving on a rotating object on the object acts the force Coriolis (so the rivers in the northern hemisphere blurred the right bank, and in the southern - left). If to consider that the axis of rotation has not changed and the planet is an ideal ball, then at the initial wave from the Drake Strait and to the south of Africa - with an initial speed of 50 m/s towards the north and 210 m/s towards the east (at an angle of 12.)8 degrees to latitude; The very speed of tsunami in the open ocean, according to scientists, is 195-235 m/sec) - it will turn left to the equator, will overtake the south of Africa, Madagascar, will break into the land between the Persian Gulf and India (there are many traces of the stream), further - through the Takla-Makan desert, where many cities were covered with brought sand (Takla-Makan and Gobi deserts most likely formed 50-60 hours after the impact of a meteorite - when the tsunami spilled ashore)⁶³.

However, Dmitry Mylnikov, also a blogger, considered the proposed Drake Strait as a collision site not very successful: "... What you posit as a collision site is actually the consequences of a powerful current formed by an inertial wave after impact. On the western side of both Americas from this wave formed the mountain ranges along the coast, the Caldriers and the Andes. And in the place where you mark the point of impact, the isthmus was broken and the water went further, blurring the bottom and carrying the rock into the Atlantic Ocean⁶⁴. But "... it seems that this is not a scour, when water flows constantly, such as a river or stream, but a dam break, when the water shaft passes briefly, which destroys the barrier path of the dam. And it destroys not by washing from above, but by squeezing out the wall, which collapses under water pressure. Part of the wall of the dam falls to the side and it forms a similar figure with a hump at the end, at some distance from the dam, with water flows away on the sides, so the hill is not washed away⁶⁵.

But in this case, what is important for us is that the cataclysm resulted in both a gap between Latin America and Antarctica, and a pole shift.

According to Dmitry Mylnikov, the site of the collision was the oval desert in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China, which also has meteorite origin: "... The oval region in northwest China has a size of about 930 by 370 km ... Judging by the size of the footprint, the size of the object

⁶³ *Transportation A. When moving the wave ... //*
<http://fx32.livejournal.com/20074.html?thread=76394#t76394>

⁶⁴ *Mylnikovdm. In general, everything is so ... //*
<http://fx32.livejournal.com/20074.html?thread=11626#t11626>.

⁶⁵ *Mylnikovdm. That's the thing ... //*
<http://fx32.livejournal.com/20074.html?thread=25962#t25962>.

could be in the area of 100 km across. This, in turn, means both the huge weight and the enormous power of the explosion and the huge amount of energy that should have been released in a similar impact ... this power is many times greater than a conventional nuclear explosion and is commensurate with the explosion of several thermonuclear charges. In such explosions, a very strong shock wave occurs, which causes the substance, which is located at a certain distance from the epicenter of the explosion, loses its crystal structure and turns into dust and sand. Also in such an explosion, a part of the substance will be thrown into near-Earth space, after which it will fall back to Earth. In this case, a part of it will fly to the sides, but most of it will have to fly further along the path of the meteorite fall..... I assume that part of the substance in the explosion of the meteorite did not turn into sand and dust, but warmed up and melted, in this state was thrown up, flew along the ballistic trajectory and fell back to Africa. In this case, when passing through dense layers of the atmosphere, the substance was additionally heated and in some cases crushed into smaller fractions. We also see that the zone covered with sand goes not along this trajectory, but along the equator line. I assume that this is due to the fact that the sand after being thrown into the near-Earth space did not behave as large fragments, but went down more slowly. That is, the daily rotation of the Earth around its axis was imposed on the trajectory of sand distribution. At the same time, it fell not only in the north of Africa, but also on the Arabian Peninsula. At first glance, it seems that the sand is too much, more than it could have formed, if you look at the size of the footprint. In fact, this is not quite true, because the sand in the deserts, firstly, is distributed in a fairly thin layer, and secondly, it does not fully cover the desert territory. I had to go to Kara-Kumakh, and there are real sand dunes that occupy no more than 15% of the area shown to us in the cinema. The rest is clay or stone surfaces. At the same time, it is likely that on the site of the direct fall of the object was a large enough mountain massif, which is enough substance to form the necessary amount of sand. On the image of the relief of this area is very clearly visible as an oval crashes into the mountain massif. If we consider that the height of the mountains there reaches 6-7 km, and the highest peaks exceed 8 km, then in the case of sand thickness of 100 meters, the area that can be covered with sand obtained from the rock thickness of about 3 km will be 30 times larger than the spot area. As for the directions in which the water moved ..., I checked with Google Eart where the impulse from the impact of such a meteorite to the surface will be directed, while the water should begin to flow in the opposite direction. So if you orient the globe so that the impact trajectory of the meteorite became horizontal, and then begin to rotate it in the direction of impact, that is, against the direction of the daily rotation, we will move after the water and in the Pacific Ocean, we will reproach ourselves just to South America. Having reached its wave will not immediately go back, but in the

beginning it will begin to diverge to the sides along the coast, because the front of the Andes, through which the water, if it will cross, is not everywhere, and from the back drinks the whole mass of the Pacific Ocean water, which came into motion. Accordingly, there should be deep scouring along the shores, which is clearly visible on the map, and in the straits between the continents there will be inundations of sedimentary rocks, which the water collected from the whole bottom of the Pacific Ocean. And such inundations are perfectly visible in the strait between South America and Antarctica, and in the gap between South and North America, because the wave should have easily passed through the narrow isthmus in the region of Panama and Costa Rica. And after ... the wave had to go in the opposite direction⁶⁶ ... ". And, in fact: "... From the impact in the mountains by a giant meteorite, in a cross section of about 150 km, there was the destruction of part of the Himalayan mountain range with the formation of huge amounts of sand, which was raised to the upper atmosphere, and then fell on the Arabian Peninsula and North Africa, forming a sad desert. Apparently, from such a strong blow also occurred shift of the upper crust of the Earth, changed the slope of the Earth's axis of rotation and shifted the poles of rotation, which led to the formation of a giant inertial wave, which caused the "World Flood". Note that the direction of the water that should have come from this impact is exactly the same as the direction of the inertial wave, the traces of which we see in the form of mountain ranges and the flush between South America and Antarctica⁶⁷.

The Orenburg geographer I. Kuldoshin actually combined theories about the causes of changes in the Earth's axis inclination - G. Hancock A. Einstein (about the role of ice) and E. Velikovsky (about the role of the outer space factor - collision with a massive cosmic body): "... the Earth's crust will inevitably move: the ice covering Greenland is already 5 kilometers thick. The centrifugal force of this island, located near the pole itself, is so strong that it rotates so fast around the Earth's axis that it tries to tip the Earth's crust floating on magma towards the equator. The Earth's crust is the outer shell of a giant "bearing" 8 to 40 kilometers thick. So far, Greenland has not been able to cope with this task - our planet is not perfectly round in shape. But, according to I. Kuldoshin, some external shock is possible, caused, for example, by the fall of a huge space body to Earth (and possibly a powerful man-made explosion), which will lead to breaks of the Earth's crust, global climate change and irreversible consequences for all life on the planet. According to the forecasts of I. Kuldoshin, Antarctica with its bulky ice shell, whose mass is many times greater than the ice cover of Greenland,

⁶⁶ Mylnikov Dm. *How the Sahara Desert arose. The working hypothesis* // <http://mylnikovdm.livejournal.com/2051.html>.

⁶⁷ Mylnikovdm. *In general, everything is so ...* // <http://fx32.livejournal.com/20074.html?thread=11626#t11626>.

will move away from the South Pole as a result of the impact and due to its increased centrifugal force will help Greenland move the Earth's crust. As a result, according to calculations of I. Kuldoshin, the equator of the Earth will pass through Tyumen, Ufa, Saratov, Donetsk, and further on the circumference of the planet⁶⁸.

The date of the supposed event is also set. Director of the International Center for Uphological Research Valery Uvarov believes that the images on the famous "Dendera Zodiac" in the temple Hathor testify to the 13659 years ago (in 2017, i.e. 12 382 B.C.) a planetary catastrophe - an asteroid impact and changes in the angle of inclination of the Earth's axis. As a result of the catastrophe, the point of subsequent sunrises began to move along the ecliptic line in the opposite direction, entering the "heart of the Lion. On the "Dendera Zodiac" Cancer has changed its location on the ecliptic line, moving back to the Lion. The scale of external circle of the Dendera Zodiac is made of figures-Decans (pieces of arc of astrological circle in size of 10 degrees) symbolizing a course of time. Deans go in a counterclockwise direction. Moving on constellations along the line of ecliptic counterclockwise, the sunrise in day of a vernal equinox in year of catastrophe has fallen on the first minute of the first degree of Cancer's head. As a result of catastrophe, Cancer makes an unnatural move back and up, taking a place above the head of the Lion. The asteroid's impact, which broke the precessional mechanism, led to the zodiac time "reversed". The hand of the zodiac watch moved two deans back. According to V. Uvarov, the whole zodiac sequence of events was as follows: the Earth passed through the Lion Age, entered the Age of Cancer, there was a planetary catastrophe, the Earth made a "jump in time", rolling back in the direction of the Lion Age, then, having passed the same zone "on the Lion Age" from his heart to Cancer twice, the Earth returned to the place where it was at the time of the catastrophe⁶⁹.

Thus, as mentioned above, a catastrophically fast pole shift (with a linear velocity that can reach about 3500 km/h in some hypotheses) catalyzed by a large space body collision would have to be accompanied by large-scale disasters covering the entire planet, such as floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, seafloor rises and land subsidence, and so on.

For example, ice drilling in Antarctica and Greenland showed that "... the ratio of isotopes O16/O18 and H/H2 suggests that everywhere in the polar latitudes (and in Antarctica and Greenland) 10-11 thousand years ago, the temperature increased by about 10 ° C, and at the transition from the

⁶⁸ Turov V.A. "Intrusive" causes of climate change // http://samlib.ru/t/turow_w_a/konecswetaigibelxciwilizacij-2.shtml.

⁶⁹ Dendersky Zodiac - the key to the past // <http://zhitanska.com/content/denderskij-zodiak-klyuch-k-proshlomu>.

Dnieper glaciation to the Mikulinsky interglacier (about 130 thousand years ago) by 12 ° C. In addition, the concentrations of carbon dioxide and methane in our planet's atmosphere increased significantly during these short periods of history. This may have been due to both the activation of volcanic activity and the emission of large amounts of greenhouse gases, as well as to fires raging on Earth. At the same time, the results of ice drilling in Antarctica show that the current increase in concentrations of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases is unprecedented over the past 800 thousand years (25% for CO₂, 100% for CH₄, 8-10% for NO₂ over the past 200 years), and the total amount of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere (more than 379.1 million parts of carbon dioxide) is now 30% more than in the past few million years (taking into account data obtained on land)⁷⁰.

Taking into account the fact that radioactive processes in the Earth's interior continuously heat fiery and liquid magma and the flows of red-hot lava break out through the cracks in the relatively thin oceanic crust, geographer I. Kuldoshin from Orenburg believes that as a result of the Earth's crust rotation, which burst along the equator, that is, along the length of 40 thousand kilometers, a gigantic cataclysm occurred. The water of oceans, seas and rivers rushed to the fire magma, and hot steam swept up to the clouds. The entire planet was shrouded in swaddles of vapor, resulting in a long time pouring rain on the earth (biblical "40 days and nights"), which stopped only after the magma cooled down. The whole Earth was covered with a 6-meter layer of water. The evaporated water could not return to the oceans. When the ocean floor was broken through and hot lava came into contact with water, the ocean turned into a boiling boiler spewing thick clouds of steam, which quickly covered the whole planet, drawing dust clouds from the dried up land as a result of underwater earthquakes. The amount of molten lava compressed under the hardened crust of ocean floor is much more than necessary for increasing the temperature of the world ocean water to boiling. The clouds surrounding the Earth were so opaque that they did not let sunlight in. The heated surface of the Earth cooled gradually, glaciation began. Animal and plant life was almost completely destroyed. The human race was best prepared for survival, he saw an impending catastrophe and partially took refuge in caves or "arks" (Noah, Manu, Utanapishim)⁷¹.

⁷⁰ Kolytin A.V. *What did ice drilling in Antarctica and Greenland tell you about?* // http://www.dopotopa.com/burenie_lda_podtverzhdaet_suschestvovanie_dopotopnyh_tsi_vilizatsiy.html.

⁷¹ Turov V.A. *"Intrusive" causes of climate change* // http://samlib.ru/t/turov_w_a/konecswetaigibelxciwilizacij-2.shtml.

Chapter 4. The myth of ploughing the ocean and its parallels

There is no doubt that this cataclysm should have been reflected in mythological traditions. As a rule, this cataclysm is compared with the myths about the "global flood", present in many cultures on the most remote parts of the planet.

Mention of the possibility of shifting the Earth's axis can be found in the 1872 article "Chronologie historique des Mexicains" by Charles Etienne Brassier de Bourborges, a specialist in pre-Columbian American literature, who interpreted some of the myths of the Indians of Mexico as evidence of similar cataclysms that occurred from 10,500 years BC. The inhabitants of Tierra del Fuego said that the Sun and the Moon "fell from the sky", and the Chinese said that "the planets have changed their way". The Sun, Moon and stars began to move in a new way. Tarahumar in northern Mexico has preserved legends about the destruction of the world as a result of the fact that the Sun's path has changed. Another tribe from Tierra del Fuego, the Pehuenche, links flooding to a long period of darkness when the Sun and Moon fell from the sky and the world was left without light. In China, there are a number of legends that spoke about the consequences of how people rebelled against the gods and the system of the universe came into disarray: the planets changed their way, the sky moved to the north, the Sun, Moon and stars began to move in a new way. One Aztec legend tells us that once the whole Earth sank into darkness - only in Teotihuacán the sacred fire remained to burn. Then the gods gathered at the council in Teotihuacán and tried to set in motion the stopped Sun and Moon. From this legend, the Aztecs made up the idea that time stopped at some point, and then set in motion again⁷².

The Finnish epos "Kalevala" describes that when a hail of iron stones fell to the earth from the sky, the sun and the moon were stolen from the sky. In Lappish legends, "the center of the earth trembled with terror, so that the upper layers of the earth fell, and many people fell into these caves to die there.

Nonn Panopolitan's late antique poem "The Acts of Dionysus" speaks of the destruction of constellations, the displacement of the Earth's axis and the movement of the pole during the light rendition arranged by the cosmogonic giant Tiffon ("The Thumping", "The Smoking") (I 154-321, 362-534):

⁷² *A Look Beyond the Edge: Lithosphere Offsets* // <http://vzglyadzagran.ru/zemlia-i-priroda/smeshheniya-litosfery-2.html#more-10596>

... Cronid arrows folded in a hiding place stony cave,
 On giant hands, he stretched out to the air prey;
 165 He tied Kinosurid immediately with a clever hand.
 To the very bottom of the Olympus; the other, grabbing the mane,
 He shifted the inclined axis of the Parrasian Bear;
 He grabbed Booth with a new handle and pushed him away from the
 path;
 Immediately he was Phosphorus scooped; in vain from the meta
 circular.
 170 Took and dragged, torturing, airy reactions in the morning;
 By the way, Zaria pulled and, Taurus hooks,
 He even stopped the Mountains of Horses that had not finished their
 term.
 Soon under the shadow of the snake hair in Typhoea's head
 The sunlight was mixed with the darkness,
 and, with daytime Helios.
 175 Having met in the sky, Selena night shone together.
 The Giant did not end up with this; he went on his way back,
 Between Borey and Note, leaving the Pole for the Pole,
 With a long palm of her gripped in the sky Woznitsa,
 Started whipping on the back of the Capricorn hail-bringing;
 180 Taken off the air two fish twins, he
 threw them into the sea,
 Aries, the main constellation of Olympus, was also bent from its place,
 Next to the spring orbit, burning fire at heights,
 An equal share giving the day and the same darkness.
 Legs creeping upwards, Typhoeus was rising.
 185 Up to the clouds; stretching an enormous mass of palms
 In the cloudless sky, it killed his shine and radiance,
 A curly hordes of snakes coming, one of which,
 Straightened, ran on the edge of the spinning axis,
 Then she jumped the Dragon of Heaven onto her spine.
 190 And she sizzled to death; Typhoea to the daughter of Cephas,
 Starry hands their in the same circle curling,
 Super existing bonds tightened Andromeda others
 Bond, bevelled under their clothes; immediately the tip of the horn,
 Similar view to Taurus, horned Dragon turned.
 195 And he scored, spiraling in front of his forehead with a bull,
 Straight-lying Giad, which is like a horned Selena;
 He opened his mouth, and the dragons of his, woven together,
 The straps full of poison were wrapped like a bandage, Bota.
 The Snake is the worst when it saw the Olympic Snake,
 200 Runs suddenly at him, through the elbow of the Snakekeeper.

And weaving his new crown to the crown of Ariadne,
He curved his neck into an arch, twisted his womb with a tension.
Zephyr Belt moving and wings of the reverse Evra,
Both meth was overtaken by Tifoy's multiarmed
205 On the widest path. He caught both Phosphorus and Gesper,
And the Atlantic hill; the plentiful furrows of the sea
Often grabbed by hand, removed from the abyss on land
He is the chariot of Poseidon himself and, a horse from the stall.
Take from the nursery underwater, with marine still hair,
210 Has thrown to the heavenly arch, where the pole changes movement,
Exactly the shell in Olympus; Helios he chariot.
Also hit, and under the clamp her horses rusted.
Several times, he bragged to the estranged with his hand.
They got bulls from the yard near Selena, which, staggering, moored,
215 And he stopped the course of these similar animals.
Or all harnessed bulls were directed in reverse,
White clamps - this sign of deity - tearing.
And pouring a devastating whistling poisonous echidna.
But Titanida Moon was not inferior to the attacker:
220 Resisted the Giant with the same exact horns,
Bull horns were sharpened by glowing roundings;
The bulls full of glitter at Selena were long soaring
From amazement at the sight of the gaping lips of Typhoea.
The undaunted Mountains were taken away by constellation
detachments,
225 And at the call of the supreme circle shone in rows.
There were spirals of stars in the sky; the air army was noisy,
In the light of the beacon lights announcing the air from everywhere,
Those are from Borey, and those are from the Libyan Evening Ranges,
These are from the Eurus Arc, those are from the Note of the Valley;
with a consonant.
230 Thunder moving, chorus immovable and unstoppable
The stars, on the contrary, roamed; the echo rumbled.
Through the sky in the emptiness, sinking to the middle, straight.
The axis of the sky; looking at the beast, Orion, like a hunter,
He took his sword out of the sheath, and when it was armed with it,
235 Bright ribs of Tanagra blade sparkled in the sky.
From the fire-breathing jaws of its shining,
With a starry sip, the Dog that was thirsty was worried terribly,
With a flaming barking rope, but its growling is not usual.
Zaytsev met, and steam from the teeth of the Tifoyev monsters.
240 Heavenly pole buzzing: alternately changing, sounded
Echo, and there was a roar in heaven seven out of equals.

Rhythms sip Pleiades with circular seven belts,
 And, evenly that sound reflecting, humming the planets...
 ... [Tiffon's struggle with the earthly elements]
 There's Tifoy, grabbing, shaking the Corki mountain.
 And, the Cilician river inhabited flow trampling,
 260 Tare was put in one of the palms at the same time as Kidne;
 Arrows made of stone launching into the salty furrows of the sea,
 He went to the cliffs, beating them after the air.
 The Giant walks, immersed in a sea wave with its feet,
 Its naked bowls remain dry under water,
 265 And as he surrounds his thigh, a wide murmurings of moisture;
 Snakes float it and from the mouths saturated with the sea,
 They sizzle to death and, fighting with the abyss, spit poison in it.
 If stands Typhoea among the fish-bearing sea,
 Only his feet cover the abundant streams.
 270 Deep, and a giant womb is lost in the air up to
 The clouds and dark them. When from the head of Typhoea terrible
 You can hear the roar of lions with high-coated mane,
 All the sea lions are in a hurry to lurk under the muddy grotto;
 Crowds of sea monsters are all suppressed without exception,
 275 Only the gay mansion will put on his sides peacefully.
 At sea, all that is bigger than the earth is moored by all the seals,
 Hiding in the sea dolphins, hiding out
 to the last depths;
 Curved spiral patterned embroidery mark,
 An intricate polyp leads to a wide stone,
 280 Making it look as if it is only a dead rock.
 Everyone is in awe; even the eel of the sea, swimming.
 In his ardent desire to taste the dragon passion,
 Feel the shiver of the breath of dragons crawling on the sea.
 The sea rises the ramparts that stand up like high towers,
 285 And reach the Olympus; in the flow of air flows
 The bird, always dry, is irrigated by the sea.
 Here is Typhoea, having a semblance of the sea trident,
 Earthshaking palm of the hand exorbitant cut off
 An island with a fifth, far from a strong soil bank,
 290 Threw it entirely as if the ball was in a double spin;
 In the Battle of the Giant, his fists attacked Olympus,
 In the air, the stars reaching, and the shadow was directed to the sun,
 Swishing like a spear, inaccessible peaks of cliffs.

(Quote for: ⁷³).

⁷³ Losev A. F. *Jubilee Collection of Works in 9 Volumes: Volume 5: Ancient Mythology in its Historical Development. Theogony and Cosmogony.* - http://www.e-reading.club/chapter.php/1016750/60/Losev_-_Mifologiya_grekov_i_rimlyan.html.

Zeus threw an ice block into the snake-like Tiffon, and the one covered with ice and snow, struck by lightning, fell to the ground. In vain, the Earth to save his son, called on the Sun to melt the terrible weight. Having returned to his monastery, Zeus-Olympian restored the former order, returned the constellations to heaven, and arranged a marriage of his celestial granddaughter Harmony with the mortal tsarevitch musician Cadm⁷⁴.



In Mesopotamian mythology, the god Marduk fights the monster Tiamat. The image of this struggle is known on one of the cylindrical seals: Marduk, surrounded by twelve stars at the head of the moon, shoots lightning bolts at the enemy. But what is most interesting about this Mesopotamian story is that Tiamat "creates the constellations of the Zodiac themselves," i.e. because of the inclination of the Earth's axis, the path of the Sun through the sky began to cover completely different constellations:

Part of the gods incited Tiamat to take revenge for killing her husband.
 Tiamat took their pleas.
 She created Hydra, Mushkhusha, Lahama from the abyss,
 Giant Lion, Ferocious Dog,
 Scorpion in human form,
 Demons of Storm, Kulilu and Kusarikku.

⁷⁴ Tsyркиn Yu.B. *The Struggle of the Supreme God with Typhon* // <http://skazanie.info/borba-verhovnogo-boga-s-tifonom> ; Tsyркиn Yu.B. *Myths of Phoenician and Ugarita*. - Moscow: "AST Publishing House LLC"; "Astrel Publishing House LLC", 2003. - - C. 182-184

Scorpion symbolism draws attention to the Egyptian pharaoh Menes "Scorpion" (Srq) from the so-called "Zero Dynasty": 3200-3090/3060 BC. The patroness of Menes (and apparently his wife) was the goddess Selket/Serket ("Scorpion"), who was depicted as a woman with a scorpion on her head. There is another scorpion goddess in Egypt - Hedetet (Hededet). Some of its features resemble the goddess Selket-Serket, in later periods her image (as in the case of Selket) merged with the image of Isis. Isisa-Hededet (or Isisa-Hededet) is the embodiment of Isisa, the mother of Mout, who protected her baby and cured it from the bites of a scorpion obtained in the Delta marshes. The text, carved in an amulet stone from the Egyptian Museum collection, mentions her name: "Isisa Hededet, the mother of God who created his beauty. The sacrifice made by King Isis the great, the mother of God, to give her life, prosperity, health and wisdom, praise, love and existence on earth, following her in a place of all things for Ka Jehuti, his wife, the breadwinner of Hededet, Iret". The cult of Isish-Hededet thrived in Edfu, where the goddess was revered as the mother of the local hypostasis Gora, the almighty sorceress and healer.

The Iranian "Avesta" describes the catastrophe of the world as follows: the spirit of Destruction fell into the sky "and dragged it down into the void" ("*Bundahishn*", 4.3), "And Ahriman jumped in the form of a snake, and trampled as much of the sky as it was underground, and tore it apart" ("*Bundahishn*", 4.3). Ninety days and nights, the heavenly gods fought in the material world with the Spirit of Destruction and demons until they were defeated and thrown into hell. The Primordial Man himself, "shining like the Sun", witnessed how, during the invasion of the world of Ahriman's forces in the form of "creeping creeps", the heavenly sphere began to rotate, and the Sun and Moon moved, and the earth was struck by the deafening thunder of giant demons and their battle with the stars.

Chinese mythology knows the plot of the battle for the king's throne between the god of water Gungun and the god of fire Zhuzhun. As a consequence, half the sky collapsed and the sky watered a downpour and burst into flames. Under the weight of the collapsed sky cracked the earth and groundwater flowed out of it. All this threatened the destruction of all living things. The very balance of the universe was shaken by the impact of the spirit of Gonggun waters on Mount Buzhou-Shan. The foremother of mankind, half-man-polusmey Nuiva ("Woman Snail"), daughter of the god Yan Di, from the bottom of the seas, rivers and lakes collected a lot of precious stones and put together a mountain shining with all the colors of the rainbow. Then she covered it with cut down reeds and lit it - the flame raged for nine days and nine nights and melted the stones into a liquid multicolored mass. For seven days and seven nights, she sealed the Nuiva hole in the sky with this fire-breathing liquid mass. After that, Nuiva raked the ashes of the reed and sealed with them the cracks in the ground, thus blocking the road

to underground water. To strengthen the sky, Nueva killed a giant turtle, cut off its four legs and put them on four parts of the earth as a support. However, the sky never returned to its original place. It is a little skewed, which is visible in the movement of the sun, moon and stars. In addition, to the south-east of the southeast of the sky, a huge hollow - the ocean - was formed, which filled all the seas and rivers with water. Giving people a musical instrument "sheng" so that they could have something to cheer themselves up, Nueva on a chariot drawn by a dragon flew to heaven and sits at the feet of the Jade ruler. As the goddess of weddings under the name of Gao-mei (Gao, "tall", "sacrifice with prayer for the gift of children"), she is worshiped to get rid of infertility and to find offspring, in her honor are performed dances of erotic character. According to other versions, Nueva saw an island in the ocean with a wonderful palace and tried to swim to it. But it made Lunvan (Dragon King) angry, and he raised a terrible storm in the sea, during which Nueva died. Her soul turned into a bird Jinway, which every day in any weather carries branches and stones from the western mountains and throws them into the sea, deciding to fall asleep. Since then, tens of thousands of years have passed, but the Jingwei bird has been throwing stones and branches into the sea.

The elder brother and husband of Nuiva Phu Xi ("bringing sacrificial animals"; other names are Taihao, Huanxi, Qanya), the first ruler of the Celestial Empire, gave people fire, various crafts (weaving nets, weaving clothes, sericulture), music, rites and taught them writing, fortune-telling on the trigrams, counting and watching the movement of stars and changing seasons. Fu Xi was depicted sitting on a stone with loose hair and a large white beard, dressed in a deerskin cape and holding a drawing of eight trigrams, or with a circular in one hand and a disk of the sun in the other. Sometimes it was represented as a human snake or human bird. The son of Fu Si and Nuiva was Shaodian, and the grandchildren were Yandi and Huandi.

"... In the center of the sky, - says the Turkic cosmogony, - is located Polar Star, which the Turks called Altyn kazyk. In ancient times, the sky and the earth were close to each other and people could sneak into the sky, to the houses of the gods and bore them with their requests. Some brave or madmen even tried to call the gods to duels. Because of this mess, Heaven and Earth got upset. The sky, crowded with unexpected guests, pressed on the Earth, and the Earth, unable to withstand this gravity, opened. Great Chaos came to the universe. The black storm has declared the Earth, ashes of the earth mixed with clouds, thunder rumbled, lightnings sparkled, there was a hail the size of a duck egg. Mountains moved from places, the rivers came out of shores, fire covered forests and steppes. The moon, sun and stars descended from the established way, were twisted in a disorderly spin. People, beasts and birds were killed, only groans could be heard above the ground, fear and

confusion, suffering and grief prevailed. Three years reigned Chaos, three years lasted disaster until the sky lord, the god Tengri in great anger hammered into the universe his golden staff - Altyn Kazyk - and separated the earth from the sky. Thus appeared the axis of the universe. And the brilliant end of the staff can be seen at night - people call it Altyn Kazyk - Polar Star⁷⁵.

An interesting parallel to this story and a hint of pole shifting may be the biblical legend about the construction of the Tower of Babel: "... the Tower is the thought that God does not rule the world; and the Flood itself was a consequence of the movement of the heavenly spheres, which may be repeated from time to time. The Tower to the Heavens is necessary to influence the spheres⁷⁶.

"... Plato in the dialogue box "Politician" described in detail the strange events on Earth and "cosmic view" during the period when "time went backwards" and "space began to rotate in the opposite direction". By the way, according to Plato, it was the "turn of the cosmos" that started the history of civilization on the Earth as a result of the collision of two directions of time in the memory and perception of the human ancestor and the spark of self-awareness in him"⁷⁷.

But I think it would be more correct to correlate this cataclysm, associated with the Earth's shifting axis and changing the view of the stars in the sky, with a special mythological plot.

⁷⁵ Bisenbaev A.K. *Myths of ancient Turks* // http://www.kyrgyz.ru/articles/library/ak_bisenbaev_mify_drevnih_tyrkov/3/.

⁷⁶ Basinsky P. *Kham leaving. "The Coming Ham" by D. Merezhkovsky in the light of our experience* // *The New World*. 1996. - - №11. - - C. 212-228. - http://magazines.russ.ru/novyi_mi/1996/11/basinsk.html.

⁷⁷ Skurlatov V. *Circle of time* // *Technique - youth*. - - 1977. - - № 8. - - C. 44



In particular, it is depicted on the stone reliefs of Angkor Wat as "... the moment when the gods and demons, creating the universe, plowed the milky ocean"⁷⁸.

In Indo-Aryan mythology there is one recorded in "*Mahabharata*" (book 1, "*Adiparva*", "*The Tale of Astica*", Ch. 15-16), "*Ramayana*" (1.45) and "*Puranas*" ("*Bhagavat Purana*" VIII.). 6-12; "*Agni Puranas*" 3; "*Vishnu Puranas*" 1, 9; "*Matsya Puranas*" 241) story about "Pakhtaania of the Milk Ocean" by two classes of deities - Devas and Asuras to get as a result of this drink of immortality - Amrita. During the Milk Ocean Plowing (Balancing), the majestic Mount Mandara (Mandara is a coral tree, *Erythrina Indica*) was used as a giant turbot and the giant Wasuki snake as a rope. The Deves held the snake by its tail and the asuras by its head, thus turning the mountain and shaking the ocean. However, soon the mountain began to sink. Vishnu came to the aid in the image of his second avatar giant turtle Kurma, which held the mountain on his back. While ploughing the ocean (whose waters turned first into milk and then into butter), a pot of deadly poison (kalakuta; halakhala) appeared from it, which was so toxic that it had the ability to destroy the whole creation. The virgins and asuras, who came to the horror, went to Shiva for help on Vishnu's advice. Feeling pity for them, Shiva drank

⁷⁸ Marunova I.B. *Ancient Khmer Theater*. - Moscow: Science 1980. - - C. 27

all the poison and detained it in his throat, which gave it a blue color. Since then, Shiva is also called by the name of Nilekantha ("blue-necked"). Various herbs were thrown into the Milky Ocean, which during the shaking turned into 14 treasures (ratn), which were divided between Devas and Asuras: Sri Lakshmi (goddess of love), Kaustubha (magical divine gem in the possession of the god Vishnu and adorning his chest), Paridjata (heavenly tree with flowers), Varuni (wine goddess), Chandra (moon, which Mahadeva reduced and strengthened on his forehead), Kamadhenu (a wonderful cow fulfilling the owner's wishes), Kalpavriksha (a magic wish tree), Airavata (white elephant, the vahana of the god Indra), Rambha and Apsara (nymphs, beloved handhars), Uchchaheshravas (white horse of Indra), Sharanga (bow and arrows of Vishnu), Shankha (sea shell trumpet). Finally, from the ocean appeared the god of healing Dhanvantaris the pot of celestial nectar of immortality Amrita: "... Then, about the king, when the sons of Kashyapa - demons and demigods - again began to plow the Milky Ocean, their sight was a wonderful man. Strong and strong, with long arms, he had a mighty physique. His neck, marked with three stripes, looked like a sink. His eyes were pinkish and his body dark. He was very young, he was decorated with garlands, and his whole body was removed with jewelry. He wore yellow clothes and earrings made of brightly shining pearls. The tips of his hair were covered in oil. His broad shoulders and other features said that He was as strong and strong as a lion. He wore bracelets, and in His hand He held a jug filled with nectar until the edges. It was Dhanvantari, a partial embodiment of Vishnu's manifestation. He knew the science of healing and as one of the demigods he was entitled to receive his share during the sacrifice" (*Bhagavata Purana, song 8, chapter 8, verses 31-33*).

A fierce battle for the right to possess it has begun between the Devas and the Asuras. At the same time, a drop of amrite was spilled on the ground in four places - Prayaga, Kharidvar, Ujain and Nashik. It is believed that since then these places have mystical power and for this reason there (especially in Allahabad, the former Prayaga, at the confluence of the rivers Ganges, Yamuna and the invisible Saraswati) once in twelve years there is a festival of Kumbha chalk in January ("Feast of the Jug"), and every 144 years - "Great Kumbha chalk. But in the end, the Asuras defeated the Devas and took all of Amrita for themselves.

The Devas then turned to Vishnu again for help, who took the form of Mohinie, a girl of extraordinary beauty. Taking advantage of the fact that the Asuras were distracted by her beauty, Mohinie stole Amrita from them and gave her to the Devas, who finally managed to taste the heavenly drink. One of the asuras named Rahu took the form of a maiden, thus intending to drink nectar, but Surya and Chandra recognized the impostor and reported him to Mohinie. Rahu began to drink amrita, but before he could swallow it, Mohini cut off his head with a divine disk Sudarshana-chakra. As a result, the

demon's head, which had already touched the nectar, became immortal and turned into the planet Rahu, which, wanting to take revenge on the Sun and Moon, sometimes swallows them, thus causing solar and lunar eclipses. It all ended with the fact that the amrites who drank and the virgins who gained strength prevailed over the asuras.

Perhaps this myth should be interpreted as evidence of some global cataclysm connected with the Indian Ocean and washed by it Antarctica, figuratively represented as a giant turtle Kurma with Mount Mandara erected on it, and "pot of poison" (in "Avesta" - poisonous water and rivers) - are volcanic gases released from the bowels of the earth as a result of an eruption.

But, however, in Indian tradition there is another myth that can be directly correlated with the myth of plowing. In Puranas, the universe was originally filled with water and above it appears the lotus from which it rejoices. Brahma, the secondary creator of the universe. Having left a lotus, Brahma is examined in all directions, but cannot see anything but darkness. Then the wind blows, raising huge circular waves and swinging the lotus⁷⁹.

According to the Heliopolis variant of cosmogony of Ancient Egypt in the beginning was Chaos (Nun) - an endless, still and cold water surface, shrouded in darkness. Millennia passed, but nothing disturbed the peace: the Primordial Ocean remained inviolable. But one day, the god Atum, the first god in the Universe, appeared from the Ocean. The universe was still bound by cold, and everything was submerged into darkness. Atum began to look for a solid place in the Primordial Ocean - an island, but there was nothing around but the still water of Chaos Noona. And then, God created the Ben Ben Hill - the Original Hill.

In the Dravidian-speaking Toda Aboriginal people from the Nilgiri Mountains ("Blue Mountains") in Southwest India "... milking and butter whipping operations in the dairy form the basis of much of the religious ritual... and the milk of sacred animals is whipped in dairy farms, which can be considered as toda temples and are considered so by people themselves"⁸⁰.

According to the mythology of Thorajas from the island of Sulawesi in the center of the sea there is a rock where the nine currents converge together, in the rock there is a cave, the habitat of a crab, which causes changes in the tide⁸¹.

⁷⁹ *Cancer I.V. Legends and myths of Ancient Egypt. - Saint Petersburg, Neva, 1998. - - C. 20*

⁸⁰ *Rivers W. H. R. The Todas. - London-New York: Macmillan and co., Limited; The Macmillan Company, 1906. - XVIII, 781 p., P. 38.*

⁸¹ *Wensinck A. J. The Ocean in the Literature of the Western Semites. - Amsterdam: Johannes Müller, 1918. - XI, 66 p., - P. 9.*

If we consider this ancient Indian motif "Beating up the Milky Ocean with a Mountain" as having a dravido-Elamite influence in Hindustan, the initial Indo-Aryan version is preserved in the legend "Gonda and Boomia": "...When the wasp land was returned to life by spells, the Bhagwan said to the Pandava brothers: - Mix the land with water and knock it down. The Pandava brothers made a large stone cauldron as big as the village and filled it to the brim with water. Then they put a grain of earth into the cauldron and were going to knock it down, but found that they didn't have a whirlpool or rope to spin it. After all, there was not a single tree on the ground from which to make a turbot. There were also no fibers to weave the rope. The Pandava brothers did not know what to do. Finally, Bhimsen saw three snakes that brought the king of turtles and his companions to earth. He grabbed them and said, "I will not let you back into the underworld until you get me as much land as you can. Otherwise I will kill you. And Bhimsen took the python and made a turbidity out of it. In those days, the pythons were much larger and thicker. Byhimsen wrapped the Stone Snake around the python as a drive. Then Byhimsen said: "Who will shoot down the ground? The rope from the snake can break if I take it. The catma, his mother, replied, "I will do it. And she started to shoot down the ground in a stone boiler. She knocked down and knocked down, and the Pandava brothers, her sons, looked into the cauldron, and under their gaze, the ground rose and swelled: because their gaze had magical power. Then, they immersed their hands in the cauldron, and the ground gave out even more. And Bhagwan watched from heaven all the time what was happening. Finally he said: "Pour into a jug of intoxicating drink, and the mother earth will rise even higher and fill the whole surface of the earth"⁸².

In our opinion, the parallel to the Indo-Arian myth of ocean plowing is the Pelasgian myth of Ophione: "... At the beginning of Eurinoma, the goddess of all things, rose naked from Chaos and found that she had nothing to rely on. So she separated the sky from the sea and started her lonely dance over its waves. In her dance, she moved south, and behind her back there was a wind that seemed quite suitable for her to start creation. Turning around, she caught this northern wind, squeezed it in her palms - and the great serpent Ophion appeared before her eyes. To warm herself up, Eurinoma danced furiously until a desire arose in Ophione, and he wrapped her divine loins to possess her. That is why the north wind, which is also called Borea, fertilizes... Eurinoma conceived a child in the same way. Then she turned into a dove, sat down like a herring on the waves and after the prescribed time laid the World Egg. At her request, Ophion turned seven

⁸² Fuchs C. *Legends and Tales of Gondwana*. - Moscow : Science, 1970. -- C. 22-23

times around this egg and incubated it until it split in two. And all that only exists in the world has appeared from it: the sun, the moon, planets, stars, the earth and its mountains, rivers, trees, grasses and living beings. Eurinoma and Ophione settled on Olympus, but he offended her, declaring himself the creator of the universe. For this, she hit him on the head with her heel, knocked out all his teeth and drove him into the gloomy underground caves. After that, the goddess created seven planetary forces, putting titanide and titanium at the head of each. Thea and Hyperion owned the Sun; Phoebe and Atlanta owned the Moon; Dion and Crey owned the planet Mars; Metida and Coy owned the planet Mercury; Themis and Eurimedont owned the planet Jupiter; Thethia and Ocean owned the planet Venus; Rhea and Cron owned the planet Saturn⁸³. Eurinoma herself lives in a cave and is a triad - Night, Order and Justice. The Hesiod directly calls the mother of all things Night (Nick)⁸⁴.

Also, the Gnostics of the 1st century A.D. believed that the world was created by a snake. According to one version, Uranus (Heaven) is the son of Ophion and the elder Thetide (*"The First Vatican mythographer" III 1, 1*). According to Ferekid, Ophion is the opponent of Kronos, the father of the Ophionids (*Ferekid Syrsky, Fr. B4 Dils Krantz*). With Kronos he fought in hand-to-hand, but he overthrew him and Eurinomou and drove them into the depths of the Ocean⁸⁵.

As we can see, just as the Indo-Aryan snake Wasuka was tied around the mountain, playing the role of turbidity, the Pelasagic snake Ophion is also associated with a special mountain - Olympus.

The Great Snake (Ophion) is clearly identified with the Iranian Zervan. Zervan - "Time, Fate"; mentioned in "Avesta" (*"Yasna" 72.10, "Videvdat" 19.13*); Zervan Akaran - "Eternal Time" in "Zend Avesta"; Zervan Daregho-Chvadhat - "Lord of the existing world"; Zervan Dargahvadata - "Time whose reign lasts long"; in manichaeism Zervan - "Father of Greatness", "Father of Light". In Zoroastrianism, Zervan is the father of Ormazd (Ahura Mazda), born out of the sacrificial ascetic practice of God. Ahriman is also the son of Zurvan, but was born in an unnatural way (having torn the womb of either bipolar Zurvan or the deities of space Tkhvashi, with whom Zervan is mentioned in "Yasna" in a pair) out of doubts about achieving the goals of asceticism. Thus, for example, the *lines*

⁸³ Graves R. *Myths of Ancient Greece / Per. et al. A.A. Taho-Godi. - M. : Progress, 1992. - - C. 15.*

⁸⁴ Graves R., Pathai R. *Jewish Myths. - Yekaterinburg : U-Factory; M. : AST Moscow, 2008. - - C.23, 32.*

⁸⁵ *Scholia to Likofron. Alexandra 1191 // Notes by N. A. Chistyakova in Apollo Rodosky. Argonautics. M., 2001. - - C.184*

2-3 of *Zaratoustrovian Gata* ("... Both Spirits, which were originally like twins in the dream, and still remain in all thoughts, words and deeds, the essence of Good and Evil"), are considered the starting point of the philosophy of Zervanism. One can imagine the frenzied feelings of the Persian army praying to Ormazda, when opposite them stood the Greek-Macedonian army singing the hymn to the god of riot and drunkenness Dionysus, born in an unnatural way (from the hip of Zeus)!

But in this Iranian tradition, the goddess mother ancestor disappears. But, nevertheless, her trace can be found as well. Zarvan in Sogdian texts of Buddhist character is called Brahma, the creator of the universe of the Vedic pantheon, which in legends is often represented by a goose, who is a constant companion of Brahma and his "carrier" - vahana. One can also see the mother of Ormazda: "... He may have excluded that the image of a water bird reflects the idea of the original water element, which in the Avestia pantheon was represented by a goddess, whose ancient name is believed to have been hidden behind the triple epithet of Ardi Sura Anahita"⁸⁶. "... Here, it is also appropriate to remember that the companion of the great water goddess of the Vedic era, Saraswati, was a goose that represented the all-encompassing sky. E. Kuzmina also notes that in Indo-Iranian mythology, the water bird was the embodiment and companion of the mother goddess associated with water, which was often depicted as a "world tree" with birds sitting on it, and a pair of ducks was in the folklore of all Indo-European peoples as a symbol of marital love. She also points out that in the Indo-Iranian tradition, as a rule, horses or birds or only birds were placed next to a woman or her equivalent - a tree, but at the same time, "in all Indo-European traditions, there is a common likeness of a horse and a bird. Thus, in the hymn of Rigveda, horses Ashvins resemble eagles: "<... Your magnificent flying horses are reddish birds, may they take you...", and in Mahabharat the Ashvins themselves will sing like eagles - "marvelous, beautiful winged birds"... When asked why the image of a water bird has become in Iranian and Scythian mythology the image of the fleshly world, D. Rigwedd horses are similar to eagles. Rajewski answers that this representative of terrestrial fauna has the ability to move in all three elements - on land, on water and, finally, in the air ... probably formed at the turn of the Mesolithic and Neolithic (and perhaps even before) the circle of ancient images, consisting of a man, an elk and a water bird associated with some archaic complex of mythological representations, was transformed over time and was replaced by an elk horse, which organically blended into the ancient three-part composition"⁸⁷.

⁸⁶ Rapoport Yu. A. *Cosmogonic plot on Khorezmian vessels // Central Asia in Antiquity and Middle Ages*. - - M., 1977. - - C. 67.

⁸⁷ S. Zharnikova *Possible origins of the image of a goose horse and an elk horse in Indo-Iranian (Aryan) mythology // <http://www.booksite.ru/fulltext/1/001/001/073fj2.htm>*.

In the mythology of the Ainu, there is also a Pelazgia-like cosmic dance plot of Ophion and Eurinoma: embracing each other, the Celestial Snake and the Sun Goddess merged into the First Lightning. Joyfully rumbling, they came down to the First Earth, which is why the top and bottom appeared by themselves. They created the world, and with it Ayoyon, who created people, gave them crafts and the ability to survive. Later, when the children of Ayoya settled in the world, one of them - the king Pan - wished to marry his own daughter. There was no one around who was not afraid to go against the will of the ruler. In despair, the tsarevna ran away along with her beloved dog for the Great Sea. There, on a far shore, her children were born. That's why the people who call themselves "Ainu", which means "real people", went from them.

A variant of the myth about the creation of the world was recorded at the Baikal Buryats. In it, "Baabain mungen bahana" ("father's silver pole") met in the primary ocean-haos "echeain altan umai" ("mother's golden belly"), from their meeting the first people appeared on earth.

There is also a Greek version of the image of the "mountain", which is rotated by the gods. We mean the story of Plato in "Politics / State" about how on the spindle Ananka ("Inevincibility, Necessity") spin the fate of the world of Moira, the goddess of fate, accompanying the heavenly music of the spheres with his singing: Cloto sings about the present, Lachis - about the past, Atropos - about the future ("*Orphica*", f.126 Kern; Plato, "*State*" X 617c). These "... three Moirs spin the world's spindle - a special, very complex subject, meaning the starry sky. This spindle makes a uniform movement in the same direction; but at its rounds, its inner cycles (round bodies are luminous) move in the opposite direction. All spindles rotate between the knees of Necessity (Ananka). On each circle sits a siren that emits a monotone voice during the rotation; all together create the sounds of heavenly harmony. Approaching the Parks, the soul had to take out some kind of lot, which represented a whole future life, predetermined in every detail. After a number of ceremonies, the soul would fall asleep. Then in the middle of the night there was a thunder, there was an earthquake, - and the souls fell as stars at the place of their birth (615 C - 621 V)⁸⁸.

According to the Orphic hymns, the spindle-world axis of Ananke (Plato, "*The State*", X 616c, "*Timei*" 48a) is the daughter of Zeus and

⁸⁸ Freudenberg O.M. *Utopia* (Chapter from the unpublished monograph "*Semantics of the composition "Labor and Days" of Geodesy*") // *Problems of philosophy*. -- 1990. -- № 5. - P. 148-167 // <http://ec-dejavu.ru/u/Utopia.html>.

Aphrodite of Urania ("*Orphic Hymns*", LV 4), so another parallel to the myth of plowing the ocean and the resulting exit of the goddess of love Lakshmi is the etheo-Cyprian myth of the birth of Aphrodite ("Pennogenarian"); The anadiomene "coming out of the sea"), which occurred because a child-bearing organ of Uranus, cut off by Cronus, fell into the sea and knocked down a white foam around it (*Hesiod*, "*Theogonia*", 189-194). Simultaneously with Aphrodite from the drops of Uranus blood that fell to the ground, were born Erinia, giants and melia (ash nymphs). Aphrodite, a beautiful goddess, was made the wife of lame Hephaestus, creator of new things. However, she, from time to time, cheated on him, and from the connection with the goddess of war Ares was born Harmony, Deimos ("Horror"), Phobos ("Fear"), Eros, Gimarot and Antarot, the Amazons, from Dionysus - Harita, Priap, Eunomia ("Sublime"), Sorts ("Dew"), from Hermes - Hermaphrodithe-Atlantium, from Poseidon or Booth - "Volopas", son of Poseidon, - Eric(-s), the ancestor of the elites of Sicily, from Tsarevitch Anchise - the glorified Aeneas, the ancestor of the founders of the Roman Empire. The attribute of Aphrodite is a golden bowl filled with wine, from which a person gets eternal youth.

In the West Semitic tradition, in our opinion, the myth of the fall of the goddess / mountain from heaven into the water is identical to the legend that the goddess of fertility and fleshly love, war and strife Astarta (Ashtoret, Ishtar, Inanna) came to earth as a fire star meteorite, falling near Byblos (modern Jebel) in Lake Alfaka. Astarta, symbolized by an eight-pointed star, was called "the oldest heaven and earth" by the Akkadians and Babylonians, and was the daughter of the god of heaven, Anna, and at the same time his wife (Antum), sitting on a heavenly throne guarded by lions ("*The Myth of Ethan*"). According to the myths of Enmerkar, originally Inanna was the goddess of Aratta, but later her favor began to be enjoyed by her rival Aratta Uruk, where the main temple of Inanna - E-Ana. In "Hymn of Agushay" Ishtar "dances among the gods and kings in his masculinity" and is identified with the serpent deity Irnina! God Ea is offended by the rampage of the goddess and creates the goddess Shaltum ("Discord") out of mud from under his fingernails to distract her attention. Opponents twirl around in a very protracted war dance ("gushtum"). Ishtar begs Ea to save her from this humiliating and exhausting state of monstrous twists and agrees to "return to her cave. As a sign of this event, an annual festival of spin dances in honor of the goddess was held.

Also a very interesting variant of the object falling into the ocean and whipping it is the Ossetian cosmogonic myth that God has a tail of the Sun and he, blazing, rushed into the abyss, but the moon splashed water on him, and he cooled down, turning into the earth. Earth, taking its place, continued

to heat and boil, as a result, began to wander in some places, in some places, the wind carried dust and soil on the ground, from which formed the mountains, plains, hills, ravines. In another version, a hot spark of the sun fell from the sky, which reached the ground and turned into black ash. From this ashes God created sledge (people), and from the tears shed by the sky, everything else appeared on earth - mountains, rivers, trees, herbs and beasts. From the heat of the sun's spark came alive sleeping to that ocean, the patron of it - Donbetyr - awakened⁸⁹.

Also in Ossetian mythology other divine characters, newborn, related to the middle world, as if repeating the original archetype of cosmogenesis, produced earlier in the higher world: 1) Amran Daredzanti was born by God's dying niece Maria unnaturally - by cutting out and pulling out a burning boy with iron tongs, and then he is thrown into the Black Sea; 2) the newborn daughter of God's niece and the Moon is thrown into the lake with wooden tongs, and this happens "when the day began to separate from the night"⁹⁰.

The commonly accepted parallel to the Indo-Arian myth about the milky ocean plowing is the Bohumil legend about the creation of the world. Thus, in the book "Razouumnik" (another title - "Questions and Answers of Gregory, Basil and John the Theologian" (⁹¹Ō²² century) to the question "What has God eaten the heavens and earth?"

The origins of this myth are deduced from all-Slavonic notions: "...rudiments of the myth of ploughing...V. V. Napol'skikh, for example, suggests in Slavonic cosmogonic legends, where the land or the diver who extracts it is created from the foam of the sea ("a substance of life" is called sea foam created from the spit of the great Mother Earth, in the myth of the Zunya Indians). We also find traces of the myth of ploughing in the beliefs of witches who, stirring water in springs and wells with a stick, can cause inclement weather, deprive cows of milk, and whipping milk in jars, make a magic ointment or cheese for Shrovetide (cf. in "Mahabharata" (1.15.2): "Plough the ocean, which is a jug [amritas]"). Witches keep their jars of milk and cheese in deep cellars, ie in the womb of the earth, and you can also call a witch with a piece of cheese ... Also A.N. Afanasiev pointed to a wide

⁸⁹ Takazov F.M. *Creation of peace in Ossetian mythology // Modern problems of science and education*. - - 2014. - - № 5. - <http://www.science-education.ru/ru/article/view?id=14850> ; Takazov F.M. *Archetypes of the world model in Ossetian mythology // Fundamental studies*. - - 2012. - - № 11. - - C. 1522

⁹⁰ Takazov F.M. *World Tree in Ossetian mythology // Modern problems of science and education*. - - 2012. - - № 6. - <http://www.science-education.ru/ru/article/view?id=7900>

⁹¹ Ivanov Y. *Bogomilsky Books and Legends / Edited by D. Angels*. - Sofia : Science and Art, 1970. - P.259 ; Asov A.I. *Slavic gods and the birth of Russia*. - Moscow : Veche, 1999. - - C. 23

range of concepts associated with these images and words, which leads us to the myths of creation (in particular, for the word cottage cheese there was a meaning and "soft mud"), which is also confirmed by modern etymological research ... Probably based on this very circle of consecutive identification cheese - embryo - the original land in the primordial waters of the Mother of God was once a special continuum of "other world" with a white stone / island on the milk sea. From this point of view, it is also quite natural that the white stone should be considered hot - the assumption about the origin of the "fuel" epithet from "hot" has been repeatedly expressed by various scientists; it is also confirmed by some conspiracy texts: "...Attack my sorrow... neither on water nor on earth... nor on a white hot stone..."; "...and under that bush under the rakit stone lies a white hot stone... The inclusion in the context of the "Universal Mother of God" also makes it clear that the miracle stone may be at sea, sometimes in the depths of the sea, as well as in the depths of the earth. The latter image is presented in the popular Slavic (including Oriental) stories about a person's wintering, sometimes - girls - in a pit, a mountain, a cave among snakes, which lick a large stone all winter (white, light, gold), where the queen of snakes lies, and under it there may be a healing ointment, and the stone is sometimes directly called "light stone Alatyry. The images of snakes around the miracle stone (remember the sacred Snake/White Island Levka), most likely, convey ideas about the souls of the dead, waiting for their reincarnation and eating a kind of "elixir of life" (cf. from ancient Chinese mythology: "Spirits and Souls of Heaven and Earth" are treated with white jade paste, formed and bounced in the lake at the foot of the Dan Tree). The motive of lickage is very revealing here - let's remember the lickage of the original cow ice or salt (i.e. (i.e. white) rocks in Scandinavian mythology, from which the gods were born, and Ilya Muromets licked the foam coming from the dying Svyatogor to get his power... The plot of fairy tales is also comparable to this one, in which the hero licked a stone found in the stomach of a monster who wanted to swallow it, and received sacral knowledge from this stone - similar to the plot of Victor Boyd. Ya. Propp interprets also as a rudimentary acquisition plot with its subsequent rebirth in a different quality, and in these plots, the motives for the beast's voyage by sea to some monastery, island, and ancestral country in his bosom, where the hero sometimes meets even his dead relatives. Characteristically, in Eastern Slavic mythology, the name of the ancestral monastery of the Yreyas or the Yreyas, associated with an island or a faraway warm country, comes from one version, from the concepts of pond, sea, whirlpool ... The concentration of the location of the Alatyry's stone (sea or the depth of the earth) stands in line with the synonymy of the sea and dungeon known by many mythologies ... Conspiracy texts can begin as follows: "...As in the clear field of Akiyan, the Holy Blue Sea..."; "There is a holy island in the distance, in the clear field...there is a holy island. On that

holy island stands the holy tree of spruce..."; "On that blue Okean Sea, in the clear field stands a white sprout birch..."; "In the clear field, in a wide expanse lies a white stone Latyr...", or "... There is a white stone in the clear field of the sea, and there is a white stone in the sea of the sea...." ...In this complex, the sea, the reservoir is the inner liquid on which life, the inexhaustible elixir of immortality is "mixed"; the island with the white stone is the uterus with the embryo (or rather, the potential embryos of all life in the Universe); and the field, the earth is the body itself, the flesh of the Mother of God (this is indicated by the symbolic understanding of the motif of ploughing in folklore as a coitus, conception, and poorly understood words from the riddle: "In the female field there is a spindle oak....", and many other facts)⁹².

In the West Semitic mythology, the cultivation of the ocean ended with the creation of the celestial vault and the earth⁹³. The Arabs-Muslims have very few traces of the ancient Semitic concept, according to which the mountains are the basis of the earth and part of the essence that emerged before the rest. Most often one can meet the point that the mountains are coagulated waves of the ocean: Allah created the mountains from waves of water. But the description of the creation of the earth and the kernel that preceded it is given in an even more elaborate form: in the beginning, the universe consisted of pristine waters on which the throne of Allah rested. At that time, Allah sent a light breeze that drove the water away from a place that became dry as a consequence and there was a vault; this was the place of the future sanctuary. The sanctuary, which had floated on the ocean for a long time before the creation of the earth, was called "gaeshi el-mae".

A slight breeze may be a reminiscence of the Holy Spirit in the Book of Genesis of the Jews: "... but the earth was blind and empty, and darkness over the abyss, and the Spirit of God was carried over the water" (*Genesis 1:2*). (Gen. 1:2) It is further reported: "And God said, Let there be hardness in the midst of water, and let it separate water from water. And it became so. And God created the hardness, and separated the water that is under the hardness from the water that is above the hardness. And it became so." (*Genesis 1:6, 1:7*).

As for the sacred sanctuary in the middle of the ocean, perhaps it should be compared with the mentioned Babylonian poem of the first sacred places created - Erida and Babylon (Temple of Esagila).

⁹² Denisova I.M. *Bridges of Times: Cosmological Archetypes in Traditional Culture // Old Russian Cosmology / Otv. ed. by G.S. Barankova. - St. Petersburg: Aleteya, 2004. - C. 412, 413-415.*

⁹³ Wensinck A. J. *The Ocean in the Literature of the Western Semites. - Amsterdam: Johannes Müller, 1918. - XI, 66 p. - P. 8*

According to another version of Muslim history, the wind blew up the waves so much that they began to foam. The foam singled out the upward steam, and the heavens were created from this steam. The Arab historian of the beginning of the 10th century, at-Tabari, reports that the red or white foam was on the place of the future sanctuary and formed the beginning of the earth.

In Semitic literature, this previously existing place in the middle of the original waters, the beginning of the later sanctuary and the center of the future earth, is called the "navel of the earth"⁹⁴. *It goes without saying* that this place in the center of the ocean can also be called the "ocean umbilical cord", since the umbilical cord in this genus usually means "center"; and thus the "ocean umbilical cord" and the "earth umbilical cord" are identical. The Semitic literature does not contain such an expression "ocean navel", but the Greeks do, in the *Odyssey* (I, 52), with reference to Oigia⁹⁵.

The universe itself in the Semitic concept consists of several parts, similar to each other. For example, it is said that Allah created the gem and looked at it majestically until it melted; the steam that rose from it created the heavens, and the rest of the gem is earth. Thus, the original predominance of water and the creation of earth out of it are also related to heaven.

This tradition can be traced back to the Old Testament. In Psalm 104 (3) Jahweh is called those who "build their upper rooms on the waters. Because Jahweh's "upper rooms" are in heaven, so the heavens themselves are called "waters. This is a general idea of the ancient Semitic world, and it is known from the Babylonian poem about creation and, as we see, can be traced in the biblical story about creation. Just as the earth was created from the center in the ocean, the heavens were also created. "Bereshit Rabba" contains the following cosmogonic legend about the appearance of the heavens: at the moment when God said: may there be a firmament in the middle of the waters, the point that was in the center, thickened and curled, and so were created the lower heavens and the upper⁹⁶.

This concept is also found in Christian and Muslim literature. According to the Syrian apocryphal monument of the 7th century, the concept is also found in Christian and Muslim literature. The "Cave of Treasures", a solid is called Raqi' because by its nature it is made of curled water⁹⁷.

⁹⁴ Wensinck A. J. *The Ocean in the Literature of the Western Semites*. - Amsterdam: Johannes Müller, 1918. - XI, 66 p. - P. 7-8.

⁹⁵ Wensinck A. J. *The Ocean in the Literature of the Western Semites*. - Amsterdam: Johannes Müller, 1918. - XI, 66 p. - P. 9.

⁹⁶ Wensinck A. J. *The Ocean in the Literature of the Western Semites*. - Amsterdam: Johannes Müller, 1918. - XI, 66 p. - P. 9.

⁹⁷ Wensinck A. J. *The Ocean in the Literature of the Western Semites*. - Amsterdam: Johannes Müller, 1918. - XI, 66 p. - P. 10

Actually, the ocean ploughing of Semites is compared with similar myths of Hindus and Japanese⁹⁸. For example, in *"The Book of Prophet Daniel"*. (7, 1-3) it is said, "... At the beginning of the speech, Daniel said, I saw in my night vision, and behold, the four winds of heaven fought in the great sea, and four great beasts came out of the sea, unlike one another. According to researchers, this description presents a typical mythological scene in which the mixing ("ploughing") of the world's oceans causes anxiety to sea monsters, embodying the forces of chaos and disorder⁹⁹. Bible writers believe that this episode of plowing the sea under the influence of the winds was influenced by the Mesopotamian myth, namely the Babylonian and Ugaritan texts¹⁰⁰. *The next episode is "The Book of the Prophet Awwakum"*. (3, 15): "Thou and thy horses paved the way by the sea, through the abyss of great waters", which sees the cosmogonic whipping of waters and a description of the space battle between Yahweh and the monster of cosmic chaos¹⁰¹. *It also includes games attributed to God by the Book of Job and Psalms (103:25-26) with the sea monster Leviathan (Hebrew). "Liviyatan" - "twisted, rolled", from "lava" - "twisted, rolled")*: "... Can you take out the Leviathan and grab him by the rope? Will you put the ring in his nostrils? Will he pierce his jaw with a needle? Will he beg you a lot and will he speak to you meekly? Will he make a pact with you and take it to his slaves forever? Will you amuse him like a bird and tie him up for your girls? Will his fishing comrades sell him, will they divide him among the Canaanese merchants? Can you pierce his skin with a spear and his head with a fishing spiky? Put your hand on him, and remember the struggle: you will not go ahead. Hope is vain: won't you fall from one look at him? There is no one so brave that would dare to disturb him; who can resist My face? Who preceded Me to give Him? Under all the sky, everything is Mine. I will not keep silent about his members, about the power and beautiful proportionality of them. Who can open the top of his clothes, who will approach the double jaws of his? Who can open the doors of his face? The circle of his teeth is terrible; his strong shields are magnificent; they are fastened as if by a firm seal; one

⁹⁸ *Metevelis Peter. Myth in History: Mythological Essays. - San Jose-New York-Lincoln-Shanghai: Writers Club Press, 2002. - Volume 2. - X, 192 p. - P. 130.*

⁹⁹ *Walton John H., Matthews Victor H., Chavalas Mark W. The IVP Bible Background Commentary: Old Testament. - Illinois: InterVarsity Press, 2000. - 832 p. - P. 740.*

¹⁰⁰ *Lester G. Brooke Daniel Evokes Isaiah: Allusive Characterization of Foreign Rule in the Hebrew-Aramaic Book of Daniel. - London-Oxford-New York-New Delhi-Sydney: Bloomsbury Publishing Plc, 2015. - 240 p., p. 43-44; Walton John. The Anzu Myth as Relevant Background for Daniel 7? // The Book of Daniel: Composition and Reception. - Leiden-Boston-Köln: Brill, 2000. - Volume one. - P. 69-89, P. 69, 83; Nel Marius. Myth and Daniel 7 // Psalms and Mythology. - New York-London: T&T Clark, 2007. - P. 217-230. - P. 221.*

¹⁰¹ *Vicchio Stephen J. The Legend of the Anti-Christ: A History. - Eugene: Wipf and Stock Publishers, 2009. - XI, 396 p. - P. 9*

touches the other close, so that no air passes between them; one with the other lies tightly, clinging and not moving apart. From his sneezing there is light; his eyes are like the eyelashes of a dawn; from his mouth come out flames, sparks of fire; from his nostrils comes out smoke like from a boiling pot or boiler. His breath is hot with coals, and a flame comes out of his mouth. Power dwells on his neck, and terror runs before him. The fleshy parts of his body are tightly bound to each other, not trembling. His heart is as hard as a stone and as hard as the lower millstone. When it rises, the strongmen are in fear, completely lost from the horror. The sword that touches it will not resist, neither a spear, nor a dart, nor an armor. He considers iron to be straw, and copper to be a rotten tree. The rain of onions will not make him flee; the righteous stones turn to spit for him. He counts a mace as straw; he laughs at the whistling of a dart. Beneath him are sharp stones, and he lies in the mud on sharp stones. He boils the abyss like a cauldron, and the sea turns it into a boiling ointment; he leaves behind a glowing path; the abyss seems gray. There is no one like him on earth; he is created fearless; he looks boldly at all things high; he is king over all the sons of pride" (*Job 40:20 - 41:26*).

A parallel to the Old Testament Leviathan is the Ugaritan mythology of Latan, a multiheaded sea monster, the satellite of the sea god Yam, together with the last defeated Baal.

The motive for the participation of the agitator in the narrative about the creation of the world is present in the Turks: "... It is also worthy of attention another object used in the life of Siberian cattlemen - agitator (turbine). A.V. Anokhin noted that the Altai people with a sense of thrift and a sense of awe treated the birch bark crockery and turbidity (*pyshka*), which shaken the contents of a birch bark vessel (barley braga). The same was called at the Altai Turks a turbot for knocking down koumiss and, interestingly enough, a split stick, in which lit birch bark was inserted, which was used for night fishing. Both tools probably combined the value of the cleaved end. The trumpet of *dumpling is* mentioned in the text of the Teleut shaman's incantation, in a reference to one of the spirits of the earthly path:

Moon sea shaking - excited (wader),
The white foam was blown up,
The mighty poplar has turned up
And put roots up...
Father (mine) Soo-kan, Kairakan!..."

... The text of wedding benevolence directly correlates the tree with the turbidity:

Be a white birch stirrer.

Thus, we can assume that the lunar (milky) sea is shaken by an inverted tree. Mentioning a tree with roots apparently gives this image a symbolic meaning of integrity, elevated to the concept of the world axis (world tree, world mountain). The first to pay attention to the identity of the turbidity and the world's axis G.N. Potanin, who also pointed to a possible source of the motive for shooting down the world's ocean. The most ancient Indo-Iranian motive of creation of the world is considered to be the motive of mixing, but the images of the Altai mythology are most consonant with the themes of Hindu mythology, in which the world mountain is used for plowing the ocean. However, the motive of creation of the earth by a creature that began to mix the water of the ocean with a palisade, spear, turbidity, is known to a number of Asian traditions, and we have no reason to build the Altai motives directly to the Indian sources. The Türks could perceive this motif from the Mongols, whose mythology knows both the milky ocean and its thickening by blowing the wind. The last detail is in the Altai myth: one of the two creatures over the primary ocean blows and creates the wind. The Ural peoples have no motive to plow the ocean, but the Mansi myths are comparable to the Indo-Iranian myths by a number of features. We mean, in particular, the motive of "fire flood", the struggle between fire and water in the process of cosmogenesis. Similar ideas have been recorded in the Evenks. However, the range of possible analogies for the ocean ploughing motive is extremely wide. The following story is known in Yakut mythology. Yuryung Ayyi Toyon, staying over the sea, saw floating foam (the appearance of which can be interpreted as a result of mixing and plowing). The foam was a trait living at the bottom of the sea, where there was a hidden land. By order of the heavenly god, the devil brings a piece of land from the bottom, which grows and hardens... The Turkic vocabulary allows us to think that the motive of ploughing is essentially connected with the motive of creation of the world (cf. *yai* 'summer'; *ya:y* 'shake, shake, plough'; *ya:y* 'expand, deploy' ...) ¹⁰².

In the Shorzes, heroic stories traditionally begin with the definition of further described events in time as "a very long time", namely when the "deployment" of the universe was taking place by stirring, shaking the elements with a stirrer: "A long time ago, it was a ... It was at the time when the agitator was shared by the mountains, when the water was shared by the bucket ¹⁰³ ... " .

The dudes have a motive for the birth of the world out of the whipped world ocean: "... the act of separation from the chaos of land draws like the

¹⁰² Sagalaev A.M. *Ural-Altai mythology : symbol and archetype*. - Novosibirsk : Science, Sib. departed, 1991. - - C. 50-51.

¹⁰³ *Traditional worldview of the Turks of Southern Siberia. Space and time. Real World / E.L. Lvova, I.V. Oktyabrskaya, A.M. Sagalaev, M.S. Usmanovaa*. - Novosibirsk : Science, Sib. departed, 1988. - - C. 120.

fermentation of Tour (or his assistant Puleh) of the world's ocean:" In the early days, the land was under water. Tour scooped a handful of sand from the water and kneaded the ferment from it and put it in the water. The water began to clog and within forty days the earth was formed" ... "In the original time there was only one water, there was no land anywhere. The tour commanded Poolekh to put leaven in this water. When Poolekh put the ferment in the water, the earth began to roll up on its surface. However, before the final hardening of the land Shuitan caused a strong wind, and waves went on the water. Therefore, there were mountains, hills, hollows, ravines and seas" ... It is noteworthy that the original water chaos "fermented" with milk leaven (kevolok "milk leaven"), which indicates the existence of this motive even in the era of nomadic Bulgar ancestors Chuvash. The motive of ocean fermentation finds parallels in the ancient Indian myths about ocean fermentation. In this regard, the attributes of the demiurge of the Tour in the creation of the earth are indicative and usually operates "a large bucket with a long handle" (a variant of buttermilk) ... In the motive of the world's ocean fermentation with milk ferment, as well as in the motive of the world's ocean plowing, is seen as an act of fertilization demiurge (male origin) of the original water chaos (female origin)¹⁰⁴. Also in the chuvash while smoking from the evil eye child is put in a bowl of butter, which symbolizes its rebirth¹⁰⁵.

"... The fourth version of the myth about the creation of the world was recorded at the Baikal Buryats. In it, Baabain mungen bahana ("father's silver pole") met in the primary ocean-haos ehein altan umai ("mother's golden belly"), from their meeting the first people appeared on earth¹⁰⁶. And, yes: "... According to Buryat mythology, the deity Bukha-Noyon in the form of a blue bull, having laid a passage in the mountain, makes a ford in the milky sea his phallus and creates a son¹⁰⁷ similar way, the hero of "Kalevala" (47: 13-40; 49: 75-420) Väinämöinen - cuts through the weapon created by the blacksmith Ilmarinen (three-toothed hoe) hole in the rock, in which Lovkhi, mistress of Pokhiola, hid the moon and sun, and they return to heaven¹⁰⁸. The khants have a similar legend that the sun and moon were first in the

¹⁰⁴ Matveev G.M. *Mythical picture of the world of the Chuvash people*. - Cheboksary : Chuvash Publishing House. Un-ta, 2004. - - C. 75-76.

¹⁰⁵ Salmin A.K. *System of Folk Religion of Chuvash*. - Saint-Petersburg: Science, 2007. - 605 p., - P. 166.

¹⁰⁶ Zhukovskaya N.L. *Buryat mythology and its Mongolian parallels // Symbolism of cults and rituals of foreign Asia*. - Moscow: Nauka, 1980. - - C. 92-116. - - C. 97.

¹⁰⁷ Denisova I.M. *Bridges of Times: Cosmological Archetypes in Traditional Culture // Old Russian Cosmology / Otv. ed. by G.S. Barankova*. - St. Petersburg: Aleteya, 2004. - - C. 411.

¹⁰⁸ Ayhenwald A.J., Petrukhin V.J., Helimsky E.A. *To reconstruction of mythological representations of Finno-Ugric peoples (in Russian) // Balto-Slavic researches. 1981 / Otv. ed. Vyach. Vse. Ivanov*. - Moscow: Nauka, 1982. - - C. 165.

underground kingdom of Kul-Otyr ("the spirit of disease"), but then stolen from there by the celestial patron of the people Mir-susne-humom ("A man watching the world")¹⁰⁹. The latter, though he absorbed the features of the Indo-Iranian deity Mitra, the epithet of which was "looking over the whole earth" (*Yasht*, X 4, 13), but originally he was the hero-trickster Ekwa-jump (the "Son of a Woman") in the image of a water swimmer (a goose), the seventh and the youngest son of the supreme god.

In the rocky cliff, in its copper core, where the Finnish hostess Pohjoly hid the sun and the moon, "the vipers drink beer in the rock, snakes greedily pull the wort" (*"Kalevala"*, 49: 255-256).

"...In Rigveda (X. 124.3) there are deaf mentions of a certain Father, the "sweet drink shaker", which is associated with the ideas of the original world¹¹⁰. I think that this refers to the preserved in "Shatapatha-Brahman" (VII century BC.) the story of how the ancestor of modern mankind, King Manu Vaivasvata, who escaped from the world flood by ship (analogue of the Middle East Noah and Utnapishtim), found that he alone escaped (in the versions of "Mahabharata" and "Bhagavaty-Puranas" with him are saved in the ship seven more sages-rishi). Wishing to find offspring, Manu performed a special domestic ritual by throwing a sacrificial ladle in the water melted butter, sour milk, sour cream and cottage cheese. A year later, a woman appeared from this offering and when asked by the gods Mitra and Varuna "Who are you?" she answered: "I am Manu's daughter" and belongs to the one who gave birth to her, and when she came to Manu, she called her name "Ida" (variant: "Ila"). With her help, Manu produced offspring¹¹¹. Apparently, here we have a more archaic variant of the Indo-Aryan mythology about plowing and expanding the inhabited space with its help, because in the Avestia variant the king Yima, son of Vivakhvanta (cf. with Vedic Yima, the brother of Manu Vivasvata), with the help of a magic whip three times expands the land, but then is forced to build an impregnable fortress Varu before the threat of severe winter and then flood and hide in it the seed of all animals and plant seeds (*"Wendidad"*, II).

¹⁰⁹ Ayhenwald A.J., Petrukhin V.J., Helimsky E.A. *To reconstruction of mythological representations of Finno-Ugric peoples (in Russian) // Balto-Slavic researches. 1981 / Otv. ed. Vyach. Vse. Ivanov. - Moscow: Nauka, 1982. - - C. 178.*

¹¹⁰ Denisova I.M. *Bridges of Times: Cosmological Archetypes in Traditional Culture // Old Russian Cosmology / Otv. ed. by G.S. Barankova. - St. Petersburg: Aleteya, 2004. - - C. 411.*

¹¹¹ Vasilkov Ya. *Mesopotamian and ancient Indian myths about the Flood: are the similarities random? // Tamil tanta paricu : a collection of articles in honor of Alexander Mikhailovich Dubyansky / ed.-sost. O. Vecherina, N. Gordiichuk, T. Dubyanskaya. - M. : Feather, 2016. - - C. 176-177. - https://www.academia.edu/25746120/Месопотамский_и_древнеиндийский_мифы_о_потопе_случайны_ли_сходства.*

In a number of Indo-European traditions, "... weaving and knocking oil are common metaphors of coitia. Wed, cf. cachub. kerniak "tool for knocking down oil and sour cream (a circle with a hole on a stick)" and "penis"; synonymous name of this tool - pizdńik (Central Kashubia) - quite expressive ... In turn, "wooden butterfly" is denoted by the words pizda, pizdúica, pizdaica, pizdôvka and below. ... "Oil knocking down" as a metaphor of coition is understood as porridge-bamy not only in a reduced, but also in a high, meteorological and cosmic plane ... It is noteworthy that, according to M. Kuusi's materials, Greeks, French and Finns, and according to E. G. Azim-zade, and the inhabitants of Polesie, represented the thunder of the celestial spirits, their coitus¹¹² ...".

In the Bashkir epos "Ural-Batyr" there are many parallels with the Indian myth of ploughing: the Urals (Dr. - "Ural"). The Ural (Dr. - Turk. or / ur "towering, column) with the help of a magic sword or a magic staff mixes the water chaos ("dinges"), cuts it into pieces, and only then the original marshy land ("urn") emerges from the water, like oil from milk, which expands as the brothers Ural and Shulgan (letters "left") wander. "...The land is filled with various creatures of both positive and negative properties. Before that, in the place where the land appeared (urn) and where the first pair of people begins to live, there reigns a complete peace, there is no sense of movement and life ... The world here as if frozen. Only with the appearance of a purposeful movement begins to appear Mir / Doña in the true sense of the word, when at the command of Yanbirda Ural and Shulgan leave their home to fulfill his father's commission - to find and destroy Death. In the struggle of the positive hero of the Urals with the forces of evil, the embodiment of which in the epic become such characters as Azhdayaha, deiu and Shulgan, who has shifted to their side, from chaos an ordered world emerges; Everywhere where the Ural arrives, the land rises from under the world's waters, which is presented as a "mountain" (in Bashkir - Tau) ... In the epic, Shulgan is described as the older brother, that is, he was the first by birth, as well as the original water chaos. Therefore, it is no accident that in the epic this character is associated with water, the underwater and underground world. In the epos "Ak buzat", which researchers consider a logical continuation of the epos "Ural Batyr", Shulgan is presented as a king, the ruler of an underwater kingdom¹¹³. Then the Ural travels to the world between the sky and the underground kingdom - the country of the king of Kakhaha snakes, seizes his staff, subjugates and puts the defeated on the ground with a ring (similar images of the snake in the ring as a guard of the world are represented in many Turkic legends). Later the staff is taken over

¹¹² *Fears A.B. The cult of bread at east Slavs: experience of ethnolinguistic research. - Munchen: Verlag Otto Sagner, 1991. - - C. 165.*

¹¹³ *Aminev 3. G., Yamaeva JI. A. Regional features of Islam in the Bashkirs. - Ufa : Design-PolygraphService, 2009. - - C. 19-20.*

by Shulgan and with his help he floods the whole world with water. After marrying the earthly girl Gulistan, the Urals continues its way and arrives in the country of the beautiful Humai, daughter of Samrau-Sun, the king of the celestial elements and birds. Later she is endowed with the ability to give people a "soul" ("kut / cat"). Her sister Aikhilau (planet Venus) is married to Shulgan¹¹⁴. The son of the Urals named Yaiyk (i.e., the Ural River / Yaik) also has something to do with the "buttermilk" of the sea: "... This is also indicated by language data. In particular, for Turkmens leather bags are called "yayyk", also for Turkmens - "yayyk" means "butterfly", "pakhthalka", and "yayykta" means "pakhta butter". The Bashkir language has preserved the expression "May language", "linguaklau", which means "butter". Here, the word "linguaklau" is a slightly modified version of the word "yayyklau", where "ya" is replaced with the intermental "h". In the Bashkir language, as it seems to us, there is another word ascending to "yayyk" - "saikau, saikatyu," which translates into Russian as "rocking, rocking, stirring, shaking"... In this connection, we recall a find in one of the Pazyryk burial mounds, where a whip-box for whipping koumiss was found near the burial site. I.V. Polosmak tends to consider this turbidity as a model of "tools of creation," with the help of which the gods created the World in the Altai myths¹¹⁵ "... ". "... In the first time during the study of Pazyryk culture inside this vessel (a wooden mug with a handle in the form of two leopards - O.G.) was found a stick-mixer for whipping koumiss (mullet) 38 cm long, at the end of which was put on a special wooden knob of sickle shape ... The stick of mullet is made of larch, while the sickle knob is carved from birch. Probably, the birch was not chosen by chance: its white color, like the color of milk, was the embodiment of sacred purity. In one of the Altai wedding prayers it is said: "Be a stirrer for the white birch. In this text, the stirrer is the analogue of the birch tree - the world tree. This simple but carefully made thing belongs to the extremely important sacral objects and has an increased semiotic status in the cultural tradition of the Turkic-Mongolian peoples. In Altai mythology the gods created the world with the help of a stirrer. In Indian mythology, the Universe was created as a result of ploughing the primary ocean. The well-being and wealth of Mongolian people depended on Genghis Khan's possession of koumissing turbidity. The agitator we consider is a model of a "tool of creation" invested in the hands of a woman.

¹¹⁴ Aminev 3. G., Yamaeva JI. A. *Regional features of Islam in the Bashkirs*. - Ufa : Design-PolygraphService, 2009. -- C. 30-36.

¹¹⁵ Aminev Z.G. *Cult of deity "Yayyk" in Bashkir mythology // Actual problems of history of Sayan-Altai and adjacent territories: materials of international scientific-practical conference, October 24-26, 2007, Abakan. Issue 3. Part 1 / Editorial note by I.A.Chebotarev*. - Abakan : N.F.Katanaev Khakas State University Publishing House, 2007. -- C.168-174. - <http://urgaza.ru/library-portal/articles/202/1794> ; see also: Aminev 3. G., Yamaeva JI. A. *Regional features of Islam in the Bashkirs*. - Ufa : Design-PolygraphService, 2009. -- C. 44-45.

Perhaps, it was not so much a utilitarian thing as a cult object used in some ritual (guessing?).¹¹⁶, "... It is interesting that in the traditional funeral and memorable ritual of the Kazakhs it was left turbot (baked) at the grave, and the vessel, designed for the manufacture and storage of koumiss, along with turbot was depicted on the gravestones as embodying the idea of fertility ... and thus the revival".¹¹⁷). Bashkirs have relicts of the belief about beating preserved in the sacral nature of turbidity (Beshkak). According to Bashkirs, it should not be thrown away or stepped on: "Иҫкергән Beshkak аяҡ аҫтына ташламаҫка, Уны Үғарыға Елер куйырға карак - "An old handbag cannot be thrown under your feet; it must be hung up somewhere. In a house with a whirlpool, there is well-being and happiness"¹¹⁸.

"... The agitator and its apologies - the bucket and the spoon with which the elements are organized at the beginning of time belong to extremely important sacred objects. In Altaic texts, they are attributes of Ulgen, the supreme promoter:

Moving sun and moon,
Rolling white clouds,
Destroying black forests (lightning),
Measured everything with a spoon and a scoop.

- that's how it sounds to address him. The same function of introducing the metric order with a spoon or scoop is inherent in the eldest son, Ulgen Karsit¹¹⁹.

In the Mongolian legend, Genghis Khan's career (the letters "Lord of the Ocean", i.e. the celestial cosmic element) begins with the fact that he throws a turbidity at his father Hormuzd (King of the sky Hormust-Tengri), which, in fact, knocked down the primordial ocean¹²⁰. Later, this koumissing turbine, which gives wealth and happiness, is abducted by Genghis Khan's son, who was exiled to the west because of suspicion of cohabitation with his mother. He becomes the ancestor of the Kyrgyz under the name of Kyrgyzbai, and the Mongols have become impoverished since then¹²¹.

¹¹⁶ Polosmak N.V. *Burial of a noble Pazyryk woman // Messenger of ancient history.* - - 1996. - - № 4. - - C. 152-153.

¹¹⁷ Polosmak N.V. *Ukok Riders.* - Novosibirsk : INFOLIO-Press, 2001. - - C. 198.

¹¹⁸ Khisamitdinova F.G. *Mythological dictionary of Bashkir language.* - Moscow: Science, 2010. - - 452 c. - - C. 62.

¹¹⁹ *Traditional worldview of the Turks of Southern Siberia. Space and time. Real World / E.L. Lvova, I.V. Oktyabrskaya, A.M. Sagalaev, M.S. Usmanova.* - Novosibirsk : Science, Sib. departed, 1988. - - C. 121.

¹²⁰ G.N. Potanin *Eastern motifs in medieval European epos.* - Moscow: Publication of the Geographical Department of the Imperial Society of Lovers of Natural History, Anthropology and Ethnography, 1899. - - C. 123-128.

¹²¹ G.N. Potanin *Eastern motifs in medieval European epos.* - Moscow: Publication of the Geographical Department of the Imperial Society of Lovers of Natural History, Anthropology and Ethnography, 1899. - - C. 82, 126.

Where exactly is this "turbidity of Genghis Khan", most likely reveals toponymic folk legend that in the tract between the rivers Alamudun and Ala-Archa, some woman lost such an important object in everyday life as turbidity ("Byshkak") for whipping koumiss, so the area was named Bishkek, from which the name of the current Kyrgyz capital¹²². But another ethnogenetic legend tells about the circumstances of the loss of mullet-bolt: it was stolen by the son of a Kirghiz-Bai ancestor, who became (through his grandsons Abla and Kovla) the ancestor of some Kara-Kirghiz families. But what is very interesting is that the mother of Kirghiz-bai herself conceived her sons from the foam in the lake: "... According to legends, ... the daughter of some khan with forty girls, on returning home from a walk, found her aul completely looted ... the tsarevna and her friends got pregnant from the foam in the excited lake, which they tried, and then the relatives chased all the criminals out of the house. For a long time, the girls roamed in the desert with their Tsarevna, but finally rebelled against her as the culprit of misfortune and chased her away for (r.) Chu. Here, a poor khan's daughter was found by the ancestor of all Kirghiz and took her as his wife, soon after which she gave birth to a son of Kirghiz-Bai... He suffered a lot at first from his brothers, who bore him with unknown origins, deprived of them by his father's death, but finally appeared triumphant when he managed to steal a koumissing hammer from his mother's yurt and a bridle - symbols of the championship.... According to the stories of the Aulyaatin Kara Kirghiz, "... the father of the Kara Kirghiz came from a mirage (sagym). He reigned between the Kirghiz and married one of their maidens, from whom his only daughter was born. Father put 40 maids to her. Once the Khan's daughter went out with 40 maids to the big river, where she noticed floating foam. Looking at the foam, the girls heard the words coming from it: "you are right and I am right" (antalhak mende ak; the form of these words is more correct ...: ana elhak mana elhak is the truth, and that is the truth). Girls, out of curiosity, dipped their fingers in foam, licked them, and soon it turned out that they all got pregnant. Khan Sagym threw them out on the high mountains, because he did not want to kill them. Having found food in the mountains, they gave birth to 40 sons and 40 daughters, and only 80 offspring. These children, when they grew up, got married between them. The people who formed from them were called Kyrgyz (Kyrk-Kyz, 40 girls). The Kara-Kyrgyz left to live in the mountains and the Kyrgyz left in the valley. Over time, some of the Kara Kirghiz became famous and left childbirth, while others crushed and disappeared without giving birth. The name of one ancestor was Ung (right), the name of another Sol (left). The first descended from the daughter of the khan, and the other from the daughter of a vizier. The Kara-Kyrgyz childbirth occurred from both of

¹²² Malabaev J.M. *Bishkek is the capital of Kyrgyzstan. - Bishkek : Erkin-Too, 2001. - - C. 9.*

them. The Kyrgyz themselves say that they come from forty girls who were bought in the south for a rich sultan and got pregnant from foam while bathing in some big river"¹²³.

In the Udmurt ritual "... the symbolic "replacement of the bride" was a glass of melted butter with a goose feather stuck in it ... It is quite obvious that in this real, real symbol intertwined ideas about a woman as a birthright; about a woman as a connecting link between ancestors and descendants, and therefore about a female bird ..., a female cow. The pen and oil seem to be synonymous with feminine origin; the first image retains echoes of the perception of the natural / chaotic world, the second - cultural / cosmic, but both are united by the idea of creation (chicks, teal > children; cf.: female mare, female camel in cattle culture) ... Oil used in other rites of the Udmurts (вӱй Vsyau - letters): "oil praying" for the birth of a child; putting oil in the mouth of a newborn and a dead child; a dish with oil on the table during a match-making or collusion; a meeting of trains or guests in general, bread and butter) should be perceived, thus, not just as a symbol of wealth, prosperity, but as a personification of birth/renewal/creation, some possibility of repeating the processes of creation of the world itself in the times of it"¹²⁴.

Udmurts resorted to the symbolism of the world tree in the manufacture of the turbot: "... The node in maternity rites in general, as we will see below, plays a big role. It has magical meaning, and known manipulations with it can, according to the belief of Udmurts, have this or that effect. A herringbone or fir tied in a knot in the forest can be found quite often. Such a tree continues to grow, the knot merges to form a thickening instead of itself. These "knotted" trees women try to cut down and take with them, otherwise happiness may be carried away by other women. Then the trunk of the tree is appropriately shredded and used as a "turbot". This "whorl" is used to mix bread or other bread yeast, etc."¹²⁵.

In the North Caucasus, the node is completely absolutized, displacing the very idea of turbidity - the Network is already rushing into the original Waters of Creation: "... According to Circassian (Adyghe) cosmogonic texts, the Universe (Hy, Duneizh) began with the initial intervention - its construction by the Network (Hy): Duneizhir Hykle Shauhun... When the World was built by the Network... Instead of uhuan (to build) sometimes the word ublen (to start) is used: Duneizhyr Hykle Shaublen... When the

¹²³ Aristov N.A. *Works on history and ethnic composition of Turkic tribes*. - Bishkek: Ilim, 2003. - - C. 44-45; cf. also: V.V. Bartold. *Essays*. - Moscow: Eastern Literature Publishing House, 1963. - T. 2. P. 1. *General Works on the History of Central Asia. Works on the history of the Caucasus and Eastern Europe*. - - C. 504.

¹²⁴ Vladykina T.G. *Udmurt Folklore : problems of genre evolution and systematics*. - Izhevsk : Udmurt Institute of History, Language and Literature Ural Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, 1997. - - C. 116.

¹²⁵ Gerd Kuzebai. *I sing a song about her...: Poems and poems, articles and scientific works, letters*. - Izhevsk: Udmurtia, 1997. - - 335 c. - - C. 195.

World was started by the Network... Initially the World was in a certain undefined state - not liquid and not solid (majamypsle): Duniejiejri symjamyjeu ... Formation of the Earth is described by gradual hardening - the verb "pc1en" is used, meaning "harden", "join", "stick together" in relation to something not solid: Sljejuaner symjamyjeu¹²⁶ ...".

Similarly, the network appears in one of the cosmogonic versions of Tibetan mythology. From nothingness arises white light, which gave birth to the perfect egg. It split and there is a man Emongyelpo ("king is the main desire"). He lived on the mainland in the middle of the ocean, sitting on a golden throne. Spirits-Lu brought him sacrifices. He ordered the universe, regulated the flow of time, invited the gods to protect people and conquer demons. One day, he jumped into the ocean and got into the fishermen's net. Since then, great misfortunes have fallen on people¹²⁷.

The network is caught by the god of winds, the first man fisherman Adapa from Sumerian mythology. As a result, Adapa is summoned by the gods, but he refuses a treat that gives him immortality. It is in the East Semitic tradition that we meet the variant of "plowing" with a net. In the abovementioned myth about Marduk's struggle with the monster Tiamat, the embodiment of salty sea water, the god-hero entangles his enemy with a net, then drives a hurricane into its mouth, and in the end let an arrow into its open mouth, through which its gut opened. As a result of this victory, the gods take possession of the Table of Judgments (Me) of all things and phenomena of the world, and the gods build a great temple on earth - Esagila, around which then appears Babylon¹²⁸.

But this transformation of images took place not only in the Caucasus, but also in Ancient Egypt! God the crocodile "... Sebek, functioning just as a fisherman ... in relation ... to the sons of Mount - Hapi and Amset. Sebek ... the god Ra was entrusted with the task to catch the sons of Mount, who happened in the water and hid there: "Let them bring Sebek, the lord of the swamp country, in order that he caught them in a net, and he found them ... Then Sebek, the lord of the swamp country, said: "I looked for them and found them (floundering?) under my fingers on the shore of the water. I caught them with a net!" ... Indirect evidence of Sebek's role as a fisherman can be seen in a late Mystery text, in which the king, acting under the guise of the crocodile-shaped god Mount as a collector of members of Osiris, is called "a fisherman coming out at night¹²⁹ ...".

¹²⁶ *Cosmology and druidism of Abkhazians and Adyghe (Circassians) // <https://ordenxc.org/forum/index.php?topic=5036.0>*

¹²⁷ *Ogneva E.D. Three periods of the Tibetan myth // <https://nandzed.livejournal.com/2080066.html>*

¹²⁸ *Yemelyanov V.V. Ritual in Ancient Mesopotamia. - Saint Petersburg. : Alphabet Classics ; St. Petersburg Oriental Studies, 2003. - - C. 132.*

¹²⁹ *Volkov I.M. Ancient Egyptian god Sebek. - Petrograd : Typography of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 1917. - - C. 21.*

The same things for plowing - turbot / mixer and snake - we meet in Chinese cosmogony. The first ancestor Fu Xi (Bao Xi) with the body of a green snake and the head of a man got his name, according to Wen Yi Ydo, from the word "paosi" - "pumpkin-gorlyanka ladle".¹³⁰ which, in our opinion, is the image of the constellation Big Bear (Bucket). Fu Xi first weaved a rope fishing nets, taught people to fish and cook on fire. He is the creator of culture - invented hieroglyphic writing and eight trigrams, seeing the patterns on the back of the in-lun (winged dragon), floating out of the Huang He River, invented musical instruments, taught people to tame wild animals and engage in sericulture.

In the Iranian tradition, the motive of "earth expansion" is not related to the turbidity (a tool for whipping butter from milk that cattle give), but to another tool, however, also related to cattle breeding. The Primordial Waters themselves are transformed into something similar to foam / oil - ice - due to the impact on them with a tool - a whip.

In the paradise ancestral home of Arjanam-Vaja came a sharp cold because the evil demon annually for ten months sent home arias cold and snow, and the year itself turned into one day and one night. "... And here came the kingdom of Yima three hundred winters. And then this land was filled with small and large cattle, people, dogs, birds and red burning lights. Then Yima came to light at noon on the way of the Sun. He blew into the golden horn and whipped it, saying: "Sweet Spenta Armaiti, part and stretch wide. This is how Yima spread this earth one-third more than before" (*Videvdat*, 2. 8-11). This textual cliché is repeated twice more, but "three hundred winters" are replaced by "six" and then "nine", and the ground is spread by "two thirds" and then "three thirds" (*Videvdat*, 2. 12-19). This is followed by a warning about the coming calamities and the need to build a saving Vara ("fortress") and the fourth, eschatological period, which carries a "deadly cold", "winter", "snow clouds" and then a flood (*Videvdat*, 2. 22-24). The numerical values used to describe the structures and elements of the shelter mirror the three phases of expansion of living space. The three districts of Vara and the number of passages made in them are identical to the numerical symbolization of Yima's act of multiplication-transformation of the world: "In the front district (Vara, - O.G.) he made nine passages, on the average - six, in the internal - three" (*Videvdat*, 2. 38). "... This sequence is symmetrical to a numerical row symbolizing the expansion of the universe, only it is transmitted mirror-like, in reverse order: 9-6-3. The logic of such a

¹³⁰ Romanchuk A. *Indo-European migrations and origin of Taoism // Revista de etnografie (Chisinau)*. - - 2005. - - I. - http://www.bulgari-istoria-2010.com/booksRu/A_Romanchuk_Daoizam.pdf.

"countdown" is given by the space-time limits of the earthly kingdom of Yima. Its existence is limited to 900 years of increasing living space, the boundaries of which at the end of the world narrowed to the outer district of Varus with nine passages. Outside these boundaries are "deadly cold", "carnal evil world", etc. Consequently, the nine-digit, as well as the nine-part, represents the limit of the extreme space-time boundary of the world brought up by Yima. Therefore, the nine passages of the outer district of Varus, multiple of 900 years of land expansion, are associated with the numerical symbolization of the duration of a favorable time of year with increasing or prevailing light time of day. The duration of this calendar and astronomical period is nine months: from the "birth" of a new sun after the day of the winter solstice to the beginning of its "dying" after the day of the autumn equinox¹³¹.

The Japanese cosmogonic myth of plowing the ocean with the help of special turbidity and obtaining magic things and a beautiful goddess can be compared.

In the primary Ocean Swamp grew magical reeds (or reed), and from this reed (or reed) was born a great many lower gods. All together they were called Kotoamatsu-kami, and they took shelter in the reed (or reed). The heavenly gods give Izanaki and Izanami a richly decorated spear, the naginata Amanonuhoko. They set off on a floating celestial rainbow bridge that connects the world at the top with the world at the bottom. The Izanaks and Izanami decide to immerse the spear in an ocean-marsh and stir the water for them, after which they remove the spear from the water. A few drops of sea water drip from the spear's point, they thicken and turn into Onogoro Island. Thus, the land has appeared. Izanaki and Izanami descend from the bridge to the land they created, where they start building a house and erect a pole. Then Izanaki and Izanami decide to create a marriage ceremony, which is as follows: Izanaki bypasses the post on the left and Izanami on the right. When Izanami meets Izanaki, she exclaims "What a beautiful husband! However, a woman should not speak first. So the higher gods punish Izanami, and she gives birth to a sick child. Then the spouses decide to repeat the rite, but a man is the first to speak. Izanaka and Izanami give birth to many children - the rest of the islands of the Japanese archipelago, as well as many other gods-kami. At the end is born the god of fire Kagutsuchi, who at birth burns the insides of Izanami. The sick Izanami goes away from the world to the underground kingdom of Yomi. Izanagi follows Izanami in the

¹³¹ Kovtun I.V. *Seiminsko-Turbinskie antiquities and Indo-Aryans // Bulletin of archeology, anthropology and ethnography*. - - 2012. - - № 4(19). - <http://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/seyminsko-turbinskie-drevnosti-i-indoarii#ixzz3h6KmjGsC>.

hope of saving her. There was an impenetrable darkness in Yomi, but the god of life has found his beloved. But when Izanagi lit the torch, he saw that the kingdom of the dead made his once beautiful wife an ugly monster. Frightened, Izanagi tells his wife that their marriage is dissolved and runs away. Izanagi is furious at her husband's actions and turns into a death that still takes people's lives¹³².

Upon returning from Yomi, Izanagi decided to wash off the underground monastery and began to take off his clothes and jewelry. Jewels and drops from ablutions fell to the ground and new gods appeared from them: Amaterasu - goddess of sun, sky and agriculture, Tsukuyomi - god of moon and night, Susanoo - lord of the ocean, snow, ice and storms.

Susanoo had a nasty character, he envied his sister Amaterasu, constantly insulted and tried to frame her. Izanagi was tired of Susanoo's antics and he sent his son to Yomi. Before he was exiled, Susanoo visited the celestial kingdom of Takamanohara to say goodbye to Amaterasu. - Why did you come here? - I asked Amaterasu. - To say goodbye to you, Sister, Susanoo answered her. Amaterasu did not believe her brother and arranged a test to test Susanoo's sincerity. The god of the ocean had to create gods more perfect than the gods of Amatharasu. Susanoo produced five beautiful gods from his sister's necklace. Rejoicing, he got drunk, destroyed the irrigation canals, shit in the refectory and started throwing his defecation in all directions. In the end, he skinned the horse and threw the corpse into his sister's room. Amatharasu was greatly frightened and ran away in terror from Susanoo in the dungeon, as a result of which the sun disappeared and darkness came. In order to bring the sun back into the world, the gods cunningly decided to lure Amaterasu out and invited the goddess of entertainment and morning dawn Ame-no-zume-no. With a funny erotic dance (striptease) she cheered up the gods, on whose laughter looked out Amaterasu. She asked why they laughed and the gods said they met a more noble and beautiful goddess than Amaterasu. To confirm their words, they showed Amatharasu her reflection in the mirror. Coming into perplexity, Amaterasu came out of the dungeon and the world was again illuminated by sunlight. The Susanoo gods drove her from the divine monastery to earth.

Falling down from heaven, the god of the sea met an elderly couple. In sobs they told him that the dragon with eight heads of Yamata-Orochi took and ate their daughters, and will soon come for the only remaining one - the beautiful Kushinada-Hime. Susanoo said he would kill the dragon if the girl became his wife. When he came to the beast, he got his sake drunk and cut off all eight heads one by one, and created the divine sword of Kusanagi out

¹³² Kapranov S. *Pillar and cave: archetypes and toposes of the Shinto shrine // Shinto: memory of culture and living faith / Edited by EV Molodiakova. - M. : AIRO-XXI, 2012. - P. 129-145; Kapranov S. Genesis of the sacral space in the mythological screen // Synthos. - - 2013. - - №2-3. - - C. 152-159.*

of his tail and brought it to Amatharasu as an apology. Susanoo took as his wife the girl he had saved from the monster and continued to be the ruler of the ocean and storms, from time to time allowing himself reckless foolishness from which the earth walked by shoving.

Close to the Japanese version of the creation of the myth of the Ob eels (Khanty and Mansi) about how the hero-culturalist Ekwa-grubberis (aka Mir Susnehum), who was born on a bump in the middle of the World Swamp, creates the world with the help of a seven-articulated staff, where his seven joints corresponded to the seven tiers of the universe.

Also, according to the Finnish myth, "before the earth appeared, God stood on a golden pillar in the middle of the sea. When he saw his reflection in the water, he said, "Get up. It was a devil"¹³³.

The Ainu believed that the evil deities arose from the hoes with which the creator Pace Kamui created the world, and then abandoned it.

According to the cosmogonic myth of the Ainu, originally the land was not separated from the water and all elements of existence were mixed up. The earth was like a huge swamp. Having conceived to create the world of people, the supreme god Pace Kamui called for help to Wagtail. Coming down from the sky, she began to beat with her wings on the water, knead with her feet, work with her tail. A long time passed, and her efforts led to the fact that the water turned into an ocean, and drifting areas of land appeared on it.

Another invariant of the ocean plowing myth is the popular legend about the origin of the world among the Philippine people of Tagalog. In the beginning of the world, there was no land, but only sea and sky, and between them flew a kite. One day, the bird was tired of having nowhere to land. Then it began to rock and stir the sea until the water reached the sky. The sky did not like it, and to calm the sea, the sky covered the sea with many islands, and soon the water could not rise anymore and only splashed between the islands. Then the sky ordered the kite to land on one of the islands, to build a nest there and leave the sea and the sky alone. At that time, the Earth's wind and sea wind got married, and bamboo was born from them. One day, a floating bamboo hit a kite that was walking on the beach. The bird, angry that something dared to hit it, punched the bamboo trunk. The trunk cracked along and a man came out of one half of it, and a woman came out of the

¹³³ Mansikka V. *Finnish variants to the dualistic legend about creation of the world // Ethnographic review. 1909. -- 1910 -- №2-3. -- C. 171.*

other half. Then the earthquake called all the fish and birds to come and decide what to do with these two, and it was decided to marry them. They had many children, and all the people on earth came from these men and women. After a while, the parents were tired of all these useless idlers hanging around, and they wanted to get rid of them, but did not know where to send them. After a while, there were so many children that parents did not have a moment's peace. One day, a desperate father grabbed a stick and started hitting the children with it. It so frightened children that they scattered in different directions in search of a place where it is possible to hide. Some hid in the walls of the house, others ran away to the street, a few hid in the hearth and a few more fled to the sea. Now we know that those who found the secret rooms and hid in them became island leaders, and those who hid in the walls, became slaves. Those who ran away to the street became free people, those who hid in the hearth became Negroes, and about those who ran away to the sea, nothing was known for years and years, and when their children returned, they were white¹³⁴ (see the myth invariant at hanging, where in the beginning - the conflict between the drilled Sea and the Sky¹³⁵).

The role of the bird in creating the earth by whipping the ocean and in the mythology of the Ainu. According to their cosmogonic myth, originally the land was not separated from the water and all the elements of existence were confused. Earth was like a huge swamp. Having conceived to create the world of people, Pase Kamui ("creator and owner of the sky") called for help to Wagtail (sacred bird - totem Ainu). Coming down from the sky, it began to beat with its wings on water, knead with its legs, work with its tail. A long time passed and her efforts led to the fact that the water turned into an ocean, and drifting areas of land appeared on it. According to another myth, Pace Kamui himself created the world with stone tools (hoes), and the wagtail then only flattened the ground.

The Philippine and Indian motif on the role of the bird in creating the land by mixing the original ocean swamp can be seen as a transition between the motive to create the land with the turbidity and the motive for the bird to get land from the ocean floor (see special study of the second motive: ¹³⁶).

Although the Itelmen of Kamchatka have the bird Raven (Kutha) itself as the creator of the world - mischievous trickster Kutha with his sister

¹³⁴ Leon E. *History of creation of the world - version of one of the tribes living in the Philippines* // <http://kobil-caprica.blogspot.com/2015/12/blog-post.html> ; Cole, Mabel Cook. *Philippine Folk Tales*. - Chicago : A. C. McClurg and Company, 1916. -- P. 187-188.

¹³⁵ *Fairy Tales and Myths of the Peoples of the Philippines / Composition, Translated by English and tagal. R.L. Rybkin; preface by B.B. Greenickel. - M. : Gl.ed.ed.vostoch.lit'ry Publishing House "Nauka", 1975. - - C. 222.*

¹³⁶ Korotayev A.V., Khalturina D.A. *Myths and genes : deep historical reconstruction. - Moscow: Librocom Book House, 2011. - - 184 c.*

Hutlytich demolished the land from the sky and approved it at sea¹³⁷ (in Chukchi trickster Raven-Kurkyl creates mountains and rivers from their excreta¹³⁸), - but, probably, this motive should already be correlated with the continental Chinese motive about the abduction of the magical land "sizen" (whale. xīrǎng), which has the potential to grow immensely and to prevent global flooding.

But then the Chinese narrative directly reveals a connection with the narrative about plowing the ocean with the mountain by means of a snake and enmity between the classes of gods as a consequence: Seizhni uses the son of Gun Yu, who is assisted by the dragon In-lun (Wan-lun) with his family to arrange the world: The dragon moved ahead of Yu, a swarm of canals with its tail, and the turtle sailed behind his boat, carrying the magic substance "seizhan," through which Yu created the mountains and hills that now form the geography of China. Then Yu led all the gods at Mount Guizi ("Gather for advice"), formerly known as "Reed", enters into battle with the god of water Gong-Gong. Other equivalents are also discovered: 1) the equivalent of "turbot" - Yu receives from the first ancestor of Fu Xi a jade plate, which was shaped like a bamboo bar one chi and two tsunas long, with which you can measure the sky and earth Yu always carried this plate to strengthen the earth and tame the water; 2) the equivalent of a bird helper in the arrangement of the world: a special help to Yu was provided by the god of water Boi¹³⁹.

In addition, as in the Indian myth of plowing, Mount Mandaru is erected on the back of the giant turtle Kurma (avatars Vishnu), As in the Chinese version, we meet the eldest of the nine sons of the dragon king Wang Lung - Bishi in the form of a giant tooth and horned turtle - "Lin guy" (considered a mixture of dragon and turtle) with a stone stele loaded on her back ("guy guy guy bey"). According to many legends, stone turtles with stems secretly sail into the sea every night, so every day on it you can find fresh algae.

¹³⁷ *Krashennnikov S. Description of land of Kamchatka. - SPb.: At the Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1755. - Vol. 2. - P. 71-72 ; Goncharova A. A. Myths of creation and cosmogonic legends of Kamchatka // Kamchatka: events, people : materials XXV Krashennnikov. readings / M-in culture of the Kamchatka region, Kamchatka regional scientific b-ka S. P. Krashennnikov. - Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, 2008. - - C. 68-71. - <http://www.kamlib.ru/resourses/mify.htm>.*

¹³⁸ *Meletinsky E.M. Paleo-Asian Epic about Raven and the Problem of Relations between North-East Asia and North-West America in the Field of Folklore // Traditional Cultures of North Siberia and North America. - Moscow: Science, 1981. - P. 182-200*<http://www.ruthenia.ru/folklore/meletinsky8.htm>.

¹³⁹ *Chapter VII. Gun and Yu tame the flood // Yuan Ke. Myths of ancient China. - M.: <http://myths.kulichki.net/lostcivil/china/myth0001/st07.shtml>*

In our opinion, the intermediate version between the motives of a bird mining the earth from the bottom of the primary ocean, whipping the ocean and the creation of the world with a spear is a Serbian legend: "... Falling from the sky, evil spirits took the Sun. Their king stabbed it with a spear that he holds on his shoulder, and God, trying to return the treasure, sends the Archangel Michael to earth; the one, as it should be for a cunning diplomat, first makes a friendship with the king of demons. One day friends bathe in the sea. The king of demons creates a magpie - specifically for her to guard on the shore of the spear while he himself is splashing in the water. Meanwhile, the archangel Michael offers to compete who will dive deeper. The archangel dives first and brings from the bottom of the sea a lump of mud. Queue after queue of the demon. While he is under water, the Archangel Michael autumn himself with a cross - and immediately the sea is covered with ice thickness of six cubits, and the Archangel Michael takes away the sun. Alarmed by the shouts of the forties, the king of demons quickly rises to the surface, hits the ice, again goes down to the bottom behind the stone, breaks the ice, rushes in pursuit of a fugitive, but all he manages to do is to rip off a part of the archangel's foot. The Archangel Michael cries before God, and he promises him in comfort that from now on, all people will have a concave lower part of their feet¹⁴⁰. A similar motive of the Archangels' abduction of the magic "rees" from Sataniel is found in the Ukrainian legend: "... For a long time, there has been a bull... That bull is a water creak, and above it, the sky, on which God and his two servants live: Mishka and Grishka... And in heaven itself, where God Mati lives now, Satanail lives, and all the Lord's lists... That is what God God intended, like Satanail's shooting, and not so much the end of shooting, like seeing a lynx, at the back of which Satanail's power sat down. Satanail was born once, put his ride on a rock and swim on the sea, God loves, curses, bathes, and God sits in his heaven and marvel. The Lord God God is Satanailom: you can't get it, the Lord seems to be at the bottom of the sea, but Satanail seems to get it. Father Satanail sing and sing, and the Lord call upon Bear, and the beast of the world, who fly to the sea, and like Pyna Satanail, then sing dmukhati on the sea. The rifles were also chiseled. Satanail pirnutil at first, and Teddy bear dmukhati on the water - the sea was also known as the king, frozen. Satanail leapt out, and pierce the head and the boat. The Lord and seemingly: "ah, well, cry, seem to a friend! God is at their disposal, bachite, bula up to three sockets of porinaty. Pirnuv Satanail at his friend's, and Mishka Dmukha, let's go to the water; if you want, you should go ahead of God. The sea is sweltering, but it is still there. Satan's head spurts out and heats up the boat. The Lord seems to be: "ah, well, seem to feast at the third!" Satan's pirn, and Mishka is not too trisne, so on the sea, and the Lord has a

¹⁴⁰ Dumezil J. *Ossetian Epic and Mythology / Per. et al. V.I. Abaev. - Moscow: East-Lithuanian Editorial Chapter, 1976. - - C. 71-72.*

lot to do with it, to rejoice and gather dmukhaty, strong enough, at sea. The sea was such a tidy place, Satanail, if you pull it out, then do not zmiigg already beat the head of the boat, and Grishka is quiet at one o'clock with his ears on his riza, and put it in the sky. Satanail, be careful not to fry, take a chance to fuck up the boat - fuck up the dirk chasing after Griska and already catching up with him, because Griska has two wings, and Satanail has a big six. If Griska did not take Griska here, Satanayil's krill has a sword and odchukhuravovi. Satanail fell by the sea, and his riza Bear was brought to God by Griska. And Qi's lynxes of the Letter of Sus Christ have been tormented to death, and as Bear and Grishka the Lord behead the Archangel Michael and Gabriel"¹⁴¹ .

Ж. Dumezil compares the above two legends with the Circassian story about the giant's abduction of the fire from the giant by the Nart Sosryko: "... But it is not the usual fire and the giant: the giant sleeps curled up so that his feet touch his head, and the fire is in the center of this extraordinary circle. Sosryko still manages to steal fire, but the giant soon catches up with the hero and takes him prisoner. Luckily, the giant is stupid. Without naming himself, Sosryko offers him to show "games in which Sosryko wins", and subjects the giant to various tests of power... In the end, Sosryko makes him lie at the bottom of the sea; at his request, the surface of the water is covered with a thick layer of ice. The giant, who still thinks it's fun, tries to break the ice - in vain. He is caught in a trap, and Sosryko can easily decapitate him. Then, Sosryko lifts fire, carries it to the Narts - those of them who are not yet frozen - kindles a big fire and brings them back to life"¹⁴². Also "...the Circassians attributed to Sosruko, among other things, meteorological power:" He is cunning, he can cause frost, snow ... when he fought, he was letting fog everywhere," the Circassians from Uzun-Tarl in Anatolia told me"¹⁴³

But, in our opinion, the very motive of the axis (spears, mountains) and its spinning, whipping the sea and complicity in the act of the bird separated into a separate story: "... Sosryko hunting suddenly began to chase Barsagovo Wheel - a cogwheel, a strange weapon, live, endowed with speech. It rolls with great speed and at first cuts off the legs of the hero's comrades. It, in its turn, throws itself into the chase. But how to catch up with him? In vain he asks different trees (chinaras, alder) to stop the Wheel - they refuse, and he curses them. The Birch is bolder; thanks to it, Sosryko manages to shoot down with three arrows the Wheel's three teeth first (zendag), then grab him and hit him with a sword. He blesses the Birch and

¹⁴¹ Oltarzhewskiy Y. *Iz Narodnykh Vyvaniy (Razskaz, recorded in Kiev) // Kievskaya Starina, daily historical journal. - - 1887. - Year 6, t. XVIII, May. - - C. 196-197.*

¹⁴² Dumezil J. *Ossetian Epic and Mythology / Per. et al. V.I. Abaev. - Moscow: East-Lithuanian Editorial Chapter, 1976. - - C. 73.*

¹⁴³ Dumezil J. *Ossetian Epic and Mythology / Per. et al. V.I. Abaev. - Moscow: East-Lithuanian Editorial Chapter, 1976. - - C. 114.*

leads the Wheel to the prisoners of Narts. For twelve years the Narts have been carrying manure on it to their fields. In the end, it asks for its freedom... A little later, when Sosyryko was insulted by the daughter of the Sun, who bathed on the seashore, she took the Wheel of Barsag to her service, paying twelve stel cows for it, and one day, when Sosyryko was hunting, the Wheel suddenly rolled on him and cut off his legs. The crippled, legless hero asks the crow to notify the Narts Borat; the crow refuses and Sosyryko curses her. With the same request he turns to the swallow, she agrees, and he blesses her; the swallow fulfills his task. Finally, after a long resistance, Sosyryko gives himself to be buried and agrees to move to the country of the dead¹⁴⁴. Or: "... During the hunt, Sosyryko meets a beautiful girl; she offers herself to him and he refuses and insults her. This is the daughter of "Father John" (same: "heavenly Marsug"). She goes to complain to her father, who orders his servant "Wheel of Oionon" (Oiononi tsalh) to go against the Soslan. Forcing the heavenly smith Kurd-Alaug'a to harden himself, the Wheel of Onon rolls to kill the Ascendant. The one who sees him rushes after him in a chase. He curses one after the other an alder, a hornbeam, who could not stop the Wheel. But here it reaches the hazelnut, where it gets tangled in hops, and Soslan catches up with it. He blesses these two plants. He is going to chop the Wheel, but then he asks for a delay - it is an undeniable right of the defeated in the Caucasus - he swears that in three days he will wait for him on the mound of Harama, where Soslan can kill him. Soslan lets him go... Soslan's legs are cut, but he still rushes to chase the Wheel on stilts that he quickly attaches to the stumps of his feet. He was about to grab the Wheel when Sirdon told the Wheel, "Roll over the arable land! Here, indeed, Soslan's stilts get stuck and he can't keep chasing."¹⁴⁵» .



¹⁴⁴ Dumezil J. *Ossetian Epic and Mythology* / Per. et al. V.I. Abaev. - Moscow: East-Lithuanian Editorial Chapter, 1976. -- C. 103-104, 105.

¹⁴⁵ Dumezil J. *Ossetian Epic and Mythology* / Per. et al. V.I. Abaev. - Moscow: East-Lithuanian Editorial Chapter, 1976. -- C. 106-107.

As paradoxical as it may seem, but with this plot of the turbid mountain and the creation of things that give abundance with its help, can be correlated with the Finnish fairytale and mythical legend about Sampo, a magical object that has magical powers and is a source of happiness, prosperity and abundance.

Traditionally, it is believed that this is a magic mill ("chalk-mill"). Sampo grinds so much bread that it has enough for food and supplies:

Early in the morning the measure chalk,
Meru chalk for demand,
And the other is for sale,
The third measure is for stock.

But in the Karelian runes themselves, on the basis of which E. Lenroth created Kalevala, Sampo is called only "a stitched rim:

Sampo in Pokyol has changed,
The sewn rim is sewn:
It also has arable land,
There is also a place for sowing,
It has all the bail in it.

According to the runes, Sampo forged Ilmarinen (Ilmerainen), the god of air (Fin. ilma) and weather, the blacksmith (Fin. seppä) - the first forged guns from metal:

From cow's milk
Of white wool bundle,
From a piece of spindle
And of barley crumbs¹⁴⁶.

But before the sampo comes out of the mountain, the onions, the boat, the heifer and the plough come out - all of them are beautiful in sight but with a bad burrow, so Ilmarinen throws them back into the flames.

Thus, according to Academician B.A. Rybakov, Sampo is a magical complex that helps to give birth to bread and show vitality in general¹⁴⁷.

Sampo served as a wedding ransom (vein) for the daughter of old woman Louhi (Fin. louhi "rock, stone"), mistress Pohja (Fin. pohja "north"), to which the blacksmith wooed. Mistress Pohjoly hides sampo in the Stone Mountain. The abduction of Sampo from Pohyola is the central plot of "Kalevala": Väinämöinen goes to Pohjola accompanied by Ilmarinen and

¹⁴⁶ *Selected runes of the Perttunen Archipelago / Per., preface and primer V. Evseev. - Petrozavodsk : State Historical Museum of the Karelian-Finnish SSR, 1948. -- C. 17-18.*

¹⁴⁷ *Rybakov B.A. Connection of Sampo with Seids // <http://www.vottovaara.ru/svyaz-sampo-s-seiedami.html>.*

Lemminkäinen, puts the inhabitants to sleep and extracts Sampo from under the mountain. Only all three heroes with the help of a giant bull ("each horn was in a fathom, in a fathom and a half of a muzzle") were able to build from Sampo's place. He takes Sampo by boat, but the awakening hostess Pohjoly catches up with her kidnappers; during the struggle, Sampo crashes, and the wreckage sinks into the sea (so the sea, according to popular belief, is richer than land). Some of the wreckage, however, nails to the ground: they affect the harvest. But the mottled lid of Sampo was lost (it was intended to be left on some mist-covered island), which symbolizes the heavenly dome dotted with stars, rotating around the central axis - the support on which the whole world rests. This led to the death of the world's tree at the North Pole. Along with this, the sun, moon and stars begin to give their light to the earth¹⁴⁸.

On this basis, according to W. Harv and a number of other researchers, the concept of Sampo correlates with the image of the world axis in Finno-Ugric mythology. E. N. Setyalya claims that the first performer of the rune meant the world pillar, the top of which was the Polar Star, which is the center of the sky, the axis of the rotating starry sky, the "celestial rotating machine". The etymology of the name of the object (Fin. Sampo) as in archaic variants this magic thing is called not Sampo, and Sammas "pole, pole" is made from the Pra-Aryan *stambhas "world pole"¹⁴⁹; "... instr.-f. *sampa- is borrowed from art. *skambha- (>dr.-ind. *Skambha* - "the divine pillar of the universe, the world pillar" (Atharvaveda 10, 8), a. *-fraskamba* - "supporting beam, column, matica", etc.)¹⁵⁰.

In the Vedic tradition it is Scambha (Sanskrit *skambha* "support, pillar"), the embodiment of the abstract concept of "support, support of the world in all physical, religious and other senses," glorified in one hymn "Akhtarvaveda" as a Supreme deity. Scambha is depicted here as a creature of enormous size, comprising in its members not only different parts of the material world, but also different abstract properties and concepts: ascetic zeal, faith, truth, divisions of time, etc. It contains thirty three deities that emerged from non-existence, which forms the uppermost member of Scambha and is part of it together with existence. The gods, who are part of Scambha, as branches - a tree - must honor and pay tribute to him. In other verses of the same hymn, Scambha appears to be born of labor and ascetic zeal.

All researchers of the Karelian runes, starting with Elias Lonnroth, the creator of "Kalevala", tried to understand what Sampo really was. Vaino

¹⁴⁸ Kiuru E. *Myth about Sampo* // <http://www.vottovaara.ru/mif-o-sampo.html>

¹⁴⁹ <http://etymon.cs.helsinki.fi/Etymology-Project/SSA/version-0.8/sammas1.xml>

¹⁵⁰ Napolskikh V.V. *Mythologeme of the World Tree and Mythology of the Peoples of the Uralic Language Family* // *Ethnographic Review*. -- 2012. -- № 6. - P. 23. - https://www.academia.edu/4918928/Мировое_Древо_2012.

Kaukonen, whose study we present below¹⁵¹, talks about it in detail. *The* earliest mention of Sampo is contained in a record by C. A. Gotlund, made in 1817 by the Finns in the Swedish province of Dalekarlia. This record is, in fact, a narrative of the song. Gotlund published the main part of this record the following year in his dissertation "De prover-bjs fennicis" ("On Finnish Proverbs"). It is a story about old Väinämöinen and young Jämpäinen, who went by sea to Pohjanmaa to produce sammasa. Sammas takes off in the clouds, but Yompainen cuts off two fingers with his sword. One of them falls into the sea, from which the sea became salty; the other managed to get to land, from which the grass on the ground began to grow. And if we had managed to deliver more (of course, we are talking about fingers), "bread would have grown without sowing. K.A. Gotlund compared sampo with an ancient Pandora's chest. There is no reason to doubt that Lennroth was familiar with Gotlund's dissertation. Once again, Lennroth read about sampo in the second notebook published by S. Topelius-senior in the collection "Ancient Runes, as well as more modern songs of the Finnish people" (I-V, 1822-1831) in the runes entitled "Miscellaneous acts of Väinämöinen", based on the recording of a song by Jürki Kettunen from Chen. In this rune it is briefly described that Ilmarinen "Days sampo kuet, at night the girl tame, already made sampo, tame the girl", sampo hide in a stone mountain Pokhyola, then sampo kidnapped, and the mistress of Pokhyola launched in pursuit of the kidnappers. E. Lennroth's own storytellers heard only a vague hint about sampo in the following expression: "If you walk the good road, you will get a good sampo.

E. Lennroth expressed his first scientific idea of Sampo in his article "To Researchers of Ancient History of Finland for Thoughts" in the January and February 1839 issues of the journal *Mehilyainen* ("The Bee"). (January and February editions). He suggested here that since part of the ancestors of the Finns once inhabited the "Land of the Permians" on the banks of the Northern Dvina" and that "they still served the deity Jumala (in "Kalevala" he is called Ukko - O.G.), whose image was carefully preserved. This idol was sampo. The meaning of the word "sampo" by E. Lennroth in his article published in the same year in the newspaper "Borgo Tidning" deduced from the Russian word combination "god himself". According to this interpretation, the rune of sampo tells of forging an idol that is the object of a cult and its subsequent abduction. K. came to a similar rune. Krone in 1918 came to quite a point: the Sampo rune tells the story of Viking Väinämöinen, who ordered a sculpture of a deity for the inhabitants of the island of Gotland, but this sacred relic was stolen, broken in the struggle for its possession and sunk into the sea. Also interesting is W. Harv's assumption

¹⁵¹ Kaukonen V. *How Lennroth imagined Sampo / Per. s Fin. //*
<http://www.vottovaara.ru/kak-lennrot-predstavlyal-sebe-sampo.html>.

that the sampo is a cult sculpture stolen by Finnish soldiers in Sweden, which died on the way back during the storm.

After the publication of the second edition of "Kalevala" in 1849, E. Lennroth kept silent about it, except for the lectures for students and the shortened version of "Kalevala" published in 1862. The only exception is one very important lecture, in which he once again touched upon the problem of sampo. At a literary evening organized in 1858 to raise funds for the construction of a student house at the University of Helsinki, he gave a speech entitled "Three words about ancient Finnish songs," which was then published in the literary newspaper *Literaturblad for allman medborgerlig bildning* founded by Lennroth and Snelman. At first, E. Lennroth notices that the meaning of the word sampo has changed so much over time that we do not know what it originally meant. He then gives six different explanations of sampo: musical instrument, water mill or hand millstones, idol or temple of the deity, merchant ship, talisman and the whole earth (Suomi). None of these interpretations, in his opinion, satisfactorily explain what the folk runes tell about sampo. After all, a large "Finnish-Swedish Dictionary" of 1880 by E. Lennrot briefly says: "Sampo, sammon s. - so far an obscure magic object that provided well-being, livelihood".

It is believed that Sampo is an analogue of the Grotti mill, which belonged to Konung Froddy of "Younger Edda". In the Scandinavian sagas, the hero by the name of Amlodi is the owner of a fairytale mill that once wiped out gold, peace and abundance. Two giant giants, Fenva and Menya, were called to rotate this giant structure, as the ordinary human powers were absolutely insufficient to move it. Then the mill was stolen by the sea king Minger and loaded on his ship. The mill kept grinding, even when the ship started sinking. It also spun at the bottom of the sea, grinding stones and sand, while creating a huge whirlpool of Malstrim.

According to the Cherokee Indians' legends, 'the people of the South had a corn mill, but people from the North, who envied their prosperity, destroyed the mill and stole corn flour. Returning back, they woke up the flour, leaving behind themselves a white trace. Now this is where the Milky Way is. One of the surviving myths of the Aztec tribe says that when the mill grinded the bones of people who died during the global flood into flour, and the gods let blood into it, the flesh of today's people turned out. A similar "mill" theme emerges in Japan, and in Central America, and the Maori tribe of New Zealand, etc.¹⁵².

Proceeding from the above, it is obvious that among certain peoples the plot of the Milk Ocean whipping with a giant turbidity and the origin of the things giving abundance as a consequence of this was more rationalized through the intermediate variant of menhir/scambhi (as a memory of the

¹⁵² Popov A. *Mystery of Kalevalsky Sampo* // <http://www.vottovaara.ru/zagadka-kalevalskogo-sampo.html>.

mourning turbidity) in the plot of the magic mill making also circular movements grinding abundance.

Also in terms of tradition turbidity (stirrer) creation is not a lifeless thing (although sometimes tied a living creature - a snake), but a living creature - a frog.

In the Greco-Roman tradition, the emblem of Aphrodite (Venus) was a frog, which also correlates with numerous stories about its getting into milk and beating it in butter (including the famous Aesop's fable):

A frog in panic - what to do? –
and desperately beat up
on milk, which was strong;
but no matter how much you beat him,
and there is no support for jumping,
and the will is just as far away,
as it was... Suddenly, under your foot.
it felt thick.
lump of butter - here you go! –
and with renewed vigor
beat him up while the lump
has not turned into an islet¹⁵³.

Also in the Baltic and Balkan areas there is a connection of a frog with milk and in combination with the sign of "mobility" (frequent, small swimming movements)¹⁵⁴.

How can you not remember that in the ancient Indian tradition, Mount Mandara with the help of a snake wrapped around it is the Milky Ocean whipped into foam. Also in Bogomil's "Reason" the Lord takes "sour cream from the water" and from this "yarn" foam ("fat") he makes a land-flapjack¹⁵⁵.

The well-known Slavic fairy tale "Tsarevna Frog" probably represents a part of the most ancient layer of legends for obviously contains an image of creation of the world: the Frog on a feast at Tsar creates the earth, seas, the rivers, cities and other, i.e. apparently it is some legend about the beginning of times.

In the Romanian mythological tradition, the frog acts both as a diver, extracting land from the submarine, and as a gluer in the mouth of the land

¹⁵³ *Fables of Aesop. Frog in milk* // <https://www.stihi.ru/2013/07/05/3538>.

¹⁵⁴ Shipyard T.M., Tsivyan T.V. *On the mythology of a frog (Balto-Balkan data)* // *Balto-Slavic studies. 1981 / Otv. ed. Vyach. Vse. Ivanov. - Moscow: Nauka, 1982. - - C. 152.*

¹⁵⁵ Shipyard T.M., Tsivyan T.V. *On the mythology of a frog (Balto-Balkan data)* // *Balto-Slavic studies. 1981 / Otv. ed. Vyach. Vse. Ivanov. - Moscow: Nauka, 1982. - - C. 151*

with water¹⁵⁶, which probably indicates either the crossing in this area of the three motives of creation of the world - knocking down, pulling out and moulding, or the preservation of the archaic form itself ("thickening of the primogeniture"), from which these motives are separated.

In some traditions, a frog acts either as an antipode to snakes (devouring their poison, saving the whole world with it), or is itself the king of snakes. In the Lapps it is the ruler of the lower world Saivo, located in the mountain of the country of plenty, where shamans, soldiers who died in battle, and mothers who died in childbirth.

In Khanty mythology Tait-Kotl-Torum, a very belligerent hero and blacksmith pupil, being swallowed in childhood by a big fish, was in her belly in the form of a frog¹⁵⁷. Here it is worth remembering the plot with the presence of Väinämöinen in the womb of the giant Antero Vipunen, who merged with the earth ("*Kalevala*". 17:410) and whose name comes from vipu "lever". Väinämöinen entered the belly of Vipunen and arranged there a forge. Vipunen began to suffer a lot from the heat and the roar inside. He had to reveal three magic words to the hero of Kalevala. Väinämöinen returned home and finished his boat in order to go to Pohijela to woo.

A frog from the Lapps ("oadz") and Estonians ("horse") devours the first old man and his wife, the sister of the sun, pursues the matchmaker Akkanaidi, the moon girl brought up by this couple, but she is saved when she gets to the "spolokh" (personification of northern lights) - the invisible team of the knight Ninas. Having caused the death of the latter (the motive of the "night lover who cannot be seen in the light"), the sun grabs the girl by her hair and throws her to the moon, and the sun gives birth to a daughter who became the wife of the first reindeer herder¹⁵⁸.

In the version of the cosmogonic myth of Komi twins demiurgi Yen and Åmål act in the form of frogs in the swamp, and Yen - blind and stupid, and Åmål - sighted and cunning. From the blood of Åmål, who fell in the lower world, there are animals and a woman who became his wife, and from the mud brought by the pigeon Yen emerges earth, and from the beak chasing his crow there are water and oceans. Yen takes away from Åmål's wife and that pleases him twins - Voipela (god of the north wind) and Yomu (analogue of baba-yaga; apparently, it is Indo-Iranian borrowed the first mortal people Yima and Yami), which Åmål lures to the ground and from them all people

¹⁵⁶ Shippyard T.M., Tsivyan T.V. *On the mythology of a frog (Balto-Balkan data) // Balto-Slavic studies. 1981 / Otv. ed. Vyach. Vse. Ivanov. - Moscow: Nauka, 1982. -- C. 150.*

¹⁵⁷ Ayhenwald A.J., Petrukhin V.J., Helimsky E.A. *To reconstruction of mythological representations of Finno-Ugric peoples (in Russian) // Balto-Slavic researches. 1981 / Otv. ed. Vyach. Vse. Ivanov. - Moscow: Nauka, 1982. -- C. 182.*

¹⁵⁸ Ayhenwald A.J., Petrukhin V.J., Helimsky E.A. *To reconstruction of mythological representations of Finno-Ugric peoples (in Russian) // Balto-Slavic researches. 1981 / Otv. ed. Vyach. Vse. Ivanov. - Moscow: Nauka, 1982. -- C. 168-169, 170.*

come¹⁵⁹. In Udmurt-Mokshi mythology, the good demiurgeon Skai sits like a frog on a rock in the middle of the primary ocean. At Udmurt-Erzya its analogue Nishke sits on top of a world tree and distributes destinies, and in a tree hollow in shape of a snake the evil spirit has hidden [Ajhenwald A.J., Petruhin V.J., Helimsky E.A. *To reconstruction of mythological representations of Finno-Ugric peoples // Balto-Slavic researches. 1981 / Ed. Vyach. Vse. Ivanov. - Moscow: Nauka, 1982. - - C. 174, 175].*

The myth of the ocean weaving by gods and asuras with the help of the king of the serpents Wasuki in German mythology took the form of a legend about how the god Ass Thor, together with the giant Gimir (Humir), was fishing on the poison-leaving serpent in the depths of Yormungand (Yormungand, "giant staff"; Midgardsorm, "world serpent"). Thor wanted to kill the snake on the hook with his hammer Mjellner, but Gimir cut the line that stretched across the boat, and the snake plunged into the sea. In a fit of rage, Thor killed cowardly Himir and left him in a sinking boat, and let Mjellner follow the Snake and, they say, even smashed his head. To come to his senses and calm down, Thor returned home on foot, walking on the seabed! But still the Snake is still alive and lying at the bottom of the sea. He grew so huge that he girded the whole Earth and clung to his own tail. For this, Yormungand was nicknamed "Midgard Snake" or "World Snake". The new and the last meeting of the Torah and the Snake will take place in Ragnarok, when Jormungand leaves the ocean and poisons the sky. Thor will blow Jormungand's head off, but will only have time to move back nine steps - a stream of poison from the dead monster's mouth will kill him¹⁶⁰.

Almost complete analogy of both the Scandinavian myth of Thor fishing and the Japanese myth of the emergence of the Japanese islands is the myth of Polynesian Maori about the magic hook of Maui. A fisherman with his older brothers off the shores of the ancestral homeland of Hawaii (Hawaii), the god-hero trikster Maui threw his magic hook into the ocean, and used his blood as bait. He caught an unusually large fish. To pull out the fish, he had to put his foot on a board of a canoe, and under pressure, the board fell directly into the water, turning into the Kaikoura Peninsula. When the brothers saw the fish, they were afraid, so Maui had to make a huge effort to finally have the fish on the surface. It was Te Ika (Te Ika), the "Maui fish" known today as the North Island of New Zealand. Maui told his brothers that

¹⁵⁹ Ayhenwald A.J., Petrukhin V.J., Helimsky E.A. *To reconstruction of mythological representations of Finno-Ugric peoples (in Russian) // Balto-Slavic researches. 1981 / Otv. ed. Vyach. Vse. Ivanov. - Moscow: Nauka, 1982. - - C. 171-172*

¹⁶⁰ "Elder Edda", "Song about Humir", 16-24 // <http://ulfdalir.ru/sources/42/86/2007/2061> ; Snorri Sturluson, "The Younger Edda", "The Vision of Gulvi", 34; 48; 51 // <http://norse.ulver.com/src/snorra/2ru.html>.

the gods would probably not be happy about it, and asked them to wait until he restored peace with the deities. When Maui left, the brothers began to quarrel and share power over the island. They took their spears and began throwing them, fencing off each of their plots. In those places where the spears landed, today there are mountains (or, according to another version, before Maui performs the thanksgiving ritual, the brothers began to cut the caught giant fish and because of this the islands are covered with gorges and mountains). South Island of New Zealand is known as Te Waka a Maui, "the boat of Maui". Stuart Island, lying in the southernmost part of New Zealand, is called Te Punga a Maui, "anchor of Maui", since it was the anchor that held the boat Maui, when he pulled the fish out of the water¹⁶¹. Also, the Hawaiian island of Maui was named after a demigod who taught the Hawaiians how to catch fire, make a spear, kite ("kite") and created for them a fishing hook, and for himself - a magic stick out of the jaw of his dead ogre grandmother. He also caught all the Hawaiian islands from the ocean. But here, he, born prematurely, is more of a mocking trickster than a cultural hero. In particular, he made a lame sun god who once saved his life: "...he humiliated Tama, the sun god. He weaved from his sister's pubic hair his own strength and threw a childbearing baby on his flesh. God rose up, and Maui - to know - pounds him with a magic palisade from his jaw with a grandmother's palisade. So he remained chromium forever. And now the sun is slowly wobbling through the sky, so that people have time for a day and bake containers, and bleach tapas, and cultivate the field, and catch fish. And people do not walk like beasts on all four (as it was before), but straightened under the high sky that Maui raised¹⁶².

Here he turns out to be at the same time Cronus, the timekeeper, who encroached on his father's oud, and lame Hephaestus, and Atlanta, who holds the sky, and Icarus, who ascended on artificial wings to the sky ... Just like Prometheus, brings Maui people fire from the underworld kingdom of the goddess Mahuica, and the process of extracting fire is similar to the fall of meteorites into the ocean, one of which caused a cataclysm: "... the goddess met Maui well, she listened to his request, pulled out her nail full of fire and gave it to him. And he stepped back a little, threw his nail into the pond and ran back with tears, saying he tripped and accidentally dropped the nail in the water. Then, Mahuica pulled out the second nail and calmly gave it to the sly one. And Maui again threw it into the same pond and came back with tears. So Maheuica ripped out one by one all the nails on her hands, then on her feet, so that only one nail remained - on her big toe. I realized here that Mahuica was fooling her cunning relative. In a rage, she pulled out her last

¹⁶¹ *Putilov VN, Polinskaya M. S. Maui (in Russian) // Mythological dictionary / Ed. by E. M. Meletinsky. - M. : Sov. encyclopedia, 1990. - - C. 352.*

¹⁶² *Moskaleychik F. Nedonosok Maui, the fidget of Maui on Polynesian myths // <https://www.proza.ru/2002/12/10-148>.*

nail and threw it under Maui's feet. Fire broke out quickly, soon declared the entire underground world and, having escaped, began to spread over the ground. Maui ran away, turned into a hawk, but the flames reached him and scorched him (hence, the hawk brown). Then he dived into the sea. But the sea water also burned! Then he called to his parents - dews, fogs, rains, downpours, storms and hurricanes - and they spilled an unthinkable amount of water on the ground and sea. A fire knocked down the water and pressed the flames against the ground. And shouted Mahuica, and rushed into the flames, and fled the water, as before Maui fire ran. But extinguished the fire, and the goddess died, leaving behind only a cloud of smoke. Only a few sparks have survived in the Kaicomako tree, from which to this day people are extracting fire by friction¹⁶³.

Maui dies when trying to destroy the goddess of death Hine (Gina) and thus give people immortality: he tried to climb into the bosom of the sleeping goddess to get out through her mouth, but was crushed by her (she was awakened from sleep by a wagtail that could not resist laughter)¹⁶⁴. Other Polynesian, from Tonga Island, believe that Maui keeps the earth on his outstretched body and when he turns to take a comfortable pose, earthquakes occur - so people hit the earth with sticks, trying to make him lie still¹⁶⁵.

In some mythological traditions, a connection between Mutovka and Rainbow is found. For example, in the Ural beliefs: "... We, Udmurts, have a myth-truth-price-joking ... about the Rainbow. When it appears in the sky, grandparents with a hidden glow of childhood in their eyes send their grandchildren to run to it, without taking a breath. To the one who will run to Rainbow first, they assure, she will present a gold cup and a spoon. For all the years and ages, as long as there is this legend as a relic idea of the times of the first creation, when the earth was created from the waters of the world's ocean, either by the usual turbidity, or a scoop, and perhaps, and this golden spoon¹⁶⁶.

But the Bashkir folklore tells about who managed to get this gift: born from cave water and sunlight, the first man Alp Batyr grabbed a golden ladle

¹⁶³ *Moskaleychik F. Nedonosok Maui, the fidget of Maui on Polynesian myths // <https://www.proza.ru/2002/12/10-148>.*

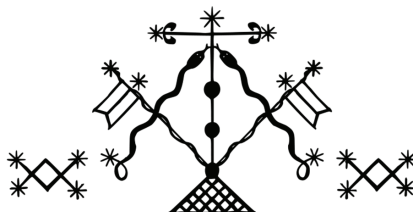
¹⁶⁴ *Taylor E. Primordial Culture (in Russian) / Per. et al. edited by V.K. Nikolsky. - Moscow: Gossotsekizdat, 1939. - - C. 229-230.*

¹⁶⁵ *Taylor E. Primordial Culture (in Russian) / Per. et al. edited by V.K. Nikolsky. - Moscow: Gossotsekizdat, 1939. - - C. 239.*

¹⁶⁶ *Vladykina T.G. Udmurt Folklore : problems of genre evolution and systematics. - Izhevsk : Udmurt Institute of History, Language and Literature Ural Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, 1997. - - C. 326.*

and threw it into the sky, and still spins the ladle of Alypa in the night sky as seven bright stars (constellation Big Bear)¹⁶⁷.

In some traditions the rainbow is clearly associated with some kind of cataclysm: "... If for us the rainbow is associated with something pleasant and beautiful, it is usually disgusting to Africans or Indians. It is believed that the rainbow stinks and brings diseases¹⁶⁸ ...".



African mythology knows a character named Aido Hwedo (Aida-Weddo, Haida Wedo, Aida Oedo). Moving on the ground, she created the surface of the earth and river beds, and the mountains - her excrement. Then she supports the ground so that it does not fall apart by curling up a ring and biting her tail. But the snake becomes hot and the god to refresh it creates oceans, so it hides in the depths of ocean waters. When IdoHvedo moves to get comfortable, earthquakes occur, and when IdoHvedo floats to the water surface, it is reflected in the sky by a rainbow, so it is better known as "Rainbow Snake" (but sometimes rainbow is considered to be a twin sister living in the sky, "red IdoHvedo", unlike the "blue IdoHvedo" living in the ocean). Its food is iron, which is made for it by red monkeys living in the sea. She helps the cultural hero Mavu-Lisa - becomes his servant, accompanies him, wears in his mouth when he creates the world, etc. She also helps the loud god Heviozo and his son Gbada to come to earth. In the ancient state of the von people (especially in the city of Vida (Vaida) in Benin) Ido-Hvedo is revered as the ancestor of the ruling family of Dan: Ido-Hvedo is one of the hypostases of Dan, the son of the twins Mawa and Lisa (Sun and Moon), born bipolar god of heaven Nana-Bulukuku. Dan is manifested in various forms, particularly in a rainbow, a symbol of which is

¹⁶⁷ Aminev 3. G., Yamaeva JI. A. *Regional features of Islam in the Bashkirs. - Ufa : Design-PolygraphService, 2009. - - C.45.*

¹⁶⁸ Berezkin Yu.E., Borinskaya S.A. *What our distant ancestors talked about // Nature. - - 2014. - - № 12. - - C. 53.*

a snake biting its tail. In Vida, there was a sanctuary Ido Hvedo, lined with a huge tree. On the tree lived many sacred snakes Boa. They were inviolable and they were sacrificed. In the voodoo cult Ido Hvedo is a loa (spirit) from the Rada family of fertility, rainbows, wind, water, fire and snakes, her husband is Damballah (sky god), and the "spiritual nectar" created by them is reproduced in the human world as female milk and male sperm¹⁶⁹.

Rainbow big snake - a character of Australian mythology, represents the sky, the water is fertile. Sometimes myths describe a pair of rainbow snakes - representatives of water and fire (life and death). But even if the snake is alone, its "iridescence" is already dual in itself (the rainbow binds the sky and the earth) In some myths, he participates as a creator of the world, even literally creates mountain ranges, wriggling and breaking the earth. There is also a body of myths, in which the Rainbow Snake acts as a breaker of the incest taboo. The myth of killing a father by his son for the sake of getting all the women of the tribe (about the story that Freud describes in "Totem and Taboo") from the Australians tells about the rainbow snakes. Under different names he was known in almost all of Australia, so today's mass culture can be a kind of symbol of Australian mythology, so it is actively used in children's books, souvenirs and contemporary art.

According to the Bible, a rainbow (Hebrew "Kashti") first appeared in heaven after Noah's flood. It is defined as a sign of the covenant of God (Elohim) with mankind that he and all living things will never again be destroyed by the flood (*Genesis 9:12-17*). The mystical meaning of the rainbow is reflected in the *Book of Ezekiel (1:28)*: "... like a rainbow that occurs in a cloud on the day of rain, this is a vision of radiance around - a vision of the likeness of God's Glory" (cf. also: *Sire 43:12-13; Rev. 4:3; 10:1*). The Prophet compares the vision of divine Glory with the image of the rainbow. "The Seven Flowers of the Rainbow represent seven Sephiroths, the seven Divine attributes or the Seven Basic Forces in the World¹⁷⁰. The event of the appearance of the rainbow preceded the addition of Noah on the elevation (Hebrew. "bamot") of the altar (Hebrew. "mizbeah" - "the place of slaughter", from the verb "conquests" - "cut, slaughter"), where he made the sacrifice. It is believed that this happened on the place of the former original Adam's altar (*Talmud, "Hulin", 60a*), then - Abel and Cain, and the future Abraham's altar and the Jerusalem Temple. The Prophet Isaiah gives Jerusalem the name Ariel (synonymous with the altar), which symbolizes the redemptive meaning of the suffering of Israel (*Isaiah 29:1-2,7*). But what is particularly important in the context of our study is that in Tabernacle the great altar of the burnt-offering was made of the trunk of

¹⁶⁹ Leah Gordon. *The Book of Vodou : Charms and Rituals to Empower Your Life*. - New York : Barron's Educational Series, 2000. - - P. 50-62.

¹⁷⁰ Haskielevich D.B. *The value of the rainbow in the New Testament* // <http://luther.ru/society/dialog/593-2009-09-12-10-22-50.html>.

Acacia ("shittim") and beaten with copper (*Exodus 27:1-8*), and could also be carried by means of copper staves threaded through the rings on the sides of the altar. Also all the accessories of the altar were made of copper: pots, blades, bowls, forks, and elbows. And the name of copper in Hebrew is 'nehoshet', and 'nahash' in Hebrew is 'snake' (the letter 'hissing'). During the exodus of the Jews from Egypt, Moses, at the command of God, put a copper image of the snake on a pole in the middle of the camp and those who looked at it were healed from bites and remained alive (*Numbers 21:4-9*). In "Agada" it is reported that the copper serpent was thrown into the air by Moses, but that by a miracle he established himself on the pole ("*Bamidbar the slave*", XIX, 12). This snake was kept as a shrine, and was called Nehushtan ("piece of copper"); the Israelites worshipped it for a long time, until the pious Ezekiyah destroyed it (*4 Samuel 18:4*). Later his image was used by Christians: "And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, so must be lifted up the Son of Man, that whoever believes in him shall not perish, but shall have eternal life. (*John 3:14 and 15*), and in the coming Kingdom of God, the serpent will be freed from the curse (*Isaiah 65:25*) "and the infant will play over the hole and the child will stretch out his hand on the snake's nest" (*Isaiah 11:8*).

In this context, it is necessary to remember the symbolizing axis of the world of the Hermes (Mercury) and Asklepius (Eskulapa) staffs, wrapped with snakes - kerikion, rhabdos, scepter (Dr. - Greek. κηρύκειον, κηρύκιον, ῥάβδος, σκῆπτρον) or caduceus. In esotericism is considered the symbol of the key that opens the limit between darkness and light, good and evil, life and death. Therefore, as a symbol of overcoming obstacles used by ambassadors and traders. In Mesopotamia, the god Ninurta (Ningirsu) was depicted with two serpents wrapped in a rod (on the decorative bowl of King Lagash Gudea, ca. 2100 BC). In Egypt, the goddess Wadjet (Uto; Wadjet, Uto), the nurse of the infant Mount, the guardian of Lower Egypt, was depicted as a red cobra (Dr. - Egypt. dt), which curls around the papyrus stem.



The 5th page of the "Bourbon Codex" has an image of the Aztec goddess Chalchiuhtlicue. The flow of water flowing from under her throne and carrying the figures of two Indians, symbolizes the flood that in times immemorial struck the land of South America (dividing the ages of the Fourth and Fifth Sun). In the "Vatican Code A" is an illustration, which clearly shows that the global flood was caused by the planet Venus. In the Aztec picture the goddess of this planet pours blue heavenly waters on the Indians, who took refuge in some kind of shelter. On the left, there are stones with a fiery tail (meteorites), which plentifully fell on our planet during this terrible cataclysm. In the "Zouche-Nuttall Code" there is a similar drawing with the image of the World Flood, where the goddess of Venus pours heavenly waters out of a jug on an Indian in the mask of an eagle.

The goddess built a bridge that connects heaven and earth, and those who revered Chalciutlike, allowed to walk on it, and other people turned into fish. Chalciutlike herself ("she wears a jade skirt"), Matlalkue ("she wears a blue/green skirt"), in Aztec mythology was the goddess of beauty, passion, women in labor, fresh water, lakes, seas and rivers, the mother of Sentzon-Mimishkoa (the stars of the northern part of the sky) and the goddess of the moon Texistecatl Metzli. Pictured as a young woman sitting in the middle of the water stream, wearing a headdress of blue and white ribbons, with two large strands of hair along her cheeks. She was considered the patroness of water travelers (Acuecuyoticihuati), associated with snakes.

She was also named by her wife Ciutecutli (Xiuhtecuhtli "turquoise fire"; also called Huehuetotl "old god"), the eldest deity of the Aztec pantheon. He was the embodiment of light in the dark, warm in the cold and life in death. The god of light and fire, as well as hearth and volcanoes. He had plumage on his back, reminiscent of the head of a dragon, made of yellow feathers with sea shells. He has copper bells tied to his legs. In his left hand, he holds a shield with five green stones called Halchuits, which are placed as a cross on a thin gold plate covering almost the entire shield. In his right hand he has some kind of scepter, which was a round gold plate with an opening in the middle, and crowned with two balls, one larger than the other. He also had the nickname Tlalshichtenica ("sitting in the poop (xictli) of the earth") and was a god of time, and the Aztec rulers at the enthronement were considered to be his incarnation. In honor of the god, a New Year festival was held in January-February with sacred dances of priests around the "stone house" (izcalli) of the god. But the holiday was especially magnificently celebrated at the end of each 52-year period. This was the time when the 365-day sunny and 260-day sacred calendars ended on the same day, and the Aztecs celebrated the Linking of Years with the New Ceremony of Fire. To perform the ritual, the priests marched solemnly to the Hill of Stars on a peninsula near Calhuacan to wait for the star Yohaltekuchtli to rise (either Aldebaran in the constellation of Taurus or

Pleiades as a whole). By setting this up, they would tear out the victim's heart and light a flame in a small wooden hearth that was placed inside a hole left in the victim's chest. The priests used the drilling method to create this sacred flame. It was then transferred to pine sticks to ignite the fire in each hearth, including the sacred eternal flame roasters, which numbered more than 600 in the capital.

But her other husband and brother was the god of thunder, fire and the south of the world Tlaloc (the Mayans called him Chuck / Chaak). He lives on top of a mountain in a palace (Tlalocan) above the Gulf of Mexico. In the courtyard of his home, in each of the four corners are four large jug. They contain rain, drought, plant diseases and rainstorms. Therefore, Tlaloc was sometimes depicted as a jug. The Aztecs performed rituals with dances on Lake Texcoco and sacrificed children to it by drowning them in the water. Tlaloc could send rheumatism, gout, and water (the Aztecs believed that the people who died of these diseases, as well as drowned, after their death, went to Tlaloc paradise). It was depicted anthropomorphic, black in color, with circles in the form of snakes around the eyes. In his hands was a serpentlike, with teeth, staff or stem of maize. Apparently, the snake was his main symbol, because the name Tlaloc literally means "path under the ground, a long cave" (from Nahuatl *tlalli* "ground").

The son of Tlaloc and Chalciutlike - Tecciztecatl (Old Moon God) was depicted as an old man carrying a large white sea shell on his back. With the advent of the Fifth Age, he rushes into the sacrificial fire and turns into the Moon (Metzli).

As for the whorlpool itself, it is present in Aztec culture as *aneloloni* - a device for mixing chocolate drinks (*cacahuatl* "foam water") in the form of a wooden stick with three branches at the end, reminiscent of a bird's foot, with which grew a "flower of cocoa" - foam (choco). Popular nowadays in Central America device for mixing cocoa (a favorite souvenir of many tourists) "*molinillo*" invented by the Spaniards who lived in colonial Mexico. In the Aztecs cocoa was associated with the earth and feminine origin (in contrast to corn, which was associated with the sky and the male origin). Obviously, the process of combining sugar corn (maize) with cocoa beans, grinding them, adding red chilli pepper, injecting water and carefully whipping them to foam was a ritual repetition of the creation of the world by the Aztec gods.

According to a Mayan legend, cocoa is an evergreen tree that gives large yellow pods containing 30 to 40 seeds the size of a large bean, each surrounded by sweet white flesh, was a gift from the gods. At first, it grew and bore fruit only in the gardens of paradise, as the gods considered people unworthy to eat the fruits of this plant. And so, one day a man was born who was predicted to become a great gardener. Being truly gifted, the gardener created a garden that had no equal in the world. In it were collected plants of

indescribable beauty, which caused delight in the gods. They decided to reward a man for his work, and gave him a cocoa tree. Strange large fruits surprised the gardener - they were bitter, but they turned out to be an extraordinary drink, which not only has a pleasant flavor, but also gave a rich power. The miraculous elixir quickly became famous and brought the gardener not only more fame, but also a huge wealth. This made the gardener very proud, and he equated himself with the gods. Such boldness caused the anger of the gods and as a punishment, the gardener lost his mind. Becoming mad, he destroyed everything he created through hard work. But what is granted by the gods can not be destroyed by the hands of mortal. In the devastated garden is only one tree left unharmed - cocoa. It has been preserved in our world, and still gives us its fruits, from which chocolate is made. The Aztecs believed that cocoa was a drink that gave not only strength, but also intelligence. Therefore, they were intended only for emperors, warriors and the chosen ones¹⁷¹. According to another legend, the god Quetzalcoatl traveled on the ground in the rays of daylight and carried an amazing tree, taken from the gardens of paradise. He gave this tree to people and taught them how to process, roast and grind beans and make a drink from the resulting powder, which gave strength and wisdom. Cocoa planners in pre-Columbian Mesoamerica had a common practice - fasting for 13 days before planting cocoa. Only on the fourteenth day a fasting person could sleep with his wife(s) and start the cocoa planting. In the Madrid Hieroglyphic Manuscript (one of the three surviving Mayan hieroglyphic manuscripts dated XVI-XVII centuries.) depicts the ritual of watering open fruit of cocoa with blood taken from pierced ears. In the myths of the Indians of Costa Rica says that for supernatural creatures cocoa is the blood of humans. Spirits treat people as cocoa fruits: some take care of them, while others eat them. The cultural hero Sibó grew up eating only cocoa, and was able to start a war with demons and monsters and exterminate them. In the month of Moon (in the XVI century, it was April 22 - May 11), a rite was held in honor of the gods, primarily the god of trade and cocoa Eck Chuach, during which a dog was sacrificed, with spots on its skin resembling the shape and color of cocoa grains.

But even more so! It turns out that Mesoamericans have a myth closer to the motive of plowing water with a snake (and the origin of gifts), but mixed with another motive - the creation of the world from the dismembered body of the first ancestor (Purusha, Imir, Panga).

Quetzalcoatl and Tetskatlipoka once looked down from the sky, where they live, and saw only water. The giant goddess Cipactly swam in that water, devouring everything around with her numerous mouths. The two gods saw that everything they had ever created was eaten by this monster.

¹⁷¹ *Gardener and Cocoa // <https://www.indiansworld.org/legcac.html> .*

They knew they had to stop it - they turned into two giant snakes and dived into the water. One of the gods grabbed the goddess by the hand while the other grabbed her around her legs. They began to pull the goddess each to her side and, before she resisted, they tore her apart. Her head and shoulders became earth and her lower body became heaven. Other gods, seeing what Tetzkatlipoka and Quetzalcoatl did, got angry at them and decided that as compensation for the dismemberment, they would allow her body parts to serve people as necessary conditions for survival. So from her hair they created trees, grass and flowers, from her eyes - caves, fountains and wells; from her mouth - rivers; from her nose - hills and valleys; and from her shoulders - mountains. But the goddess was still unhappy, and people could often hear her crying at night. They knew that she was crying because of the thirst for human blood, and that she would not give food from the soil until she quenched her thirst. That is why she is given a gift from human hearts. So, the one who ensures the existence of man, herself requires human life for her existence. So it was - so it always will be¹⁷².

According to Mayan-kiche legends, recorded in "Popol-Vuh", the original calmness and silence of the world depths of the ocean, which were inhabited by the ancient gods-sages led by the ruler and winner Kukumatz (Yukatek Maya - Kukulkan, Aztecs and Toltecs - Quetzalcoatl; at the same time he is the god of the planet Venus) and Tepiu ("Conqueror, Mighty") - a shining feathered snake with a human head and body, hidden in the snail shell, was broken by the descending "idol" of the triad of celestial gods Thunder Lightning ("Heart of Heaven"), former servants of the god of wind Hurakan ("one-legged"), "the one who throws down" (the Aztecs have a "smoking mirror"). At the same time, this "idol" is the "word" "Heart of Heaven". Having talked to him, the gods of the sea and the gods of heaven agree on the need for creation of the earth, light and finally, man, called in the future to feed the gods. In its appearance - the main meaning and the main purpose of God's plan. And finally, by the general order of the water and heavenly gods, the earth rises from the sea floor, and by the power of magic, mountains, rivers and streams appear on it, plants take root. The first people created by Hurakan - Balam-Kuice (Jaguar with a tender smile), Balam-Agab (Jaguar of the Night), Mahakutah (the famous name) and Iki Balam (Jaguar of the Moon) - turned out to be very similar to the gods themselves, which caused the displeasure of the creator. Therefore, the council of gods was held again, which decided that people should become a less perfect tribe. Having blurred the eyes of the four creatures so that they could see only part of the earthly sphere, Hurakan plunged them into a dream. After that, he

¹⁷² *Land Birth* // <https://www.indiansworld.org/legazsip.html>

created four women for them. Subsequently, the human race descended from the unions of the first men and these women¹⁷³.

The above mentioned "idol / idol" as the main object of excitation of deep waters is close to the idea of the Cayoese tribe that their people appeared in this world thanks to the massive trunk of a large sacred tree, and they, traveling south of the River Wellowston, have found somewhere in their path an unusual fetish, which is a doll - Tai-Me¹⁷⁴.

With the motive of throwing a heavy object into the water, associated with the emergence of both disease and death / healing and immortality, and the snake as a participant in the events can be associated with a group of myths, "... linking the northwest of North America and South America's regions lying east of the Andes, ... belonging probably still to African heritage. This is one of the motives explaining why people do not live forever. They are dead because they resemble a sunken stone and miss the opportunity to resemble an organism that emerges in the water... In North America, this motif is found not only on the Northwest Coast and the western Subarctic, but also further south, up to the southwest. However, it was probably moved to the south during the migration of northern atapasks about 500 years ago, and earlier its area of distribution in North America was limited to the north-west.

Tagish (Yukon atapasks). The fox throws a dry rhubarb stalk into the water so that people do not die. A bear throws a stone, the stone sinks, so people are mortal.

Kayova Apache (Oklahoma atapaches). Coyote throws a wooden core into the water. It pops up, so life will be eternal. A furious raven throws a stone, he sinks, and death is final.

Ramkokamekra (family, Brazilian Highlands). The sun wants the dead to be reborn like a pop-up tree. A month decides that they will die like a stone going to the bottom.

Chamacoco (Paraguay). The month proposes to make people mortal so that the land does not overflow. The sun throws fruit to the earth. The month says that this is not good: the fruit will leave the seeds, life will return. Then the sun throws a stone, the stone falls into the pond and sinks, so the people are mortal.

¹⁷³ *Popol-Vuh. Genealogy of Lord Totonicapan / Per. with kiche. Published by R.V. Kynzhalov; edited by Yu.V. Knorozov. - M. - L. : USSR Academy of Sciences, 1959. - c. 10-11, 196, 197-199; El Popol Vuh o Pop Wuj. Primera Parte : Capitulo I // <http://www.maya-aztec.com/2010/06/11/el-popol-vuh-o-pop-wuj-primera-parte-capitulo-i/>.*

¹⁷⁴ *Argüelles X. Shamanism of the American Indians (Turks) / Per. from English // <http://www.mesoecrasia.org/archives/16050>.*

Let us conclude with examples of motifs characteristic of the east of South America that reveal parallels in different parts of North America. The first, presented on the western shores of the Pacific Ocean, can be defined as follows: a person who has eaten unusual or prohibited meat or fish food turns into a reptile or fish.

Ngaju (Southern Kalimantan, Indonesia). People start to burn and cut down the tree that has blocked their way. Snakes run from the trunk, one falls into the fire. Attracted by the appetizing smell, a person eats it. At night, it gradually turns into a huge water snake. Crawling into the water, the snake says to sacrifice rice to him and promises to help in any trouble.

Caddo (Arkansas). One of two hunters kills a large snake, cooks and eats its meat. In the morning, he turns into a snake and asks a friend to take it to the hole on the hill. Going hunting, people have to leave him gifts, then he will help them.

Canelo (Quechua of eastern Ecuador). Two brothers find a snake in the hollow and burn a tree. The younger one, having eaten baked snake meat, began to suffer from thirst, drank a lot and burst. The flood began. The older brother climbed up the tree and began throwing down the seeds to see if the water was deep. The younger brother turned into a snake, swallowed the older brother, but he cut his heart with a knife and went outside.

The other motive is that the character uses a pointed bone of his own leg as a stabbing tool. For this motive, popular in both South and North America, in the Old World, no analogies could be found. Only one African story recorded with the *nzakara* of the Central African Republic mentions a boy killing game with his sharp leg.

Crow (Sioux of the Great Plains). Two young men, returning from a hike, spend the night in a hut. One of them cuts, boils and eats meat from his own leg, sharpening his shin bone. Then, they chase a comrade. He climbs a tree, then on the other. The stalker breaks one after another all the trees. Sparrows advise the young man to climb a tree with hardwood. The bone gets stuck in the trunk and the monster with the pointed leg dies.

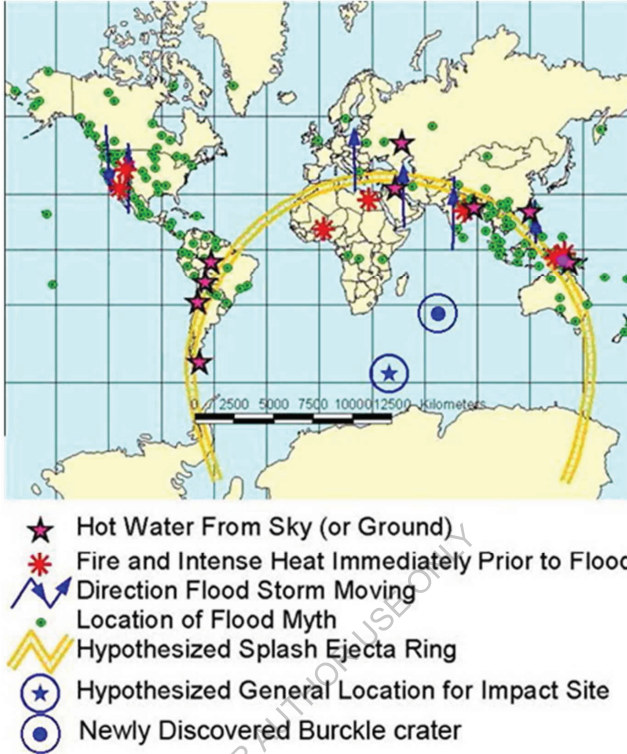
Kraho (family, Brazilian Highland). A man goes hunting with her sister's husband. At night, he sees his companion annealing his foot at the stake and sharpening the bone with the edge of the sink. A man runs home. A monster with a sharp foot stays in the forest and kills hunters there. People make a doll out of a thick bark, in which the monster stabs his foot. It gets stuck, they kill it¹⁷⁵.

¹⁷⁵ Vasiliev S.A., Berezkin Yu. E., Kozintsev A. G. *Siberia and the First Americans. / 2nd ed. - St. Petersburg: Faculty of Philology, St. Petersburg State University, 2011. - - C. 101-103.*

If you look for geophysical reasons for the myth of plowing the ocean, it is worth paying attention to the hypothesis of a specialist of the Los Alamos National Laboratory of the U.S. Bruce Masse, who in 2004 spoke at the international conference "Comet and asteroid danger and the future of humanity" with an unusual report. He analyzed 175 legends and myths of different nationalities from 40 countries, which describes a global natural disaster that ended in the death of almost all or a significant part of the members of this cultural group. This disaster began with the strongest atmospheric storm, which was preceded in many places by seismic shocks and fires, continued with many days of heavy rain and ended with flooding, which destroyed most of the then population of the Earth. Detailed analysis of ancient texts, legends and tales and references to meteorological and geophysical phenomena, their temporal sequence and geographical distribution allowed B. Mass not only to propose a hypothesis about cosmogenic character of this catastrophe caused by a giant comet (several kilometers in diameter) falling into the ocean, but also to indicate an approximate place of falling. This is the southwestern part of the Indian Ocean near Madagascar. Mythical indications for the time of year (spring in the northern hemisphere) and preceding astronomical phenomena (comet's tail, connection of five planets, partial lunar eclipse) allowed us to assume a possible date of this event: May-June 2807 BC. This coincides with the feast of Shabat Ashtoret (Saturday of Astarta), celebrated on June 2 as a sign of the goddess's descent from the sky in the form of a fiery meteorite!

Following the fall, a massive explosion with the TNT equivalent of about two hundred gigatons destroyed the underlying rocks of the Earth's crust, releasing billions of tons of rock into the atmosphere, which after tens of minutes began to settle on Earth in the form of melt droplets, causing widespread fires. The explosion also generated a tsunami. About one and a half hours after the fall of the space body 90-meter waves reached Madagascar. Five hours later, the tsunami covered the coasts of South America, Australia and India. But the most terrible thing happens further: as the powerful explosion evaporated and threw into the atmosphere huge masses of sea water, within a day they began to fall to Earth in the form of continuous rain, which turned coastal parts and lowlands of all continents into continuous lakes with protruding from them peaks of mountains and high hills¹⁷⁶.

¹⁷⁶ (Repin A.) "Plato's Key" : search for South Atlantis // <http://roipa.org/report.htm>.



FLOOD COMET ca. 2807 B.C.

According to the hypothesis, this catastrophe, caused by the fall of the comet, destroyed a considerably developed civilization at that time, localized somewhere in the Indian Ocean and scattered a network of its port outposts on the oicum (then in the mythology of local peoples represented as monsters coming out of the sea - the Dragon, Tiamat, Hydra, Lun, etc..) and the natives of which, fleeing, brought to the surrounding lands (Egypt, Sumer, India, China, Japan) their cultural achievements, which is depicted either as an exit from the ocean of gods - teachers, or as the emergence of very important cultural things (with their gods - creators / guardians).

Part II.

ANTARCTIC CIVILIZATIONS

Chapter 5. Traces of the god Viracotchi

Another parallel to the myth of ploughing the ocean, the emergence of magical things and the emergence of the healer god Dhanvantaris with amrita is the myth of the Incas of Peru about the god Viracoche ("sea foam" ¹⁷⁷; Con Tixi Viracoche; Tunupa), a connoisseur of healing, construction of walls and roads and sorceries, the owner of a terrible weapon in the form of "heavenly fire", the organizer of order from plunged into the chaos of the world.

It is especially interesting that the full ritual name of the god Viracotchi Illatici Huirra Cocha can be translated as "The Magnificent (Shining) Foundation and Abyss - the Warehouse of all things" (according to Jesuit historian Fernando de Montesinos (1593-1655), who repeatedly and with hunting calls as his sources of information "amout" - "Indian sages", "ancient Indian poems", as well as well-known and very thorough writers of the early colonial period, such as Polo de Ondegardo and Juan de Betanzos ¹⁷⁸). Viracoca kills almost all people living around Lake Titicaca with a huge flood called Unu Pachacuchi ("water change of eras"). It allows only two people to survive, who are destined to bring civilization to the world. According to another legend, Viracoca created the first eight civilized people.

Viracoca together with his wife Mama Kocho (mother-sea) gave birth to the son Inti (sun) and daughter Mama Kilya (moon). Their children, who came out of an underground cave, Manco Capac and Mama Oclio, founded the capital city Cuzco ("navel of the earth"). Fernando de Montesinos, in particular, argued: "Amautha says that in the second year of Manco Capac's reign, the fourth Sun from the Creation came to an end, which is just under four thousand years old, and 2900 - so much after the general flood" ¹⁷⁹).

Here, in Cuzco, Manco Kapak and his wife built the temple Viracoche - Koricancha and there was an image of God. According to the Spaniards

¹⁷⁷ Hancock G. *Traces of the gods*. - Moscow: Veche, 1998. - Part II, Chapter 5 // http://samlib.ru/g/gomonow_s_j/zzzzhankok.shtml ; Hancock Graham. *Fingerprints of the gods*. - New York: Three Rivers Press, 1995. - P. 51.

¹⁷⁸ Montesinos F. de. *Ancient historical and political memories of Peru* : Las Memorias Antiguas historiales y rolntísas de Rígue / Per. s. V. Spain. Talah ; Comment. A. Skromnitsky. - - K., 2006-2009. Book Two. Chapter XI // <http://bloknot.info/fernando-montesinos-memorias-antiguas-historiales-y-politicas-del-peru-al-ruso/>.

¹⁷⁹ Montesinos F. de. *Ancient historical and political memories of Peru* : Las Memorias Antiguas historiales y rolntísas de Rígue / Per. s. V. Spain. Talah ; Comment. A. Skromnitsky. - - K., 2006-2009. Book Two. Chapter XI // <http://bloknot.info/fernando-montesinos-memorias-antiguas-historiales-y-politicas-del-peru-al-ruso/2/>

who saw him, the marble statue of the deity with his beard, hair, build, facial features, clothes and sandals resembled St. Bartholomew or St. Thomas most of all, as they were depicted by European artists at that time: skinny light-skinned bearded people, the elderly, dressed in sandals and dressed in long flowing capes. The Incas themselves, bearded and light-skinned Spaniards, were mistaken for the companions of the god Viracotchi, which ensured F. Pizarro to successfully conquer their empire¹⁸⁰. In 1932, when archaeologist Bennet was excavating Tiahuanako, he came across a red stone statue depicting the god Contixi Viracoche in a long robe with a beard. His hoodie was decorated with horned snakes and two cougars. On the Peruvian coast, Viracotcha was immortalized in ceramics and drawings, as there was no stone for the statuettes. The authors of these drawings are the tribes of Chima and Mocha.

And to this day Quechua from Peru and Bolivia perform a special carnival ritual dedicated to the "Snow Dawn" ("Coyllur Rit'i", Qoyllur Rit'i), which is kept on the ice spurs of the Andes by mighty superhumans living there - Apus. On the sacred mountain Ausangate (6384 m) in June, when the constellation of Pleiades appears in the sky, they give pilgrims; the number of which to the sanctuaries at the foot of the mountain in the valley of Sinacara sometimes reaches more than 50 thousand) "magical ice", contributing to luck and cure diseases (and if you melt it and irrigate with this water field, the land will be generous to the peasants). In response to the gift Apu Quechua bring knitted hats, ponchos and blankets, as well as letters that are then burned on the altar. Then the most courageous, masked and dressed as "ukuku" ("half-woman-half-bears"), in a continuous dance, go up to the Kolkepunku glacier ("Silver Gate"). The "Ukuku" bandages the blocks of ice with leather straps and, having piled them on their back, turn back from the glacier. Having passed the dangerous descent, several ice blocks are left in the sanctuary "uaka" (at an altitude of 4800 m), and the rest are crushed and sanctified with them the melt water collected in the vessels. Those who bring the "magic ice" to their native village become elders. Every Peruvian Indian sooner or later makes a pilgrimage to the "Snow Star. Otherwise, he is no longer a Kechua Indian. Apu themselves are mountain shepherds "Huayno", helping them, and are at war with the "condenado" - "living dead", wandering in the mountains Arrived pilgrims "ukuku" in this struggle, they are helped - driven away by whiplash strikes, applying them to each other, - and so the snowy slope blossoms with red patterns from the spilled blood. Those who died during this procession are considered to have died with the glory of the righteous people from beatings, icy snow blows, frostbite, heart or lung breaks. Api are described

¹⁸⁰ Hancock G. *Traces of the gods*. - Moscow: Veche, 1998. - Part II, Chapter 5 // http://samlib.ru/g/gomonow_s_j/zzzzhankok.shtml.

as "blond people": sometimes - "boys", sometimes - long-bearded elders - "machu", with eyes burning like hot coals¹⁸¹.

In 1681, Jesuit Fry Lucero recorded a story that came from the Indians that there was "a city where white people live, a nation called curveros" in a place called Yurachuasi - "White Village". Even earlier, in 1559, members of the Spanish-Peruvian expedition of Pedro de Ursua told about white people and warlike women, who were called Amazons. The Spanish chronicler Ciez de León also wrote in 1553 that according to Indian legends on the sacred island of Lake Tiahuanaku "... lived a people, white as we are, and a local leader named Kari with his people came to this island and waged war against this people and killed many In a special chapter of his chronicle on the ancient buildings of Tiahuanaku, Chiesa de León says this: "... I asked the locals if these buildings were built in Inca time. They laughed at my question and said that they knew for sure that all this had been done long before the Inca power. They saw bearded men on Lake Titicaca. They were men of fine mind who came from an unknown country, and there were few of them, and many of them were killed in wars. When the Frenchman Banelier, 350 years later, began excavations in these places, the legends were still alive and he was told that the island in ancient times was inhabited by people similar to Europeans, they married local women and their children became Incas... In 1925, archaeologists discovered two large necropolises on the Paracas peninsula in the southern part of the central Peruvian coast. In the burial lay hundreds of mummies of ancient dignitaries. Radiocarbon analysis has determined their age 2200 years. Next to the graves, researchers found in large quantities of debris of hardwood trees, which were usually used to build rafts. When the mummies were opened, they were found to be strikingly different from the main physical type of the ancient Peruvian population. M. Trotter analyzed the hair of nine mummies. According to his data, their color is generally red-brown, but in some cases, the samples gave a very light, almost golden hair color. The hairs of two mummies differed from the others in general - they were hanging...

Many legends agree that Viracoca sailed on reed boats to the shores of Lake Titicaca and created the megalithic city of Tiahuanaku. From here, he sent bearded ambassadors to all ends of Peru to teach people and say that he is their creator. But, in the end, dissatisfied with the behavior of the inhabitants, he decided to leave their lands. Throughout the vast Inquisian

¹⁸¹ Svistunov S. *Children of "Snow Star" // Around the world. - - 1996. - - № 11. - <http://www.vokrugsveta.ru/vs/article/1389/>; Lligonya P. *Festival de Qoyllur Rity : una de nuestras experiencias humanas mbs fuertes...* // <https://tourdumondeen366jours.wordpress.com/2011/06/27/festival-de-qoyllur-rity-una-de-nuestras-experiencias-humanas-mas-fuertes.../>; Neviza TV *Turismj: Qoyllur Rity Spot 2017* // <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h4SVALCNSzM>; Paz W. *Documental Qoylluritt'I : Andean Pilgrimage* // <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ltc0D15i7kl>*

Empire, until the arrival of the Spaniards, the Indians unanimously named the path along which Viracocha and his associates left. They went down to the Pacific coast and went by sea to the west with the sun.

And yes, it is known that the Maya and Inca civilizations owe their lives to the mysterious cultural rangers Viracocha and Quetzalcoatl, who came from overseas. The oldest pyramids of Caral, about 3000 years BC, are on the Peruvian coast. Here appeared the first cities, strangely emerged without the ceramic period of development. In one of the pyramids of Caral found the first pile, a nodal letter of the future Incas. On the coast of Paracas is still beautiful giant Trident, apparently a landmark for the ancient transoceanic sailors...

In the legends of the Cayapo Indians living in northern Brazil (Mato Grosso state), it is said about a mysterious creature that once appeared in the settlement of Cayapos. The Indians call him Bep Kororoti. The alien was dressed in 'bo', a suit that covered him from head to toe. In his hands, he was holding a 'cop', the 'weapon of thunder'. To show his power to people, he pointed it at a tree, and it turned into ashes, pointed it at a stone, and it fell apart. Bep Kororoti turned out to be "kind" and stayed in the village and spent many years there. He taught the villagers to count, showed how to heal wounds, improved hunting techniques, and brought many changes to the life of the tribe. However, hunting together with everyone, he never "ate kayapos food. After a while, Bep Kororoti got married, choosing a young girl from the tribe as his wife, and soon the couple had children. Legend has it that the new kayapos were "different" and much smarter than the other residents. Bep Kororoti made sure that the knowledge he passed on to the tribe was not lost. For this purpose, he "gathered several young men and girls and taught them all sorts of wisdom. One day, "the messenger of heaven went to a high mountain to climb from it to heaven. Almost all the tribe went after him to guide their benefactor. Bep Kororoti climbed the mountain, where "a cloud came down on him, there was thunder, lightning," the dust and smoke enveloped all those present. "In the burning cloud" and Bep Kororoti disappeared in the heavenly heights... Until now, the Kayapos Indians have preserved the custom of celebrating the "god Bep Kororoti". The Indians weave ritual clothes from palm leaves, which symbolize the image of the deity, his costume "bo". Cayapos dress up in them and perform various ritual dances. The dancers hold palm sticks in their hands, which designate the mysterious weapon "cop".

In the legends of the Brazilian tribe of Tupanimba Indians (Tupanimba; Guaraní language group) is spoken about the mighty god Monana, who created the universe and man. According to legends of this tribe, the god Monan lived in those distant times among people who revered him. But then people began to "live outside the covenants of Monan" and neglect him. Angry Monan went to the sky "in a huge glittering cloud of

fire," deciding from there to punish people for their sins and transgressions. He sent "heavenly fire" to Earth, which destroyed all people. Only one person was spared by Monan. His name was Irin-Mage, and he was pardoned for the "great reverence" of the deity. After the fire stopped raging, Irin-Mage took one of Monan's daughters as his wife and came down to earth to continue the human race. Their homeland was at the foothills of the Bolivian Andes. From there they moved to the west, settling before the arrival of the Europeans almost all the Atlantic coast of Brazil, including the areas where the cities of Rio de Janeiro and Salvador (Bahia) are now located. Tupi Guarani, being sedentary farmers (unlike other roaming tribes in the forests of the Amazon, their villages had the form of protodets), however, differed militancy, sweeping away from the road those who tried to stop their advancement. Even the Incas barely reflected their onslaught: to do so, they had to erect an entire system of fortresses and many kilometers of defensive walls on the eastern edge of their state. From the Andes to the Atlantic, the dumb guarans invariably preserved the ancient custom of eating the captives, who were considered incarnate first ancestors punished by the god Monan. It is estimated, for example, that in Eastern Bolivia, members of one of the Guaraní tribes in the XVI century captured and sacrificed about 60 thousand Chana Arawaks. In addition to the ritual cannibalism, the culture of the Tupa tribes had another irrational feature. Among these Indians was widespread belief in the mythical "Country without evil", whose inhabitants are always happy and immortal. From time to time, this or that shaman declared himself a prophet who knew the way to the promised land. His tribesmen, having abandoned their villages and most of their property, followed him, sometimes overcoming hundreds and thousands of kilometers, the desolate jungles of the Amazon and the Andean mountain ranges. For example, in 1539, during a nine-year transition, Chachapoyas in northern Peru was the final destination of the wanderings. These relocations took place before the eyes of Europeans in the XVI century. But there are reasons to believe that they have been before¹⁸².

In autumn 2015. The media reported that with the help of Google Earth service, scientists were able to find traces of ancient civilization, which may be the legendary Eldorado!

According to researchers, in the upper Amazon basin on the border of Brazil and Bolivia, they found more than 200 massive earth structures. In satellite photos, they look like large geometric figures "cut out" in the ground, but scientists believe that these are the remains of roads, bridges, ditches, streets and squares. The authors of the scientific work point out that about 60 thousand people could live in the heart of the ancient civilization in

¹⁸² Berezkin Yu.E. *Tupinamba // Indian World*. - <http://www.indiansworld.org/tupinamba.html#.Vhk4ryt3uHs>

a space 155 miles long. Approximate dating of the structures still varies within the III century BC to XIII century AD.

In February 2017, the world's media flew the news in the jungles of the Amazon found mysterious earth structures, similar to the British Stonehenge. Experts argue that the structures have similar to the British complex geoglyphs - circles and squares of about 300 meters in the ground. The objects were discovered with the help of drones, which explored the Amazon Lowlands after deforestation. The researchers claim that the ancient inhabitants of South America burned or felled forests, and then in their place formed an earth geometric pattern. The scientists emphasized that the age of the findings is 1.4-2.3 thousand years ago, while the geoglyphs of Stonehenge appeared about 2.5 thousand years BC, which, according to archaeologists, outlines the framework of cultural and historical lag between one world and another. So far, scientists agree that the Brazilian geoglyphs appeared sporadically and probably performed ritual functions.

In the September 19, 2003 issue of Science magazine, archaeologists from the University of Florida and their colleagues reported that they had discovered the remains of a pre-Columbian road system that connects large settlements in central Brazil, near the upper reaches of the Hingu River, the southern tributary of the Amazon. There were wide, curbs-lined roads, squares and well-groomed parks. The Amazon natives did not build the pyramids, probably because of a shortage of stone. But the Spaniards who saw them for the first time were amazed by the number of healthy people and the abundance of food in every Amazon village. Before the arrival of the Europeans, the Indians learned to cultivate at least 83 species of plants, including sweet potatoes, cocoa, tobacco, and pineapples. Three to five thousand plant species did not become cultivated, but were actively used by people. The flora of many forests of the Amazon, at first glance, seems natural, in fact, carries the traces of domestication. In further research, British archaeologists have found that the southern part of the Amazon basin, which was believed to be uninhabited before the arrival of Christopher Columbus, was home to a million people. The discovery was made by a team of archaeologists from the University of Exeter, who used satellite images to survey the upper Tapayosa River Basin in Brazil. Thus, the specialists managed to discover at least 81 new archaeological sites. In particular, the team found evidence of numerous fortified villages dating back to 1250-1500 AD. In addition, the scientists found ceramics, polished stone axes, traces of fertilized soil and household waste dumps. "There is a common misconception that the Amazon is an untouched landscape, where scattered nomadic communities live. This is not the case. We have found that some populations away from large rivers are much larger than previously thought, and these people have influenced the environment, and we can still find their traces today," said archaeologist Jonas Gregorio de Souza. In total, there

were approximately 1,300 such ancient Indian settlements in southern Amazonia. They were distributed over an area of about 400,000 square kilometers. Scientists estimate that the total population of these settlements could vary from 500 thousand to 1 million people. Analysis of pollen and charcoal residues, lake and stalagmite deposits showed what the climate was like in the Amazon from 700 to 1300, showing that changing weather led to the death of communities that were intensively farming and had a strong class structure. Those who lived without a political hierarchy, grew more diverse crops and took more care of the land were able to adapt. Conflicts between communities and migration also contributed to the decline of Amazon civilization. But some groups survived because they worked with their natural environment, not against it. Those who worked intensively on agriculture found it more difficult to cope. For example, the Marakhoara tribe lived on large barrows, each of which could accommodate about 2000 people. These tribes collapsed after 1200. It was thought to have happened because of the arrival of nomads, but research shows that the decrease in precipitation also played a role. Communities used barrows for water management, making them sensitive to prolonged droughts.

But there is also evidence of more ancient majestic citadel settlements in the Amazon region.

Caesar Cities in Brazil

In December 2019, the world's media flew the news: Brazilian archaeologists have deepened into the Amazon and found artifacts of unknown cultures. In particular, was discovered a whole city, which is believed to be the famous "city Z", which was looking for a famous explorer Percy Fosset - a mysterious, possibly inhabited city on the territory of Mato Grosso, only supposedly identical to the city of banderers in 1753. The source of information about the "Z" remains unknown; esoteric legends from the time of P. Fossett until today connect this mythical city with the theory of Paula Earth. The city itself was in the depths of the jungle, where recently were hostile tribes. However, a few years ago, they left their places and the researchers were able to go there. The architecture of the city is not similar to the Maya or Aztec cities, but has a strange resemblance to the architecture of more northern nations. The research of the supposed city Z is still going on. The population of the city could be from 50 to 100 thousand people¹⁸³. Supporters of the so-called "esoteric Hitlerism" M. Serano and Savitri Devi believe that this is the so-called "City of Caesars", founded by immigrants from Rome to preserve the treasures of this European civilization from the barbarians who destroyed it.

¹⁸³ Archaeologists found the city of an unknown civilization // <https://www.facenews.ua/news/2019/467507/>

This should not come as a surprise, although in ordinary terms, the Amazon basin seems an impassable thicket of tropical rain forest. But when only a man began to develop this territory, it was significantly different from the modern one: "... glaciation periods were accompanied in the tropics by the drying up of the climate. The first migrants caught in Central and South America much smaller forest areas than now. The savannah prevailed. Because of the lower ocean level than now, the rivers washed deeper channels, especially in the lower reaches. They flowed faster, but were much lower than now. All this made the interior areas of South America more passable for humans than in the geological modern era... The vast areas of the Bolivian Plateau between 15,4 and 11,500 years ago were occupied by a lake. Now Lake Popo and huge salt marshes are left of it. Shallow areas of the continental shelf, in particular a large part of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, adjacent to the Yucatan Peninsula and the states of Tabasco and Veracruz, were land. There were several large islands in place of the small Bahamas now. Vast land masses, now flooded by the Atlantic Ocean, stretched along the coasts of Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina. During the glacial peak, the Falkland Islands were connected to Patagonia, though by the time the man appeared in South America, the strait between them had already appeared. However, the Strait of Magellan, separating the Tierra del Fuego from Patagonia, appeared later and was not an obstacle for the Palaeo Indians' advancement. In the areas adjacent to the Pacific Ocean, in the era of glaciation, not so significant territories were exposed. Thus, in Peru, the coastline was at most 25 and at least 5 km west of today's... The culture of the oldest inhabitants of Central and South America is known almost exclusively from the finds of stone and very rarely bone tools... The cultural diversity in South America during several millennia after the first people appeared there was higher than in North America. Some complexes differ from each other so much that it is simply impossible to assume that they came from a single common source... In eastern and central Brazil, the first evidence of human appearance dates back to the same time as in the extreme south of the South American continent. The majority of radiocarbon dates for the lowermost layers of the early sites are from 13-10 thousand years ago... In the north-east of Brazil, there are rock paintings of nordeste style. This style is very spectacular, it is characterized by complex scenes, images of people and trees ... We can still assume that the paintings nordeste created either by people Itaparica (archaeological culture - O.G.), or those who lived in Brazil immediately after them, when the savannah began to give way to the rainforests¹⁸⁴.

¹⁸⁴ *Vasiliev S.A., Berezkin Yu. E., Kozintsev A. G. Siberia and the First Americans. / 2nd ed. - St. Petersburg: Faculty of Philology, St. Petersburg State University, 2011. - - C. 56, 57, 60.*

The famous legend about the cherished country El Dorado (El Dorado - "golden") is associated with the cultural hero Bochik ("alien weaver") of the civilization of Chibcha Muisca ("muisca" - "people"; the linguistic family of Chibcha, covering Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica and Honduras), who lived on a high plateau in the Eastern Cordillera on the territory of modern Colombia (the capital of one of their kingdoms was Bogota). Muisques to the gods sacrificed animal-like amulet figures (tunjos, chunso) made of gold, gold dust and various jewelry. The Sheke priest, coated with clay and sprinkled with gold dust, took the gold chunso figures on a raft into the sea or lake and immersed them in water, then bathed himself. On the lake Guatavita, which is inhabited as two huge snakes by the goddess mother Bachue and her son, husband Guachachach, this rite was performed by the king himself. With this rite, the rite of the Chibcha Muisca was the basis of the legend about Eldorado. Parrots were also sacrificed to the gods, and in especially solemn cases, human sacrifices. Every 15 years a boy was brought up for the last purpose, who represented a picture of a wandering god, and in a solemn atmosphere was killed by special priests who led an ascetic life in special institutions.

Bochik's muiskas embody the features of the solar deity, cultural hero, social organizer, patron of hunting, warriors and nobility. Boschik came from the east in the form of an old man with a long gray beard, white, wearing a cloak and barefoot. He circumvented all local tribes, preaching good customs and manners, teaching people to weave blankets made of cotton; in order not to forget the patterns, which should decorate fabrics, Bochica beat out ornaments on stones and rocks. This is mentioned in the "Historical information about the conquests of the Western Indies" (1625). Juan Manuel Vargas Manchuca (1581-1631) mentioned that the conqueror of the Muisque Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada still paid attention to the "sacred inscriptions" on the rocks, but the local Indians could not tell him anything about their origin: they believed that these drawings appeared on the rocks long before their appearance on this land. In 1795, monk José Domingo Duquesne wrote his "Dissertation on the calendar of muisks, dedicated to Senor Mutis". In this dissertation, he tried to decipher several inscriptions on the stones that, in his opinion, had astronomical meaning and to prove that the ancient Indian people had hieroglyphic writing and a calendar. Miguel Triana, historian, engineer, prominent Colombian scientist of the first half of XX century. In the works "Civilization of Chibcha" (1924) and "Hieroglyphs of Chibcha" (1926) he developed the ideas of Domingo Duquesne. He believed that the main content of images on the Muisca stones and rock paintings were mythological scenes that carried some "ethnic" information: about the cultural hero of the Muisca Bocica, about the divine nature of power, about muisca migrations. The main purpose of such

boundary stones was to protect the territory by appealing to spirits and mythological creatures. In the second half of the 20th century, the famous archeologist Guillermo Muñoz came up with the idea, supported by the scientific community, that petroglyphs, like rock paintings, are attributed to the Chibcha Muisques, have an older origin¹⁸⁵.

There is a legend that Bochica, being a messenger of the god demiurge of Chiminigagua, taught the knowledge of a higher spirit named Ruchik (probably identical to Chiminigagua) and turned into a rock of a huge eagle (Dagara), who rebelled against the Ruchikas and oppressed the Indians. After completing his mission, Bochica died or disappeared. According to one version of the myth, when the god Chibchakum (Chibcha-Chum; "support, rod, power of Chibcha"), the son of the goddess Yubekayguaya, angry at people, flooded the valley of Bogotá, Bochica appeared before the surviving people on a rainbow, with a golden rod in his hands. At the wave of his hand opened the neck of the waterfall Tekendama, and from a height of 130 meters water from the valley of Bogota rushed into the Magdalena River. Then he entered into a battle with the vengeful Chibchakum, defeated him and ordered to hold on his shoulders the land, which used to rest on the trees of the Guayako. From time to time Chibchakum, to rest, shifts the earth from one shoulder to another, so there are earthquakes. For this, people must sacrifice gold to Chibchakum. When a man wanders into the mountains, Chibchakum tries to talk to him - so the mountain echo is born. Bochik had a beautiful wife Guitaka (Whitaka). She loved fun, holidays where they drink chi chu, and beautiful men, taught people drunken fun, walking and dancing. But she was also evil: she loved to spoil and destroy everything her husband did. At her command, the rivers came out of the shore and brought the people disasters again. Angry Bochik chased his wife away, making her the moon (Chia), whose essence is variability and instability. Since those days, in memory of the Great Flood, Chibcha Musicians began to deify the standing (not flowing) water. Bochica himself disappeared in the village of Iza, where his footprint remained and the place became a pilgrimage center.

Some tribes of Bochik's Chibcha called Sue ("sun"), Sugumonshe ("sun that becomes invisible") or Sugunsua ("sun that disappears" or "scorching sun"). The arrival of Bochik from the east and the disappearance in Sogamoso, where there was a famous temple of the sun, as well as the appearance on the rainbow emphasized the solarly of the image of Bochik. In Boyaka village, the Spaniards found an idol with three heads, which the Indians called Sugunsua. Every night Sue "Sun" descends beyond the horizon and passes through the underground world. To get out of there again, people must help him by sacrificing their blood. It is therefore a great honor

¹⁸⁵ Ostrirova, E.S. *Chibcha-Muysk Epigraphy: History of one scientific myth // Indian World*. - <http://www.indiansworld.org/Articles/epigrafika-chibcha-muiskov-istoriya-odnogo-nauchnogo-mifa.html#.VhlCqCt3uHs>.

to be sacrificed to Sue. Also, the Sun was sacrificed to Chibcha by fifteen-sixteen-year-old boys, calling them messengers "mojas".

Since Chibcha languages and cultures are essentially intermediate between the languages and cultures of the Americas, it is useful to trace parallels of Bocica's ideas in the Mexican area.

The Aztecs had an idea of the god of heaven, sun and warriors Tonatiu ("The Sun"; other names: Kuautemok - "The Dropping Eagle", Pilcintekutli - "The Young Master", Totek - "Our Leader", Shipilli - "The Turquoise Tsarevich", Naui Olin - "Four movements"). To maintain his strength and youth, Tonatiu must receive the blood of human victims every day, otherwise he may die while traveling through the underworld at night. Among the Aztec myths about the origin of the Sun, the most common is the following. After the creation of the world, the gods gathered to decide which of them will become the god of the Sun. They built a fire where the chosen one was supposed to throw himself; but everyone was afraid of the terrible heat. Finally, the old man Nanauatl ("Drowned with buboes"), suffering from a terrible illness, threw himself into the flames, where he "began to crackle like coal-fried meat. He was followed by Tekkischekatl ("In the sea sink"), who tried three times before Nanahuatl to jump into the fire, but retreated from the unbearable heat. Nanauatl became the Sun, the god of Tonatiu, and Tekkischekatl became the Moon, the god of Meztli. However, neither the Sun nor the Moon moved until the other gods sacrificed themselves. In the "Codex Borjia", Nanahuacin-Tonatiu is depicted as a man emerging from the fire. In addition, Nanahuatsin appeared in several other myths about creation. Thus, in the legend of Quetzalcoatl ("The Pernate Snake"), Nanahuatsin helps him to get the first grains that became food for people. Tonatiu also turned his favorite Shochitl ("Flower") into sunflowers.

But also in different parts of the Aztec empire there were variations in the worship of the sun-cultures. Thus, in the city of Sapotlana (in the state of Jalisco, Mexico) Tonatiu-Toteka was revered as Schipe-Toteka ("Our lord with the skin off", "Our leader is stripped", other names: Tetzkatlipoca Tlatauki - "Red Tetzkatlipoca", Iztapaltotek - "Our Leader of the Flat Stone"), god of agriculture, spring and seasons, as well as jewelers and intoxicating drink of October. For the growth of both maize and people, he cut his flesh and offered it to the people as food (just like planted maize seeds that drop off their upper shell before germinating). After he throws off his old skin, he appears as a renewed, shiny and golden god. In his honor every year in early spring people were sacrificed (priests dressed in the skin of the sacrificed people danced solemnly together with the soldiers who captured the captives). Schipe-Totek was also a god of the western side of the world. It is believed that he sent people diseases, epidemics, blindness and scabies. Most often, he was depicted wearing a jacket of peeled human skin, laced on his back; the victim's hands hang from his elbows with his fingers torn apart.

The face has a mask made of human skin (double lips are typical), the head has a conical hat with two decorations in the form of a swallow's tail, a figured rod with a rattle on top and a shield. Together with Tescatlipoca, Quetzalcoatl and Huitzilopochtli, he was born the divine couple of creators of the world Tonakatekutli ("Lord of our existence") and Tonakasihuatl ("Snake woman"; Tonantsin - "our mother"; Kilaztli).

Also Mayans made human sacrifices to Itzamna ("house of lizard, iguana"; root "Itz-" means witchcraft, magic), toothless old man with Roman nose. But he was also depicted as a celestial dragon with the features of a bird and a jaguar. He was revered as the creator of peace and writing, the founder of the priesthood, the patron of Mayan cities, rulers and lord of the sky (his head is the earth and his torso is the sky; at the same time, the iguanas symbolized the universe: they held the earth with their heads and their tails formed the sky). But he became the sky god only in the Olmec era. In Dolmek times, he was depicted as a Cayman and was revered as the lord of edible snails and algae. Gradually, Itzamna was given new power - he was ascribed a command over the elements. Then he already existed in several incarnations: Itzamna-Kavil with snake legs (god of crops, wars, elements, mirrors), Itzamna-Tul (god of harmful rains), Itzamna-Kinich-Ahav (god of the sun), Itzamna-Kab (god of the earth), Itzamna-Kabul (creator of the world). Itzamna himself was considered to be the son of the god of the water element Ku ("temple", "god", "sacred"), who gave sanctity to everything he touched and came into contact with. As the father of all things and gods - Hunab-Ku, he keeps and protects the universe, supported in the four corners by the Bakab brothers.

Ish-Chel ("Mistress of the Rainbow"; another name is Ish-Kanleom "web that catches the morning dew"), goddess of fertility, rainbow, childbirth, medicine and weaving. In the later period of Mayan civilization, Ish-Chel was the lord of floods and hurricane winds. In the pre-modern period, Ishchel is depicted as a half-naked woman sitting with a rabbit on her lap, framed by an abstract symbol of the moon. Later she was depicted as an old woman with snakes in her hair, with eyes and fangs of a jaguar, claws instead of hands. These signs are related to Ish Chel with the goddess Coatlique, who is revered as the ancestor of all living things. She was ascribed a love relationship with many gods. The goddess Ish Chel was sacrificed to beautiful girls and babies.

Colombian Chibcha say that one day the daughter of the cashika Guaceta, having decided to climb a high green hill, got tired and fell asleep on its top. There, she was noticed by Sue. The sun god was attracted by the beauty of the girl, and he decided to master her. During her sleep, the rays of the sun penetrated into the girl's bosom, and thus she conceived a child by Sue. When she woke up, the girl returned to her father and told him that she had become the chosen one of the Sun. At first, he did not believe her, got

angry and wanted to punish her, but soon it turned out that the girl remained chaste. Then, people began to treat her with the greatest respect. After nine months, the girl gave birth to a large emerald "chukut," and a few days later the emerald turned into a boy named Garanchacha. Reaching twenty four years old, Garanchacha left to wander and went around all the lands of the tribal unions Tunhi and Sogamoso. Everywhere he was revered as the son of Sue. Bypassing the lands of Chibcha, like his father, bypassing the sky above them, Garanchacha taught people the correct laws and established customs between them. He killed the kasik Ramikiri, who did not want to listen to Garanchacha and introduced bad laws, and became a leader himself. Even later, he became the ruler of Tunhi and laid there a beautiful temple to his father, the Sun.

Thomagata ("alien light-bearing beast", "alien fire god") was the closest assistant to Garanchachi. Thomagata had one eye, a jaguar tail and four ears; and knew how to turn around a jaguar. His bravery and honesty were known among all the Chibcha tribes. Thomagata, as a military leader, honored Sue and was so devoted to him that every night when everybody went to bed, Thomagata went around every single Tunhi shrine and raised the praises of Sue to make it easier for the Sun to pass through the underground world. For this reason, Sue endowed him with the power to turn enemies into stones or animals, and thanks to this gift, Thomagata repeatedly defeated the militant strangers who came to the lands of the Chibcha. To make Thomagata loyal to him alone, Sue deprived him of his fertile power.

Obviously, here we are talking about a special men's union - the Order of the Sun. For example, the chibcha mouis kinship tyrants (kogi) had a "home for men's meetings" (nahue), which Catholic priests denounced as a manifestation of homosexuality. Nowadays, the kogi people have male rituals, some of which last several days and include eating koki and meditation. Obviously, the seclusion of men from women for a certain ritual period, typical for Chibcha Muslims, was the reason for the birth of the Amazon legend in South America: "... When the camp was in the valley of Bogotá, we received news of one nation of women living on their own without Indians [men] living there; therefore we called them Amazons. These, as those who told us about them tell us, from some slaves bought by them, conceive [children], and if they give birth to a son, they send him to his father, and if he is a daughter, they raise her to increase this republic of theirs. They say that they use slaves only for conception from them, who are immediately sent back, and so at the right moment they are sent back and they have them just as well"¹⁸⁶.

¹⁸⁶ Juan de San Martin and Antonio de Lebrija, "Report on the conquest of the New Kingdom of Granada", July 1539 / Per. from Spain. // <http://bloknot.info/juan-de-san-martin-antonio-de-lebrija-relacion-del-descubrimiento-del-nuevo-reino-de-granada-y-fundacion-de-bogota-al-ruso/>.

While the Chibcha-Muisques created their civilization inside the mainland territory (400x100 km), on the coast of the Pre-Caribbean lowland, surrounded by the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta mountains, and in the forested mountains themselves, there was a civilization of Chibcha-Tyrone (I-XVI centuries AD). The Kogi, Viva, Aruaco (Ichka, Ifca), Arsario and Kankuamo Indian peoples living in these places today are considered direct descendants of the Chibcha Tairon culture.

"... Spanish sources, - points out Yu.E. Berezkin, - little is reported about the Tyrone, the main information is obtained thanks to archaeologists. Tyrone controlled the territory between the coast of the Caribbean Sea and the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta mountain massif - about 70x70 km ... The population of the largest cities was from one to three thousand people. The largest of them, Burritaka-200 with an area of 26 hectares, was founded in the mountains during the development of the upper valleys. Pueblito (20 hectares) was located near the Caribbean coast and, apparently, appeared earlier. The rest of the towns (Nuliquandecue, Pyramid, etc.) have an area of 13 hectares or less... The ancestral Nahuanhe culture for the Tairona itself seems to have originated under the influence of migrants from eastern Costa Rica... Unlike Central America, there are no large stone sculptures in northern Colombia, but there are many similarities in the house-building and settlement structure. In particular, only Costa Rican cultures and the Tyrone are characterized by paved roads... Tyrone was the only one in Colombia that widely used stone (terraces, stairs, and house bases) in construction. Large buildings with a diameter of 20-25 m, apparently, had administrative and cult functions¹⁸⁷.

Now the word "tarona" means "men" or "sons of the tiger" in different languages of a given area. But in the language of the Indians who lived near the mountain and valley of Tyrone, the word "tayrona" initially meant "smithy", and according to the first chroniclers there were various foundries. The ancient Colombian craftsmen preferred to work with a cabinet, or tombag, an alloy of gold and copper at a ratio of about 30 (gold) to 70 (copper). Tombag was valued because it did not require a high melting point, from it you can get a variety of shades by changing the ratio of components. First, the tombag was heated until copper, when combined with oxygen, gave no oxide. With the help of a special herbal infusion or urine, preliminarily aged, copper was removed from the surface, where a thin layer enriched with gold remained. Tombagu was cooked in soldering tubes, melting crucibles, and crucible fires that worked on hard coal. It was not fortuitous that master jewelers were called "fire masters. Two factors contributed to the development of jewelry making in pre-Spanish Columbia: the discovery of vast deposits of

¹⁸⁷ Berezkin Y.E. *Between community and state. Mid-sized societies of Nuclear America and Western Asia in historical dynamics.* - Saint Petersburg. : MAHERAN, 2013. - - C. 130, 133.

gold, copper, emeralds in ancient times, and the outstanding creativity of its inhabitants. The jewelry art dates back to the 7th century B.C., but may have appeared in even earlier times. It has been honed for two millennia and has not disappeared even with the beginning of the Indian genocide. Chibchi was the only pre-Columbian nation in America that had money. Small golden disks with diameter of 3-4 cm were used as a exchange unit¹⁸⁸.

One of the most well researched Taironian archaeological monuments was known as Ciudad Perdida ("Lost City"; by the name of the area - Burritaka-200; Indian name of the city - Teyuna). It was a large city, the central part of which had an area of about 13 hectares. It was founded around 800 AD, i.e. 650 years earlier Machu Picchu. Obviously, this happened when under pressure from the invading Caribbean (aravaks - guahiro) Chibcha Teyuna were forced to go to the mountains. It was discovered by "black archaeologists" in 1972, but now it is under the protection of the Colombian Institute of Anthropology and History (now the National Archaeological Park). Recent demographic research shows that the city was inhabited by 2 to 8 thousand people on an area of about 11700 square meters in 184 round houses located on rocky terraces. There are other archeological monuments of similar or even larger size. A bigger settlement, Pueblito, was located off the coast. According to the Colombian archaeologist H. Reichel-Dolmatoff, it consisted of at least 254 terraces, and its population was about 3000 people. Archaeological studies of the region have shown that even larger settlements existed towards the western slope of the Sierra Nevada in Santa Marta, such as Posigüeca and Ciudad Antigua. Small villages made up a huge network and were connected to each other by stone bridges. Villages specializing in salt production and fishing - such as Chengue in today's Tyrone Park - testify to a well-developed Tyrone economy based on specialized products. No less than 100 terraces have been discovered in Chengge Village; as of 1400, there were 800-1000 people living on 15 hectares of land. It is known that the Taironians built stone terraces, foundations of houses, stairs, sewers, graves and bridges. Ceramics, both household and ceremonial, were used intensively. On the Caribbean coast of Colombia, the oldest ceramics dates back to 2500 BC. The Tyrronic civilization is famous for its characteristic jewelry. The earliest gold jewelry dates back to the Neguanhe period (about 300-800 BC). It is believed that gold jewelry was used not only by the elite. Among the gold artifacts are pendants, pliers, nose rings, necklaces and earrings. Molded from gold figured pendants of Tyrone culture (known as "kasiki"), in particular, differ from jewelry of other pre-Columbian cultures in details. The figurines depict human beings - know-it-all or leaders - in decorated clothes and with large animal masks on their faces. Many elements of their poses (for example,

¹⁸⁸ Palacio M. "Golden Cultures" Colombia // http://www.tiwy.com/pais/colombia/articulos/culturas_del_oro/.

hands on their hips) and clothing reflect their aggressive state and should, according to some researchers, have either passed on a position of power or the fact that the Tairon culture at that time waged frequent wars, or both¹⁸⁹.

The Chibcha Tyrone kogi people have an idea of the Heart of the World mountain Gonavindua (Pic Cristobal Colon) and their mission as the "big brothers" of humanity to take care of this mountain. The correctness of rites and customs, the maintenance of world harmony are observed by special priests-priests, who are called "mamas" (in the language of kogi "sun"; in Spanish sources of the XVI century. - "Naomas") and are considered to be dedicated to the goddess-mother Aluna. But, according to the kogi, their "younger brothers" (i.e. the rest of humanity) do not pay attention to the precepts of higher beings, so the world is constantly experiencing disasters.

Linguists have long noticed that the Japanese language is very similar to the Basque language. It is known, for example, that the name of one of the port cities in Japan Yokohama as if taken from the language of the Basques: in Basque "Yokohama" means "city by the sea"¹⁹⁰. Many other linguistic parallels are known, among which the Basque "gondu" - "dive, fall, west", the name of the Japanese island of Hondo and the Central American country Honduras...

Other ethnologists have found the identity of the Basque word "goiko" - "god" and the name of the god of the Indians Siou Dakota Khaoka or Heioka, and the legends about these gods coincide (when he is cheerful - it rains, when he is sad - sunny).

Some experts in the early history of Spain believe that the Iberian tribe of arewaks, who heroically fought against Rome, belonged to the Mongoloid race type, and that arewaks overcame the ocean and became known as the tribe of Arawaks of the Brazilian coast and the Caribbean islands. At the end of the second millennium B.C., the arawaks began to settle from the Orinoco shrouds due to the transition to more developed farming (bitter cassava cultivation). At the end of the first millennium B.C. they moved to the Antilles and Guiana, at the beginning of the first millennium A.D. to Montana, in the seventh century A.D. to eastern Bolivia, and in the tenth century A.D. to the upper Shinga. The Arawaks are divided into several groups: the Taino, which occupied the Greater Antilles, the Nepoya and Sapoyo, which lived in Trinidad, and the Igneri in the Caribbean and Lesser Antilles and other tribes that inhabited the east coast of South America as far as Brazil. In Aravakian, "mystery" means "peace," which is how the Arawaks shouted when Columbus arrived, and this name has also been preserved for them. Tainoes appeared on the Caribbean islands from South

¹⁸⁹ Berezkin Yu. E. Tyrone // *Disappeared Peoples : a collection of articles (on the materials of the journal "Nature") / Candidate of Philosophy S. S. Neretin; edited by Dr. P. I. Puchkov. - Moscow: Nauka, 1988. - - C. 127-136*

¹⁹⁰ Seidler A. *Atlantis / per. from Poland. - Moscow : World, 1966. - - C. 228*

America, crossing the sea expanses on large canoes. A thousand years before them, this place was inhabited by the Stone Age people, the Sibonei, who roamed in search of food. Unlike the Sibonei, more civilized Arawaks settled down: they were engaged in agriculture, lived in villages with communities of fifty people each. By the XIII century, the aravaks moved from the Lesser Antilles to the Greater Antilles. The Indian population was growing, and tiny pieces of land could not feed all the Reds anymore. In addition, belligerent caribas were settling from the south. They were engaged in looting and violence. Children born of captives were eaten by the caribs. The meat of men and boys was especially appreciated and they were first dug up and fed. Some scientists consider caribs to be the same aravka, but more "wild". The ferocious expression of this part of the aravaks was achieved by many years of wearing a board tied to the forehead. This unpleasant procedure made them look completely wild and bubbly-eyed.

The aravaki called their gods "zemi" - "magical power". They were made of everything that could be inhabited by good spirits. The zemi were controlled, accompanied, and influenced by their activity, harvest growth, hunting, and fishing. The Supreme God was called "Yokahu" - "giver of cassava", and he lived on a volcano. In addition to Yokahu, the Arawaks revered Atabeyra, who was responsible for fertility and childbirth. In addition, it controlled the movement of water and the moon. Opil Vaobiran, the son of darkness who guarded the souls of the dead, was also a highly revered deity. The remains of the ancestors of the Arawaks were hung in baskets under the ceiling of the houses. They believed that if they would look after the bones this way, the dead would look after them too. With religion and numerous deities "zemi" scientists correlate drawings on stones, petroglyphs. These images of exclusively good spirits were applied to large stones in order to fence off the area from the influence of evil spirits. Many petroglyphs were found in close proximity to rivers flowing through dense forests.

It is known that most of the modern population of Puerto Rico came from the Arawaks. Approximately 2450 purebred aravaks now live in Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana. Most of the inhabitants of Aruba, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic and Haiti are descendants of the Arawaks. In the Dominican Republic, this is mainly a mystery, while in Haiti - the Sybonians. Currently, a small number of people from Jamaica, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia, Cuba, Grenada speak the languages of the ancient Arawaks. For example, the President of the South American Republic Suriname Desi Bouterse was recognized as the leader of the Arawak village Theo Yubitana and head of the local council. The Arawak Indians make up 3% of Surinam's population, although they are indigenous. Therefore, when Bautherse decided to support the Indians in the struggle for their territory, the Arawak tribe decided to make him the leader of the village and let him lead the council, which encourages residents to continue fighting

for their property. Also famous to have survived the Arawaks are Wayuu (Wayu, Wayu), or Guajiro (Wahiro), the Indian people who live in the Guajiro desert on the peninsula of the same name in northern Colombia and northwest Venezuela. He speaks the language Guajiro of the Arawak family. The number in Venezuela is about 300 thousand and in Colombia - about 150 thousand Guachiro are divided into several tribal groups (Arpushana, Uriana, Ipuana, etc.). They do not consider themselves to be Indians, to which only the surrounding tribes belong, and they are the only ones in the region who did not obey the Spaniards, constantly revolted against their domination. Only they have mastered the horse and firearms, have a certain structure of society. And the most interesting: 44 % of Vayu of area Guajira Peninsula have in DNA the European haplogroup R1.

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Chapter 6. The curse of the sage Durvas

In 1974, the engineer and researcher Flavio Barbiero suggested that the pole shift occurred 11 thousand years ago and was reflected in mythology as the death of Atlantis, which Plato told about, and the Mu continent, which was supposedly in the Pacific Ocean. In his opinion, the cause of this cataclysm was the Earth's collision with a comet, and the disappeared Atlantis must be searched under the Antarctic ice shield.

Famous contemporary researchers Rand and Rose Flem-At in "When the Sky Fell" (1995) and Graham Hancock in "Traces of the Gods" (1995; Russ. translated in 1998) are united with this identification and cause of death of ancient civilization.

In particular, "... Hancock puts forward and convincingly argues the hypothesis: Antarctica is Atlantis, which disappeared from the face of the Earth in 10 450 BC. Under the powerful two-kilometer ice shell of Antarctica hidden ruins of the cities of the Atlantic civilization, as well as extant frozen corpses of residents of those cities. Like mammoths in the areas of current permafrost, all Atlantis residents instantly froze, froze when Atlantis "moved out", so to speak, down and found themselves at the South Pole¹⁹¹.

We correlate the very civilization of the inhabitants of Antarctica with the direct cause of the ocean plowing - Rishi Durvas (from dur - "bad", "bad" and vāsa - "habitat", "home", "house"), which cursed Indra.

Once a powerful sage sage Durvas Muni cursed the gods, why they had to lose all their strength. The reason was the disrespectful attitude of the king of the gods Indra to the gift from sage Durvasa - the unfading garland of lotus flowers, which Indra, instead of wearing as a sign of recognition of his loyalty to the Vedic tradition, put it on his riding elephant Ayravata. But since the garland, giving its owner eternal youth, exuded a strong odor and swarming bees around it, the elephant did not like it and he ripped it off and trampled it (cf. the motive for Gilgamesh to steal a flower of "eternal youth" "earthly dragon" - a snake!). The curse of Durvas, who learned about the fate of his gift, acted immediately. The gods became weaker and weaker, began to lose their youth, turning into old men, while the power of asuras increased. It did not jokingly disturb the demigods, and they went to Vishnu to ask for help. He gave them advice: "As long as demons are stronger than you, do not try to fight them. Make them your friends and ask for help in shooting down the dairy ocean. Mount Mandara will serve as your turbidity, and Wasuki - king of snakes, will become your rope. When you shoot down the milk

¹⁹¹ Prima A. *Antarctica is Atlantis!* // Prima A. *The world inside out.* - http://www.e-reading.club/chapter.php/46442/63/Priima_-_Mir_naiznanku.html

ocean, you will see an autochthonous poison, but you should not be afraid of it. I will come to your aid. Then, when you shoot down the ocean of milk, the nectar will appear. The one who drinks nectar, amrita, will find immortality. You will return the former power and glory, having tasted the divine nectar. It is believed that the secret meaning of Durvas' curse was to bring the latter to power in the universe through a conflict between asuras and gods.

Durvas also cursed the Kabandha handharva (Sanskrit "belly, belly"), because he did not like his singing and he tried to challenge Durvas's opinion by declaring the sage ignorant. Because of this curse, the handharvas turned into a rakshasa demon and suffered terrible violence and dishonor (devouring right to his stomach everything that fell into his long hands). Once Rama and Lakshman got between his hands, but he couldn't hurt them and was killed by Rama and, thus, "received salvation from sins.

Vishnu Puran" and Kalidasa's play "Abhijnyan-Shakuntala" describe how Durvasa cursed Shakuntala who did not show him due respect. Shakuntala was the daughter of Rishi and King Vishwamitra and Apsara Menaki. In order to prevent the asceticism of Vishwamitra, Indra first sends to him with the task of seducing Rama, but her Vishwamitra turned into stone. Then Indra sends Menaka, who manages to distract Vishwamitra, to the same end. Shakuntala, abandoned by her parents immediately after birth, grew up in the ashram of Rishi Kanwa, a descendant of Saptarishi Angiras, turning into a beautiful and modest girl. One day, while Kanwa is going on a pilgrimage, the king of Hastinapura Dushianta accidentally finds the sage's ashram while hunting. Attracted by the extraordinary beauty of Shakuntala, Dushianta proposes to her and marries her. However, soon the royal duties are called Dushianta to Hastinapura. Before leaving his wife, he gives her his ring, on the presentation of which in the palace she will be recognized as the royal wife and accepted accordingly. Soon the sage Durvas, known for his angry character, arrives at the ashram. Shakuntala does not accept it properly and Durvasa curses her that her husband Dushianta will forget about her existence. The only thing that can remind Dushianta of Shakuntala is a ring given to her earlier. Shakuntala goes to Hastinapura to meet her husband, but crossing the river, she drops the ring in the water. On arrival at the palace, Dushianta refuses to recognize her wife. In despair, Shakuntala prays the earth to open up and absorb her, and then, in the glitter of lightning, her mother Menaka descends from heaven and takes her away with her. Soon, however, a fisherman finds a ring in the belly of a fish he has caught. Dushianta realizes her mistake, but it is too late. Then Dushianta defeats the army of Asuras and as a reward receives from Indra the opportunity to travel to the planets of paradise. After returning to Earth, Dushianta accidentally meets Shakuntala and her son and recognizes them. In the original version of the story described in "Mahabharata", Shakuntala is reunited with her

husband only after Dushianta finds their son Bharata playing with lions on the top of Mount Hemakuta in the monastery of the ancestor of the gods of the holy sage Kashiapa. Bharata became the first ruler to conquer the entire territory of the Indian subcontinent, which in his honor became known as "Bharatavarsha" (Bhāratavarṣa). By "*Mahabharata*", part of the Bharata Empire were also Bactria, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kirghizia and Persia. In some *Puranas*, Bharatawarshas are referred to as the entire globe, not just India. In Jainian mythology, Bharata conquered not only the entire earth, but also the heavenly planets, reaching the top of Mount Meru and hoisting his banner on it. However, when he found himself at the top, he found there many flags left by other heroes who had been there before him. Filled with humility, Bharata accepted Jainism, renounced the world and reached nirvana.

Durvas himself was one of the three sons of the great Rishi Atri Pradjapati, born of the Brahma mind ("manasa poutra" - "son of mind") and Anasuya ("free from envy and jealousy"). There is a special legend about his birth and he is considered the embodiment of the angry god Rudra (Shiva), hence the angry temperament of Durvas. Devi Anusuya, wife of Rishi Atri, wanted to have a child. One day she had a dream-revelation: she had to perform ascetic acts to propitiate Tridev (Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva). At a time when Devi Anusuya was committing ascetic acts, many people called her Maha Sati (Sati is the wife of Lord Shiva, and is the embodiment of virtue, chastity, sacrifice, service and asceticism). The wives of Trideva - Saraswati, Lakshmi and Parvati - began to object to this title, granted to a mortal woman, because, in their opinion, only they were Maha Sati. They demanded that this woman make the most severe ascetics before getting what they wanted. Trideva then appeared in the ashram of Atri in the guise of three rishis asking for a handout. This happened while Atri himself was absent - he was invited to another ashram to perform a religious ceremony. "Rishi asked Devi Anusuya to feed them, but she had to serve them naked. As a married woman, Anusuya refused. However, Rishi insisted on her own. Thanks to her Drishti divine vision, Anusuya realized that she was facing Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. She turned them into babies, and then fed them, being naked as they asked. Then Tridevy, the wives of the three gods, was forced to recognize Anusuya Maha Sati, for she behaved like the mother of their husbands. Anusuya asked the grateful gods to be embodied as her sons. Brahma embodied as Soma, Vishnu as Dattatraya, and Shiva or Rudra as Durvasa. By its nature, Rudra is furious and angry at people who have fallen from the path of dharma. Durvasa also has a similar character. As an embodiment of Shiva, he was able to control and guide ten thousand of his disciples on the path of learning the truth.

The mother herself, Durvas Anusuya, was one of the nine daughters of the Golden Rishi Yoga of Kardama Muni and Devahuti, the daughter of

Manu. Their palace was located on the bank of the sacred river Saraswati, flowing down from heaven. "Srimad Bhagavatam" (song 3, ch. 24) tells how Kardama and Devahuti had a divine son Kapila - the embodiment of Vishnu himself (with epithets of Madhusudan - "winner of the demon Madhu" and Kaitarbhardan - "winner of the demon Kaitabhi"), whose mission was to teach people the "philosophy of sanctions"). When he descended to earth, demigods, who took the form of thunderclouds, played in the sky on musical instruments, heavenly musicians, handharves, sang his majesty, and celestial dancers, apsars, danced, covered with jubilation, then demigods, floating in the sky, began to sprinkle the earth with flowers and all over the earth, on all ponds and in the minds of all living creatures have come to peace and tranquility. Brahma himself appeared to Kardam and his wife on a swan ship and blessed them, instructing them to pass off their daughters as righteous sages and from these marriages will multiply the population of the universe, giving life to numerous offspring. Kalu Kardam's daughter Muni gave Marichi as his wife, and another daughter, Anasuya, was given to Atri, Shradha to Angira, Havirbha to Pulastia, Gati to Pulakh, Kriya to Krata, Khyati to Brigh, Arundhati to Vasishtha, and Shanti, who contributes to the successful realization of sacrifices, was given as his wife Atharva.

The legend tells how Durvas tried to bring down the fiery demon he had created with a trident in his hand on the Indo-Aryan civilization, but Krishna used his battle disk (Sudarshany Chakra) to destroy the demon and began to pursue Durvas himself, who tried to hide on Brahmlok, Shivalok and other higher worlds: "...Trying to escape, Durvas Muni was everywhere - he was soaring into the sky, running on the ground, hiding in caves, hiding at the bottom of the ocean, seeking refuge on the planets of the masters of the three worlds and even on the planets of paradise - but wherever he was, he immediately saw Sudarshana-chakra, which was rushing after him and scorching with unbearable heat. In the end, he reached the spiritual world of Vaikuntha and fell in the footsteps of Narayana, who told him that he could not forgive the one who insulted Vaishnava. A person should ask forgiveness for such a sin from the Vaishnav whom he insulted. Therefore, Narayana advised Durvas to return to Maharaja Ambarisha, from the family of Manu Vaivasvat (analogue of the Middle Eastern Noah, who survived in the ark) and ask for forgiveness, which he did. The embarrassed righteous king Ambarisha began to offer prayers to the great weapon of Krishna, asking him to stop persecuting Durvas. For his salvation, Brahman Durvas gave the king his best blessings.

Once Durvas brought ten thousand disciples to Hastinapura and decided to live with them for four months in the capital. The *Kauravas invited him to the palace and extended generous hospitality to him and his followers for all these four months. But they did so not out of righteousness, but because they intended to use this wise man for their evil intentions, and*

therefore they were ready to respond with unprecedented readiness to any wish of his and his great entourage. When the sage was found to be in a fit of rage, the Kaurabs, hanging their heads and laying down their hands, humbly accepted him. Thus, St. Durvasa softened and was subdued by them. One day, when Durvasa was resting after a magnificent dinner, he came to his bed and respectfully sat down on its edge Duryodhan. The wise man addressed him in the following way: "O king, your service is so pleasing to me. Ask me for any mercy, and no matter how difficult and valuable it is, I give it to you. Duryodhana portrayed extreme humility when he asked for it: "Teacher! The fact that you like our ministry is already more valuable than a million gifts. Such an assessment is enough for me. What else could I need from wealth or glory? Even if I gain power over all three worlds, I will not find joy in it. I regret only that when I served you for these four months, the Pandav brothers were not with me. May they also find salvation, having received the opportunity of such a rare service - that is my desire. Please, follow them to their forest shelter with your disciples and give them this opportunity. My elder brother Dharmaraja is such a rare follower of the Dharma that despite our protests and prayers, he preferred to go to the forest, but not to break his word. I heard that he also provides hospitality and a great welcome to many guests and visitors there. He will be able to receive you with great luxury and treat you to the best meals. If you intend to pour out your grace on me, I ask you only one favor: come to the Pandavas after Draupadi has handled his food. With these words, Duryodhan fell in the footsteps of Durvasa to further his favor. The request hid a bad idea. It consisted in the following: once, at dawn, when the Pandavas worshipped the Sun, it, having mercy on their condition, gave them a vessel Akshayapatra, the contents of which is not diminishing, no matter how much they use it. Draupadi, as the Pandava's righteous wife, usually ate only after the five brothers had eaten, and until she finished her meal, the vessel would be full of food no matter how many people took part in the meal. When Draupadi finished eating and cleaned the vessel, he no longer gave food. Once a day, the vessel was full of food, and Draupadi could feed thousands, even millions of people. After she had eaten it herself and cleaned it, the vessel lost this ability until the end of the day. The peculiarity of the vessel was that it had to contain a single piece of food so that it could be multiplied and used as much as you wanted. Duryodhana asked Durvas to come to the Pandavas and ask for hospitality after Draupadi finished eating, because he knew about this peculiarity of the vessel. When this angry sage asks for food, and the Pandavas can't satisfy either him or his huge entourage, he, suffering from hunger, will surely cast some terrible curse - and it will completely destroy the Pandavas. The difficult problem of cohabitation with them will be solved, and the Kauravs will be able to rule the whole country in peace. This was Duryodhana's evil intention. The sage understood his insidious

intent and laughed, but, nevertheless, he took Duryodhana's request and appeared before the Pandavas, accompanied by ten thousand disciples, just when Draupadi, having cleaned the sacred vessel, rested after eating, talking to his husbands. The pandawas cordially greeted him, washed his feet and respectfully extended themselves in front of him. Durvasa, tired after a long journey, said with obvious irritation: "We are going to the river to perform evening ablution rituals, prepare food for our return for me and for ten thousand of my followers. After this statement, the entire procession quickly moved towards the river. The pandawas were depressed, afraid of what would happen to them now. "The guest who came to us is the famous Durvasa, whose abilities and achievements are known to the whole world. With one thought he can turn those who rotted him into ashes!" - she thought, trembling with fear. Draupadi called to Krishna, and tears flowed out of her eyes, and her heart was in grief. She did not think about what would become of her, she prayed only for the salvation of her husbands and to preserve the impeccable debt of a married woman (braziers). The Pandava brothers heard her weeping, and their anguish doubled. They also called out to Krishna, their only protector. "About Nandanandana! -Forgive us our sins and delusions, save us from this terrible danger, help to please the sage and his great retinue. Krishna looked at the prayers of the Pandavs and at the same moment on the bank of the river Durvas and ten thousand of his disciples felt that their stomachs are literally overflowing with food, their hunger is gone. Having got rid of the agony of hunger, which tormented them just a minute ago, they experienced the highest bliss and told each other about this miracle, first with gestures and then with words. "Our stomachs are so full that there is no room for a grain of rice in them either. Dharmaraja will be waiting for us with an abundant feast of exquisite dishes and insist that we appreciate his hospitality. But where can we find a place to treat him? We are truly in a difficult situation! Pupils told the teacher about their condition and their suspicions. A wise man who learned about Krishna's mercy blessed the Pandavas abundantly and cursed those who sent him with sinful motives. Durvas and his disciples went the other way, bypassing the Pandavov¹⁹² Brothers' settlement site.

The Mahabharata describes that Durvas was preceded by Krishna's death when he forgot to wipe the traces of food off his feet while providing hospitality to Durvas. It also tells the story of how Durvas rewarded the Kunti that pleased him with the special gift of summoning any maiden from whom she would wish to have a son.

Durvas' family brothers were the great kings of sages: Artham (Chandra) and Dattatraya. Arthama (Sanskrit "for purpose") went to live in Chandra Mandala (lunar world), Durvasa went ascetic, and Dattatraya, being

¹⁹² Sai Baba. *Bhagavata Wahini, chapters 20-21* // <http://ashram.ru/bhagavathawahini21>.

a joint incarnation of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva, stayed with his parents and became the head and de facto founder of the esoteric order of Nath (perfect siddha yogi). Dattatraya is described as the guru of King Yadu, the ancestor of Krishna and the Yadavs, and Brahman Parashurama ("Rama with an Axe"), the avatar of Vishnu. He is also the author of the oldest Hindu texts, Tripura Rahasya, Avadhuta Gita, Jivanmukta Gita Yoga Rahasya and Yoga Shastra. Its sacred habitat is Mount Abu (Arbu), the highest peak in the Aravalli Ridge in western India.

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Chapter 7. Jambudvipa, Potala, Lanka

The Indo-Aryan tradition also tells about a special, rounded continent, surrounded by the ocean on all sides - Jambudvipe (an island with a tree with pink apples). It is mentioned in Puranas and is described in detail by Shukadeva Goswami in Bhagavata Puran. Diameter of Jambudvipa is 100 thousand yojan, or 1.3 million kilometers (while the diameter of the Earth is 13 thousand km, and the length of the Earth's equator is 40 thousand km).

It is Mount Mandara, mentioned in the myth of ocean plowing, together with the mountains of Merumandara, Suparshva and Kumuda that surround the central mountain of the continent - Sumera. It consists of pure gold, expands to the top and rises above the earth by 84 thousand yojan (about 1.1 million kilometers - three times the distance from Earth to the Moon, according to modern astronomers). According to another version - Jambudvipa, along with other continents, the islands are surrounded by the mountain Meru, located in the center of the ocean. In addition, Jambudvipa has lakes of clear water. There are also gardens called Nandana, Chitraratha, Waibhrajaka and Sarvatobhadra. Mount Sumeru is surrounded by twenty mountain ranges, including Kuranga, Kurara, Kusumbha, Waibhrajaka, and Trikut. To the east of Sumeru are Jathara and Devakuta mountains, to the west - Pavana and Pariyatra, to the south - Kailas and Karavira, and to the north - Trishring and Makar. On these mountains grow mango trees, pink apple trees, cadamba trees and banyan trees.

At the top of the Sumeru mountain is Brahmmapuri, the residence of Brahma. Around Brahmmapuri are the cities of King Indra and seven other demigods. Each of these cities is four times smaller than Brahmmapuri.

In Jain's mythology it is the Jambudvipa continent that is located in the center of the inhabited, middle world, and around it there are concentric circles of other continents and oceans. It is the Jains who believe that in the center of Jambudvipa is Mount Mandara (in much later texts it was changed to Mount Meru). Continent of Jambudvipa is divided from west to east by six mountain chains into seven lands: the extreme south of Bharata or Bharatawarsh (identified with India), in the north - Eravai or Airavata. The central strip is occupied by the land of Mahawideh, to the south of which lie the land of Hariwarsh and others. On the circumference of Jambudvipa rises a diamond wall, followed by a grid of precious stones. In the wall and the grid, there are four gates facing the world. Jambudvipa is surrounded by the ocean of Lavanada, which has four chains of islands called Antaradvipa, as well as islands belonging to the moons, suns, and deity Lavanada - Sushthita. Then comes the continent Dhatakikhanda. In the north and south, the mountain chains divide it in half, and each half repeats the structure of Jambudvipa. In the middle of each half has its own Mahawideha with its own

mountain Mandara (Meru), a copy of the central Mandara, but smaller sizes. This is followed by numerous oceans and continents, mostly copying each other. The extreme continent and ocean are called Swayambhuramana. The highest central "vimana" (palace dwelling), located at the top of the cone of the upper world, corresponds in size to the form of Jambudvipe. Above it there is Ishapraghbhara, which has the form of an open umbrella crowning the world. Even higher, the world ends, and in its last part there are siddhis.

Actually Jain canonical "*Stananga Sutra*" (8.67-85) describes mountains, rivers, caves and "capitals" on the Jambudvipa continent:

"... 8.67 On the continent of Jambudvipa, east of Mount Mandara and on both banks of the great river Sita, eight mountains of Wakshaskara rise: Chitrakuta, Pakshmakuta, Nalinakuta, Ekashayla, Trikuta, Vaishramanakuta, Anjanakuta and Matanjanakuta.

8.68 On the continent of Jambudvipa, west of Mount Mandara and on both banks of the great river Sitoda, eight mountains of Wakshaskara rise: Ankawati, Pakschmavati, Ashivisha, Sukhavah, Chandraparvat, Suryaparvat, Nagaparvat and Devaparvat.

8.69 On the Jambudvipa continent, east of Mount Mandara and north of the great river Sita, there are eight Vijaya Ksheter: Kachchha, Sukachchha, Mahakachchha, Kachchkakawati, Awarta, Mangalawarta, Pushkala and Pushkalavati.

8.70 On the continent of Jambudvipa, east of Mount Mandara and south of the great river Sita, there are eight Vigaja Ksheter: Watsa, Suwatsa, Mahawatsa, Watsakawati, Ramya, Rmania and Mangalavati.

8.71 On the continent of Jambudvipa, west of Mount Mandara and north of the great river Sitoda, there are eight VJs: Pakshma, Supakshma, Mahapakshma, Pakshmaqawati, Shankha, Nalin, Kumuda and Salilavati.

8.72 On the Jambudvipa continent, west of Mount Mandara and south of the great river Sitoda, there are eight Vigaja Ksheter: Wapra, Suwapra, Mahawapra, Waprakawati, Valga, Suwalga, Gandhila and Gandhilavati.

8.73 The Jambudvipa continent, east of Mount Mandara and north of the great river Sita, is home to eight capitals: Kshema, Kshemapuri, Rishtapuri, Khadgi, Manjusha, Aushadhi and Pundarikini.

8.74 On the Jambudvipa continent, east of Mount Mandara and south of the great river Sita, there are eight capitals: Sushima, Kundala, Aparajita, Prabhankara, Ankawati, Pakshmavati, Shubha and Ratnasanchai.

8.75 On the Jambudvipa continent, west of Mount Mandara and south of the great river Sitoda, there are eight capitals: Ashwapuri, Sinhapuri, Mahapuri, Vijayapuri, Aparajita, Apari, Ashoka and Vitashoka.

8.76 There are eight capitals on the Jambudvipa continent, west of Mount Mandara and north of the great river Sitoda: Vijaya, Vaijayanti, Jayanti, Aparajita, Khadgapuri, Avadhya and Hayodhya.

8.77 On the continent of Jambudvipa, east of Mount Mandara and north of the great river Sita, the greatest number of arhats, chakravartins, baladevs and vasudevs in the past, present and future is eight.

8.78 On the continent of Jambudvipa, east of Mount Mandara and south of the great river Sita, the largest number of arhats, chakravartins, baladei and vasudevs in the past, present and future is eight.

8.79 On the Jambudvipa continent, west of Mount Mandara and south of the great river Sitoda, the largest number of arhats, chakravartins, baladevs and vasudevs in the past, present and future is eight.

8.80 On the continent of Jambudvipa, west of Mount Mandara and north of the great river Sitoda, the largest number of arhats, chakravartins, baladevs and vasudevs in the past, present and future is eight.

8.81 On the continent of Jambudvipa, east of Mount Mandara and north of the great river Sita, there are eight mountains of Dirgha-Waitadhya, the caves of Tamisra and the caves of Khandakapratapa. There are eight gods of Kritamalaka, Nrityamalaka, Gangakunda and Sindhukunda, and there are eight mountains of Rishabhakuta with their respective deities.

8.82 On the Jambudvipa continent, east of Mount Mandara and north of the great river Sita, there are eight mountains each, the Dirgha-Waitadhya, the Tamisra caves and the Khandakapratapa caves, live on eight gods Kritamalaka, Nrityamalaka, Raktakunda and Raktavatikunda, flow on eight rivers Rakta and Raktavati and stand on eight mountains Rishabhakuta with their respective deities.

8.83 On the Jambudvipa continent, west of Mount Mandara and south of the great river Sitoda, there are eight mountains each, the Dirgha-Waitadhya, the Tamisra caves and the Khandakapratapa caves, There are eight gods of Kritamalaka, Nrityamalaka, Nrityamalaka, Gangakunda and Sindhukunda, flowing through the eight rivers Ganges and Sindhu and standing on the eight mountains of Rishabhakuta with their respective deities.

8.84 On the Jambudvipa continent, west of Mount Mandara and north of the great river Sitoda, there are eight mountains each, the Dirgha-Waitadhya, the Tamisra caves and the Khandakapratapa caves, live on eight gods Kritamalaka, Nrityamalaka, Raktakunda and Raktavatikunda, flow on eight rivers Rakta and Raktavati and stand on eight mountains Rishabhakuta with their respective deities.

8.85 The width of Mandarachulik Peak in its middle part is eight yojan¹⁹³.

¹⁹³ *Stananga-sutra. The Third Hanga-agama of the Fifth Ganadhara, Sri Sudharma Swami // <http://www.jainworld.com/JWRussian/jainworld/Sthananga/chapter8b.asp>.*

The Persian scholar-encyclopedist *Al-Biruni* ("*India*", XXII: 120) knows an Indian legend related to the lands near the South Pole: "... They once had a king named Somadatta, who was honored in paradise for his good deeds; however, he could not accept the thought that his body would separate from his soul when he went to another world. Then he appeared to Rishi Vasistha and told him that he loved his body and did not want to part with it; but Vasistha made him despair of wanting to move his earthly body from this world to paradise. Then he expressed his desire to the children of Vasishtha, and they spit in his face, ridiculed him and turned him into a chandal with earrings in both ears and dressed in a new shirt. Then he came in such a state to Rishi Vishwamitra ... Vishwamitra was angry with outrage for him, and, having summoned the Brahmans to make a great sacrifice ... told them: "I want to make another world and another paradise for the sake of this righteous king, so that he could achieve there the realization of his desire. And he began to make the Pole and the Big Bear (Big Bear in Indian called "Saptarshaias" - "Seven Rishi (Sages)" - O.G.) in the south, but he was afraid of the Indra Head and the spiritual beings. They came to him humbly, asking him to leave what he had started on the condition that they would take Somadatta with his body as it is to heaven. They did so, and Vishwamitra stopped doing the second world, but what he had already done by that time was left¹⁹⁴.

"Mahabharata knows Somadatta ("Darovan Somoy") as a king of the country Wahliki (Bahliki), a supporter of the Kaurabs. He is the son of Bahlika, the elder brother of Shantanu.

But Bhagavat Gita knows Somadatta as Krishashva's son. He made a sacrifice to Ashwamedha, propitiated Vishnu and reached an unusually high position - ascended to the "planet" of great mystic yogis. Somadatta's son was Sumati, and his son was Janamedja. All these rulers, descendants of the Vishala family, increased the glory of the king of the Earth Trinabinda ("*Srimad Bhagavatam*", 9.2.36). *Trinabindu* was the son of Budhi, the first man of Manu Waivaswat¹⁹⁵.

This story is also told in the "*Ramayana*" (*Book 1, Ch. 57-60*), but its hero is named Satyavart or Trishanka, not Somadatta. Irritated by Indra's refusal to accept Satyavart into her paradise, Vishwamitra threatens to create "another Indra. Variants of the same legend are also found in *Vishnupuran and Harivansh*¹⁹⁶.

¹⁹⁴ *Abu Reikhan Biruni. India / Ed. podgotov. A.B. Khalidov, Yu.N. Zavadovsky, V.G. Erman. - M. : Ladomir, 1995. - - C. 22-228.*

¹⁹⁵ "*Srimad Bhagavatam*", Song 9. Chapter 2 // <http://vedadev.ru/text/sb912.htm>.

¹⁹⁶ *Abu Reikhan Biruni. India / Publishing house. A.B. Khalidov, Yu.N. Zavadovsky, V.G. Erman. - M. : Ladomir, 1995. - - C. 516.*

Buddhists believe that in the middle of Jambudvīpa is the kingdom of Magadha, the home of the Buddhas of the past, present and future; in the north of Jambudvīpa, between the Snowy and Blagovonnaya Mountains, is the home of the king of dragons and the four-angle sea Mapama (from which flow the rivers Ganga, Sindhu (Indus), Bakchu and Sita), on its banks grows a tree Jambu; even to the north lives the king of trees Sala. In the west is the kingdom of Uddiyan, where in the diamond palace live dakinis. In the south, at the mouth of the mountain Potala - residence Avalokiteshvara, at the foot of the mountain - the residence of Tara (Dar-ehe). In the east - Mount Utaishan, home of Manjushri. Later, in the Buddhist tradition, the name Jambudvīpa was applied to all inhabited land.

Buddhist texts tell about the mythical island Potala buried in the ocean ("Quay of ships"). Sixth Panchen Lama Lobsan Baldan Yeshe (in the XVII century.) wrote: "... Sailing from the group of Rameshwari (south of Hindustan) in the south direction, moving to the movement (island) of Singala (Ceylon), then arrive in the land of Singala. From there by ship in a south direction we reach the mountain Potaly"¹⁹⁷. *The Palace of the Dalai Lama in Lhasa has the epithet "Second Potala" ("Dunzin nybo")*, considered the embodiment of the island master Potala bodhisattva Avalokiteshvara ("Lord looking")¹⁹⁸. Avalokiteshvara itself is a Buddhist interpretation of the Vedic asura of Hayagriva ("With a horse's neck"), who stole the Veda-strute (Vedic wisdom) and hid it at the bottom of the sea. Vishnu, having taken the image of Fish (Matsya), having dragged the ship of the king Satyavratha (under the guise of which hid Manu, the analogue of the Old Testament Noah), killed the asura and returned the Veda-strute to Brahma so that he could continue the Creation with its help ("*Bhagavata Purane*", VIII.24).

¹⁹⁷ *Buddhism. Canons. History. Art / author of collections.: A.M. Strelkov, E.A. Torchinov, M.V. Mongush, S.V. Ryabov. - Moscow: IPC "Design. Information. Cartography", 2006. - - C.48*

¹⁹⁸ "...According to northern Buddhists, every new earthly Buddha becomes a reflection or incarnation of a corresponding celestial Buddha (dhyānibuddha) who is not created, but produces a son, a celestial bodhisattva (dhyānibodhisattva) - "a creature seeking enlightenment. The celestial **Gotham Buddha is known as Amitabha, and his celestial bodhisattva, padmapati**, "holding the lotus flower," or **Avalokiteshvara**, which translates as "loving", "graciously looking at people" ... In Buddhist texts, you can find **108 different forms that Avalokiteshvara takes**. One of the most popular in Cambodia is the **multiarmed Avalokiteshvara or Lokeshvara**, as it sounds more usual for Cambodians. In this guise, it serves as a **Creator**, and **each pore on the skin of Lokeshvara is a separate space, containing its own universe**. His torso, ankles and arms are covered with images of numerous sitting Buddhas. In a bundle of head hair there is a figure of Amitabha dhyānibuddha, whose embodiment is Lokeshvara. In eight hands, various attributes: a lotus flower and a box with its seeds, a battle disk, a book, rosary. [*Bagdasarov R., Zhukov D. Buddha - as we see it // <http://family-values.ru/religioznoe-znanie/budda-kakim-my-ego-vidim>*].

According to another version, it was in the image of Hayagriva Vishnu ("*Ramayana*", IV. 6,5) that he killed the asuras Madhu and Kaitabha and returned the Veda-strute stolen by them.

In Japanese Buddhism, Avalokiteshvara Hayagriva is revered as Bato-Kannon ("With a horse's head") in the guise of the role of the Divine Mother, who flows from the crystal vessel of the Water of Creation. The flow of this Holy Water splashes into a multitude of bubbles, in each of which sits a baby with prayerfully folded hands (cf.: from the tears of the bodhisattva Avalokiteshvara appeared the goddess Tara). There are thirty three sanctuaries (Saikoku-Sanju-san) dedicated to Kannon. They are all carefully numbered and located in the provinces near Kyoto. According to legend, when the great Buddhist abbot Tokudo Shunin died in the 8th century, he appeared before Emma-O, the lord of the dead, in his overseas palace, shining with gold and silver, pink pearls and many sparkling gems. Light also came from Emma-O, and a smile shone on the face of this horrifying deity. He obliged Takudo Shonin to preach the idea of a pilgrimage to the three sacred places of the Merciful Kannon, which would give people spiritual strength to trample all the evil and break all one hundred and thirty-six circles of hell into pieces. As a token of his mission, Emma-O presented the monk with his seal decorated with precious stones. Many local Shinto deities were declared avatars (sujiaku) of the original essence (honji) of Kannon.

In China, Avalokiteshvara (Japanese: Kannon, Cor. Kwanyin) is known as Guan-yin - a beautiful woman who helps a person in trouble, you only need to say her name. According to legend, he lives in the southern seas. She was once the daughter of a king from the Zhou dynasty and her father ordered her head to be cut off for refusing to marry, but the executioner's sword broke down without even scratching her. Later, it is said in Garland Sutra that her soul went to Hell, but Guan-yin's soul radiated such beauty that her mere presence turned Hell into Paradise. The ruler of Hell, to keep his dark kingdom intact, sent Guan-yin back to earth and, turning it into a lotus flower, transferred to the island of Putuo (whose name is the Chinese pronunciation of Sanskrit "Potala"). As in Lhasa Dalai Lama Palace is the "Second Potala", so "Second Putuo" is located in the south of Putuo Island (Zhoushan Prefecture archipelago of Zhejiang Province; 150 km southeast of Shanghai) on the Putuo Mountain, the Guan Yin temple complex with its thousand face (Ulao), erected by the famous Japanese pilgrim Hueye in front of a large statue of the coming Maitreya Buddha (other mountains, Wutai, Jihua and Emei are dedicated to the bodhisattvas of Manjushri, Kshitigarbha and Samantabhadra). Putuo is also called Bodhimandala, the "Place of Enlightenment," and is known for its scenery with a light haze that gives objects unusual silhouettes. Sometimes the island is called "Buddhist paradise in the sea" or "the edge of blossoming peaches and the holy mountain".

In the name Avalokiteshvar proper, we advise you to pay attention to the component - kitesh - in it and the name of the Old Russian, hidden under water (variants: underground; or stands on the hills, but invisible), the innermost city of "righteous people" Great Kitezh on Lake Svetloyar (near the village of Vladimirskogo on the river Lund, flowing into the river Vetlugu, a hundred versts from Gorodets, Makarievsky County, Nizhny Novgorod province), built, according to legend, in 1167. Prince Georgy Vsevolodovich, son of Saint Prince Vsevolod-Gavriil of Pskov (Prince Georgy is listed by the Orthodox Church as a saint, his memory is dated February 4)¹⁹⁹. Probably, the idea of "Great Kitezh-Grad" was brought to Russia by the Kumans of Polovtsy, who, being Nestorian Christians, borrowed much from the ideas of their predecessors in the Great Steppe - the Pecheneg Kangars, who were the followers of Buddhism by the Vajraians with the Bodhisattva Avalokiteshvara occupying an important place in it. Typologically, there was another borrowing in Christianity from the Buddhist tradition: the story attributed to St. John of Damascus about the saints Tsarevitch Joasaph (Josephate) and the hermit Balaam (Barlam) is a reinterpretation of the Buddhist narrative about Tsarevitch Siddhartha Gautam Shakyamuni Buddha (according to D. Jimara the etymology of the names of the main characters: Ind. Bodhisattva through an Arab. Budhasf (Budisatif) and cargo. Yudasif (Yiwasif) because of a mixture of Arab b/y [j] and d/w [f] gave Greek and glory. Joasaph, and the Arab. Bilawhar (Bilawhar) through the load. Balahvar (Balavar) gave after Greek. Βαρλαάμ (Barlaam)²⁰⁰).

The Indo-Aryans say that originally Lancoy Island (Ceylon) and the ocean Sagara belonged to the god of prosperity and wealth Vitesvara, nicknamed Kubera ("Having an ugly body") and Vaishnavan ("Clear Hearing"). He is the son of the sage Vishnavas (son of the sage Rishi Pulastia Prajapati) and Devavarnini (or Ilabila), daughter of Rishi Bharadwaja, who appears as a cow. Kubera became a god thanks to his godliness, he is in charge of the underground treasures of Indra and the chariot (vimanas) of Pushpaka, which can fly in the air.

His half-brother was Rakshas Ravana (letters "Warring"; symbolic image of the Tamils), who drove Kubera from Lanka and he settled in the Himalayas, where he founded the capital of New Alaka (Alakapuri), built by the divine builder Vishvakarman near the Tibetan mountain Kailas. In Tibet Kubera called Dzambala (Jambhala; belongs to the genesis (gothra)

¹⁹⁹ Durylin S. *The Church of the Invisible Castle* (1913) // <http://artpolitinfo.ru/tserkov-nevidimogo-gradal/>.

²⁰⁰ *Orthodox Encyclopedia: Barlaam and Joasaph*. - <http://www.pravenc.ru/text/154239.html>

Tathagata Ratnasambhava; also divided into Black, White and Yellow Jambhala, which are pronounced individual mantras), in Jainism - Sarkvanubhuti, in Buddhism - Vaishnavan (letters. In Jainism - Sarkvanubhuti, in Buddhism - Vaishnavan (letters "Clear Hearing"), in China - Do Wen Tian (letters "Hearing"), in Mongolia and Buryatia - Namsre (Namsarai; from Tibet. Namto shit "Son of Rest"), in Japan - Bisayamon-ten (Bisayamonten).

As for the last legend, more than six million years ago Goho Mao Song (Goho Mao Song; the Terrible King of Conquerors of Evil and the Personification of the Spirit of the Earth) descended from Venus to the top of Mount Kurama (north of Kyoto). Mao Son came to Earth with a great mission - he had to save mankind. For several million years, his great spirit lived on Kurama, ruling the life of all living things on Earth. In 770, a monk named Gantai saw a white horse in the mountains and followed it. The horse led him to the sacred place. There Gantai enlightened, becoming one of the reincarnations of Bisayamon-ten (Guardian of the Northern Limits of Paradise and the Spirit of the Sun). Immediately after the enlightenment, Gantai began the construction of the Kurama-Dera Temple of the Tantric (Vajrayan) School of Singon ("The Right Word; Mantra"). As a result, the "Energy of Universe Life" (Son Teng), which takes three forms - love, light and power, is exuded from the temple. Bisayamonten (Weishravana) supports light (Sun), Senseu-Kannon Bosatsu (Avolokiteshvara) supports love (Moon), and Goho Mao Song (Earth) supports power (Earth).

Kubera owns the magic garden Chaitraratha, located at the foot of the world mountain Meru, his servant Manibhadra - the god of trade, his friend - the god Shiva, who taught him the secrets of Tantra and yoga, and Lakshmi. His entourage are various natural spirits of yakshi, kinnara and gukhiaki, his people are "itarajana" ("other people"), or "punyajana" ("pure people"). Kubera's wife - Yakshini (the closest of his entourage), or, according to another version, - Radhi (embodying prosperity, an analogue of Semitic Lilith), from which was born the son of Nalakuwara, three-headed and six-armed (the main character of the novel *Xu Junlinya "Appointment of the gods", XVI century*).

By the way, Kubera was considered one-eyed (he lost an eye by the curse of the mind for peeping at her when she was alone with Shiva), white (yellow and gold color), with a large rounded body and an angry expression of face. On his head was a tiara with precious stones of red, blue, and green colors, and earrings in his ears. The head is surrounded by a green halo with a red perimeter. In his right hand, he holds a victory banner (umbrella banner - Sanskrit "dhvaja", dhvaja), and in his left hand, he holds a mongoose, an animal associated with wealth and prosperity, which burps off the gems. Also Kubera Weishnavan is depicted with goldfish, shells, precious vases,

lotus flowers and a wheel (magic hoop "Qiang Kun Quan" - "hoop trigram "creativity" and "embodiment," through which he defeats demons).

But also Kubera - and the ruler (maharajah) of the North, sitting on a white lion or man. His kingdom itself is the world of the "Heavenly Simple People from Traumas," where born born war heroes who defended their homeland and took the trouble away from the people of their country, skilled surgeons who saved people from physical suffering. However, despite these merits, the most important conditions necessary for the rebirth in the world of "Heavenly People from Traumas" are still the practice of sacrifice and respect for moral commandments. Those who practice, keep the commandments and lead a moral life are rewarded with everything they may need.

Many of the mentioned features of the Indo-Aryan Kubera bring it very close to the deities of the northern branches of the Indo-Europeans: both the Scandinavians and the Germans with their one-eyed Odin (Wotan), whose palace (Valhalla) revives fallen heroes, and which has to do with the wealth of the earth and the spirits of nature that keep them, the fish into which Loki turned his rival) and the Greeks with their Bacchus Dionysus, with a feminine body, raging and sitting on the representative of predatory cats (leopard, tiger) ...

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Chapter 8: Tamililam, Taprobana and Panhaya

The Dravidian-speaking Tamils have kept a myth that their ancestors in "an epoch of Uji" have made resettlement from being to the south from Hindustan, in Indian Ocean, the big continent Tamalaham (Tamililam), "length in 700 kavadam", i.e. about seven thousand kilometers, "destroyed and absorbed by the sea".

One of South India's Tamil epics, Silappadhikarama, often mentions a vast expanse of land called Kumara Nad, also known as Kumari Kandam. It stretches far beyond the modern coast of India. Ancient South Indian commentators also wrote about the submergence of two rivers, the Kumari and the Pahroli, in the middle of the continent, about a country sprawling with mountain ridges, about animals and vegetation.

By the way, as geologists say, it is supposedly the Hindustan subcontinent "picked up" Lemuria, pulling her away from Antarctica millions of years before the appearance of mankind ...

Other Indian legends tell us about the country of Ruga and the country of Daitya, also sunk in the waves of the ocean.

Not without reason, its remains are considered to be the island of Ceylon (the Hindus call it Sri Lanka, and the Dravids call it Nawalam), which, along with a larger part of the land was an integral part of the continent, called by scientists Lemuria (it included Madagascar, Seychelles, Iran, Afghanistan and Tibetan fragments of Gondwana). This is why the Tamil separatists in Sri Lanka believe that they are fighting for the liberation of their original homeland, Tamil Eelam. This kingdom of Pandia, according to legend, existed from 30000 to 16500 BC.

It was in Tamalaham, in its capital of South Madurai (Madhurai), that the oldest "sangha" (tamil sankam), a community of the best Tamil poets and scholars, emerged. Its founder was the god Shiva himself²⁰¹.

Also "... a descendant of the Tamil Parayyar elite, L. Iohee Taese, proved that ... before the arrival of the Aryans, the Tamils practiced Buddhism, which the Aryans took from them, distorting its meaning. Iohee Thace began a movement for the revival of Tamil Buddhism ... Then they were developed by S. K. Biswas, who identified the ancient Indian civilization with the ancestors of the Tamils, the "race of Asurs". He painted its population by peaceful Buddhists, who shared the ideas of freedom and equality²⁰².

²⁰¹ Kondratov A. *Tamalaham - motherland of Tamil // Kondratov A. Address - Lemuria? - Leningrad : Hydrometeoizdat, 1978. - http://www.e-reading.club/chapter.php/97376/38/Kondratov_-_Adres_-_Lemuriya_.html*

²⁰² Shnirelman V.A. *The Aryan myth in the modern world. - M.: New Literary Review, 2015. - VOL. 2. - P. 283.*



Vasudeva himself (Shiva), as it is said in "Bhagavadgita" (beginning of Chapter IV), identifying himself with a higher deity (Sri Bhagavan) informs Arjuna that once he told his teachings - yoga ancestor of modern mankind Man Vivasvanta ("son of the Sun"), who escaped from the global flood on the ark, who, in turn, handed this teaching to his descendants, reigning sages of the solar dynasty. The latter belonged to Shatanik, grandson of the founder of the Parikshit dynasty, who received an additional revelation from the sage Shaunaki of the Brighi family - "the highest yoga", walking along the line from Brahma to Brighi and Ushanas about honoring the essence of Narayana ("*Vishnu-dharmottara*", *first chapter*).

The Dravids are, in fact, associated with the Proto-Indian (Indian) civilization (3300-1300 BC), famous for the cities of Mohenjo Daro, Harappa, Changhu Daro, Lothal, Kalibangan, Rakhigarhi, Dholavira, Amri, and others. It is on the artifacts of this civilization, the famous seals, you can see the image of the great god Shiva, "Lord of Yoga", in the image of Pashupati - the patron and protector of livestock.

The Elam civilization (3200-549 B.C.), located on the southwest coast of Iran and bordering on the Sumer, is materially and spiritually related to the Proto-Indian civilization. Its capital was the famous Susa (Shushen). Elam are conquered by the Persians, but they adapt the culture of the enslaved country so much that Joseph Flavius even called the Elamites the ancestors of the Persians (*Joseph Flavius, "Jewish Antiquities", book 1, ch. 6:4*). By the beginning of our era the Elamites still kept their ethnic originality and were present in Jerusalem at the celebration of Pentecost (*Acts 2:9*).

It is known that around the 3rd millennium B.C. somewhere in the region of Iran there was a split of the unified proto-Elamo-Ubaido-Dravidian civilization and its single language into three independent parts - the Dravids, the Ubaidians and the Elamites.

The Dravids moved to Hindustan by the 4th millennium B.C. (where more than 200 million people now speak Dravidian languages), assimilated

local Australoid tribes (the area of civilization spread is well correlated with the spread of Y-haplogroup L, which emerged 30 thousand years ago), and also reached modern Turkmenistan (the so-called Bactrian-Margiana archaeological complex; "Oxian civilization"). But it was only in 1800 BC that they were driven out of the fortified cities by the Pra-Indo-Iranians ("Aryans"; Andronov culture), moving from the Ural steppes, then doing the same with the carriers of proto-Indian civilization (in the territory of Pakistan, Turkmenistan and Iran remain only the ancestors of the Dravidian-speaking people Bragui (Bragui), numbering about 2 million people). A. Lubotsky researched the Indo-Aryan vocabulary, which has no analogues in the All-Indo-Iranian dictionary, and noted that these words refer to complex construction, agricultural and cattle breeding terminology (*jharmya "permanent home (ie. not yurt)", *iľtya "brick, clay", *sikata "sand, gravel", *mayukha "wooden pin", *kha "source", *cat "well", *yawiya "drainage canal", *ancu "plant from which Soma juice is made", *magha "ritual offering, sacrifice", *atharwan "priest", *ucig "priesthood function," *rľi "Rishi, seer," *bhiľaji "medicinal herb" (medicine has always been the business of priests) and the names of some deities *Ĉarwa "Sharva," *Indra "Indra," *Gandharwa "Gandharva," *uľtra "camel," *khara "donkey," *kaĉyapa "(sea) turtle; Kashyapa, one of rishishi, *kapauta "dove," *jajhuka "hedgehog," *matsya "fish," *warajiha "wild boar," *kaiča-gaiĉa, *stuka "hairstyle views," *atka "cloak," *pawasa "fabric," (but there is an ukr. *suĉi "needle", *daĉa "border"), *kapara "dish", *naiji(s) "spit", *waĉi "axe, knife", *gada "mace, rod"), which corresponded to the realities of the Bactro-Margiana civilization, and are very likely to belong to the substrate language of this civilization²⁰³. Similarly, the traces of the Dravidian substrate were found in the language of the Indo-Aryan heirs in Central Asia (cf. bragui and Old Turkic: balun : beDu"k "big", ilum : ogly "brother", ka : kel "go, come", xisun : qyzyl "red", xaxo : qarga "crow", xaf : qulgak "ear", xan : ko"z "eye", ira : eki "two", kalur : ku"l "ash", tube "moon" : tu"n "night".

The Ubaid (Ubeid) left for Southern Mesopotamia in 6500 BC. They were sedentary farmers, had livestock, and lived in houses made of raw bricks that formed the settlements, which were grouped around the central religious shrine - the temple. The killers made the first, though still very primitive, armor known to us (they were leather bandages with copper plaques sewn on them), and their chiefs or priests wore strange island helmets or masks, covering the entire face and imitating muzzles of reptiles, with an elongated, hollowed back top. The peculiarity of this culture were

²⁰³ Lubotsky A. *Who were the residents of Gonur and in what language did they speak? // On the way of discovery of civilization. Proceedings of the Margiana archaeological expedition. - St. Petersburg: Aleteya, 2010. - - C.18-22. - <https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/23213>.*

statuettes with heads of lizards and narrow slits of slanted eyes. The most famous of them is a humanoid lizard, holding and feeding his child. There were other statuettes with the body of a woman and the head of a lizard. They have engraved triangles on their chest and genitals, on their shoulders - plaques (shoulder decorations), on their heads - high "hats" or wigs made of bitumen (natural asphalt). Despite the success in the development of crafts and the construction of temples, neither great prosperity nor great power the killers did not achieve, because they were not able to conduct large-scale irrigation work. Without irrigation in Mesopotamia, it was impossible to get large harvests, and without them, to achieve a level of economy and accumulation of reserves that would have allowed the rapid development of culture, maintain the top of power and required the appearance of a letter for economic accounting. All this was offered by Sumerians, who came from the north in the 3rd millennium B.C. and assimilated the Uбайдians. After the discovery of the Leilatepe culture (4350-4000 B.C.), there were reasons to believe that some of the carriers of the Ubeid-Uruk culture migrated to the South Caucasus (monuments of the Leilatepe culture), and then to the North Caucasus (monuments of the Maikop culture), and the Syrian expedition of archeologists of the Russian Academy of Sciences revealed the similarity of the artifacts of the Maikop and Leilatepe culture with those recently found during the excavations of the ancient city of Tell Khazna I in the north of Syria (Habura valley near the city of Habura). It is believed that the Hurrians, having assimilated some of the Ubeidians, took from them the name Subarea - "the inhabitants of the country Subari/Subartu", located on the Tigris River, north of Babylonia. Linguistically, the language of the Ubeidians is called "banana" - some terms of the craft and some names (including the names of gods) with repeated syllables (replication) in structure resemble the English word banana (the law of the open syllable; it is also characteristic of the Minoan and Old Slavic languages). These are, for example, the names of the gods Alalu, Kubaba (Huvava), Zababa, Inanna, Bunene, Bilulu, etc. As the Ubeid notions about gods appeared very authoritative in the Middle East, the deities with "banana" names continued to be esteemed in West Asia up to ancient times.

With the ancient inhabitants of Arabia, too, everything is not so simple. Many anthropologists, both on the population and individual level, note a very strong Australian influence. The whole genetic history of Arabia (up to II millennium BC) is a process of displacement/assimilation by proto-semites of autochthonous Australoid population, related to the Dravidians of Hindustan until the Australoids were displaced to the South-Eastern periphery of the peninsula. Before the arrival of the Proto-Semites (who brought to Arabia, which was then a continuous dry steppe/semi-desert, primitive nomadic pastoralism), the Paleo-Semites were engaged in camel hunting and gathering along the Red Sea and Indian Ocean coasts, although

those tribes that lived along the Persian Gulf coast must have been strongly influenced by the Elamites²⁰⁴.

Some studies suggest that the ancestral homeland of the protodravids (proto-tulu) was on Ethiopian territory, i.e. indeed in an "overseas country" from around 2000 BC. They crossed the Arabian Peninsula into the Piraca region (present-day Pakistan) and from there, together with the Indo-Aryans who crossed the Hindu Kush, entered Hindustan, where the local Austro-Asian population (Munda and Bragui kinfolk) was greatly assimilated²⁰⁵.

In opinion of some scientists, the naturophian proto-Ubaydo-chumero-Elamo-Dravidian civilization in turn was a fragment or, to be more exact, was based on a substrate of the initial (near-mordial) civilization which is from Hindustan subcontinent to the south. Therefore, it is also called the "surdic" ("southern").

Its representatives were Caucasian melanchroids, people with dark skin and Europoid features, similar to the current inhabitants of Ethiopia and Indostan todas - the inhabitants of the Blue Mountains (Nilegyri). "The Ethiopian Small Race is now localized at the junction of Europoids and equatoria. The color of the skin varies within different brown shades. The color of hair and eyes is dark. Hair is usually curly, narrowly wavy. The tertiary hair is weakened. The nose is usually straight, with quite high carrying capacity and not wide. The face is narrow, with medium-thick lips. The length of the body is average and above average, the body is dolichomorphic. Different variants of this race are widely represented among Ethiopian, Somali, Kenyan and Sudanese ethnoses. Morphologically close bone remains were found on this territory in the Mesolithic - Neolithic. It is quite probable that this is an ancient original variant, which in subsequent epochs was constantly influenced by the flow of genes from the Europoids and equatoria.

Considering the legends about the lost lands in the Indian Ocean, one cannot, naturally, bypass the testimony about the island of Taprobana south of India, described by the ancient geographers (*Strabo, "Geography", II. 14*). The length of the island was estimated at 5000 stades, "not distinguishing between the length and width of the island" (*Strabo, "Geography", II. 14*). (about 1000 km - such a distance from the island of Rhodes to the colony of Byzantium). Strabo compares the size of the island with Britain.

As a rule, it is identified with Sri Lanka (maximum length of the island is 432 kilometers, width - 224 kilometers), but this does not correspond to the fact that Strabon indicates that from India it is separated by a wide strait

²⁰⁴ *Shaposhnikova LV Australoids live in India. - Moscow: A Thought, 1976. - - 295 c.*

²⁰⁵ *Ravi Mundkur. Evolution of Tulu Language // Tulu Studies. - - 2011. - <http://tulu-research.blogspot.com/2007/10/43-evolution-of-tulu-language.html>*

(more than 3000 stages) and "... that from the southern tip of India to Taprobana should swim 7 days. And another ancient author calls even 20 days, and points out that between India and Taprobana are many other islands, Taprobana is the southernmost of them. The famous Pliny calls the number of 4 days (but it is also great for real navigation from India to Ceylon)²⁰⁶.

And, in fact, on the medieval maps of Fra Mauro and Phiri Reis near the southern tip of Hindustan, the island of Silam (Ceylon, Sri Lanka), southeast of it is another large island called Taprobana. There is information about the second land near Ceylon and in the extant almost unchanged Buddhist "models of the world" (mandalas). At the same time, the mysterious island is called Saran Dvipa, which is very similar to the ancient Arabic name of Taprobana - Serendiba: "... Arab geographers report that the ocean of al-Hind, there are 1370 islands around the island Tabrobani (Taprobana), aka Serendib, there are 59 other inhabited islands. Serendib, located "at the extreme limit of the Indian Ocean", has almost 5000 kilometers in a circle, there rise large mountains, numerous rivers flow, the island mined rubies and sapphires²⁰⁷.

"... Taprobana in the description of ancient geographers is inhabited by elephants (they are not found in Ceylon), there are 500 cities (which also did not exist in ancient Ceylon), the size of Taprobana several times larger than the size of the island of Ceylon. According to Pliny, the shadows in Taprobana are cast not to the north but to the south; the sun rises on the left but sets on the right. This means that the island is in the southern hemisphere - meanwhile Ceylon is located between 6-8 degrees north latitude! And Pliny refers to the evidence of the freedman Annie Plokam, who lived in the I century AD - and not so long ago archaeologists found on the Red Sea coast inscriptions in Greek and Latin languages, relating to the I century AD, made by freedman Annie Plokam! Doesn't all this mean that Plokam visited not the island of Ceylon, but the island of Taprobane, which was located in the Indian Ocean, a few days sailing from the shores of India - and now this island rests on the bottom?!²⁰⁸"» .

For example, the island is mentioned by ancient poets. Alexander Ephesus: "Taprobana is a four-sided island in the sea, a kingdom of animals full of elephants with a sharp sense of smell"; Dionysius Periegetus:

²⁰⁶ Kondratov A. *Islands of the Eritrean Sea // Kondratov A. Mysteries of the three oceans*. - L. : Hydrometeoisdat, 1971. - http://www.e-reading.club/chapter.php/97380/35/Kondratov_-_Taiiny_treh_okeanov.html.

²⁰⁷ Kondratov A. *Islands of the Eritrean Sea // Kondratov A. Mysteries of the three oceans*. - L. : Hydrometeoisdat, 1971. - http://www.e-reading.club/chapter.php/97380/35/Kondratov_-_Taiiny_treh_okeanov.html.

²⁰⁸ Kondratov A. *Islands of the Eritrean Sea // Kondratov A. Mysteries of the three oceans*. - L. : Hydrometeoisdat, 1971. - http://www.e-reading.club/chapter.php/97380/35/Kondratov_-_Taiiny_treh_okeanov.html.

"Taprobana is the mother of elephants born in Asia" (quote for:²⁰⁹). About elephants on Taprobana writes and Strabo, referring to Eratosfen Kirensky (*Strabo, "Geography", XV. 1. 14*).

But what is particularly worrisome and draws attention in the context of our study is the fact that Pomponium Mela, one of the greatest geographers of antiquity, writes, referring to Hyparchus, that "... no one has ever sailed around Taprobana, and therefore it is very possible that it is not even an island, but the "beginning of another world", the northern edge of the "antichthons", that is, the "anti-living²¹⁰...".

Geographers also noted that halfway from Hindustan to Taprobane is Sunny Island: "... We learn about Sunny Island from the second book of "Historical Library" by Diodor, which tells about a certain Yambula, which was brought to this island by the Ethiopians after four months of sailing on rough waters. The island had about 5000 stages in a circle (that is, one thousand kilometers). It was located at the equator, because "the day there always lasts as long as the night, and at noon no object casts shadows, because the sun is in the zenith. The land brings the islanders everything they need, the inhabitants are long-lived - they live up to 150 years - and they do not know diseases, "there is no rivalry between them, they do not feel social discord, giving a high price to the internal legal order". Residents of Sunny Island are very knowledgeable in the "science of stars," they write from top to bottom in columns. This last circumstance allowed to express a hypothesis that the Sun Island is Madagascar, for there was a kind of writing, the lines of which went from top to bottom (like the lines of Japanese or Chinese writing)²¹¹.

It is Sunny Island near the equator that Stok Yambul (II-I cc. BC) tells about. Here, among people who admire the sun, there reigns full equality, freedom from work and marriage, as well as a community of wives and children²¹². In response to claims that the notion of this state of the Sun is a utopian fantasy caused by the historical experiment of rebel slaves, which created Pergamum (Asia Minor) under the leadership of Aristonics. "Solar State" in the thirties of the III century BC, it is necessary to highlight the

²⁰⁹ Ilyushechkina E.V. *To the question about the sources of the periagesis of Dionisius of Alexandria: Posidoni Rhodes // Antique world and archeology. - Saratov, 2006. - Ep. 12. - P. 429-435 // <http://ama-sgu.narod.ru/ama12/ama1230.html>.*

²¹⁰ Kondratov A. *Islands of the Eritrean Sea // Kondratov A. Mysteries of the three oceans. - L. : Hydrometeoisdat, 1971. - http://www.e-reading.club/chapter.php/97380/35/Kondratov_-_Taiiny_treh_okeanov.html.*

²¹¹ Kondratov A. *Islands of the Eritrean Sea // Kondratov A. Mysteries of the three oceans. - L. : Hydrometeoisdat, 1971. - http://www.e-reading.club/chapter.php/97380/35/Kondratov_-_Taiiny_treh_okeanov.html.*

²¹² Panchenko, D.V. *Yambul and Campanella (About some mechanisms of utopian creativity) // Antique heritage in the Renaissance culture / Ed. L.M. Bragina (On Some Mechanisms of Utopian Creation) // Antique Heritage in the Renaissance Culture / Ed. - M. : Science, 1984. - - C.98-110*

geographical location of the Sun Island as a description of the real fact that could not be invented by Yambul: "... but why Yambul, having placed his Sun Island far to the south, speaks about its mild climate? According to all ancient theories, the climate, the further to the south, the hotter and hotter, and life becomes impossible because of the heat. This fact - the mild climate of the island, lying far to the south - was most confused by Diodor Sicilian, who passed the story of Yambul. Meanwhile, on the islands, lying in the Indian Ocean in this region, the climate is mild indeed. Yambul would not invent such an incredible detail, from the point of view of his contemporaries, the people of ancient culture, in order to give credibility to the story... Maybe Sunny Island is Madagascar? This is the opinion of some researchers. In their opinion, "the indication that the island has in a circle of 5000 stages (1000 km) and that 7 islands together make up the archipelago does not contradict the identification of it with Madagascar. Travelers could take river mouths for sea sleeves, which explains the understatement of the island's size. The German explorer Lassen does not identify the Sun Island with Madagascar, but with Java, lying at the opposite end of the Indian Ocean in the Indonesian archipelago. However, the ancient authors themselves indicate a different location of Sun Island: not in the extreme east or west of the Indian Ocean, and somewhere in its center. Pliny also believes that the Sun Island is located between India and Taprobana, in a wide strait separating these lands (of course, they could not be reefs and islets of the Adam Bridge between India and Sri Lanka) ... Pomponius Mela in his essay "On the position of the Earth" wrote: "Opposite the mouth of the Indus lie the so-called Islands of the Sun. These islands are uninhabited: anyone who enters their land will suffocate at the same moment - this is the pressure of the air poured here. Of course, this description of the "Islands of the Sun" does not correspond to the description given by Yambul, only the names coincide. But in the description of the islands called "Happy", "Golden", "Blessed", you can find much in common with the description of the Sun Island, and these islands were known to Indian, Arab, and ancient geographers. The name of the island Sokotra probably comes from the ancient Indian "Dvip Sukhadara" - "Land that gives happiness", ie "Happy Island". In the description of the "Happy Islands" near Arabia, we find features typical of the Sun Island and Panhaya: they are also filled with fragrance, the inhabitants here do not know the disasters, etc. Meanwhile, about the real Sokotra, called Dioskorida, the author of "Periplama" dryly reports that this island is "very large, but almost uninhabited, though rich in water, it has rivers and crocodiles, a lot of snakes and very large lizards, whose meat is eaten, and fat is melted and used as olive oil, but this island does not bear any fruit - neither grapes nor cereals. Few of its inhabitants live on one of its northern sides, where it is facing the mainland; this population came and mixed with Arabs and Indians, and even Greeks who came here

for trade. Equally brief and dry is the Arab geographer Masudi's account of Sokotra: 'Sokotrian aloe grows on it. It is located between the country of Zinja (i.e. Africa, - A.K.) and the country of Arabs. Most of its inhabitants are Christians'. As you can see, there is nothing from "Happy Island" here. Probably, we are dealing with another contamination: to the real Sokotra were transferred the features inherent in the legendary "Happy Islands", and only well-informed geographers avoided this error and described Sokotra as it really was". We encounter similar phenomena when describing other islands in the Indian Ocean. Buzurgh Ibn-Shahriyar writes about the island "Andaman the Great". The real Andaman Islands are inhabited by people who still live in the Stone Age. Meanwhile, "Wonders of India" says that Andaman the Great "has a large golden temple. It has a tomb, which is especially revered by natives, they and this golden temple erected out of reverence to it ... None of those who visited this island did not return to us back. Pomponius Mela writes that "near Cape Tamus is the island of Christ, and near the mouth of the Ganges - Argyr. According to an ancient legend, the soil of Christ contains gold, and the soil of Argyra - silver. Obviously, either the islands are named by these properties, or, conversely, their names were the source of the legend. Arab geographers report an island called Yahontov, Jazirat al-Yaqut, located near the equator, or an island of precious stones, Jazirat al-Juakar. They place the "Blessed Islands" to the north-west of Cape Ambre in Madagascar. But perhaps, even more interesting is the Arab geographers' information about the "center of the earth," which is located on the equator. In the middle of the Indian Ocean, between Ethiopia and India, lies the island on which the "Dome of the Earth" - Arin. Academician I. Krachkovsky explains the origin of this concept of the "Dome of the Earth" as follows. According to the theory of ancient scientists, longitudes were counted from the meridian, which passed through the center of the inhabited land. Such a center is the island of Lanka, located at the equator, "where are equal day and night" (Sri Lanka, as is known, lies a few hundred kilometers north; it is unknown whether this is an error of astronomers of antiquity, or the "contamination" of modern Sri Lanka and the mysterious Lanka-Taprobana). The point at which the equator and the meridian passing through the center of the inhabited land intersect was named by Arab astronomers and geographers "Dome of the Earth" or simply "Dome". The island of Lanka, "which the Arabs did not keep its Indian name, was misunderstood by them to the west, also on the equator, but in their ideas in the middle between India and Abyssinia," - writes Krachkovsky. Whether it is so or not, one thing is known: it was here, in the Indian Ocean, that medieval European scientists and philosophers placed not only the "center

of the earth", but also the earthly paradise, and some travelers even tried to find this "earthly paradise" and to visit it! ²¹³» .

Another fact testifying to the authenticity of the Sun Island is "...unreliable", from the point of view of its contemporaries, but in fact a surprisingly true detail in the story about the Sun Island is the message about the letter used by its inhabitants, "very knowledgeable in the science of stars. They, according to Yambul, "do not write in transverse lines like us, but vertically, from top to bottom... They have 28 sounds, but only 7 characters, each of which can be depicted in 4 different versions. The world of antiquity did not know this way of writing - from top to bottom. However, it is widely spread in the Far East, Southeast Asia and Madagascar, where it was brought by Indonesians who inhabited the island about three thousand years ago and visited it several times in later times"²¹⁴.

Another mysterious and fabulous land in the far south for Europeans since ancient times was Panchaya (Panchaya; Παρχαία, Panchaia, Panchaea "All Wonderful").

Panhaya was famous as a place of growth of rare aromatic plants. First mentioned "Panhaya incense" in 58 BC. In *Lucrezia's* poem "*On the Nature of Things*" (II, 410:52), then "bringing frankincense to Panchaia" and "smoking Panchaeis altars" in Virgil's poem (I century BC - I century AD) "Georgians" (II, 135; IV, 375²¹⁵). Further reference to them became a commonplace in European poetry: "... In fact, do not rhymes promise their beloved Arabia's phoenix, the crown of Ariadne, the horses of the Sun, the pearls of the South, the gold of Chervonia and the balsam of Pankaya. Here they give full will to their feathers, because they should not promise anything that they are not going to and can not perform" (*M. de Cervantes, "Don Quixote", 1615; II, 38; per. N. Lyubimova*). The island is also mentioned in one of the elegant *Albia Tibulla* (1st century BC) as a rich place from which, as some *Ligdamus* hopes, will bring gifts to his grave: "Illic quas mittit diues Panchaia merces ... sic ego componi uersus in ossa uelim" (*Tib. III 2:23, 26²¹⁶*).

This island-continent was first mentioned by the Greek mythologist *Eugemer* (IV century BC). He describes it as a place of life of a society made up of a number of different ethnic tribes and about his trip there for his main work on sacred history, from which only fragments have survived. They were used by the late Greek historian *Diodorus of Sicily* (1st century BC) and the Christian writer *Eusebius of Caesarea* (4th century AD).

²¹³ *Andrey K. Happy Islands* // <http://lemuriya.ru/schastlivye-ostrova/>.

²¹⁴ *Andrey K. Happy Islands* // <http://lemuriya.ru/schastlivye-ostrova/>.

²¹⁵ <http://www.all-poems.ru/vergiliy2.html>

²¹⁶ <http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/tibullus3.html>

Eugemeer describes Panhea as a rationally arranged paradise island, located in the Indian Ocean. He arrived there, traveling across the Red Sea and around the Arabian Peninsula. In the island temple dedicated to Zeus Triphylus, the writer discovered a register of births and deaths of the gods, proving that they were simply historical figures²¹⁷.

Diodorus of Sicily, retelling the words of Eugemeer, describes Panhea as follows: "... 42. (2) Pangha has many things worthy of historical description. It is inhabited by autochthons called Panhayas, as well as aliens - the oceans, Indians, Scythians and Cretans. (5) On the island, there is a large city called Panara, famous for its prosperity. Its inhabitants are called the Zeus Triphilius admirers, and only they, of all Pangha residents, enjoy self-government and do not obey royalty. Each year, they appoint three archons who do not have the power to hand down the death penalty, but handle all other cases, and the most important cases are referred to the priests themselves. (6) At a distance of about sixty stages from the city of Panara is the sanctuary of Zeus Triphilia, which is located in a flat area and is particularly admired for its antiquity and the splendor of its construction, as well as the beauty of the surrounding nature. 43. (1) The plain around the sanctuary is densely grown with all kinds of trees and not only fruit trees, but also others that delight the eye - there are many cypresses of extraordinary size, as well as plane trees, laurels and myrtles, and everywhere spring water flows. (2) Next to the sanctuary beats a spring of sweet water from the ground so big that it becomes a navigable river. Its waters flow widely over the ground, irrigating it, and everywhere on the plain are replaced by dense groves of tall trees, where in the summer time, many people spend time and nest a lot of different kinds of birds, giving great pleasure and motley plumage and singing. Everywhere there are all kinds of gardens and meadows with different herbs and flowers, so that the divine appearance of all this seems worthy of the gods there. (3) There are also date palms with high trunks and abundant fruits and a lot of nut trees with fruits covered with shells, which give the natives the greatest pleasure. Besides, there grows in abundance grapes of all kinds which, rising high and intertwining whimsically, gives a sweet sight and always ready pleasure of [proper] pores. 44. (1) There is also a large temple of white stone, two pleframes long and correspondingly wide, with tall and thick columns, decorated through certain intervals of space with skilful reliefs, with magnificent statues of the gods, [created] with extraordinary skill and admiration for its massiveness. (2) Around the temple there are dwellings of priests who served the gods and who dispose of everything connected with the sanctuary. From the temple there is a road with a length of four stages and a width of a plef. (3) On both sides of the road stood huge copper boilers

²¹⁷ Truesdell S. Brown. *Euhemerus and the Historians* // *Harvard Theological Review*. - 1946. - Vol. 39, N 4. - P. 259-274, DOI:10.1017/S0017816000023245

on square pedestals, and at the end of the road poured out stormy sources of the aforementioned river. Its current is wonderful for its light and sweet water, which is very conducive to the health of drinkers, called the river "Water of the Sun. (4) Its origins are taken entirely in a luxurious stone frame that stretches over four stages on both sides, and until the end of the frame, the place is forbidden to all people except priests. (5) The plain, which stretches two hundred stages below, is dedicated to the gods, and the income derived from it goes to sacrifices. Behind this plain rises a high mountain dedicated to the gods and called "Throne of Uranus" or Olympus of Tryphile. (6) A myth says that in ancient times, Uranus, who was then the king of the universe, loved to spend time here, watching the sky and the stars on it from the mountain, and later the mountain was called Olympus of Tryphile because its inhabitants belonged to three tribes (φύλαί), called the Panghaeans, the oceans and the doi, which were later expelled by Ammon. (7) It is said that Ammon not only banished them, but also destroyed them to the ground and flattened their towns of Doi and Asterusia. On this mountain [filled with] great godliness, the priests make the sacrifice every year. 45. (1) Behind this mountain, on the other side of Pangha, there are many different kinds of animals. There are many elephants, lions, leopards and antelopes, as well as many other animals of remarkable appearance and amazing power. (2) There are also three big cities on this island - Girakia, Dalida and Oceanide. The whole country is distinguished by its fertility, and there are especially many different wines. (3) Men live here militant and fight in chariot battles, as in ancient times. The society consists of three parts: the first part is made up of priests, the second is made up of farmers, the third part is made up of warriors, and there are also shepherds. (4) The priests are the rulers over all: they adjudicate on controversial matters and manage all other social affairs. The farmers work on the land, supplying the society with the harvest, and those whose work is considered especially good receive a special gift in the distribution of the harvest, and the priests determine the first, second, and all others, up to the tenth, to encourage the others. (5) In a similar way, shepherds also give to the society the sacrificial and other [animals] - some by number, others by weight, with exact account. In general, they have no private property other than a house and garden, and all the growth and all the income are received by the priests, who determine the equity of each one, and only the priests receive a double share. (6) They are dressed in soft clothes, since their sheep have a particularly soft wool. They wear gold jewelry not only for women, but also for men, wearing curved rings around their necks, bracelets on their hands, and earrings in their ears, like the Persians. Their shoes are strapped and painted with very coarse colors. 46. (1) The warriors, who receive the appropriate salary, guard the country by being in fortresses and camps located in different places, because in some parts of this country there are also shelters for people who are insolent and

criminal, who ambush and attack the farmers. (2) The priests are far superior to all others in terms of wearability, as well as cleanliness and other luxury: they wear clothes made of unusually soft and thin linen, and sometimes dressed in very soft wool, on their heads they wear embroidered gold mitres, on their feet they wear multi-colored sandals of skillful work, and they wear gold jewelry, as do women, with the exception of earrings. They are mainly engaged in serving the gods, glorifying them in hymns and praises, telling in songs about the achievements of the gods and their blessings to people. (3) The myth says that these priests are from Crete and were brought to Panchaea by Zeus when [he] reigned over the world among men. Proof of this is their adverb, indicating that they continue to call many objects in Cretan, also inheriting from their ancestors a sense of kinship and friendliness to [the Cretans], and this rumor always passes from generation to generation. They also show the records of what they say was written by Zeus at the time when he founded the sanctuary while still among people. (4) This country has the richest deposits of gold, silver, copper, tin and iron, but all this is forbidden to leave the island, and the priests are not allowed to leave the sanctuary, and those who violate this ban are free to kill the first person they meet. (5) In honor of the gods, a lot of dedicatory gifts of great magnitude in gold and silver were erected there, and over time, these dedicatory gifts have accumulated a huge number. (6) The doors of the temple have wonderful ornaments in gold, silver, and ivory, as well as in incense wood. The god's bed has six elbows long and four in width, all made of gold, and the individual parts of the bed are beautifully finished. (7) The bed is similar in size and luxurious finish to the table of God. At the middle of the lodge stands a huge gold column on which are written, called the Egyptians sacred, which tells about the acts of Uranus and Zeus, and then added Hermes's story of Artemis and Apollo" (*Diodorus of Sicily, "Historical Library" V, 42, 4-46*).

Hero Eaklid, according to Eugemer, in Panchaea discovered the mining and smelting of gold²¹⁸.

King Ammon drove three tribes - the Panchaeans, the Oceans and the Doi - out of Panchaea and destroyed their towns of Doi and Asterusia (*Diodorus of Sicily, "Historical Library", V 44, 6-7*).

²¹⁸ *Commentary by D. O. Torshilov // Gigin. Myths. - Saint Petersburg. Aleteya, 2000. - C.292*

Chapter 9. Dilmun is the birthplace of the gods.

The Sumerians preserved the myth of their ancestors' relocation from the south, from the land in the sea waters - Dilmun (Tilmun Akkad.). In Sumerian-Acadian mythology Dilmun is the residence of Ziusura (Ut-Napishtima), the son of the king of the city of Shurupak Ubar-Titu and a man who escaped from the flood, to which Gilgamesh comes after the death of Enkidu in search of the secret of eternal life. In the Babylonian version, Ut-Napishtim is given immortality and ordered to settle "in the distance, at the mouth of the rivers," and the Sumerian says: "Anu and Enliel loved Ziusudra and gave him life, the gods of a similar, eternal existence sent him. And they commanded King Ziusudra, guardian of all growing and seed of mankind, to live in the country of transition, in the country of Dilmun, the place where the Sun rises.

It is likely that through the Akkadian mediation (Tilmun) the word got into the Armenian language as tilm (տիլմ) "silt, mud, mud", til (տիլ) "mud; muddy water".

Dilmun is first mentioned in the trade inscriptions of Sumerian city-states of the III millennium BC, where the island plays the role of mediator in the trade of Sumer and Harapp civilization of the Indus Valley (apparently, the country Melukha in the Akkadian records). Copper, gems, pearls and individual vegetables were exported through Dilmun to Sumer, while a variety of agricultural products were exported from Mesopotamia. Dilmun remained an important center of international trade even after the unification of Sumer and Akkad under the rule of Sharrumken and Ur-Nammu; in fact, documentation from the time of Sargon Akkadsky states that the king "received ships from Melukha, Magan, Dilmun.

It is believed that historical Dilmun is the island of Bahrain, on the northern coast of which modern archaeologists have found a large urban settlement, covering an area of about 19 hectares and inhabited by several thousand inhabitants. The settlement was upset in several stages in the period around 2800-1800 BC, which corresponds to the time when Dilmun was mentioned in Mesopotamian sources. Archaeological monuments reminiscent of those found in a settlement in Bahrain are also found on the southern coast of the Persian Gulf and on several islands in the Gulf. Eight plates from the Ningal Temple concern Dilmun trade, and all of them are about a hundred years older than plates from the Ea Nasir house. Most of them are dated from 1907 to 1871 B.C. The list of tithes (taxes) and donations to the Ningal Temple, nurtured under the shade of the Ur ziggurat, can tell a lot about the composition of cargo that arrived in Ur from Dilmun. Copper with a special admixture of nickel, supplied to Dilmun from the mines of Magana (territory of Oman, more precisely, in the valley stretching

from the oasis of Buraymi on the border between Abu Dhabi and Oman to the port of Es-Soharna on the Maskat coast; there was also found ceramics of the Roman period of South Mesopotamia IV thousand BC, Jemdet Nasr culture), was the main article of trade. Wool remained the main article of Mesopotamian exports to Dilmun and a quarter of a millennium later: "... let the holy Ur, the throne of the kingdom ..., the city, will deliver to you (ie Dilmun) grain, sesame oil, noble fabrics; fine fabrics, sailors. In the following centuries, the island lost its commercial importance: during the Novosibirsk Empire, it was considered a vassal of Assyria, and later became part of the New Babylonian kingdom without retaining its autonomous rights. The recent opening of the Ras Al Qalah Palace on the island of Bahrain should bring new information about the late period of Dilmun's history. The following references to the island, already under the Greek name Tilos, date back to the Hellenistic period. The commander of Alexander the Great, Neroarch, may have sailed to the island, but did not land on it. The inscription of the Assyrian king Sargon II (721-705 BC) states that among the rulers who paid him tribute was "Upperi, King Dilmuna," whose dwelling was in the middle of the "sea where the sun rises" in thirty double hours of sailing. That is, the journey by sea from Mesopotamia to Dilmun took sixty hours (thirty Beru). A quiet ship sailing in the prevailing northwesterly wind at a speed of about 8 km per hour would take about sixty hours to reach Bahrain from the mouth of the Shuttle el-Arab, i.e. to cover a distance of about 480 km.

Strabo argues that the Phoenicians themselves, that is, the Canaanites (Western Semites), considered their ancestral homeland island in the Persian Gulf. He writes that in the Persian Gulf there is 'the islands of Tyre and Arad, where there are sanctuaries, similar to the Phoenician. At least the islanders claim that the Phoenician islands and cities of the same name are their colonies' (*Strabo "Geography", XVI, 3,4*). Actually nomadic Canaanites, being "confederates" of the second dynasty of Ur, invaded Palestine and Lebanon in 2300-2100 BC, bringing their mythological ideas perceived in Mesopotamia (cult of Adonis-Tammuz)²¹⁹.

But most likely next to the historical and clearly localized geographically Dilmun (Bahrain; according to other versions - the coast of Zagros, the Indian coast, Sinai) there was also a mythological Dilmun, which is a kind of sacral chronotope.

In particular, the anthem "Eki and Ninhursag" recorded in Nippur Staravilon period (the end of the second dynasty of Ur) tells that ...

Anki and his wife [Ninhursag] lay there,

That land is pure, that land is shining, -

And he was there himself, in Dilmun, he took up residence,

²¹⁹ Volkov A.V. *Phoenician riddles*. - Moscow : Veche, 2004. - - C.46, 48, 91.

Ecki... he's laid up, -
That land is pure, that land is shining.
And there, in Dilmun, the crow does not shout.
The bird of death does not click death...
There is no lion beating.
The wolf of the lamb does not tear...
There, the old woman does not say "I am an old woman".
There's an old man who doesn't say "I'm an old man".

"... As the legend goes on, it becomes clear that there is a reason for the purity, purity and immortality of Earth-Dilmoun - the complete absence of life in this primitive era. The text explains that this is due to a lack of water. That's why Enki calls Uta, the sun god, to fill the earth with "the mouths of coastal, running water. Otu willingly agrees, and soon Dilmun turns into a blooming paradise. Then, the legend describes a whole series of amazing conception made by Enki²²⁰.

"... After Utu filled the Earth with water (Dilmun), it became a green paradise ruled by the goddess Nintu, Mother of Earth.

Then Enki decided to fertilize her.
Eki (for) the wise Nintu, Mother Earth,
Irrigated with his phallus of the dam,
Flooded reeds from its phallus...
Anki... spilled the seed into the womb of Ninhursag...
Nine days that have been for her nine months, months of "maturity",
It became full, full and regal,
Until (Nintu) gave birth to Ninma ... on the river bank.

The first thing to note in this passage is that Nintu, the mother of the land (i.e. the land), was nicknamed Ninhursag, whose name literally means "Mistress of the Main Mountain". Again, we are faced with the fertilization of the "mountain". And again we find the game of "water" and "seed" when the Earth was fertilized by a river with water like a seed. It seems to be a repetition of Utu's history, but now the main role is played by Enki. As for Ninmu's birth "on the bank of a river," in my opinion, this again refers to the celestial river. Apparently, one bank of this river was Heaven, and the other was the Earth on which Ninmu was born. Then Enki fell so in love with the newborn that he exclaimed: "Can't I kiss the baby, my love?". With the help of his "barca" and "powerful wind", he again "spilled the seed into his womb" and nine months later Ninmu gave birth to him Nincurra. The same story was

²²⁰ Elford A.F. *When the gods came down from Heaven*. - M. : Veche, 2008 // http://www.e-reading.club/chapter.php/1002317/49/Elford_Alan_-_Kogda_bogi_spustilis_s_Nebes.html

repeated later on with Nincurra, in whose belly Anki also spilled his divine seed, and finally, it happened with her daughter Uttu. Uttu, the third daughter, received special attention of Ecki - he took care of her, sprinkling her with fresh fruit (cucumbers, apples and grapes), and finally he mastered her in the "house". ... But when Eki was about to eject her seed into her third daughter's womb, Ninhursag pulled his seed from her uterus and planted it in the ground. Soon, Enki's seed grew into eight different "plants". If it seems strange to you, it is even worse. Vizier Ishimud pulled out the plants one by one and fed them to Enki. Then the goddess Ninhursag, apparently frightened by this, expressed a curse that Enki all his life suffered from intolerable pain, and only when he dies, she will look at him with her "eyes of life". A strange legend becomes more and more strange! The cunning fox convinced Ninhursag to come back and free poor Ecki from the curse by planting him inside her vagina. Having done this, the goddess, whose name, let's remind, was "Mistress of the Mountains", removed eight sick body parts from Eki, from which eight gods [agriculture] were born. One of these body parts was a rib - this fact is often mentioned in connection with the legend about Adam and Eve.²²¹..".

Abau, the father of plants (identified with Ninurta - "Lord of the Earth", the son of Enlil, the patron of plants, the fertility of the land, livestock and fishing), was the first to be born by the word of the mother of the earth, and passed the top of Anca. And then, one after the other, there appeared and the lord of hair, who cured the unbearably painful roots of hair, and the goddess, who cured the nose, mouth, throat, arms, rib, and Enshag (Enshag) - "Lord of the boka" (Enshag - "lord of the date palm"). In gratitude, Enki proclaims good fortune to the newly revealed gods: "May Abau become the lord of plants. May Ninsikila be Magana-san! May Ninkirut become the wife of Ninaz. May Ninkasi be a beautifying wish. Nazi to the spouse of Umundara yes will be. May Azimua be the wife of Ningishzid! Ninti will be the lady of months. Enshag Mr. Dilmuna will be!".

Seals and ceramics with the inscription e2-gald In-zak "Temple of the god Inzak" were actually found on the site of a temple in Bahrain (near Barbar; so-called "Barbar culture") that existed between 2500 and 1800 BC and ceased to exist after the invasion of the Cassites. The wife of the fair ruler Dilmun Enshag was the ruler Magana Ninsikila ("Dame Immaculate / Pure"). Exactly, according to one version of the myth, because of the prayer of her Enki and produces fresh water for Dilmun.

Yes, the idea of the "southern exodus" of the Sumer (self-name sag-gig-ga "blackheads"; acad. şalmat qaqqadim) first seems strange, because it is known that the Sumerians came from the mountainous northern homeland.

²²¹ Elford A.F. *When the gods came down from Heaven*. - M. : Veche, 2008 // http://www.e-reading.club/chapter.php/1002317/15/Elford_Alan_-_Kogda_bogi_spustilis_s_Nebes.html

V.V. Yemelyanov solves this problem in the following way: "... the text "Enki and Ninhursag" is an ideological construction of the late Sumerian era, in which the Dilmun and Magan gods are considered to have descended from the Sumerian gods, while the Sumerian founders of the pantheon themselves are placed on Dilmun. Meanwhile, in the ancient Sumerian cosmogonic texts, the universe begins with Eredu and Nippur. Admission of Dilmun to the status of the first inhabited country of the world, without mentioning Ered, Nippur and Aratta, allows us to date the construction to the end of the III Ur Dynasty - the initial stage of the Starabylonian period. Such dating has its historical explanation. These very years were the time of the greatest trading activity of Dilmun's towns and, probably, even the political influence of Dilmun ... After the death of Sumer, seals in the Akkadian language begin to appear on the territory of Dilmun, actively built by Babylonians on old samples of temples in honor of the main local deities. At the same time, in all likelihood, the twinning of Sumerian deities with Dilmunian deities takes place. The text about Enki and Ninhursag reflects this vague time, when the residents of the Dvurechye, having forgotten the traditional version of the world creation, begin to consider themselves to have happened from Bahrain - a truly heavenly place, where fresh springs beat right from the bottom of the salty sea, where numerous date plantations are numerous, and where sea trade is flourishing. In the same place, on Dilmun, after the flood, the gods also settle Ziusudra. Life as if twice begins with Dilmun - after the creation of the first gods and after the flood²²².

Still, in the eyes of the people of Mesopotamia, such a "reform" of religious and cosmological ideas had to have some basis in terms of "tradition loyalty" received from ancestors.

И. Deaconov continued to substantiate the hypothesis of kinship between the Sumerian language and the languages of the Munda group (now inhabiting the mountainous Bengal; ca. 2 million people), which are part of the Asian family (from the Mon-Khmer and Vietnamese, Nikobar, etc.) Similar were, in addition to several dozens of names, some terms of kinship and case studies. In 2001, Jan Brown made a strong argument for the affinity of the Sumerian language with the Sino-Tibetan language group (especially Old Tibetan), giving 341 lexical correspondences, including indicators of the 1st and 2nd persons of unit pronouns, numerals, denominations of body parts and terms of affinity (in 2004 he added the list of lexical correspondences to 341). For example, the most indicative similarities are Sumer. 𒄩 "man (adult man)" - Tibet. lu-s "body", burm. lu "man"; Sumer. mn (SAL sign) "woman" and Tibet. mi "man"; Sumer. ki "earth" - Tibetan sa; sa-ca; sa-gaḥi (ཨོ་རྩ་ལྷོ་མཚོ་གླིང་གི་རྒྱུ་) "earth"; Sumer. nunuz "egg" - Tibet. nu-nuz (<*nuz-nuz <*nuḥ-nuḥ), ppg-nur-po "oval, oblong"; buzzer. igi "eye" - Tibet.

²²² Yemelyanov V.V. *Ancient Sumer. Essays on culture.* - Saint Petersburg. Saint-Petersburg Oriental Studies, 2001. - // <http://www.litmir.co/br/?b=241590&p=42>.

yanjing, ngaan5 "eye"; buzzer. љu, silig2 "hand", < *si-lig is Tibet. lag, tangut. z-la, burm. lak "hand"; Sumer. dshg, du10 "knee" - r-dog "foot"; berm. du "knee"; Sumer. ib "5" - Tibet. lña, berm. ña "5" - Tibet. [Braun, Jan. Sumerian and Tibeto-Burman. - Warszawa : Agade, 2001. - 93 p.; Braun, Jan. Sumerian and Tibeto-Burman. Additional Studies. - Warszawa : Agade, 2004. - - 36 p.]. In 1996, P. K. Manansala published his arguments, using both phonetic and morphological and lexical data, in favor of a relationship between Sumerian and the languages of the Austronesian group, where he included, besides Munda, Japanese. However, the traces of the observed affinity in the Austronesian and Munda languages are still traces of a substrate in these languages that belongs to the Sino-Tibetan language group. It is possible that Sumerian was the first to be separated from Sino-Tibetan, which explains both the archaisms that have disappeared from other Sino-Tibetan languages and a number of innovations that are missing from Sino-Tibetan but typologically inherent in Nostratic and Australian.

Thus, the Sumerians, who came from the north, assimilated both the Ubaydians and the Proto-Semitic-Afrasians ("... The presence of the words of the main fund among the contact Afro-Arazian-Sumerian vocabulary seems to indicate an Afro-Arazian substrate language, which was superimposed on Sumerian in the 4th millennium BC.²²³), have also adopted the substratum idea of the homeland in the south, in the sea waters.

And this substrate population, which came from the south, is symbolized by the image of the god-kulturtraeger Enka (Sumer. "Lord of the Nile/Earth"; the Akkadians of Babylon called him Ea, and the Greeks, later appearing in Mesopotamia, kept his name as Hannes; he is believed to be known in the Old Testament as the righteous Enoch).

This is how we honored him:

Enki, Mind Extensive, Anunnaki
 leader of the mighty.
 A clear-eyed, spell-creator.
 Yasnogodny Word giver, plans visionary.
 In the court decisions from sunrise
 and before the sunset of wise advice the applicant.
 Eki, the lord of all true words, as appropriate.
 May I glorify you!

The southern treasure country was called Abzu (Sumer "Faraway Water"; acad. Apsu), so the temple dedicated to it in the city of Erida is called "Eabzu" - "house Abzu" or "house Engurra" (later the same name was given

²²³ Militarev A. Yu. Afro-Arazian-Sumerian lexical relations // Linguistic reconstruction and the most ancient history of the East. Materials for discussion at the International Conference (Moscow, May 29 - June 2, 1989). Ч. 1. - Moscow: Nauka, 1989. - - C. 60.

to the holy water tanks in the courtyards of Babylonian and Assyrian temples; apparently, in the homeland of Erida Abzu also existed a similar pool (lake) with fresh, sacred water). EAbzu serves as the prototype for the heavenly palace of Marduk, and the latter for the ziggurat sanctuary in Babylon, the sacred center of the earthly world.

In the Babylonian cosmogonic epos "Enuma elish" Abzu, "the firstborn, all-creator", is presented as an element from which connection with the abyss Tiamat (ocean of salty waters) is created the second generation of gods - monsters Lahmu and Lahamu, which gave birth to Ashar (Ansara) and Kishar. The latter were the parents of Ana (heaven) and Eyi (i.e. Eyki), the god of earth, water and wisdom. The young gods were mischievous and made so much noise that Abzu and Tiamat became disturbed. Abzu bitterly complained: "I have no peace in the daytime, I do not sleep at night. I want to ruin them and drive them in different directions. Let there be silence, we want to sleep!". Although Tiamat didn't agree with that, Abzu, together with his advisor Mumumu, was making plans to destroy the younger gods. But Aya enchanted Mummu, taking his power of mind, his aura, his "rays of shine," then put Abzu to sleep and killed him. Then Aya created his home in Abzu, where his son Marduk was born (Akkadsk. MAR.DUK "son of a pure sky"; in other interpretations: "mar duku" = "son of the world hill" or "amar utuk" - "calf of the god Utu the Sun"), the supreme god of Babylon, who defeated Tiamat and created from parts of her body an inhabited world. The greatness of his Marduk also shows that at his word, stars disappeared and appeared (ie, there was instability in the sky).

The fact that Anki killed Abzu and because of this the war of the gods with Tiamat happened, suggests that Anki (Aya) only captured the territory with the sacred lake (reservoir) Abzu (from which the name of the territory on which the lake is located), and then came to Sumer and built a copy of his temple - "Eabzu" in the city of Eredu.

This is how Anki proclaims it:

My father [Anu], King of Heaven and Earth,
Gave me life in Heaven and Earth.
My forefather, king of all lands,
Gathered all the divine laws,
Passed me all the divine laws.
From the House of Mountains, the house of Enlil,
I brought different curiosities to my Abza in Erida.

In Abzu worked assistants of Enki - sages Abgallu (Akkad. Apkallu), the founders of the first seven Sumerian cities (erecting, for example, the first fortress walls of Uruk).

Here, in Abzu were stored the divine tablets "Mae" (Destiny, Essences) descended from the seventh heaven by the god Anom, which was

once received from Tiamat Kingu. "Mae" lures the goddess Inanna (Ishtar), the daughter of Eka, from Eka, who fell asleep, and on a heavenly rook brings them to people in Uruk. Eki fails to return the "tables of fate" and people are satisfied with the gifts of civilization.

Also Eki instructs his wife, the goddess mother Ninmah, to mold from the clay, "taken from the very heart of Abzu", the first person to which the blood of the murdered god traitor King was mixed.

Myths about the rescue of Enki from the global flood of the first man Ziusura on the ark, the appearance of the god-master Onnes in the form of fish and the seven sages Abgallu, who keep the plates "Mae" are asked to parallel with the Hindu myths about the rescue of the first man Manu Waivaswata on the ark, about Vishnu Matsya's avatar ("Fish") and about the seven rish sages who gave people "Vedas"... These myths, which are not known to other Indo-Europeans, probably came to Indo-Aryans from the Dravidian Indus civilization, related to the Mesopotamian (Subarean) one.

Probably in some incredible ways, the idea of Aya (Haya; Equi), son of Zeus, wise (but often drunk) ruler of the underworld, of fresh water and of the island of Dilmun, builder of the temple in Erida, got to the Greeks, where he appeared as Eak, king of the island of Aegina (Henona), keeper of the keys to Hades, A wise godsend, the founder of the first temple (according to Varron), the builder of the walls of Troy, son-in-law of Centaur Chiron, a participant in the march of the eternally violent and drunk Dionysus to India, purifier of water from the poison of snakes, His son was Telamon ("The Bearer"), the father of Ajax, and Pelei, the father of Achilles... The myth of how Zeus took possession of the nymph Aegina, daughter of the god Asaop, on the island of Henon, resulting in the birth of Eak, Telamon's father (for Sisyphus' revelation of the kidnapper's mystery, Zeus sends Tanatos "Death" to mankind), is similar to the Sumerian myth about the god Enlil's possession of the righteous maiden Ninhursag ("Lord of the Forest / Main Mountain"). Later her husband, but already as "Lady of life/rebra" (Ninti), becomes Anki, having celebrated the wedding on Dilmun.

In the Armenian mythological tradition, Hayk, the giant ancestor of the Armenians who participated in the construction of the Tower of Babel, corresponds to Eka (Eya) and Eaku. According to legend, Hayk passed from Mesopotamia to the Van coast in the summer of 2492 BC, led by 300 husbands and their families. Hayk founded the Armenian state and drew its borders around three lakes: Van, Urmia and Sevan, and all together around Mount Ararat. Ruler of Babylon, tyrant Bel invades the kingdom established by Hayk, and on August 11, 2492 BC. On August 11, 2492 BC, a battle takes place between them in Hayots Dzor (beech "Hayk Valley"). In this battle, Ike kills Bela with an archery shot. Bel's body, killed by the Armenian king, was lifted to the top of the mountain and burned. By God's will, the ashes left of him turned into water, and Bel's soldiers and caravans of his camels

became petrified. Hayk became the founder of the Armenian kingdom. He himself is deified among Armenians and the people and begins to call himself the word "hay", emphasizing his lineage from the legendary giant. Before his death, Hayk gave power in the country to his eldest son, Aramanyak. On behalf of one of his great-grandsons, Aram, various derivative forms take place that this nation calls its neighbors: Armani, Armenians, Armenians, Aryms, Ermeni, etc. August 11 is considered the beginning of the Armenian national calendar and is still the day of Navasard, the national holiday of the Armenian New Year. Traditionally, it is believed that the ancestors of the Armenians left Northern Mesopotamia because of the threat of an attack by the Isin Amoreans, who defeated the 3rd Ur Dynasty around 2017 BC. During the reign of the Aramaic usurper Ishbi-Erra (2017 - 1985 BC) and his successors, Isin's power spread towards Nippur, Elam, Ur and Dilmun. In Mesopotamia, the name of Bel ("Master"), which is the name of Hayk's enemy in the Armenian version, was applied to the Sumerian god Enlil, who is Enlil's rival for the possession of Ninmakh (Ninhusag, Nintu, Damgalnuna, Mama).

It is obvious that in the Armenian case, the mythological idea of the cosmological New Year's Eve struggle between the god Aya and Abzu among the peoples of Mesopotamia was historicalized and then settled in the hidden country where the ark saved from the global flood once stayed (in the Sumerian version - Mount Nazir in Dilmun and in the Armenian version - Ararat). The same happened with the mythological story about the dying and resurrecting Tammuz and the invading Ishtar, which has acquired the form of a historical legend about Armenian King Ari Beautiful, the descendant of Hayk and Shamiram...

The motive of origin of eight gods from a body of Enki and nontrivial sexual relations can be compared with the Hindu myth about how from a body of Manu Swayambhuva, the son of Brahma and Viraj ("Shining"), there were great creatures Prajapati ("lords of births") - Marichi, Atri, Angiras, Pulastia, Kratu, Prachetas (otherwise - Daksha), Vasishtha, Bhrgu and Narada. It is said that they respectively embody morality, deceit, mercy, pride, ingenuity, ingenuity, rivalry, humility and prudence. These ten Prajapati "created gods and divine monasteries, good spirits and formidable giants; bloodthirsty savages; heavenly choristers; nymphs and demons; huge snakes and smaller creeps; birds with mighty wings; and separate collections of pitrines, that is, the ancestors of mankind" ("*Manu Laws*"). Ten prajapati also created seven rishis ("sapta rishishi"; also known as the constellation of the Great Bear) of our era, the Vaivaswata Manu. These are Kashyapa, Atri, Vasishtha, Vishwamitra, Gautama, Jamadagni and Bharadwaja. In "*Brikhadaranyaka Upanishade*", seven rishis are literally compared with

different parts of the human body: "These two ears are Gotham and Bharadwaja. These two eyes are Vishwamitra and Jamadagny. These two nostrils are Vasishtha and Kashyapa. The language is Atri, for food is eaten with the tongue. Truly, "eats" means the same thing as the name Atri. The one who knows it becomes the eater of everything, and everything serves as food for him. In another place, there is the following identification: "Vasishtha - breath, Bharadwaja - mind, Jamadagny - eye, Vishwamitra - ear, Vishvakarman (Atri) - speech. Mahabharata" tells about them:

Seven Rishi... proclaim the highest Teachings (Shastra) and join it to the four Vedas on the great Mount Meru... These are seven figures (in the world), the eighth self-sacrificing (Manu). They hold the worlds, of them have laws (Shastra), on one focusing thought, self-absorbed, rejoicing in the equilibrium of Muni (sages), knowing the past, present, future, they are extremely loyal to the Law: "This happiness, this Brahma, this eternal good", (So), with a heart caring for the worlds, they created the Laws (Shastra)... Then those ancestors of the world, reflecting on the goals of the world, spread this Dharma, the eternal Long.

Seven rishis lived together with their wives at the North Pole of the celestial sphere. It happened that the god Agni in the form of Adbhuta (sacrificial fire) saw how Rishishi, "having taken refuge in their monasteries, they quietly indulged in ablutions, similar to gilded altars and pure as moonlight; brilliantly they competed with the "Eater of the victims," and each was like an amazing star. Agni had a passion for Rishi's wives and penetrated them in the form of a garhapatya fire, while the daughter of Rishi, Dakshi Swakha, was in love with him. She took the guise of each of the Rishi wives and so satisfied the passions of her and Agni. Six times every two weeks, Swaha, Agni's beloved, threw his seed into a vessel and finally, a boy, the god of war, thieves and cursed ancestors of Skanda (Kumara, Kartikeya, Murugan, Chandabhairawa), appeared from that seed collected in warmth. The wives of Rishi, though innocent, were left by their husbands (except Arundhati, wife of Vasishthi) and turned into a constellation of Pleiades. To observe how mankind adhered to their precepts, seven rishis themselves became the constellation of the Big Bear: four stars form a bucket, and three others form a pen.

In the Book of Enoch we find such a description: "... And it was terrible what I saw there: seven stars as great burning mountains and as spirits which asked me. The angel said to me, "This is the place where heaven and earth end; it serves as a dungeon for the stars of heaven and the army of heaven. And these stars which roll over fire, essence those which have broken the command of God before the rise because they have come not in the certain time. And He

was angry with them and bound them to the time when their guilt would end, in the year of mystery" (*Book of Enoch, 4:20-23*).

In "Revelation" John says that he hears a voice behind his back and turns around, sees seven golden lamps. He is explained: "The mystery of the seven stars (το μυστηριον των επτα αστερων) that you saw in my right hand, and the seven golden candlesticks (τας επτα λυχνιας τας χρυσας) are these: the seven stars are the angels of the seven churches; and the seven candlesticks you saw are the seven churches (*Revelation 1:20*); "... And from the throne came lightning and thunder and vowels, and the seven lamps of fire burned before the throne, which are the essence of the seven Spirits of God (τα επτα πνευματα του θεου)" (*Revelation 4:5*) And then John describes the angels of the Apocalypse, who will sound into the seven trumpets, pour out the seven bowls on the ground and smite the seven sores. Angels are divided into three and four. That is, four angels also control the four sides of the world and hold four winds, four elements.

Two stars of the Little Bear (Kirghiz) are mistaken for a pair of celestial monkeys, and seven stars of the Big Bear are mistaken for guards. The devil in the image of a wolf has long been waiting for these pacers, and when he manages to eat them, the guards will run - and then there will be "the presentation of light. And Khakasses say that seven stars are dogs with iron claws, which are tied to the sky when they break their chains - the end of the world will come.

This can be compared with the description in "Atharvaged" of the cosmic time flow: "... Time carries forward, it is a horse about seven rays, about a thousand eyes, not knowing the destruction and full of fertility. The Enlightened Sages (Rishi) Advance on it; its wheels - all worlds. So the Time moves on seven wheels: it has seven spokes; its immortality is its axis. Now it is all these worlds. Time rushes forward the first God. A full vessel is imprisoned in Time. We see it as existing in many forms. It is all these worlds in the future. They call it "Time in the Highest Heaven" ("*Atharvaveda*", 1-3, *Hymn XIX, 53:1-3*)²²⁴.

In the XV century. In Rome, there was a holy prophetic nobleman Amadeus, who was seven archangels, traditionally known by the names of the epithets: Michael - "quis ut Deus", "like God", Gabriel - "power (or authority) of God", Raphael - "divine virtue", Uriel - "God's light and fire", Saaltiel - "speech of God", Yehudiel - "glory of God" and Barachell - "God's blessing". These creatures revealed their true names to the seer and asked to build a temple for them. At the same time, ancient tablets with the image of seven spirits, signed by their real names, were discovered. In the XVI century. seven spirits appeared to another visionary - Antonio Duka. Now

²²⁴ Blavatskaya E.P. *Secret Doctrine. T.2* // http://www.economics.com.ua/writer/235/textbook/9710/blavatskaya_elena_petrovna/tesofiya_-_4_taynaya_doktrina_tom_II/read/72

the archangels demanded to build a temple on the site of the Deocletian's Thermas, where in ancient times magical rituals were performed, and which was branded by Pope Pius IV as a place of "the most profane goals. The Church was unable to fulfill this requirement. The real names of the Archangels were carefully destroyed by order of Pope Clement XI. But, meanwhile, the priests continued to secretly perform rituals, one way or another associated with the seven spirits. One of them can be considered the ritual "Release of the treasures" (about which Elifas Levi wrote), which used the names of angels and blood. The Vatican holds a richly illustrated old Catholic servant, where some of the names of the sabean gods are glimpsed: "Saaltiel, the messenger; Eudiel, the rewarder; Raphael, the healer; Michael, the victor; Gabriel, the vowel; Barahiel, the assistant; Uriel, the strong. The text of the document contains masses in honor of the different archangels. The "Temple of the Seven Spirits" was nevertheless built in Rome after half the city was extinct from the plague enjoyed by the Angels. Michelangelo was invited to carry out this project, the true names of the "Seven Spirits" were restored. Within three years in this temple, Antonio Duka received many spells, prayers and revelations from the spirits. And a hundred years later, the true names mysteriously disappeared again. As the Catholic clergy claimed, the true names were "dangerously magical", because the name contained a vibration that, being faithfully reproduced, always gave a response, and these vibrations were indifferent to human concepts of good and evil. And in the VIII century by Christian chronology was held a trial of the Bishop of Magdeburg Adalbert, who used in magical rituals the names of the seven thrones of God, and in particular the name of Uriel. And not the very fact of magical work was condemned, but the use of names. Uriel allegedly responded to the bishop's requests, which were somewhat at odds with Christian principles. At the trial it was decided that it was not actually the Archangel Uriel, but a demon with a similar name²²⁵.

3. Sitchin has paid attention to an interesting parallel to Sumerian narrative about an origin of eight gods from a body of Enka in the Egyptian mythology: "... In the Egyptian theological texts from Memphis also asserts that eight gods "were born" from heart, language, teeth, lips and other parts of a body of Ptah. Here, as well as in Mesopotamian sources, it is told that after birth of these gods Ptah has given them lands and houses: "After he gave birth to the gods, he founded cities, divided the lands, and placed the

²²⁵ *Banshee Danu. Great Mother and Angels of the Apocalypse : A practical manual for magical work with the constellation of the Great Bear. - - 2012. - P.23-25 // http://invertedtree.ucoz.ru/load/velikaja_mat_i_angely_apokalipsisa/17-1-0-245*

gods in holy houses; he built their sanctuaries and offered them sacrifices. He did all this to "please the heart of the Lady of Life....²²⁶).

Ptah, the god of wisdom, arts and crafts, came from the pristine ocean and created the first eight gods (primary qualities of creation, or manifestations of their divine essence), which made up four pairs: Nun and Nunet (abyss; variant: Niau and Niaut), the very use of a pair of names, male and female - a symbolic indication of the ability to give birth to life; Huh and Huhet (innumerability, embracing everything, infinity), Cook and Cooket (darkness, also possessing the potentials of creation; variant: Shadow and Shadowuit); Amon and Amonet (innocence, absence of a certain image; variant: Gerex and Gerex). The latter give birth to a pristine hill (Ben Ben Ben) and on it the world's egg (sometimes it is laid by a white goose - Cacan-Huer - "Great Gogotun"). From the world egg is born demiurge sun Atum (called the son of Noon). The latter gives birth together with his right hand to Iusat the gods Shu and Tefnut (air and water), after them arise Geb and Nut (earth and sky), the parents of Osiris, Seth, Ishida and Neftida.

Ptah creates the world and everything in it existing (animals, plants, people, cities, temples, crafts, arts, etc.) "with language and heart", conceived creation in his heart and called the conceived language. Light and Truth came from Ptah, and He is also the creator of the kingdom (of kingdom as a principle of organization of life). In 647, "The Texts of Sarcophagi" contains a speech on behalf of Ptah: "I am He who is south of My wall, lord of the gods, king of heaven, creator of souls, ruler of both lands (heaven and earth, - note.), a creator of souls, giving the crowning, the essence and existence of souls, I am the creator of souls and their life in My hand, when I desire, I create and they live; for I am the creator of the word that is on My lips and the wisdom that is in My body, My dignity in My hands, I am the Lord. A peculiar image of the mysterious and unfathomable existence of Bird was the very location of the Temple of Bird of Memphis - outside the walls of the city of Memphis, behind the southern wall, and the name of Bird was often accompanied by the epithet "That, Who is behind the southern wall" (south in Egyptian symbolism - the image of eternity), in another word Ptah - is a god on the southern side of Egypt, it is practically not found in the ritual texts (texts of the pyramids), which are used mainly the name Ra or Amon Ra. But on behalf of Ptah, many personal, human names are produced (for example, the name of the famous ancient Egyptian sage Ptahotep). One name honors the foreign nature of god to the world of people, and the other - uniqueness. In such a paradoxical way was expressed the idea that man is both a divine being and an earthly being, at the same time a creature and a son of God, a man is a self-powerful "icon" of this self-powerful inexpressible deity. Ptah was depicted as a mummy with an open head, with

²²⁶ *Sitchin Z. Wars of the gods and men. Chapter 8 //*
<https://www.litmir.co/br/?b=270&p=34>

a rod or staff standing on a hieroglyph, meaning truth. The sacred bull Apis was revered as the living embodiment of the god Ptah. Just as Eki's son was Abau, the god of plants, so Ptah from the lion-headed Sekhmet - the son of Nefertum, the god of vegetation, as the mighty son of Eki became the sun child Marduk (Amar-Utu(-k)), so the greatest son and helper of Ptah was the sun god Atum (Jtm), the guardian of world law (Maat):

I am Atum. I am the one who was alone.

I am Ra in his first appearance.

I am a great God, a samotvoret,
Creator of his own names, ruler of the gods,
To which none of the gods will approach.

I was yesterday, I know tomorrow.

The field of battle of the gods appeared when I prayed.

I know the name of the great god who is inside.

"Praise Ra" is his name.

I am the great Phoenix that is in Heliopole...

As Anki (Eia, Hannes) comes to Mesopotamia from the sea from the south side, and the Egyptian god demiurge Ptah comes to Egypt from the ocean from the south side of the world.

The Egyptians, in turn, kept the news that a certain country of treasures, located in the south, disappeared in the waves of Ouadj Ur ("Great Green"; ocean). There is also a fairy tale of an Egyptian merchant traveling by these waters to the Snake Island, where he learns that a giant star has fallen and destroyed all his family - "75 snakes with my children and my brothers. In this tale before the Egyptian appeared and the lord of the happy land - a giant Snake with a beard, a body framed in gold, and eyebrows made of lapis lazuli. The Snake asked: "Who brought you, little one, who brought you to the island of this sea, whose shores are in waves?" The Egyptian told about his misfortunes. The snake turned out to be a hospitable master, he endowed the shipwrecked with the richest gifts of his land - giraffes, elephant tusks, cinnamon, incense, etc. - and sent the ship home to Egypt, saying goodbye: "When you get away from this place, you will never see this island again, for it will turn into waves" (*"The Tale of the Shipwrecked"*). According to V.S. Golenishchev, this is Socotra Island, located in the Indian Ocean, in front of the entrance to the Gulf of Aden. Other researchers identify it with the island of St. John in the Red Sea, because in ancient times there was a belief that it was once inhabited by snakes. There may be another "address" - a small island near Aden, called by the Arabs "Abu Haban", that is, "Father of the Snakes. But the Egyptologist E. N. Maximov believes that it is impossible to talk about any precise - and even approximate - identification of a fairytale island, for it "... is endowed with typical features

of the promised land, the paradise island of the blessed, where man has long since mentally, and sometimes really tried to penetrate" (Quote for:²²⁷).

Also, according to legends, the ancestral home of the Egyptian gods "Nutheru" was a rich and fabulous country and was called "Ta Nutheru" - "Land of the Blessed": "... Ta Nutheru was believed to have a specific earthly location somewhere far south of Ancient Egypt, beyond the seas and oceans - even farther than the country of spices Punt; the latter was supposedly located on the shores of Somalia in East Africa. To confuse it definitively, Punt was also sometimes called the Divine Land, the Land of the Gods; it was a source of sweet-smelling incense and myrrh, the smell of which the gods are particularly favored. Another mythical paradise, also associated with Neter, is the "abode of the blessed", where the best of people are sometimes taken and which "is located behind a wide water space. As Wallis Budge wrote in his work "Osiris and the Egyptian Resurrection", "the Egyptians believed that this country can be reached only by boat or with the personal help of the gods who can bring their favorites there..." "Those who are lucky enough to get there find themselves in a magical garden "on the islands, through the channels between which water flows, which makes them always green and fertile. On the islands in this garden "wheat reached a height of five cubits (two and a half meters), including two cubits - ears, three - stalks, and barley grew to seven cubits, of which three cubits were ears, and the stems - four" Didn't the country with excellent irrigation and scientifically organized agriculture come to Egypt at the dawn of the First Time, the teacher of agriculture Osiris, the bearer of the title "Lord of the Land of the South"? And wasn't it from this land, which can be reached only by waterway, the One in the Ibis mask, who crossed the seas and oceans to bring an invaluable gift of astronomy and geodesy to the primitive inhabitants of the prehistoric Nile Valley? Couldn't it be that maritime iconography in ancient Egyptian art, the construction of their ships and their passion for stargazing testify to a legacy that passed to their ancestors in the distant past from an unknown seafaring people? Only such a people, such a forgotten marine civilization could leave traces in the form of maps that accurately reflect the world as it looked before the end of the last Ice Age. Only such a civilization, which for ten thousand years compared its course with the stars, could detect and accurately calculate the phenomena associated with the precession of the equinox, which were reflected in ancient myths. And there is every reason to believe that only such a civilization could measure the Earth with enough accuracy to come to the scale of the Great Pyramid²²⁸.

²²⁷ Kondratov A. *Islands of the Eritrean Sea* // Kondratov A. *Mysteries of the three oceans*. - L. : Hydrometeoizdat, 1971. - http://www.e-reading.club/chapter.php/97380/35/Kondratov_-_Tainy_treh_okeanov.html.

²²⁸ Hancock G. *Traces of the gods*. - Moscow: Veche, 1998. // http://samlib.ru/g/gomonow_s_j/zzzzhankok.shtml.

Chapter 10. The Gods on the Winged Chariots

Researcher Alexey Repin has assumed the version that the Greek myths about distribution among peoples of the Earth of benefits of civilization by gods (Tryptol, Apollo, Hermes, Dionysus, etc.) on "winged chariots" (but chariots are also attributes of sea deities, symbols of ships, but sometimes directly mentioned and "ark") should be interpreted as legends about messengers-exiters from a more developed civilization ("Atlantis"), which is a network of commercial ports-factories both on the coasts of the oceans and within the continents with a special cult of grains, intoxicating drinks and megaliths. With A. Repin's permission, let us quote from his reflections:

"... Atlantis, as a network-centric trading company, did not have to have a capital or an island there. Ships were made at the shipyards in Lotkhala, cedar was mined for them in the valleys of the Indus and Saraswati rivers, and exported further through the ancient Dvarka. All the wealth of India, Ceylon and Afghanistan was exported through it. Probably, there was a bank safe where wealth was accumulated. And most likely, it was in South Arabia, through which all trade routes went. Where there was the richest "multi-column Iram". Now everything there is covered with sand - and there we have to wait for new discoveries... Copper for bronze was mined in Cyprus and in the mountains of the Ancient Balkans, and possibly on Lake Michigan (huge deposits of native copper), tin for it on Cassiterides, and possibly in Bolivia. Everybody needed bronze tools and jewelry, but first of all for the manufacture of megaliths, which were an element of the global all-planetary cult of megalithism. And the workers, megalith builders, were fed with bread and food, which was bought everywhere, their work was paid with grain, which was tantamount to charity with a percentage of super profits, and at the same time there was the promotion of a new lifestyle and religion, which were associated with organized agriculture. Orders of "free masons" came to build the megaliths, who always took the tools with them after construction. The secret of bronze was strategic. It was also for building ships - the main "weapon" of atlantes. And the bronze itself was made by hephaestos unknown to us "for three hundred and ninety lands", where ships of the Atlanteans sailed easily, but where primitive Aborigines did not go. And other curious businessmen ... Construction of megaliths probably began with the appearance of the cult Gebekli-Tepe in 9-10 thousand BC, when there were unique conditions for the collection of cereals, and perhaps for the first attempts to domestication of wheat from the wild subspecies growing on the mountain Karacadağ 30 km from Gebekli-Tepe. It is believed that the Göbekli Tepe cult played a key role in the emergence of agriculture. At the same time, the cult of ritual fiestas and sacrifices seems to have formed

here. And when they learned how to make beer from grain, then fiestas acquired the role of magical actions, which forever remained in the memory of ancient people. Basically, the ancient megaliths were built in 6-4 thousand BC. They were built in 6-4 thousand BC, relatively not far from the sea and navigable rivers. Megaliths changed the area, becoming beacons of a new life, luring dense aborigines from dense forests. In addition, according to Robert Temple, the megaliths were excellent landmarks for carrier pigeons, the "divine letter carriers" of the atlantic priests, who at that time quickly brought all the necessary information, both commercial and political.... The main task of the ancient Atlantis was to rip the primitive population out of the self-sufficient lifestyle of a hunter and gatherer "caught-eat-sleep...", to unlock the natural economy of the primitive man. Including by seducing the nobility with jewelry, fine wine, incense, dyes, as well as microlites from obsidian for tools and hunting. After all, someone had to work for local chiefs to buy such luxury. And with deer carcasses, roots and lizards, you can't get away with it - you need hard currency - grain! Unlock the natural economy of the ancient man, and close to the trading network of the rich gods! This is a new hypothesis about how organized farming was spreading. Start-up capital: the wealth of the Indian region and Mesopotamia. Then, Ancient Egypt, organized by the Atlanteans, or rather the people of Anna (in Sumerian), joined this system. The highlight is that such a network-centric structure has appeared before the states with their borders. It itself was global, and had no borders! And the key of such civilization - "ships and metals"... [They] were trade empires. The Minoan thalassocracy, for example. Was it a state? The Phoenician thalassocracy, which was not somehow strongly centralized... It was not a single state, well, not at all. The independent Carthage, by the way, like the USA from England, easily bailed out of it. The East India Company was practically independent from England... Most likely, Tartess and Hades were independent from Crete... There was also a land-based, Olmec trade empire. And it was also not a state with borders. There were scattered ritual and cultural centers... trade routes, their influence was far beyond this conglomerate of cultural and religious centers. It is believed that the Olmecs had the strongest influence on the development of Mesoamerica in general. Carthage was not the center, as was the Bible, as well as Tyre, Sidon and a dozen other cities! They were equal partners... Carthage - yes, of course, it was "New Atlantis" by F. Bacon. A satrapium for the surrounding nations. But it was a purely commercial unit in international relations ... To sum up, the basis for the emergence of a commercial network of Atlanta (southern) could be coastal city-states. Combined by one single religious cult. Which, by the way, was very useful, because atlant felt like an atlant everywhere, from India to Britain... There was also a single system of measures and weights... just as gold could not become a precious metal without copper (its surrogate), and international

maritime trade needed an intermediate hard currency. Of course, the famous copper talents became it later. But before that, only grain could be such a simple currency (in the commonplace shekel grin, "shekel" - "grain") ... grain can be grown, currency for trading operations. And the grain, which has all the features of such a universal currency (it's food and alcohol, easily portioned and stored for a long time, from it can be grown again grain), may have been grown as the currency at the beginning of commercial Atlantis. And it is probably no accident that Mercury was first a god of bread, strange as it may seem! And then the god of knowledge and commerce, and a sailing messenger of gods. And the spread of agriculture may have been really somewhat unnatural. It spread along the Atlantean trade routes as a necessity to "grow dollars," grin. That is, grain farming as a link between tin and copper... It is often discussed on forums - why would a hunter and a gatherer plough in the field? But grain opens up new prospects, and a new way of life, if we consider it in isolation from the natural economy of troglodite (our remark: "Well, also to make beer from grain. It is also the equivalent of an exchange. And then comes Dionysus and instead of beer offers wine", - O.G.)... ".²²⁹; "... According to Midrash Tanghum, Noah is a cultural hero: he taught people to use a plough, sickle, axe and other tools. It is noted that his fingers were adapted for fast physical work, which helped him in carpentry work on the ark... Removed at the time of departure of the flock, a dozen or two thousand tons of grain (and possibly many tons of copper and gold) may well have been useful for the foundation of "New Humanity. Sort of, the Ark has turned into a real floating Temple with its wealth ... It does not seem fantastic, if it was a tradition of ancient civilization (according to my hypothesis) to sail to the natives with huge reserves of grain and metals, in order to "bring prosperity, light of knowledge and a new religion. And, of course, to open new trade factors and give new social orders for the construction of megalithic temples to the joy of the ever hungry aborigines ... Something similar was in the policy of maritime expansion of ancient China with their baochuan treasures ("1421 - when China discovered America" by G. Menzis), when they came to bribe the aborigines in the literal sense²³⁰ ...".

Yes, the Greek myths colorfully depict the hero Tryptolem, to whom goddess Demeter gave the wheat seeds, and he was the first to plow and sow the field. Then, at Demeter's command, Tryptolom flew all over the world in a chariot harnessed with winged snakes and taught people farming everywhere. Vase paintings and other works of art give us a detailed picture of this activity of Tryptolom - mainly he seems to be sitting or standing on a

²²⁹ Alexey Repin, from correspondence with the author, 16 February 2016) // <https://www.facebook.com/groups/972914239465221/permalink/972919272798051/>.

²³⁰ Alexey Repin, from correspondence with the author, 25 June 2016) // <https://www.facebook.com/groups/972914239465221/permalink/1058405660916078/>.

winged chariot, drawn by a pair of dragons, and depicts either the moment of his departure to a long journey, in the presence of Demeter and Persephone, who give him tools for farming and bread grains, or the moment of flight in the air, when Tryptolom scatters Demeter's gifts in front of amazed people. In Alexandria, due to the fertility of the soil and under the influence of the cult of Osiris, a new Eleucine appeared, and some features of the named Egyptian deity were transferred to Tryptolom. By his death, Tryptolom received God's honors; by Plato, he was one of three judges in the underworld kingdom. Tryptolem was identified with the constellation Volopas or, according to a rarer version, with Jason, who was close to him in mythological functionality - with the constellation Gemini. The mother of Tryptolem was the daughter of Amphiktion, the invading son of Devkalion (associated with the Flood of the World).

"... It is known that trade "city-states" were formed long before the very appearance of the states. And this way of life can be traced back to the Sumerians, the proto-Indian and Proto-Dunai cultures. And then - the Greeks and Phoenicians. Even in Crete, there was no centralized state! It was easier for the freedom-loving ancients to live like this. And most likely, the mythological "multi-column Imam" of the Koran does not mean a city, but a network of rich trading cities in South Arabia! Iram somehow resonates with Irim of Midrash, and in general explains the essence of these "fallen angels". These are the traders who carried "all the delights" of the city life of that time to illiterate farmers. Sodom and Gomorrah are undoubtedly one of those cities that were part of the ancient trade network. In this light, the mysticism of the ancient, "gone and secret" cities, "egregors" is seen in a very different way. Undoubtedly, riches and secret knowledge, the key to obtaining them, were shrouded in a halo of magic. In later times, it simply degenerated into primitive notions about so-called "ceremonial magic. Like, uttered the formula - there was a gin - brought wealth and power. Such was the process of wealth acquisition for the ancient illiterate farmers! Where did the literacy, writing and knowledge have a magic meaning..... I think Atlantis should not attribute excessive mysticism, which creates a huge field for speculation and numerous fantasies. The source of the power of the network-centric prehistoric civilization is clear - it is international trade! Its structural basis is city-states scattered around the world. They could have founded them themselves, as trade factors, and joined the system already existing. Because it was beneficial to both sides. The real miracle of "subtlety" is that it launched this single mechanism, and universal common standards made it possible to work everywhere in the ancient world. What was vital in that chaotic, primitive human ocean! Someone came up with the principles of network-centric trade, perhaps standards of money, measures and weights, and ships in addition. And created the first common religion for such a system, perhaps based on the Neolithic matrix cult, as was the case with the

Minoan thalassocracy and the microlite factory, the culture of Chatal-Guyuk. And for this it is not necessary to think of a certain secluded state of Atlantis, which is certainly more usual for us and the Greeks of the time of Macedonia²³¹ ...".

In contrast to A. Repin A. Kapultsevich suggested that this "itinerant civilization" of the benefactors of mankind ("atlantes") was engaged not so much in trade as in mining rare earth metals. Their mining sites are strictly correlated with the places where ancient civilizations and their grandiose artifacts emerged: "... France (near British Isles) - gold, niobium, tantalum; West Africa - niobium, tantalum; South Africa - gold; Egypt - gold, niobium, tantalum; Saudi Arabia (near Egypt) - rare-earth elements; India - gold, niobium, tantalum, rare earth elements; Afghanistan (near India) - tantalum; Thailand (on the way from India to China) - tantalum; China - gold, niobium, tantalum, rare earth elements; Brazil - gold, niobium, tantalum, rare earth elements. Mexico - gold... Besides, one more peculiarity of the trajectory (wandering "atlantes", - O.G.) is striking - if one deviates from it to the right or to the left along the way, even slightly, it is easy to establish that the reserves of rare and rare-earth metals practically tend to zero. Of course, in the mentioned countries there are many other minerals, many of which are of great value for the modern industry, but the above mentioned metals by a strange coincidence were found in the areas where the most ancient civilizations were created²³² ...".

"... (Atlantis) is neither a continent nor an island, but an artificial "island" created by the Atlanteans in 3760 BC. According to the proposed hypothesis, it should have plied the oceans, mining and processing minerals - mainly rare and rare earth elements: lantanides, tantalum, niobium, and gold. As they advanced along the coastlines of the continents, the Atlanteans accomplished another mission - they created several civilizations, which we now call ancient - Sumer, Egypt and others. The aim is obvious - to accelerate the development of human society, passing on to it some technical and technological knowledge, acquainting with elements of state and law. Having completed both missions, Atlanteans flooded the "island" of Atlantis, presumably in the area of the Bermuda Triangle²³³.

²³¹ Alexey Repin, from correspondence with the author, 15 May 2016) // <https://www.facebook.com/groups/972914239465221/permalink/1032618100161501/>.

²³² Kapultsevich A. E. A new hypothesis about Atlantis // *International Journal of Applied and Fundamental Research*. - - 2016. - - №6 (3). - - C.16-17.

²³³ Kapultsevich A. E. A new hypothesis about Atlantis // *International Journal of Applied and Fundamental Research*. - - 2016. - - №6 (3). - - C.18.

If we accept the above hypotheses of a wandering trading or metal producing "wandering kingdom", we should agree with the following conclusions:

"...Somewhere in the Indian Ocean, a very strong marine civilization emerged that could survive even after a monstrous disaster. Could not only restore civilization in Ancient Sumer, but also bring it to Ancient Egypt Was its center somewhere localized on the Island, or on the mainland, perhaps not so important. The question of localization of this South Atlantis is the subject of a separate study. It was a powerful network-centric formation, a trading network figuratively represented by the Greeks as a multiheaded Hydra, and the noisy ones as the formidable Tiamat, the matrimonial lady of the seas. The multi-armed, hundred-eyed titans and mythological gods are, of course, also a symbol of this network-centric trading empire²³⁴.

But also, according to A. Repin, along with the cult of grains and megaliths, the "Atlanteans" also spread the legend of the "Universal Flood" to places where it was not actually observed and remembered: "... The legends of the Flood do not testify to a global catastrophe that has not been on Earth since the fall of the "nightmarish meteorite" in 10 825 BC. (possibly the Barkle crater, the energy of the explosion of 1000 gigatons), but about a relatively mild event - the fall of the "Comet of the Flood" in the Arabian Sea. The energy of the explosion is only 5 gigatons, as in Minoan Santorin. And not in 2701 BC. And not in 2701 B.C., but just "by the Septugiant", in 3201 BC. If so, then the myths about the Flood of the most different peoples of the world were not evidence of observations, but just a retelling of what brought them the Atlanteans. And here follows an unexpected for Atlantologists conclusion, incredible for historians, that the "habitat" of the myths about the Flood is just a designation of the area of economic, trade activities of Atlantes. With the correction of the territorial drift of peoples and myths, of course, and the new fall of comet fragments from the families of "Tungus and Eagle" after the first Flo²³⁵od.

Thus, the "World Flood" occurred in Sumer, judging by the data of archeology (3-meter sand layer), in the 29th century B.C., after which the first, real and historical post-Flood period of history of the 1st stage of the Early Dynastic period begins: ca. 2750-2615 B.C. After this event in Ancient Egypt pyramids appear, the first of which strangely copies the Sumerian ziggurat. The cult of Osiris and Isis appears, and the god of knowledge That Jehuti, together with other gods, arrives from somewhere far away, from the sea, from the South. Similarly, Sumerian "kulturtreger" Oannes arrives

²³⁴ Repin A. *The catastrophe of 2807 BC. (asteroid fell in the Indian Ocean near Madagascar)* // <http://kobil-caprica.blogspot.com/2015/05/2807.html>

²³⁵ Repin A. *Commercial Atlantis* // <http://mithologia.forum24.ru/?1-17-0-00000003-000-0-0>

"from the water", that is from the South, from the waters of the Persian Gulf. It is interesting that Mohenjo Daro also appeared about 2600 BC.

That is, it turns out that only later the story about the "World Flood" was recorded in the minds of "Atlant clients" by a similar event, but smaller in scale, while "Atlantes" were related to a larger cataclysm that occurred much earlier and then spread the news about it themselves.

Yes, the events of the second, smaller "Flood" can be identified. We have already mentioned in connection with the search for the geophysical equivalent of plowing of the Indian Ocean study of the expert of the Los Alamos National Laboratory of the U.S. Bruce Masse, who spoke at the international conference "Comet and asteroid danger and the future of humanity" with an unusual report. He analyzed 175 legends and myths of different nationalities from 40 countries, which describe a global natural disaster that ended in the death of almost all or a significant part of the members of this cultural group. This disaster began with the strongest atmospheric storm, which was preceded in many places by seismic shocks and fires, continued with many days of heavy rain and ended with flooding, which destroyed most of the then population of the Earth. Detailed analysis of ancient texts, legends and tales and references to meteorological and geophysical phenomena, their temporal sequence and geographical distribution allowed B. Masse not only to propose a hypothesis about cosmogenic character of this catastrophe caused by a giant comet (several kilometers in diameter) falling into the ocean, but also to indicate approximate place of falling. This is the southwestern part of the Indian Ocean near Madagascar. Mythical indications for the time of year (spring in the northern hemisphere) and preceding astronomical phenomena (comet's tail, connection of five planets, partial lunar eclipse) allowed to suppose a possible date of this event: May-June 2807 BC. The strongest explosion with the TNT equivalent of about two hundred gigatons that followed the fall destroyed the underlying rocks of the Earth's crust, releasing into the atmosphere billions of tons of rock, which after tens of minutes began to settle on Earth in the form of melt droplets, causing widespread fires. The explosion also generated a tsunami. About one and a half hours after the fall of the space body 90-meter waves reached Madagascar. Five hours later, the tsunami covered the coasts of South America, Australia and India. But the most terrible thing happens further: as the powerful explosion evaporated and threw into the atmosphere huge masses of sea water, within a day they began to fall to the Earth in the form of continuous rain, which turned coastal parts and lowlands of all continents into continuous lakes with protruding peaks of mountains and high hills.

Here is how the events of the cataclysm in Ancient Mesopotamia are reconstructed: "... In the Babylonian version of the description of the event - the Tale of Utnapishtim was written the following: "In the morning it began

to rain, and in the clouds appeared the god of storms, the god of death and other terrible deities, carrying death and destruction. Even there, in the south (coordinates Ura - 30.96 ° N, 46.10 ° E) in late November - early December the morning comes quite late, for example, December 1, 2014 at this point the Sun rose at 6:35 minutes ... As calculations have shown, there was no light flash at the fall, and in any case, it could not be seen from a distance of 1990 km in an explosion on the sea surface because of the curvature of the Earth. Therefore, the first in Ur approximately 1.7 hours after the fall of the object came the air shock wave - according to calculations, quite weak (the maximum pressure on it was not about 0. However, immediately after the shock wave huge masses of water vapor from the resulting cavern in the Arabian Sea water layer with a diameter of about 16 km, maximum depth of 3.5 km and volume of about 400 km³ were spreading in the atmosphere, which should have led to unprecedented intensity downpours. And the main blow was caused by a tsunami wave about 8 m high, about 10 hours after the arrival of an air shock wave, that is, in the evening after sunset, which during this period of the year is about 17 hours. The duration of the light time of day in Ura during this period was less than the time it took for a tsunami to reach this city. And the wave passed through more distant cities even later. So, people stunned by what is happening, could not see anything in the dark and poorly understood what happened at the moment of the main impact of the disaster - floods from the sea. Something similar, but on a much smaller scale, we recently could see in the city of Krymsk... While in early June the light time lasts 2 hours more and the tsunami wave could still be seen... Meteoroid falls occurred about 6 hours 18 minutes (even before sunrise in Ura) ... Thus, Meteoroid Potopa entered the Earth's atmosphere with the speed of about 18.8 km/sec. Its size was about 765 m, mass - about 130 Mt, the energy of its impact and explosion $E_e \approx 4.5$ Gt at full meteoroid energy $E_0 \approx 5.4$ Gt in TNT equivalent. The maximum pressure of an air shock wave in Ura was about 0.46 kPa, and the estimated diameter of the crater he created at the bottom of the Arabian Sea was about 5 m, that is, in reality there was no crater at all. The Potop meteoroid may well be called a "wreck" of the comet's nucleus, as about 75 such objects could be "cut out" from a small comet 67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko, and they would be 70 times larger by mass than the Chelyabinsk meteoroid. The wave energy on the liquid surface at geometric similarity is proportional to the fourth degree of its height... Having before eyes the consequences of passing the wave with height about 3 m through shallow water on the left bank of the Adagum River in the city of Krymsk... it is possible to assume that eight-meter tsunami wave with energy 60 times larger than that of the Crimean one (or 100 times larger at quite possible wave height 2).7 and 8.5 m), spreading along the Euphrates bed on a flat plain barely towering above sea level, could destroy almost everything that was on it. The tsunami wave moved up along the Euphrates

bed like a boron - a tidal wave ..., and also along the flat plains of Mesopotamia already flooded with many hours of downpours. In addition, a thin primary layer had to occur before the arrival of the main wave, because the gravitational waves on the surface of shallow water have a strong dispersion - the longer the wave, the greater its speed. And the long-wave component of the wave packet, which appeared when the comet debris fell into the ocean, should have been ahead of the main wave, preparing the conditions for its propagation on a flat plain for a long distance. Apparently, the same thing was happening along the Tigris bed, but at that time there were no visible urban settlements. In general, the energy of impact and explosion in the event of an 8 m high tsunami in Mesopotamia due to the fall of the celestial body is several times higher than the energy of volcano Krakatoa in 1883 (1.1 Gt in TNT equivalent) and, very close to the energy of volcano Tambora explosion in 1815 (5.4 Gt)... That is, a natural cataclysm of comparable scale occurred on the Earth no more than two centuries ago, but under very different "boundary conditions" ... The flood, two Mesoamerican catastrophes and the incident of the X century in Dublin, together with the Tungus and Chelyabinsk explosions lead to an estimate of the number of invasions of very large members of the Tungus family into the Earth's atmosphere by at least 6 in historical time. Together with the Great Nevada Bolide of the Eagle family, 7 such invasions were recorded. How many objects of this kind have exploded over oceans and deserts without a trace for mankind will probably remain unknown to us forever²³⁶ ...".

But obviously, the "Arabian meteorite" had a twin brother, whose downfall significantly aggravated the climate situation. For more than 150 years, scientists have been trying to decipher the inscription on the so-called "Planisphere Tablet" found by Sir Austin Henry Layard in the middle of XIX century in the ruins of the library of the royal palace in Nineveh. The tablet is now on display in the British Museum at number K8538. It depicts constellations and cuneiform text. Scientists believe that this is a copy of notes made around 700 BC Sumerian astronomer, who observed the night sky. He describes the asteroid as "an approaching white stone ball," which "swept rapidly" through the sky. About half of the icons on the plate have been preserved, and half of the surviving text tells the story of the asteroid. The rest of the records record the location of clouds and constellations. Mark Hampsell, Senior Lecturer in Astronautics at Bristol University, and Alan Bond, Managing Director of Reaction Engines, a space engine development company, have chosen the key to the inscription on the plate and note that the plate is an excellent report on astronomical observations and is an excellent scientific description. The drawing shows the trajectory of a large celestial body moving across the constellation of Pisces, which coincides

²³⁶ Lobanovsky Yu.I. *Comet-meteorite threat : historical aspect* // <http://www.synerjetics.ru/article/history.htm>.

with the trajectory of the famous scientist asteroid that collapsed in the Austrian Alps to within one degree. The discovery by scientists Mark Hampsell and Alan Bond is described in detail in the book "Sumerian Observations of the Köfel Asteroid". Using a computer, the scientists were able to reconstruct the starry sky corresponding to the pre-dawn hours of June 29, 3123 BC. The asteroid's trajectory indicates that an asteroid more than half a mile (more than 800 meters) crossed - tangentially (about 6 degrees) - the ground in the Austrian Alps, in the Tyrolean town of Köfels. According to researchers, collision with an asteroid explains the origin of traces of ancient landslide deposits in Köfels, 5 km wide and 500 meters deep. The absence of any impact crater is explained by the fact that the meteorite first exploded at a certain altitude, probably over the Eastern Mediterranean, forming a fireball with a diameter of almost 5 kilometers. Then about two-thirds of the asteroid in the form of debris rushed further in the direction of its movement, falling in the Alps and, like a cumulative shell, scattered into dust the top of a five-kilometer mountain Gamskogel in the area of the modern city of Langenfeld (11 kilometers from Köfels). The temperature along its way reached up to +400 degrees Celsius (752 Fahrenheit), thus killing everything on its way. The water on the surface was boiling, and the desert, up to the East African rift, heated to such an extent that it burned out all the half-dry trees, thus creating many fires. It was devastated about 1 million square kilometers of surface (this corresponds to the area of modern Ukraine, Poland and Belarus together), and the force of the explosion was comparable to an explosion of 1000 tons of TNT equivalent. Then raised by an asteroid explosion cloud of stone debris was carried to the southeast of the Dead Sea and at high speed collapsed, igniting and destroying all life. M. Hampsell says that the destruction of this type and scale, which may be characterized by the collision with the asteroid, was reflected in at least 20 ancient myths, including the Old Testament story about the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah ("And the Lord shed rain on Sodom and Gomorrah sulfur and fire from the Lord from heaven, and the overthrow of this city, and the whole neighborhood of this city, and all its inhabitants ... And he looked [Abraham] unto Sodom and Gomorrah, and unto the whole of the countryside, and saw, Behold, smoke riseth from the earth, as the smoke of a furnace" (*Genesis 19:24-28*), and in the Greek myth of the son of Helios Phaethon, who, having failed in his father's chariot of heaven, fell into the river Eridan, somewhere northwest of Greece. It is possible that not one asteroid fell to the ground, but their swarm. It is strange that it is August 13, 3114 BC is the date of creation of the world by the Mesoamerican Mayan calendar, at midnight January 23, 3102 BC. started in Hinduism the last epoch - Kali-Yug, which marked the "departure" of the world of Krishna, and October 6/7, 3761 BC - the beginning of the Jewish

era, the date of creation of the world by the Jewish calendar (3491 BC - dating by Hieronymus) ²³⁷.

As we see, this second cataclysm was not so "harmless". Therefore, although there are reasons to suppose that there was one "Flood", after which "Atlantis" spread, but it seems that we should still talk about two disasters ("World Floods"), and that after the second one (between 3200-2800 BC) the same thing happened in cultural terms as after the first one, which took place several millennia earlier. And, probably, both times (if not more) the cataclysm has touched exactly the same developed civilization, due to which the idea of cyclical cosmic events (and eschatological catastrophes) has appeared, so the practice of behavior to overcome the catastrophic consequences has been established.

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²³⁷ Semochko V. Catastrophe 3123 BC (asteroid fell in the Alps and caused the death of Sodom and Gomorrah and the myth of Faeton) // <http://kobil-caprica.blogspot.com/2015/05/3123.html>.

Part III.

ARTEFACTS OF ANTARCTS

Chapter 11. Antarctic cities

The first who expressed a hypothesis about Antarctica as the ancestral homeland of mankind, was Berlin professor-paleontologist Heinrich Ephraim Weber. In 1887 he defended his thesis on the topic "Imaginations of the South Land in the Ancient East". On the eve of World War I, when Scott and Amundsen were racing towards the South Pole, his books "The Ice Motherland of Mankind", "The Builders of the Pyramids", "Where did we come from?" were published one after another. In particular, he quotes a certain treatise of Amon's priests devoted to the creation of the world: "... And when the land was created with people, Amon divided it into two halves. He inhabited the Northern Land with animals, and the Southern Land with people. But people quickly learned and learned to build large rooks enlightened by Thoth. They sailed north and reached the shores of Northern Land, the country of Puntland. That is where they settled, and from there they went all over the Northern Land, having founded in its heart, on the fertile shores of the Nile, the city of Thebes. But when Amon learned about it, he became angry and made the knowledge about the construction of great ships forget. So the connection with the South Earth was interrupted²³⁸.

The follower of G.E. Weber Otto Gott published the book "Antarctic Civilization" in the 30s of XX century. In it he wondered: if the ancient - inhabitants of the southern continent had large ships, it is impossible to imagine that they had no writing! It was a civilization at a fairly high level of its development, far ahead of all others. Therefore, if Antarctica were so O. Gott called the alleged inhabitants of the mainland - they moved to Africa or America with all their osprey, their civilizational core would have survived and most likely survived to this day. Therefore, we should speak about small research expeditions, which could easily dissolve into the rest of our ancestors' mass, previously significantly increasing their cultural level. Obviously, contacts between Antarctica and the rest of humanity were not an isolated episode. The ancient legend about Atlanta owes its origin to them. Plato has mistakenly placed Atlantis in the Atlantic Ocean - perhaps because ships of Antarctica got to the Mediterranean by this route. And then the contacts were interrupted for an unclear reason. O. Gott believed that the Antarctic civilization continues to exist in the depths of the continent in "warm oases", but because of its significant level of development, exceeding modern mankind, they do not want to come into contact with the rest of the

²³⁸ Weber's Hypothesis // <http://www.base211.ru/?mn=def&mns=rtzjpv6u94c7>

people and in every way prevent it. But perhaps, some time later, the opinion of the inhabitants of the southern continent about humanity will change - and there will be a real meeting of civilizations. In the hope of obtaining Antarctic technology, the Nazis bribe O. Gott by setting up an Antarctic department for his research at the ancestral heritage research organization Anenerbe²³⁹.

Also in his extraordinary essay "The Chiles" (1921.), Professor Roberto Rengifo suggested the Antarctic origin of the light-skinned civilization: they originated in Antarctica as the "Andean race" (Anteos, Antis), migrated from south to north along the coasts of the South and North America, and then one branch through the Antilles entered Europe (under the name of the Atlanteans) and the second branch through Berengia into Eurasia and contributed to the development of civilization in China, India and Sumer. This idea is echoed in the research of the Argentinean ethnologist Francisco P. Moreno. He points out, in particular, that the so-called "Patagonian zoo core" prompted the French anthropologist Pierre-Paul Brock to state that the origins of man should be sought in the New World, not the Old World, as well as the anthropologist Paul Topinar to ask whether the Neanderthal was not a random in Europe in the Quaternary and whether he is not the real homeland of South America²⁴⁰.

The Chilean historian Rafael saw Eissmann, author of the book "Irmisul. Simbolismo en torno al origen de la raza polar" ("Irmisul. Symbolism in the origins of the polar race"), quotes recorded legends of the extinct native firefighting people Selk'nam (Karuninka; Selk'nam, Karuninka), which describes some creatures "hoven" (Howen) - astral immortal race of gods who created the Earth, nature, animals and humans. Hoven are represented anthropomorphic, calling to stars and constellations, and, besides the majority of these gods have conic heads (in particular, so one of these creatures was represented - "the man of light" K'ternen, K'ternen) that is the general factor in representations of ancient gods all over the globe This feature - conic headdresses - is connected with such cultural phenomenon at Indians of America as lengthened skulls²⁴¹.

²³⁹ V. Averyanov. *Was there a prehistoric civilization in Antarctica?*

//<http://bibliotekar.ru/mmAntarktida.htm>.

²⁴⁰ Rafael Videla Eissmann. *Antarctica. The Mystery of the Terra Australis // The X Planet.* - - 2019. - - 12.09. - <https://www.thexplan.net/article/541/Antarctica-The-Mystery-of-the-Terra-Australis/en?fbclid=IwAR00mnHspR5qkVMp6VFr2AnZ71xf5GUc0NprxTn8jqIXIGtxCIxqP4DTktg>

²⁴¹ Rafael Videla Eissmann. *Antarctica. The Mystery of the Terra Australis // The X Planet.* - - 2019. - - 12.09. - - <https://www.thexplan.net/article/541/Antarctica-The-Mystery-of-the-Terra-Australis/en?fbclid=IwAR00mnHspR5qkVMp6VFr2AnZ71xf5GUc0NprxTn8jqIXIGtxCIxqP4DTktg>

Charles H. Hapgood, a professor at the College of Keene (New Hampshire, USA), who discovered a map drawn by Oronteus Phinius (1531) at the Library of Congress in Washington in late 1959, shared his views on the homeland of civilization in Antarctica²⁴². Until his death in 1982, he attempted to understand where the homeland of the seafarers who mapped the exact contours of Antarctica was. Finally he came to the conclusion that their homeland was the Ice Continent, the land of no mankind²⁴³.

This hypothesis was further developed in Flavio Barbiero's book "Civilization under Ice" (Una Cicalta sotto Ghiaccio). Antarctic Atlantis fully fits into ancient legends, because it is located simultaneously in the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans. In full accordance with the story of Plato, its inhabitants could control the coasts of three continents at once. For example, Southern Africa is located relatively close. According to recent geological studies, Antarctica could be connected to South America by a land bridge in the form of a narrow strip of land or chain of islands (shown, by the way, on the map of Phineus). It was possible to reach coasts of Hindustan on the African coast or on islands of Oceania which then was much more. The inclusion of Antarctica in the evolution of human civilization explains why the great philosopher of antiquity Aristotle, the famous astronomer Hipparchus and geographer Ptolemy believed that the Atlantic is surrounded by a single continent from all sides, and why Herodotus called the Atlantic Ocean by sea, and the Mediterranean Sea by the Gulf. Indeed, Antarctica is the missing link that unites Europe, Asia, Africa and America into one continent.

In September 1946, the Chicago almanac "Amazing Stories" ("Amazing Stories"), edited by Raymond Palmer (1911-1977), president of the "Jules Verne Prize Club", which presented awards for achievements in the field of fiction, published a series of articles by a certain William Hefferlin. Apparently, since 1927, William Hefferlin had been friends with a man named Emery, who experimented with a device that allowed thoughts to be transmitted from a distance. According to witnesses' recollections, these experiments were very successful - there were practically no distances or obstacles for telepathic transmission. So, in the process of experiments, Emery and Hefferlin managed to find a channel of communication with seven "crystals" that can transmit thoughts and mental pictures. There are seven such crystals in total; the main crystal is in Tibet, and the others are in Iran, India, Turkey, Morocco, Egypt, and the Andes. During a trip to Tibet, Emery met the "Great Lama from the Valley of World Harmony, which we call Shangri-La". Emery has told about the plans to Lama who has been very impressed and has devoted to Emery in a secret of lords of human destinies

²⁴² Hapgood C. *Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings / Per. from English* // <http://oritan.org/gipotezi/hapgood.htm>

²⁴³ *Remembering N.N. Antarctica - the ancestor of our culture?* // <http://articles.org.ru/blog/?p=3161>

- "the Most ancient three". In his notes, he described underground - or rather icy - cities ... in Antarctica! Hefferlin, however, stipulated that the cities were abandoned by the inhabitants long ago, but only the mightiest ancient civilization could build such grandiose underground structures. Machine-written and handwritten copies of Hefferlin's texts began their journey to Livingstone. Montana, in the 40s; the author himself claimed that he first heard about abandoned cities under the Antarctic ice in 1940. According to Hefferlin's theory, the inhabitants of ancient Antarctica moved there from Mars, where the atmosphere was gradually deteriorating. The resettlers founded seven cities - the largest Hefferlin called 'Rainbow City'. However, as a result of the war with some "snake people" who came from space, the Antarctic Martians were scattered all over the Earth, and the cities were left behind. As a result of this war, the Earth's axis shifted and the once tropical Antarctica became somewhat colder...²⁴⁴

But it turns out that the legend about the icy cities of Antarctica has its predecessors.

In the XVII century a certain French writer-utopian Gabriel de Foigny (1630-1692) in his book "La Terre austral connue" ("Known Southern Land", 1676.) describes the journey of a certain Jacques Sadeur to the southern continent of the "Terre australe," inhabited by naked, peaceful, and sad-hearted hermaphrodites, but belligerent to all "heterosexuals," who consider monsters of the same sex Jacques Sadeur. Among them, the hero lived 35 years. Their cities are characterized by "geometric urbanism"²⁴⁵.

In 1720 Thomas Killigrew's book *Miscellanea aurea : A Lucky Shipwreck, or Description of New Athens in Terra Australis Incognita*, was published.

The mysteries of the peoples inhabiting the Antarctic, in particular, were written about by geniuses of visionary and literati: Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849), Howard Phillips Lovecraft (1890-1937) and Miguel Serrano (1917-2009).

EA devoted his novel "The Adventures of Arthur Gordon Pim" to the Antarctic theme: "... The plot of the novel is a long journey by sea, ending among the white ice of the extreme south. There, travelers meet (on the island of Tsalala / Tsalala, - O.G.) with black natives representing a people unknown to the white man, whose behavior causes them a complex mixture of opposing feelings, where sympathy and disgust are mixed. The last pages depict a suicidal path that seems to lead only to the horror of the unknown, to a mad whirlpool whose end is not at any center or on any summit. The answers are too timid, almost naive. There are mysteries to be solved, but no

²⁴⁴ *Lemuria : cult or diagnosis* // <http://atlasenigma.ru/lemuriya-kult-ili-diagnoz/>.

²⁴⁵ Foigny, Gabriel de. *La Terre australe connue*, 1676; ed. prepared, presented and annotated by Pierre Ronzeaud. - Paris: Societe des textes français modernes, 1990. - XCVIII, 242 p.

one is destined to succeed... According to the one who causes horror in black people: they were afraid of white, the absence of any color that filled the entire area, and the desperate cry of Tekeli-li, because he served as a disgusting foreshadowing of his imminent coming. And also, the mystery immediately returns to hide us under its cover: a terrible vision, the last image in the novel is the appearance of a white giant, "whose size was much larger than any other inhabitant of the earth," an unearthly vision that struck the black Nu-Nu. What kind of creature is this? What is the mysterious origin of Nu-Nu and other natives? What is the allegory, hidden in fear of the white? What does Edgar Allan Poe want to tell us with all this? As the traveler approaches the center of the Pole, he feels a gradual rise in temperature, in other words, the closer we get to the center, the more hostile forces of nature gradually lose their power of influence. And although this fact, reported by Po in his story, today may seem to have no scientific value, nevertheless, it is possible that some Antarctic traveler could feel the same. Let us point out a curious example of an "Antarctic oasis" in which water reaches a relatively high temperature than in other parts of the Antarctic. Did Edgar Allan Poe know about this phenomenon²⁴⁶...?

G.F. Lovecraft has a poem "Antharktos":
"In the depths of my sleep, a big bird whispered strangely.
About the black cone of polar deserts,
Rising above the glacier is lonely and gloomy,
Broken and disfigured by crazy storm aeons.
None of the people living on earth come here,
Only pale polar lights and dim suns
Sparkle on that eaten rock, about the origin of which
Vaguely guess the Ancients.
If people looked there, they would only be surprised,
What a strange embankment, the structure of Nature they found;
But the bird told us about the larger lands that are waiting.
Its time under the deepest icy shroud.
God helps a dreamer whose crazy visions reflect
The gaze of dead eyes in the crystal abysses!"²⁴⁷.

G.F. Lovecraft writes the story "The Ridges of Madness", which is developing in Antarctica. Here he says: "New cities were built, and the most majestic - in Antarctica, because this land, the place of the first settlements, was considered sacred. From now on, Antarctica was, as before, the center of civilization of the Ancients, and all the cities built by the descendants of Cthulhu were destroyed". Later the main character of the novel Lovecraft, who

²⁴⁶ Roa S.F. *Antarctica a laucraftian myth / per. s a. Ignatieva* // <http://www.nb-info.ru/revolt/antarktida220813.htm>.

²⁴⁷ Sergio Fritz Roa *about Miguel Serrano in Antarctic myths* // <http://www.base211.ru/?mn=pag&mns=8jcvnsna8ist9q>

discovered maps of the ancient polar city, indicating that the ancient cities in the Pliocene era were located below the 50th parallel of southern latitude"²⁴⁸ .

Also in the visionary works of GF Lovecraft and his followers (the so-called "mythology of Cthulhu") is mentioned "Abandoned City of Startsev in Antarctica. These Elders (the Elders; the Elders; Elder Things, Old Ones, Elder Ones), according to the novel *Madness Ridges* (1936), are alien creatures, reproducing disputes, with an incredibly complex and highly developed nervous system: "... *Being in some respects extremely primitive and archaic, this creature had a system of ganglia and nervous fibers peculiar to a highly developed organism. The brain, consisting of five main sections, was surprisingly developed, there were also signs of the senses. Among them were also hard hairs on the head, although it was impossible to fully understand their function - nothing similar was available in other earthly creatures. Perhaps the creature had more than five senses: it is difficult to imagine the behavior and lifestyle based on known stereotypes.* The elders created everything living on Earth, which later developed into more perfect forms. Sometimes, they suppressed the development of unprofitable biological species. The elders also created a prototype of humans and monkeys, with the purpose of breeding delicious meat and as a decorative toy, as well as Shogoths (mass that can change its shape and has the likeness of mind), who later rebelled against their creators. As the protagonist of the novel 'Madness Ridges' suggests, the structure of the elders' state was socialistic. The elders fought for the Earth's space with the descendants of Cthulhu and Mi-Go, races of space aliens, servants of the Great Old Ones - terrible deities who came from the depths of space, from other dimensions. The Elder Deities are for people only conditionally "good", and in fact they are no less alien to people than the Great Old Ones.

Miguel Serrano, Chilean hereditary diplomat, secretary of Hermann Hesse and friend of Carl Gustav Jung, wrote the books *Antarctica and Other Myths* (Santiago, 1948) and *Calling in Ice*. (Santiago, 1957). In 1947-48 he traveled to Antarctica as part of a Chilean state expedition with a secret mission of searching for an "oasis of warm waters" - thanks to this event one of the mountains of the ice continent was named after him. "...M. Serrano connects numerous legends with this continent: the beautiful stories of the Onya tribe (the ancient inhabitants of the Land of Fire), the fairytale of the Ice Maiden, the continent of Lemuria, the image of the Giant in the story of Poe, as well as the bold idea that Adolf Hitler lives in the icy Antarctic. It seems that there is no connection between these legends, but there is, as they all tell about the mysterious Antarctic inhabitants. All three authors are

²⁴⁸ Sergio Fritz Roa about Miguel Serrano in *Antarctic myths* // <http://www.base211.ru/?mn=pag&mns=8jcvnsna8ist9q>

united in this. Serrano is familiar with the work of Poe and points to the image of the White Giant: "Poe knew the legend of the Selknames and Yons, the inhabitants of the White Island. "Did he also know about the Prisoner of Antarctica, who lives in the black depths, and so everything he can see seems white to him?" ... the ancient Ohn tribe (the Selknams were one of Ohn's tribes) believed in the existence of Yons, people of aristocratic origin, endowed with supernatural powers and secret knowledge. "They were the Yons, the Selknama Magicians of the Land of Fire, who kept the secrets of Cuenos embalmed in the ice of the south, which will resurrect renewed in the distant future. The Selkname also say that the Yons live in the South, on the "Heavenly White Island", where the spirits of their ancestors live and are forever free from anxiety". ... "On this continent of oblivion and death is life. The prisoner moves with scorching and eternal fire. The same idea appears in his other work "Calling in the ice". ... Serrano attaches particular importance, above all, to the myths of the Ona tribe, which contain the keys to hidden secrets: "It was Cuenos who descended from the heavens and created the earth. But before that, he created Hohuen from white clay, giant and transparent creatures like angels. Immediately after his creation, the Hohuenes began to fight among themselves. But they could not die. ... Mythology indicates that Hohuen (Ancients) was created in the ice. This fact really points to a specific geographical location - Antarctica"²⁴⁹.

In 2014, a sensation flew the world's media: archaeologist Damian Waters and his team from the Smithsonian Institution in New York (USA) discovered three elongated skulls in the Antarctic region called La Paille (Straw, France; it is not clear where the region is located). The discovery came as a complete surprise to the world of archeology, as skulls were the first human remains to be discovered in the Antarctic and it was believed that the continent had never been visited by people before the modern age. "We just can't believe it! We didn't just find human remains in Antarctica, we found elongated skulls! I have to pinch myself every time I wake up, I just can't believe it! This will make us reconsider our view of human history as a whole," Waters excitedly explains. 'Elongated skulls were previously found in Peru and Egypt, which suggests that ancient civilizations came into contact long before history books tell us. But this discovery is absolutely unbelievable. It shows that there was contact thousands of years ago between civilizations in Africa, South America and Antarctica. Elongated skulls are believed to have appeared as a result of deliberate deformation. Children of the elite in many ancient cultures were subjected to the procedure. This was achieved by the fact that the baby's head, when the skull was still unsteady, was tightly wrapped with cloth. This characteristic was used to give a mark of distinction to the upper classes of society before the lower classes.

²⁴⁹ Sergio Fritz Roa about Miguel Serrano in Antarctic myths // <http://www.base211.ru/?mn=pag&mns=8jcvnsna8ist9q>

Unfortunately, no photos of the skulls found in Antarctica have been published anywhere. However, many say that these elongated skulls are much larger than ordinary human skulls. Target skull deformation can change the shape of the skull, but it can not increase its volume. In addition, these skulls have quite a few other important physical characteristics that significantly distinguish them from normal human skulls. There is no doubt that the skulls belonged to an incredibly mysterious group of people²⁵⁰.

Cory Hood, a well-known insider in the field of secret space program, tells the following. In 1939, a German expedition to Antarctica discovered large stone slabs with ancient writings. After that, the Germans started to send secret expeditions there. They hurried to make room and start using what they found. In caves, the Germans saw the artifacts of ancient civilization²⁵¹. This is an alien group that crashed here 55 thousand years ago. Once it was inhabited by Mars and Maldek. They were forced to travel after wars and disasters on these planets, provoked mainly by their own actions half a million years ago. We call them "preadamites". They are between 4 and 5 meters tall and have elongated skulls. They are very long, skinny and thin. They had a flabby bag on their stomachs. After fleeing from Mars and Maldek, these refugees first spent some time on the Moon. Then they were forced to fly away and left the Moon, where they appeared to be under attack. But their spacecrafts were too damaged to leave our solar system or get to another planet. And when their ships were wrecked and forced to land on Earth, they decided to settle mainly on one continent, Antarctica. They had three huge "mother" spacecrafts, and the only technology they still had was that of those three ships that had fallen here. And that's all they had left. So as soon as they crashed, they had to take apart their spacecraft and adapt the technology at their disposal for survival. They took control of the reptiloids that had long lived in Antarctica, but then there were two cataclysms and preadamites lost power and lost access to their technology in Antarctica. Artefacts of the ancient civilization of the preadamites, their written sources for a long time were stored in the Library of Alexandria, and then under the guise of fire were moved to Rome, and now are stored in a giant underground vaults of the Vatican Library. The preadamites were initially unable to operate very successfully in our environment. They created a hybrid race of their own genes and those of the people who lived here on Earth. Therefore, their representatives, who survived the cataclysms, were mainly the fruit of genetic experiments. One group settled in the regions of Central and South America, another group of absolutely different bloodline was

²⁵⁰ Sold D. *Three new elongated skulls found in Antarctica* // http://www.planetanovosti.com/news/tri_novykh_udlinennykh_cherepa_obnaruzhili_v_antarktide/2014-04-08-6603.

²⁵¹ Cory Hood on the Preadamite Civilization // <https://michael101063.livejournal.com/857168.html>

in Asia and Europe. They could no longer visit each other or communicate with each other. They were separated up to the middle of the last millennium. Hybrid descendants of the preadamites were able to penetrate in time into all the ruling royal dynasties and now constitute the so-called "black aristocracy," believing that thanks to their DNA preadamite, they have every right to rule the peoples of the world. According to Corey Hood and other insiders, it is the bloodline "Kabal" - those who conspirologists call "Illuminati" - that lead their lineage from the pre-Adamites.

Famous philosopher-traditionalist Vladimir Wiedemann once published an interesting poem "Initiative":
The depths of the caves of Antarctica, the
nap in them before the time of the imam,
so that at one hour critical ArcticNam
revealed a true imam.
The pole of the world will be moved to the hardness, the
Pleroma will rise to the height,
Man will be rid of death,
filling the spirit of emptiness.

Hans-Ulrich von Krantz in his book "The Swastika on Ice". (2006), referring to the memories of his father, an SS officer and employee of "Anenerbe", talks about the discovery before World War II in Antarctica by a German expedition led by the famous oceanologist Alfred Ritscher of the mysterious "Dead City": "... They managed to find and photograph one of the "oases", located deep in the mountain massif. According to the pilots, from a height they could see the traces of some kind of vegetation; perhaps, the place was suitable for placing another station there! But the real shock for the researchers came when the photos were shown and printed. On the film, the artificial structures that filled the whole mountain valley were clearly visible. Most of all, they looked like an airfield with a wide and short runway. Bormann immediately ordered to send an expedition to the valley called Flughafen - Airport - on two "dorniers". The pilots confirmed that the object is surrounded by impassable mountains and can only be reached by air ... October 14, 1938. Our planes circled over the mountain valley for a long time - the pilots understood that we would not have two attempts to land, and tried not to make a mistake. Our "dornier" was the first to land. Outside the windows, steep rocks are glimmering. Finally we touch the ground. The car rolls on some surface, like on the runway of the Berlin airfield. But we cannot relax to the last second: who knows what is ahead of us? At last, the car stops. We go out to the fresh air. The second "dornier" sits next to us, but we don't look at it; the panorama of a dead city stretches

before us! When viewing the photos in the camp, some skeptics suggested that there is really no city and "ruin" is nothing more than a bizarre creation of nature. Now they are not trying to prove anything anymore, but are standing next to me with their mouths wide open. There is no doubt that we have a small city in front of us. The remains of buildings that have preserved door and window openings, stair steps, black obelisks - these are the first details that greedily absorbs our brains. What we stand on is a flat rocky surface. We couldn't figure out what it is: a carefully shaped rocky ledge or stone blocks, carefully adjusted to each other with amazing precision. In the depths, we can see a stepped temple, reminiscent of the Aztec pyramids. Soon, very soon we will climb all these ruins along and across... On the same day, scientists stepped on a systematic survey of the city. The settlement was divided by wide enough streets into rectangular blocks, built up with stone houses. Some houses left only foundations; others were almost completely intact. The "Runway", which ran through the very center of the city, was, to all appearances, the main street, perhaps, a place of festivities and solemn ceremonies. At one end, it rested on a step pyramid - apparently, a huge temple, surprisingly resembling similar Aztec cult buildings. The other one was the remnants of a large building, which scientists dubbed a "palace". On the square in front of the pyramid, there was a long black obelisk covered with letters and images. The scientists expected to see the hieroglyphs, but, apparently, those who left the inscriptions had some kind of alphabet that resembled runic remotely. Naturally, all inscriptions were carefully photographed. There were four sculptures at the corners of the square that resembled giants from Easter Island, but were about half the size. The scientists could not find the entrance to the pyramid, but climbed to its top and took a look at the dead city's panorama. Approximately in the middle, the wide highway was divided into two halves by another street perpendicular to it. It was not so wide, it rested on rocks with both ends... We move along a perpendicular street. We take pictures of everything more or less interesting. Unfortunately, there are practically no small objects that we can take with us. Houses from the center to the outskirts are becoming more and more simple, without any frills. Kuno says that the best find for us would be a cemetery, where we would find all the items we are interested in, as well as the mortal remains of local residents. In the silence of the tomb, his words are ominous. Of course, we have not found any cemetery, and it is unknown where the local residents buried their dead - maybe, under the floor of their own house, or maybe they burned them on fire and were scattered in the wind. Talking about it, we reach the end of the street. It rests on the open mouth of the cave, on the sides of which there are two stone obelisks. We carefully photograph the inscriptions and drawings. Then, we enter under the cave vaults. It would be nice to have ropes and powerful lanterns here, but we decide not to go deep, but to come back with equipment the next day.

However, a few tens of meters away - and we understand that we do not have to go back. The road is blocked by a rockfall. We explore the cave floor and walls. Under your feet - a flat surface with two narrow shallow grooves. Track for carts? Looks like it. Again, Kuno jokes that it reminds him of streetcar tracks. There is an unusual ornament on the walls, fancy lines intertwined with each other. We go out to the fresh air. All of us have the feeling that we are being watched closely. We watch this dead city from the empty eye sockets of its windows and doors. It can be a bit scary at night. Scientists could not determine the age of the dead city - there was no necessary equipment. According to rough estimates, it could have been both 500 and 5 thousand years old. They managed to cut several pieces of stone from the walls of houses. Test excavations did not yield any significant results: half a meter away from the surface, hard rocky ground began. Weizsäcker and his companions understood that a large expedition had to be sent here. A week later they flew back to the Horst Wessel base. Bormann listened carefully to their report and gave the order to prepare a permanent camp in Flughafen. However, the German researchers were not destined to return to the mountain valley²⁵².

Significantly later, the city previously discovered by the Germans reopened in 1983, Soviet researchers from the base "Bellingshausen" on the Antarctic Peninsula: "... In" Flughafen "(the Russians, understandably, did not know this German designation, but the reader, I think, long ago guessed that this is the place), they set up a fairly large camp, cleared the helipad. Gradually releasing the ancient city from the snow cover, they did not get tired of being surprised. After all, the archeologists (and it was the archeologists who hurriedly arrived to Antarctica from Russia) who had an exciting picture of the new civilization! The frozen ground was excavated with unprecedented enthusiasm, hoping to find at least some small objects. All inscriptions were carefully copied and analyzed, but it was not yet possible to decipher the language of the ancients. After a while, it was possible to find the entrance to the caves filled with stones. It took several months to dismantle the rubble, but the results were worth it: more and more new elements of ornament and inscription were opened on the tunnel walls. At the same time, several dozens of stone slabs with short runic lines of the same type were found in the rocks near the tunnel entrance. The scientists immediately understood that in front of them was the cemetery where the city dwellers rested! However, having opened several graves, they were disappointed: the burial chambers were completely empty. Only in one of them they found a small piece of phalanx of a finger. It was carefully measured and came to the conclusion that it certainly belongs to a man, but an unknown racial type - the phalanx was longer than that of any existing

²⁵² *Dead City Opening* // <http://www.base211.ru/?mn=def&mns=ldjqj1vzuiu83>

race on the planet. In the meantime, the tunnel opened more and more secrets to scientists. In its walls were found plates, which faintly shone in the dark. They did not reflect light, but served as its sources. It was never possible to remove the plates from the wall and determine the cause of the glow. At half a kilometer from the entrance, the tunnel was divided into two. The tracks, walking on its floor, were also divided. Both new corridors, however, soon rested on a stone partition like the one found in the karst caves. It was made of an unknown alloy, which was extremely durable and could not be used by archaeologists. The only way out was to build a bypass tunnel in the rocky thick. As a matter of fact, the Russians planned to do it when Perestroika began in their native land and the serious economic difficulties that accompanied it. Funding was limited at first, and then stopped. The camp in the mountain valley had to be turned down. The Russians did not return here anymore, but, not wanting to give anyone the fruits of their labor, kept the find in secret. However, the story did not end there. In the early 1990s, cryptoanalysts at one research institute managed to decipher the runic letter - at least partially. The results of these studies are still kept in deep secrecy; all that is known is that the abandoned city was called Okmaron and was built about 6 thousand years ago²⁵³.

Dmitry Berange dedicated a beautiful song to Ockmaron (you can watch the video on Youtube²⁵⁴):

OKMARON

Covered in ice beautiful ancient city.
He sleeps well on the old continent.
He sank his sword into it with a deadly cold.
He's all abandoned, all forgotten.
Wrapped in the sadness of the walls of the Temples.
Permeated with the majesty of the Epoch.
Do not count on them terrible scars...
Where did the almighty ancient God look?
Chorus:
Come to me in my distant dreams.
And give a mirror throne.
Take out your sadness and fear from your heart
My glorious city Okmaron.
The gardens blossomed magical once
On the streets of your thoughtful.

²⁵³ Krantz-G-U. von. *The mystical secrets of the Third Reich*. 85. In *Ockmaron* // http://www.e-reading.club/chapter.php/133092/85/fon_Kranc_-_Misticheskije_tainny_Tret%27ego_reiiha.html.

²⁵⁴ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qM5O9l_0B00

And the black castle rode in the rays of sunset,
And the heart of the roads had the smallest touch.
The Great Wealth of Ocmaron
For centuries, Kings have been hiding in themselves.
All the Wisdom that came from Apeiron,
And burned their madness from the inside.
Chorus.

Also, all the conspiracy publications constantly quote the statement of Grand Admiral Carl Dönitz in October 1944 (speaking to the cadets of the Naval School in Laboie, near Kiel), about that, that "the German submarine fleet is proud to have built for the Fuhrer an earthly paradise, an impregnable fortress, far on the edge of the earth"... However, they are believed to have been attributed to the Admiral by the Israeli writer Michael Bar Zohar in his book "The Avengers" published in 1967.

But it's not that simple...

The Anglo-Irish researcher Ernest Henry Shackleton (1874-1922) during the so-called "Nimrod's expedition" in 1907-1909 explored the territory of Antarctica and at coordinates 40-50 km from the coast of the sea Ross, which he personally indicated earlier visited them in 1901-1904. Robert F. Scott (1868-1912). However, E. Shackleton did not find any storage facility with products and warm things, about which R.F. told. Scott, allegedly located on top of a rock more than 40 m deep: either did not find on those coordinates, which he personally told Scott (and between them formed a very hostile relationship), or the owners of the warehouse have changed the place of "location" ... But in his diaries, the Englishman left a record of a strange incident that happened to one of his satellites - a certain Jerry. During the sudden violent snowstorm, he was lost, but a week later... caught up with his comrades. At the same time, he "did not look exhausted at all and told about some deep hollow, where hot keys are beaten from under the ground. Birds live there, grasses and trees grow there. He gathered there by chance and spent the whole day there, recovering his strength. None of us particularly believed him - most likely, the poor man had a hallucination....

Г. -W. von Krantz also claims that on October 11, 1938, Hitler ordered 5 submarines with special side numbers - from UA-1 to UA-5 - to be allocated for Antarctica research. In early November, the UA-4 passed a submarine tunnel in the area of a warm current exit of 800 m, entered a mountain thickness and surfaced in a lake with warm fresh water in a giant cave connected to other caves by tunnels. Obelisks with inscriptions were found in these caves. In the same year, on December 20, artificial mines with flat and smooth walls were found, steeply going down, and next to them - a stone sculpture of a four-legged winged animal with shining canines. In 1939-1941, two more abandoned towns with entrances to the caves were found.

In late December 1973, French explorer Jacques Yves-Cousteau discovered the entrance to an underwater tunnel. Having plunged into it, divers after 200 m got into a huge cave, inside of which they found obelisks with incomprehensible letters and fang sculptures. While investigating the tunnel, 5 people²⁵⁵ mysteriously died.

In the 2000s, the press published a statement by Norwegian researchers that they saw in the depths of Antarctica incomprehensible structure, built of ice blocks 28 meters high! For a very long time this structure was hidden by snow drifts and only after powerful storms appeared²⁵⁶.

In 2001, the reputable American magazine "Weekly World News" published a report that Norwegian scientists discovered a mysterious tower in the depths of the Antarctic continent, about 160 kilometers from Mount Mouth McClintock. The height of the structure is about 28 meters. The tower was built of hundreds of ice blocks and reminds, according to scientists, a watchtower of a medieval castle. It is believed that the tower was built by the SS, considering the Nazis' predilection for medieval symbolism, who considered themselves successors of German knightly orders.

It is possible, of course, to assert that the vision of "icy cities" is, in fact, only a game of imagination. For example, this is how Jean-Baptiste Charcot (1867-1936), a notorious French polar explorer, oceanographer, physician and sportsman, perceives the visible. "... the sun sets completely insensibly, the countless and delicate shades of blue icebergs become deeper; soon there is only blue-black color of cracks and crevices, then gradually with tempting sluggishness everything pinkens, and it seems that in reality you see a beautiful dream. You seem to be surrounded by the ruins of the giant beauty of the city, built of the best marble, and over the city there are amphitheaters and temples, creations of architects by the grace of God. The sky turns into the interior of a pearl shell, whose mother-of-pearl shines and merges without darkening each other, all colors of nature.

But, if mankind had disappeared from the face of the planet, then for tens of thousands and even millions of years, nature with its own forces and elements would have transformed all the architectural artifacts, then if some archaeologists had appeared on Earth after that, it is unlikely that they would have believed that scattered on a planet of elevation, rocks and caves were originally artificial origin. Therefore, should we throw away for sure the known data, rather than study them thoroughly?

²⁵⁵ Koltypin A.V. *Ice and underground cavities of Antarctica - a fairy tale, similar to the past, or the truth, similar to fiction?* //

http://www.dopotopa.com/podlednye_i_podzemnye_polosti_antarktidy.html

²⁵⁶ *Antarctica - a mysterious continent* //

http://avergor.net/pub/antarktida_tainstvennyj_materik/9-1-0-71.

²⁵⁷ Blonde J. *The Great Hour of the oceans : Polar Seas / Per. enz. ; after-sale service.* V.A. Dygalo, A.V. Shumilova ; comment. A.M. Grigoriev et al. - M. : Thought, 1984. -- C.83

Chapter 12. Pyramids and anomalies of the Antactica

Also with the advent of the Internet, Antarctica began to attract attention of tens of thousands of researchers around the world. Many "virtual researchers" of the ice continent appeared on the Internet. With the help of satellite images of Google Earth, scientists have already managed to find a long "highway" with a bridge, a mysterious source of light and many other amazing objects, whose origin is still unclear ... Many agreed that recently in Antarctica are hiding traces of some ancient or alien civilization.

For example, in the southern part of the Antarctic Peninsula, in the massif of Vinson (the highest mountain range in Antarctica), there is a famous four-sided Antarctic Pyramid, opened by climbers in 2010 and which every Google user. Maps can see behind the coordinates 79°58'12.0"S 81°56'24.0"W.

Also, a virtual archaeologist who wished to remain anonymous, studying images in the service GoogleEarth, on the Earth of Queen Maud, located in Antarctica, found several strange formations, very similar to the pyramids scattered across the Earth (73 ° 42'46.11 "S, 4 ° 16'33.97" W). Besides the pyramids, the user paid attention to a very strangely ordered mountain massif, which is more similar to the ruins of an ancient city than to a natural natural formation (73°42'46.11"S, 4°16'33.97"W). The researcher emphasizes that even before 2010, all these formations were under a layer of ice and snow and appeared on the surface quite recently.

In 2018, one of the researchers using satellite images found a strange place where, in his opinion, clearly visible silhouettes of several buildings, built in the form of a triangle. The observer even noticed four towers. According to the researcher, most likely, this "fortress" is part of some ancient city.

Thus, an Arizona ufologist, known by the name of Michael and the pseudonym MrMBB333, claims that he found something amazing in satellite images of Antarctica. According to the American, there turned out to be a giant object consisting of several evenly descending elevations crossed by the same straight line. Sceptics claim that these are just eroded snow drifts, but Michael is convinced that nature could not have created such a perfectly even symmetrical pattern. Surprised by his discovery, the researcher suggests that this is a huge antenna with a width of three soccer fields and a length of four. But who could build such a majestic structure on the ice continent? Maybe a secret world government? Some ancient race? Representatives of an extraterrestrial civilization? Anyway, Michael thinks that it is necessary to send an expedition or at least an unmanned aerial vehicle, which thoroughly researches this object on site.

Or, for example, virtual archeologists have recently discovered a giant staircase in Antarctica. The mysterious structure, which is actually very similar to a staircase leading to the top of a mountain, stands out very sharply among the usual landscape of this icy continent - it simply should not be here (coordinates: 68.919172, 88.035386). Others have suggested that this is not a staircase at all, but ventilation holes in a huge underground base of aliens.

Also, because of the glaciers melting from the ice, it seemed something unusual, like some kind of base, though abandoned. It is hard to determine what was fixed, but the find is definitely man-made. The structure is quite large, with a length of three hundred meters and a width of about fifty. The height of the structure varies within ten meters. The structure could be erected at a time when Antarctica was not covered with ice. You can see the find yourself: just enter the coordinates 69°53'42.03"S 8°42'22.02"E in the map service.

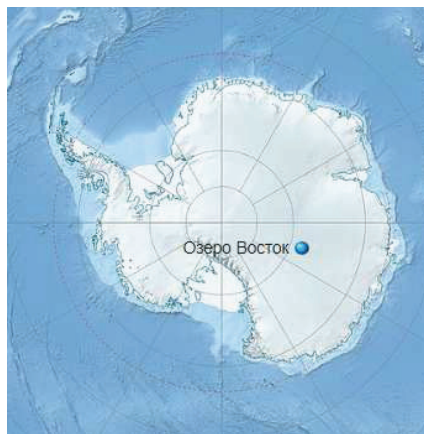
In March 2002, two NASA GRACE twin satellites were launched from Plesetsk Cosmodrome under the leadership of Ralph von Frese and Laramie Potts. They were to measure the Earth's gravitational field. These data are used in climate research, mineral exploration and the study of earth's crust faults, volcanic activity. And so, during the passage over Antarctica, the satellites recorded an unexpected gravitational pulse. A powerful positive gravitational anomaly was detected. It came from a huge ice space with a diameter of about 500 kilometers. The snowy plain of the Antarctic glacier up to 4 thousand meters thick stretched over it for thousands of kilometers. Unique for the Antarctic anomaly is located in an area called Wilkes Land in Eastern Antarctica and near Lake East. The crater has a diameter of a funnel about 482 km. According to scientists, it was formed about 250 million years ago in the Permian-Triassic period as a result of the fall of an asteroid size of at least 48 kilometers across the Earth. The crater is 2, 5 times larger than the crater Chicxulub on the Yucatan, which arose when a meteorite fell, causing a chalk-paleogene extinction 66 million years ago.



Radars in this crater found a huge extremely dense, presumably metal mass ("mass concentrate", "mascons") with a width of about 300 kilometers and a depth of 848 meters. At first, it was suggested that this "pancake" could be a concentration of magma spilled out of the earth's interior ("mantle plume"). Similar phenomena, for example, have been witnessed on the Moon. But this hypothesis was soon rejected. Then scientists began to talk about the probability of lying under the ice of Antarctica remains of a huge asteroid (6 times larger than the meteorite Chicksuluba), actually caused the Permian-Triassic extinction about 250 million years ago. Today, it is almost impossible to get to this astronomical body. For this purpose it would be necessary to create a special station, to bring in tons of equipment, which in terms of cost may approach the approximate cost of manned flight to Mars. And the scientists would have to survive at a temperature of minus 80 degrees in winter.

The media leaked information that the U.S. back in 2001, sent to the area of detection of abnormal high magnetic activity near the southeast coast of the icy fresh lake East (77 ° south latitude, 105 ° east longitude), an expedition with drilling rigs and heavy equipment for excavation. They were confirmed in the book by the American researcher Terence Aime "Mysteries of the universe. 25 true stories from time and space". Here, in April 2001, an American spy satellite is believed to have discovered an ancient structure or

apparatus that lay imprisoned within miles of severe Antarctic ice. The mysterious project of excavation of the object was started immediately after the discovery. News of increased U.S. activity in Antarctica reached the ears of the European top: "If this is something that the U.S. military has built in the depths, they are in violation of international Antarctic treaties," said Nicole Fontaine, assistant speaker of the European Parliament. - If it's not, it's something that at least 12 thousand years exists, so much ice covers Antarctica. Then it can be called one of the oldest artificial structures on the planet. The Pentagon must heed the calls of Congress and tell all that is hidden. Some military observers claimed that the robotic devices were immediately sent to the South Pole. There was speculation that the U.S. Air Force had even transported a huge nuclear tunnel to the secret C5 base in Antarctica. The U.S. military airfield kept buzzing with activity, with flights coming and going to Antarctica at a dizzying pace. Heavy equipment, quite exotic, appeared on the gloomy Antarctic glaciers. Soon, news about hidden and urgent medical aid to some unnamed Arctic expedition workers appeared. As a result, they were evacuated in the midst of the Antarctic winter. No official comments were made. The magnetic anomaly on Lake Vostok, after this case, increased significantly. When the U.S. and European media pressed hard on the government and the military of America to get at least some plausible information, there is a terrorist attack on September 11, 2001.... The mysterious events in Antarctica have been forgotten for a long time. Later, little information was leaked to the press that in December 2006. The US Air Force, within the framework of Operation Deep Freeze, carried out a large-scale parachute assault of 40 tons of cargoes directly to the South Pole with the help of heavy military transport C-17 Globemaster III.



In 2007, drilling was suspended at a depth of 3665 m. It resumed years later and on February 5, 2012 at the station Vostok Russian scientists, at a depth of 3769.3 m, completed drilling and reached the surface of the subglacial lake. Then they solemnly handed over a flask of water to the President of the country and again silently. Stop of drilling was motivated by the desire to prevent water pollution, which could harm the unique ecosystem of the lake. March 11, 2013. The Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute of Roshydromet (AARI), after the study of water samples obtained in May 2012, issued a statement stating the discovery of an unknown type of bacteria in the glacial lake Vostok in Antarctica, which for millions of years was isolated from the outside world by a 4-kilometer layer of ice and which is the only Earth analogue of the ice oceans of the satellites of Jupiter (Europe, Ganymede, Callisto) or Saturn (Enceladus). Thus, conditions in the ice reservoir may be close to those on Earth during the late Proterozoic (750-543 million years ago), when several times there were global glaciation of the Earth's surface, which lasted up to 10 million years (the so-called "Ice Age"). "Snowy Earth, when the planet was completely covered with ice) and after its completion there was a so-called Cambrian explosion (a sudden increase in biodiversity - the appearance of remains, in particular, chord, arthropods, molluscs and echinoderms). The lake may be inhabited by microbes-chemolithotrophic autotrophs that extract energy from redox reactions rather than organic substances. Professor John Priscu from the University of Montana spent 27 years in the Antarctic field and concluded that the ice cover of Antarctica behaves like a living organism. It is permeated by microscopic veins of liquid water, which serve as a refuge for amazing bacteria. For example, the ancient bacteria, 420 thousand years old, found in ice samples taken from three kilometers deep, surprisingly quickly began to show signs of life. They began to grow in melted water. "We don't know if they were hibernating or if the process of their life is just very slow," said D. Priscu. In July 2013, the results of the study of ice samples from the well using metagenomics methods were published. It was possible to separate 3507 unique DNA sequences from the samples, for 1623 of which taxonomic belonging (to genus or species) was established. About 94% of the sequences belong to bacteria, 6% to eukaryotes (most of them are mushrooms), and only two of them belong to archaeans. Several sequences belong to multicellular animals (rotifers, clams, arthropods). Since some of the bacteria found are parasites of fish, researchers suggest that fish may live in the lake.

By 2019, scientists have come to the conclusion that there are more than 300 unknown lakes under Antarctica, which do not freeze due to the hot core of the Earth. There are amazing unknown sea creatures, which lived throughout the Earth millions and billions of years ago, but remained only there because of its isolation from the world.

But no less intriguing is the presence of a significant magnetic anomaly recorded by scientists at Columbia University on the south-eastern shore of the lake. It differs from the parameters of the background magnetic field by more than a thousand nanotesla. Michael Stadinger, a research participant, suggested that this could have been caused by a very thin Earth's crust near the lake, but his colleagues believed that the proximity of red-hot Earth's interior would, on the contrary, heat up the rocks and thus reduce the magnetic field level. As a result of scientific disputes, a theory arose that the remains of an ancient city with its metal structures were found on the lake shore.

And supporters of the theory of visiting the Earth by alien civilizations believe that under the ice of Antarctica hidden massive spacecraft, which serves as a base for aliens, or even a portal to the "inner Earth". The mysterious Antarctic anomaly was remembered again at the end of December 2016, after the US Secretary of State John Kerry suddenly visited Antarctica in November 2016. Immediately, rumors appeared that Kerry had allegedly visited a secret alien base, located in the recently discovered pyramidal mountain.

Earlier, in 1969, the Soviet studio "Diafilm" released a strange diaphilm in two parts "Ghosts of the white continent" (author A. Shalimov, artist V. Shevchenko), telling about the unusual adventure of a group of Western scientists in Antarctica, who were saved by a Soviet expedition. As it turned out, the Americans first discovered in the mountains of the Earth Queen Maud adits, and then came into contact with some "electric yeti", but after a series of failures and fears, representatives of humanity with strange creatures was established. It turned out that these are aliens from the planet Pluto, whose civilization is far ahead of Earth - they use a "special kind of energy" with which their spacecraft overcome long distances. In Antarctica, they fly for the "special ore", which is no longer left on their planet ... Two earthlings, Jack Russell and Toivo Latikainen, as a sign of good will, agreed to go on an educational mission to Pluto.

In Charles Stross' fantastic story "The Very Cold War" (2000; published in the collection "Arthur Gordon Pim's Mystery", 2006) part of the action takes place in Lake East, where an interplanetary portal and unusual life forms were discovered. In Vasily Golovachev's fantastic novel "Atlantarctica" Lake Vostok plays the central role, as it discovered a workable structure of ancient Antarctic-Atlantes capable of global influence on the physical reality of the Earth, which causes a conflict of interests of Russians and Americans, each of whom is trying to get to the first powerful artifact.

American scientists who worked for NASA, together with the outstanding German rocket scientist Werner von Braun, say that he was convinced that Hitler, who called Antarctica "Atlantis under Ice", was right.

Russian historian and writer Mikhail Demidenko in his book "In the footsteps of the SS in Tibet," reported that, dismantling the top-secret

archives of the SS, he found documents saying that a squad of German submarines during an expedition to the Land of Queen Maud found a whole system of interconnected caves with warm air. For the next five years, the Germans carried out carefully concealed work to create a Nazi secret underground base 211 in Antarctica, code-named 'New Berlin'. O. Bergman stated in his book 'German Flying Scots' that from the same year, for several years, mining equipment and other machinery, including railroads, carriages, and huge tunnel cutters, had been constantly sent to Antarctica. Well-known researchers of the Antarctic mysteries of the Third Reich R. Vesco, V. Terziyski, D. Childress reported that since 1942 thousands of concentration camp prisoners were transferred to the South Pole as a labor force. In September 1944, direct air traffic was opened between Germany and Queen Maud Land on the Atlantic coast of Antarctica, called New Swabia (now San Martin, owned by Argentina). In January-April 1945, German factories were evacuated there. From May 1 till May 5 about 150 submarines left for the ice continent. About 10 thousand people could be accommodated on their board. During World War II, the Germans built a bunker for submarines near the former Templar La Rochelle, which has survived to this day. Because of the strong resistance of the invaders, La Rochelle was the last liberated city in France. The German commandant surrendered only at midnight on May 8, 1945.

In 1946, the Odessa organization (a society of former members of the SS) was established in Madrid under the leadership of Otto Scorzeny, which secretly transported the Nazis to a settlement in Antarctica. According to estimates of German diplomat Ernst Weizsäcker its population by 1946 exceeded 60 thousand people - in the above-ground Garden of Eden and underground city of Valhalla. In the early 1950s, the population of New Swabia was 150-200 thousand people. From 1946 to 1952 from 20 to 30 thousand girls from all over the world were sent to Antarctica. For example, selected by the wedding agency "Gloria" immediately after 1945 in Argentina, the beauties of about 5 thousand under the pretext of delivery to the U.S. were loaded on a ship that went out to sea and ... no one else saw him.

Especially many publications were devoted to the expedition of Rear Admiral Richard Byrd of the U.S. Navy in 1947 to the coast of Antarctica. The operation was called "High Jump". The flotilla of 13 ships with 33 planes, including aircraft carrier, went on a campaign to consolidate U.S. control over most of Antarctica. The u.s. Command may have believed the myths that Germany could equip its secret base in the depths of the continent and move some advanced military technology there. The U.S. sailors are said to have been looking for disguised entrances to the underworld. By the way, caves with entrances resembling the profile of UFO plates were spotted at the peaks of a half-marked mountain range. The squadron safely reached the Queen of Maud Land on February 1, 1947 and began scheduled research. In one month 49 thousand photos were taken, several previously unknown

mountain plateaus were mapped and a polar station was founded. And suddenly something happened that the official U.S. authorities remain silent to this day. The expedition, which had just begun and was to last for 6-8 months, was urgently shut down on March 3, 1947, and the ships hurried home. At least one ship, thirteen planes and dozens of people were lost. In early 1948, on the pages of the Belgian magazine "Frey" and the West German magazines "Damestish" and "Brizant", a certain Karel Lagerfeld informed the public that on his return from the Antarctic, Admiral Baird gave a long explanation at a secret meeting of the presidential special commission in Washington; her summary was as follows: ships and planes of the 4th Antarctic expedition were attacked... strange "flying saucers" that "...dived out of the water and, moving at great speed, inflicted significant damage to the expedition". According to Admiral Baird himself, these amazing flying saucers must have been produced at the Nazis' aircraft plants disguised in the thick of the Antarctic ice, whose designers had mastered some unknown energy used in the engines of these vehicles. The same opinion was held by the already mentioned D. Stevens, who referred to the report on the U.S. Navy expedition to the coast of Antarctica in 1947. He wrote that many sailors of the squadron Berda saw suddenly appearing from under water flying objects of disco shapes and strange atmospheric phenomena that caused their depression.

The most surprising thing is that according to memoirs of former Soviet and Polish spies, who once had access to the archives of Western special services, at the same time near the Queen Maud Land was perfectly equipped and led by experienced polar admirals and generals (Papanin, Krenkel, Fedorov, etc.) Arctic Fleet of the USSR Navy, driven by diesel-electric ship "Slava".

According to another version, February 11, 1947 R. Bird discovered a snow-free rocky area with lakes, which occupied an area of about 100 square miles in the area of Banger Hills ("Banger Oasis"), near the shelf Chuckleton Ice, in the western part of the Wilkes Land (!!). In the information report of the Navy this place appeared under the name "Shangrella", the assumption of the presence of vegetation there expressed an ironic tone²⁵⁸.

In August 2018, the world media reported that two first-class specialists of Antarctica NZ resigned. They are Peter Beggs, the executive director of this state agency, and Sharon Hunter, a board member. Both of them named family circumstances as the reason for leaving, but this is what caused bewilderment and a lot of questions in the conspiracy environment. The fact is that such reasons as a desire to bring children closer to grandparents living in the UK (Peter Beggs), or out of the blue suddenly

²⁵⁸ Koltypin A.V. *Ice and underground cavities of Antarctica - a fairy tale, similar to the past, or the truth, similar to fiction?* //

http://www.dopotopa.com/podlednye_i_podzemnye_polosti_antarktidy.html

appeared care for the health of an 18-year-old daughter (Sharon Hunter) in the midst of reconstruction of "Scott Base", seem strange, to put it mildly. Especially since NZ is a very important business for Antarctica (150 million dollars of investment), so the management of the agency in this case would agree to any conditions of the specialists she needs. Moreover, this kind of leaving, bordering on flight (very similar), threatens both Beggs and Hunter almost crossed out their careers. And yet, they - run away, no matter what. And this is not the first case of such an escape from Antarctica senior managers, it is just in this case, the discrepancy of importance of the situation, now formed in "Antarctica NZ", with the reasons mentioned, why these two leading specialists suddenly leave the mysterious continent. As conspiriologists stress, one could not pay attention to such an escape of, say, ordinary workers-contractors, who may not like something, but in a hurry leave Antarctica leading managers of international projects, that is specialists who may definitely know something important. And this "important" makes them leave Antarctica in a hurry, spitting on their careers and even possible reprisals. And this is already very serious.

Oil in the fire immediately added conspiracy, who recalled that the recently retired colonel of the United States Air Force, a former astronaut NASA Buzz Aldrin (Buzz Aldrin) wrote on Twitter that in Antarctica is concentrated evil world and that the earthlings for this reason are in mortal danger.

What Aldrin had in mind, nobody really knows, but this is what surprises him:

- Representatives of the world elite, for example, U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry or ROC Party leader Kirill, constantly "ride" to Antarctica - as if they were watching or negotiating;
- The strange natural anomalies of recent years are accompanied by electromagnetic waves coming from this ice continent;
- top managers (today they are specialists of New Zealand Antarctica NZ) leave the mysterious continent in a hurry and for no apparent reason.

It is possible, of course, to blame everything on some coincidences, randomness - and not much happens in life. Obviously, journalists of the world's leading media will do exactly that. But the question remains open, because the degree of reliability of the publications of news agencies around the world has long been a source of doubt for people. At least, thinking people...

Chapter 13. What was found on Kerguelen Island

With James Cook competed in the discovery of the Southern Land French navigator Yves Joseph Tremerc de Kerguelen (1734-1797), who counted opened by him in February 1772 at 49 degrees south latitude volcanic archipelago (later, in 1776, named it D. Cook in the beginning of Desolation - "Serenity", and then - Kerguelensky) part of the unknown South Land, which he hastened to report to Paris.

In reality, the distance from the Kerguelen archipelago to the coast of Antarctica is about 2000 kilometers, 3.4 thousand km - to Reunion and about 4.8 thousand km - to Australia. In 1999, the research vessel "JOIDES Resolution" found on the bottom of the Indian Ocean continent about a third the size of modern Australia. The research showed that it sank 20 million years ago. The place was named after the Kerguelen Island on it. Scientist Mike Coffin from the University of Texas (USA) confirmed: it is likely that the Kerguelen microcontinent once connected India and Australia into a single continent. Today, geographically, the Kerguelen archipelago belongs to Antarctica and politically to the French Southern and Antarctic territories.

Recently, hydrographs have announced that they have discovered an unprecedented flow in the Indian Ocean at a depth of 3 kilometers. The flow of water, which is 40 times more powerful than the Amazon, was found in the Indian Ocean. Its speed is almost one kilometer per hour, which ensures the transfer of about 10 million cubic meters per second Millions of cubic meters of ice water flow to Australia. It begins at the Kerguelen Archipelago.

Kerguelen was already known to Chinese cartographers. According to G. Menzis, in the "History of the Ming Dynasty" and on the map "Mao Kun" from the "Wu Pei Chi" lot, he is mentioned under the name Ha-bu-er²⁵⁹.

The famous military polar explorer James Clark Ross wrote that during an expedition in May 1840 on an island in the Kerguelen Archipelago, he found unusual horseshoe tracks on the ground, on snow and on a rock. They were similar to traces of a horse or donkey, but there were no such animals either on the island or on his expedition...

According to the recollections of another expedition member, D.K. Ross, a certain sailor Peria Clarke, the hoof prints led along a perfectly straight line to the rocky hill and started just from the wreckage of a metal ball broken into pieces. The second, a whole, P. Clark took with him and later was photographed even with him (on daguerreotype). According to P. Clark, the balloons they found "fell from the sky," and he adds that during his stay on the island did not leave him the feeling of constant presence near the members of the expedition of some invisible peeping eyes, not letting

²⁵⁹ Menzis G. 1421 - year. When China opened the world / Per. from England - M. : Exmo ; Yauza, 2006. - - C. 206.

them out of his sight. The superstitious sailors demanded that P. Clarke either throw away a souvenir or leave the ship himself. The sailor chose the second one, having hired another ship in Tasmania, hiding his find. In 1842 after his dismissal from the British Navy, P. Clark settled in Devonshire County, in the coastal town of Tinnmouth, located 10 km south-west of Exmouth. He hid a chest with a mysterious souvenir in the basement of his house, where it was kept for 13 years, until February 3, 1855, when, in the company of drunken friends, he bragged about the find. After several hits on the ball with a heavy hammer, there was a crack on its surface, which increased significantly after a while and threatened to crack the ball. February 7, 1855 in P. Clark's diary there was only one phrase - that on this day Clark will throw the ball into the sea on the beach in Tinnmouth, and then go to Exmouth and spend a weekend at a friend. This entry was the last one. According to the death certificate, Clark Perry died of a heart attack on the night of 8 to 9 February 1855 in Bicton, one of the districts of Totnes.

It was on February 8, 1885, in the south of England, in the county of Devonshire, in a sunny, frosty morning, people who came out of the houses of the town of Exmouth, that at the mouth of the river Axe, flowing into the Gulf of Lyme, saw the coast strange traces, clearly stand out on the fresh snow. They resembled the prints of small hooves. Each of them was 10 cm long, 7 cm wide, and the distance between two adjacent prints was 20 cm. But the most surprising thing was that the footprints stretched a perfectly straight line, and therefore, they could only be left by a creature that was moving ... on two legs! A smooth chain of traces, not a centimeter, not deviating from the straight line, crossed the fences, climbed the roofs of houses and haystacks three meters high. In one case, the tracks were left in a chute suspended from the roof for the flow of rainwater, in another - on a narrow ledge of the second floor of the house. And in all these unlikely situations, the length of a step remained 20 centimeters. In this manner the unknown creature passed through Exmouth and rushed north, then sharply - at right angles - turned west, crossed the estuary of Exmouth three kilometers wide, here again sharply turned south, reached the town of Tinnmouth and was on the coast covered with ice Lyme bay. Here, the traces broke off. But tireless trackers found them on the opposite shore. Once again on land, the creature took a course to the south-west and, passing a number of villages and towns, passing through snow-covered fields and pastures, arrived in Bicton, one of the areas of the city of Totnes, where the traces were finally broken. The total length of the route of the mysterious traveler was over 160 kilometers.

But what struck the imagination of people in general, is that each print of the hoof covered the ice crust, which gave the traces high definition. Such prints could appear only if the hooves (or what left these prints) were in the snow thick for a very short time and were at the same time ... hot! The

inhabitants of the town were in a panic - they decided that the devil himself had come to visit them. The local pastor, Reverend J.M. Mazgrave, calmed the excited parishioners and assured them that nothing special had happened, that the traces on the snow were left by an escaped menagerie ... kangaroo. That's just where the kangaroos got their hooves, and how he managed to pass 160 kilometers in one night in frosty weather, waving through fences and climbing on the roofs of houses, the Holy Father could not explain. Henrietta Fersdon, daughter of a pastor from Dawlish, in the book of riddles and notes from Devon and Cornwall, published at the turn of the 50-60s of the XIX century," recalls: "The traces appeared at night. Since my father was a pastor, other clergymen from our Anglican diocese came to him, and they all began to talk about these unusual footprints, which could be seen throughout Doulish. The traces had the shape of a small hoof, and inside some of them were seen as if the fingerprints of claws. One chain of traces that stretched from the threshold of our house to the sacristy stood out especially sharply on the snow-covered church yard. The other chain came up to the wall of the columbarium, broke off in front of it, and then continued on the other side. A lot of such traces were also on the roofs of houses in different parts of the town... I still remember how clear were these strange and some ominous traces, how many were and what fear they instilled in my soul. I thought at that time that such traces could have been left by huge wild cats, and I was very afraid that the maid would forget to lock all the doors for the night.... At different times, the press reported about the new appearance of traces of mysterious biped-footed ungulates - in the snow or on sandy beaches - not only in Devonshire and Kerguelen: in Scotland in the winter of 1839-1840. (Times newspaper, March 13, 1840), in Poland in 1855. (Illustrated London News, March 17, 1885), in Belgium in 1945. (Doubt Magazine No. 20, 1945), in Brazil in 1954. (Bernard Huvelmans' book "In the Footsteps of Unseen Animals").

In autumn 1957, the Tomorrow magazine published an article by Eric Dingwall, a researcher of paranormal phenomena, entitled "The Devil Walks Again". It included a story by 26-year-old Colin Wilson (later the famous writer of paranormal phenomena) about how in the summer of 1950, on one of the deserted sea beaches of Devonshire, he saw strange prints on the smooth and dense surface of the wet sand tamped with sea waves, similar to traces of hooves. The prints looked completely fresh and very clear, "as if they had been cut out with a razor or stamped with some sharpened tool. The distance between the prints was about 180 centimeters, and they were much deeper than those left in the sand from Wilson's bare feet (and he weighed over 80 kilograms). Strange traces came from the very edge of the water, but there were no back traces to the water. At the same time, there was an impression that they appeared just a few minutes before Wilson's arrival. Later, K. Wilson joined the ranks of researchers of this riddle, and in 1988

in London was published his book *The Encyclopedia of Unsolved Mysteries*, where in the chapter devoted to "Devonshire Devil" the author writes: "... The traces looked as if this creature was looking for something. It wandered through the backyards of houses and roofs, and it seemed that he was completely unfamiliar with the human way of life. And then Wilson reports something sensational: it is possible that in 1855 and 1950 people saw traces of the same creature, only in the past 95 years, "it has grown and matured"²⁶⁰.

The motive of two eggs and the creature born from it is present in several mythologies.

Thus, in Greek mythology, defeated by the Olympians Cronus gave Hera, wife of Zeus, two eggs anointed with his seed, she buried them under Mount Arim and from them was born Typhoon (*Scholia to Homer. Iliad II 785*²⁶¹). Typhoon himself is a mighty giant, superior to all creatures in height and strength. The beast has incredible strength of arms and legs and has on the back of his head 100 dragon heads, with black tongues and fiery eyes; from his mouths is heard the ordinary voice of the gods, the roar of a terrible bull, the roaring of a lion, the howling of a dog, the sharp whistling, echoing in the mountains. Typhon is the embodiment of the fiery forces of the earth and its evaporation, with their destructive actions (the name Typhon of the same root with the verb τῦφω, which means "smoke, chow"). From Echidna, Typhoon was the father of mythical monsters (Orphus, Kerber, Lernaean Hydra, Colchis Dragon, Nemesus Lion, etc.) that threatened the human race on and under the ground until Heracles destroyed most of them (except the Sphinx, Kerber and Chimera). The "Iliad" mentions the struggle of Siphon with Zeus and his stay in the underground. According to Aeschylus, Zeus struck him with lightning and poured on him Mount Etna in Sicily and made Hephaestus the guardian, who set his anvils at his back (*Aeschylus, "chained Prometheus" 351-372; Pseudo-Apollodor, "Mythological Library" I 6, 3 below; Strabo, "Geography" V 4, 9 (p. 248.); Virgil, "Aeneid" IX 716; Antonin Liberal, "Metamorphoses" 28, 4*).

In Indo-Aryan mythology ("Mahabharata", "The Tale of the Astik") it is reported that in the days of Devuga ("Age of the Gods"; aka Satya-Yuga - "Age of Truth", "Golden Age") Prajapati (Daksha) had two daughters - Kadru and Vinata. They were both wives of Rishi Kashyapa ("Turtle"). A long time later, Kadru brought a thousand eggs, and Vinata brought two eggs. The maids placed all the eggs in wet vessels. Five hundred years later, Kadru's sons hatched, while Vinata did not. With annoyance impatient Vinata broke an egg and saw there a son with half developed body. The angry son betrayed her curse, according to which she was to become a slave within five hundred years. Vinata could be released from slavery by her second son, if she waited for his birth in five hundred years. Then, Vinata's first son,

²⁶⁰ *Devonshire County* // http://darkbook.ru/publ/anglija/grafstvo_devonshir/36-1-0-128

²⁶¹ *A.F. Losev. Mythology of Greeks and Romans. - - M., 1996. - - C.837-838.*

named Aruna, rose into the air and became a harbinger of the sun, since then showing up every day at dawn. From the second egg at the right time Garuda was born. One day Kadru ordered Vinata to carry it to the snake shelter, located in the womb of the ocean. Vinata carried the Kadra, and the Garuda on the orders of his mother carried the snakes. Upon arriving at the place, the Garuda learned from his mother about the reason for slavery. Snakes offered the Garuda as a ransom from slavery to bring them an amrita. The gods led by Indra opposed to depriving them of amrita, so that the Garuda had to enter into battle with them. Having defeated the gods, the Garuda took out the amrita and flew back. In the air, he met with Vishnu, who showed favor for the Garuda and offered him to choose a gift. The Garuda wished to be immortal and timeless without using amrita, as well as to become over Vishnu and, having received these gifts, offered Vishnu a return gift. Vishnu chose him as a chariot/vahan and placed him on the banner, thus placing him above himself. Then the Garuda made a friendship with Indra and agreed to return the Amrita to the gods after the atonement of Vinata from slavery. Returning to the serpents, he obtained agreement from them to rescue his mother from slavery and left the amrita on the grass. The snakes went to ablation before they tasted the amrita, and Indra in the meantime returned the amrita.

Tibetans have a legend about the South Ocean country C of nine continents. In it, in the Castle-iz-Cherepoves appeared Si ("ghouls"), celestial and earthly. Then there were male and female beings. From them father Si by name "Black bird of the sky with the broken wing" and mother Si by name "Winged rat (marmot?) of the earth" have taken place, from their marriage 13 eggs of existence have appeared, from which 13 classes Si have hatched. C is harmful to men, women, especially they are dangerous for children who have not yet been born. They live in the ground and in burial places²⁶².

In the Early Middle Ages it was believed that on the territory (or part of it) of the Southern Unknown Land lived "bald people", "people with hog heads", giants, dragons and other monsters.

In Japan, since 2007, stories from participants in the government's 1987 Whale Life Research Program (JARPA) about the existence of giant humanoids in Antarctic ice waters called "ningens" ("ningyo"), which means "human fish," have spread, and these creatures are said by eyewitnesses to be large fat cetaceans, anatomically similar to humans. Descriptions of ningen always include a face, instead of the legs they have a tail, whether whale or mermaid-like, and some reports also mention hands and even hands. Those who are lucky enough to observe the ningens claim that their length reaches 20-30 meters. The skin of the creatures is almost white, it is

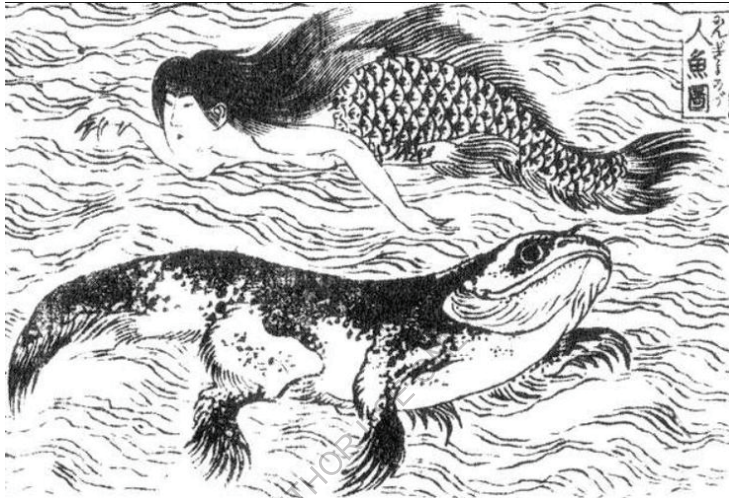
²⁶² *Ogneva E.D. Three periods of the Tibetan myth // <https://nandzed.livejournal.com/2080066.html>*

devoid of pigmentation. Meetings with these giant humanoids seem to take place mostly at night, when they are extremely difficult to photograph. In some pictures, the ningens look like an iceberg, but when you zoom in, you can look at them in more detail²⁶³.

In Japanese folklore there are also the names of gyojō or hangyojō (half human half fish). There are no standard legends about Japanese ningyō. They looked different and behaved differently with people. Unlike European mermaids, Japanese ningyōs are not pretty. They have a fish body and a human/monkey/reptiloid head. Sometimes, the head was drawn disproportionately large, with horns or fangs. There is a species of ningyō called amabi or amabiko, covered with scales, with the head of a bird. According to legends, ningyō had magical powers. For example, their tears turned into pearls, and amabi were able to predict the future - a good harvest and plague. She advised people to make her image to protect themselves from the plague. Some ningyōs were not so friendly to people. They could change their appearance and lure men to the sea. The most famous belief about ningyō is that their meat gives eternal life or longevity. One of the most famous Japanese folk tales about ningyō is called "Yao Bikuni" (letters: Yao Bikuni) (letters: "eight hundred (years) of Buddhist servant") or "Happyaku Bikuni". The story tells how a fisherman who lived in Wakasa Province once caught an unusual fish. During all the years he had to go fishing, he had never seen anything like it, so the fisherman invited his friends to visit to taste the meat of the creature he had caught. One of the guests, however, when looking in the kitchen, noticed that the head of this fish resembled a human face, and warned the others not to touch dubious food. Thus, when the fisherman finished cooking his meal, and offered his guests to taste the fried meat ningyō, they secretly wrapped it in paper and hid it on themselves to throw it away on the way home. But one person, not too drunk, forgot to throw away the strange fish. He had a young daughter, who, when his father arrived home, demanded from him some hotel, and he inadvertently gave her the fried meat. When the father came to his senses, he tried to stop her from tasting strange food for fear of poisoning, but by that time it was too late, his daughter had already eaten everything. And since nothing bad happened to the girl, this person did not worry about what happened anymore. Years have passed and the girl Yao Cheme grew up and got married. But after that, she no longer grew old; having the same young look of a 15-year-old girl, while her first husband grew old and died. After years of unfading youth and repeated widowhood, the woman became a Buddhist nun and roamed various countries. Finally, she returned to her hometown in Wakasa, where she finished her life at the age of 800. And a temple was built in her honor. In the temple of Tenseo-Kyōsa kept the body of a ningyō. According to

²⁶³ *Peipinsh V. Ningen // Mysteries of the twentieth century. - - 2011. - - № 38. - <http://antarctida-jambudvipa.tumblr.com/post/125089927375>*

legend, one day a ningyō appeared before a Japanese prince. The creature, dying, told the prince how it turned into a ningyō. This ningyō was once a fisherman who crossed the forbidden waters to fish, was cursed and turned into a ningyō. The fisherman learned a lesson and asked the prince to establish a temple where his remains would be stored. Anyone who looks at the body of this creature will be reminded of the holiness of life.



It is very similar to those told in the visionary works of G.F. Lovecraft Deep, Deep Ones - a race of intelligent amphibians: "...]Мне it seemed that in their mass they were grayish-green, but with white bellies. Most of them were shiny and seemed squishy, and the edges of their backs were covered with something like scales. Their shape was only remotely reminiscent of anthropoids, while the heads were definitely fish, with convex, even convex eyes that never closed. On the side of their necks there were fluttering gills, and between the offshoots of long paws there were shining stretched eardrums, They were bouncing differently, pushing off with two or all four limbs, and I was even somehow glad that they had only four. Their hoarse, barking voices, clearly created for a kind of speech, carried a lot of eerie and dark shades, more than compensating for the small expressiveness of their muzzle. The first people to meet the Deep Sea were Polynesians from a certain island near Ponapé. Contacts between them began after the earthquake has lifted one of the cities of Deep Sea from the sea bottom. The Deep Sea sometimes make contracts with people: they bring people fish and bring gold from the bottom of the sea, in exchange for human sacrifices and the opportunity to mate with people, because the population of the Deep Sea is growing slowly, then in order to accelerate this process, they cross with

people. The resulting creature initially looks like a human, but soon enough it begins to acquire features, and then turns into the Deep Sea and goes to the sea. And such a fate awaits not only a half human being, but also his children (and partially - more distant descendants). Some mestizos are already born with signs of the Deep Sea - and their transformation is much faster. The possibility of crossing may speak about the common origin of people and the Deep Sea. They with great skill make bizarre jewelry from gold alloy with "some white metal". The Deep Sea worship Father Dagon and Mother Hydra, and (to a lesser extent) Cthulhu. Some captain Lunch Marsh, who learned about their existence from the natives of one of the islands he visited. Returning to his hometown of Insmouth, Captain Marsh founded the "Privy Order of Dagon" to coordinate relations with the Deep Sea creatures who lived near Insmouth (a small port settlement in Massachusetts), under the Devil's Reef, in the underwater city of Y'khan Tlei. In 1846, all members of the Order were arrested and the sacrifices stopped. The furious Deep Sea came out of the ocean and destroyed most of the population of Insmouth, which did not belong to the Order. After that, the Order's power over Insmut became unlimited. In 1927, the government became interested in the source of Insmut gold and the activities of the inhabitants of the city. A raid was carried out and the Order's members were arrested again, but this time a submarine torpedoed the Devil's reef. It is believed that as a result, Y'han-tleya was destroyed. Deprived of the Order and support of the Deep Sea, Insmouth finally fell into disrepair. In the stories and novels of Brian Lumley reported many new details about the biology and civilization of the Deep Sea. In particular, according to the concept B. Lumley, the Deep Sea is able to cross not only with humans, but also with other biological species, and is divided into a number of subspecies. Mestizos of the Deep Sea and humans are not always completely transformed; some of them are even indistinguishable or almost indistinguishable from normal humans. Moreover, many humans are carriers of genes in the Deep Sea that can be activated under certain conditions. In B. Lamley's books the Deep-sea have far-reaching plans on capture of a planet and release of the Great Ancient gods, enslaved by spells of the Elder Gods.

"...The first contacts and marriages between people and the Deep Sea took place on the island of Ponapé in Micronesia, and then spread to North America from there. Interestingly, it is in the vicinity of Ponapé that the ruins of the prehistoric city of Nan-Madol, which belongs to an unknown culture. The city was built of several thousands of megalithic basalt blocks, and the bride came from this island. A local legend says that the brothers, the gods Olosope and Olo bike, climbed the mountain and saw a beautiful underwater

city - Hanimweiso, and decided to build its reflection on land, which became Nan-Madol²⁶⁴.

The settlement Temehua Tohua on the island of Nuku Khiva, which is the largest atoll in the Marquesas archipelago in French Polynesia, has perhaps the most bizarre statues of creatures. They have huge eyes, long big heads, and their clothes resemble modern astronaut suits or divers' suits. Conditionally, the statues on the island of Nuku Khiva can be divided into 2 types: some of them depict snakelike creatures, others - creatures with skinny build, noticeably different in build from the first type. It is noteworthy that in most cases, the sculptures are depicted as whole families, women were depicted more often with children. Who exactly served as a model for the statues on the island of Nuku Khiva? Studies show that the first settlers came here 2,000 years ago from Samoa and then colonized Tahiti in Hawaii, Cook Islands and New Zealand. Legends say that the omnipotent deity Ono promised his wife to the one who would build a house in a day, and by collecting the land he created the islands, calling them parts of the house.

Probably, the legend of the Babylonian historian Beros (c. 350/340 - 280/270 BC) should also be associated with the Deep Sea.), a priest of the god Bel: "... In the first year, a terrible creature called Oan(-es) appeared from the sea, in the place near Babylonia, his body was all fish, and from under his head, from under a fish head, grew another head and in a similar way, human legs grew next to a fish tail. But he had a human voice. The image of him is still preserved. This creature spent days among people, not taking any food, and taught people literacy, and mathematics, and possession of arts of all kinds, learned to live in cities, to base temples, to establish laws, and geometry taught, and showed how to collect grain and fruits, and in general taught everything that relates to cultural life. Since then, nothing else has been invented. With the sunset the creature here, Oan(es), dived back into the sea and spent the nights in the abyss. Because it was an amphibian. "... In the Apollodor's account there are some details about the appearance of creatures like Oan: 'From the Red Sea (Persian Gulf) appeared the monster Oan, Annedot... The first thing that attracts attention - the names of the epithets, demonstrating the attitude of ancient Babylonians to the unusual appearance of these creatures: "Musar" - "abomination", "annedot" - "somebody disgusting"... The Sumerian-Accadian notions about Abzu (Abzu, Akkad. Apkallu) - the founders of the first seven Sumerian cities that appeared to the people from the world's freshwater abyss Abzu (Apsu, Engurra) - are closely connected with the legend about the anecdotes. Abgallu served as the first Sumerian kings as advisers, ministers and priests to the god Enki who created them, who came from the "distant waters" Abzu. In Sumerian literature of the IV-III millennium BC the latter is also

²⁶⁴ Komogortsev A. H. F. *Lovecraft and New Mythology of the XXI Century* // https://history.eco/komogorczev_lavkraft_i_novaya_mifologiya_xxi_veka/.

considered amphibious: "Enki in the swamps, in the swamps lies, stretching ... In Greek mythology Sumerian Babylonian Anhedotes corresponds to the creator of writing, the founder of Athens and the first king of Attica - King Kekrop. He and his son Erichtonius are described as beings with a human body and fish (a variant - snakes) tails... In an epoch of the Han Dynasty (III century BC.) [first ancestors of the Chinese] Fu-si and his sister, the wife of Nu-wa, are often depicted with intertwined tails, they usually hold a carpenter's elbow and a compass... Between the two main figures of this scene is depicted an amphibian baby with two tails instead of legs... The inscription says that these creatures ruled the world from the depths of the sea. Here again we have a direct analogy with the Dogon "Nommo Pond", which "lives in the waters of the Earth", and Lovcraft Deep Sea. At the same time, on some reliefs, the wingedness of Fu-Xi and Nu-wa is fixed, which is not reflected in written monuments. This archaic motive, which connects the figures of amphibian founders of the ancient Chinese civilization with the celestial elements, brings them even closer to the image of descended from heaven amphibians Nommo and the Great Ancients of Days, whose ruler is also depicted with wings²⁶⁵.

In Indian mythology ("*Vishnu Purana*", "*Mahabharata*") there is an image of "nivatakavaachi" (nivatakavah) translated from Sanskrit as "those whose armor is impermeable"²⁶⁶. It is possible that their bodies were covered with a hard shell like a tortoise shell. Their number in the 'Mahabharata' is determined by the number 'three hundred million'. They lived underwater and on land, their city was on the shore of the ocean. Apparently, they spent much of their time under water, which was a more familiar environment for them, and their children grew up and were brought up on the shore. They themselves were highly developed people: they lived in a beautiful city on the shore of the ocean, which in its beauty surpassed the capital of the gods Amaravati, had underwater cities-fortresses, possessed destructive weapons and respected the organization inherent in the most advanced society. Nivatakavachi in perfection possessed magic - were great sorcerers and magicians, could create various illusions and cause a panic among enemies, and also possessed ability to do invisible. They themselves belong to the class of Danaws, are enemies of the god Indra. The latter gave Arjuna the magic wheel under the control of Matali, with the help of which he penetrated into the ocean to the gates of the capital "nivatakavachi and fought them first with acoustic weapons - the magic shell Devadattu, and then - lightning Vajra. Arjuna victoriously entered the city of the defeated, terrorizing their wives, who hid in stone houses.

²⁶⁵ Komogortsev A. H. F. *Lovecraft and New Mythology of the XXI Century* // https://history.eco/komogorczev_lavkraft_i_novaya_mifologiya_xxi_veka/.

²⁶⁶ Koltypin A. V. *Nivatakavachi - "those whose armor is impervious"* // <http://www.dopotopa.com/nivatakavachi.html>.

In Japanese mythology there is a legend about a similar underwater people "kappa" ("river child")²⁶⁷, which are divided into species: "Seko is a kappa, which climbed the mountains at the age of 2-3 years, Mintuci is a creature from Ainu mythology, a ghostly half-man-semi-beast, Suiko is a creature also found in Chinese and Japanese mythology, literally translated as "water tiger". The most common artistic image of a kappa is something in between a frog and a turtle: frog skin, instead of the nose - beak, fingers on hands and feet can be connected by swimming eardrums, on the head of a short hair, on the back can be a turtle shell, the body exudes fish smell. On the top of the head of the kappa has a kind of saucer, which gives him paranormal and psychic abilities. It must always be filled with water, otherwise the kappa will lose its power or even die. But there are also images of kappas similar to monkeys: the whole body is covered with wool, there are fangs in the mouth, the nose is almost invisible, there is a thumb on the hands and a heel bone on the legs. Unlike the usual kappa, instead of a saucer on the head, there is a hollow in the shape of an oval saucer, and the turtle shell may not be. Typical habitat is a river or swamp, but there are rumors about the sea kappa. It is believed that a kappa likes pranks, but does not harm a man. He is also very courteous, than can even harm himself: if you worship him politely, then he will certainly worship you in return, but the water from the saucer on his head will pour out and he will lose all his strength.

Also previously known physician, alchemist and natural philosopher Theophrastus Paracelsus (d. 1541) in his famous *treatise "On nymphs, sylphs, pygmies and salamanders" (1536)* wrote: "... God sends us an angel, presents his creation to him and then takes him away again. And in the same way these beings are presented before our eyes. This is the case with the water tribe. They come to us from their waters, they become known, they act and do business with us, they return to their waters, they come again - and all this in order to allow man to contemplate Divine creations. Now they are human, but only from the side of an animal, without a soul. It follows that they are married to men. A water woman takes a man from Adam as her husband, runs his household and gives birth to children. We know about children that they will inherit from their father. Since the father is a man from Adam, the child is given a soul and the child becomes like an ordinary man who has an eternal soul. Moreover, it is also well known and should be taken into account that such women also receive souls by marrying people, so that they could be saved before God and saved by God himself, like other women. It has been tested in many ways that they are not eternal, but when they are married to a man, they become eternal, that is, they are given a soul like a man. You must understand this in the following way: God created them so

²⁶⁷ Korothevich S. *How did the nivatakavachi look //*
http://www.dopotopa.com/s_korothevich_kak_vygljadeli_nivatakavachi.html.

similar to man and so reminiscent of him that nothing else can be more similar, and a miracle happened that they did not have a soul. But when they enter into an alliance with a person, then this alliance gives them a soul. Just as the alliance established by God, which man has with God and God with man, allows us to enter the kingdom of God. If there were no such union, what would be the benefit to us in the soul? Nothing. But now there is such an alliance with man, and therefore the soul is for the benefit of man, otherwise the alliance would have no meaning. This is also demonstrated by nymphs: they have no soul, they die, and nothing remains of them, only a beast, until they enter into an alliance with people, and then they get the soul. And the person who is not in alliance with God is exactly like them. So, they demonstrate that they are beasts without man, and like them, a man without a divine union is nothing. The union of two beings with each other can achieve so much, because the lower one benefits from the higher one and gains his power. It follows that they care for man, and that they search for him diligently and secretly.

In Irish and Scottish mythology there are special characters - "silks", poluputylens. Their appearance resembles human-like seals with brown eyes. They have a meek temper, but if they are offended, betrayed, they can cause storms, shipwrecks. These people live in the sea, but every nine days they get to the ground. Then they drop their hide and turn into people. If a person takes possession of the hide, he can command the silks, most often, in this way, they are taken as wives. Silks can live in marriage for a long time, but the attraction to the sea does not give them peace. Usually they do find a hidden hide and return to the sea forever, leaving their family, only periodically meeting with their children. Girls-silk often look for partners among people themselves. If a young man finds a red hat on the shore, it means he is interested in silk. And if he accepts the offer, he should go out the next day at sunset to the shore, where he will see silk. You can summon silks in the following way: sit on the shore at night and drop 7 tears in the sea. The tale says that a certain fisherman was walking along the shore and suddenly heard a sounding laughter. He snuck up close and saw the young men swimming in the sea. Nearby, on the sand, there were seal skins. A fisherman stole one of them. When all the others threw themselves into the seals and sailed away, one cute girl remained on the shore. She begged the fisherman to give the hide, but he fell in love with the girl at first sight and took her as his wife. They began to live together and were happy, but the fisherman's wife seemed to be burdened by something: she sometimes looked at the sea with longing. One day, her younger daughter asked her what was in the stone barn - so silver, with brown stripes. The woman threw herself into the barn, grabbed her skin and rushed to the sea. When she sailed away from the shore, she was met by a boat with a fisherman sitting in it. He looked at the seal and recognized his wife's look, but it was already late.

The Irish Catholic Church also honors the local holy mermaid Muirgein. According to Irish legends, in ancient times lived Lee Ban - Princess, who survived in a monstrous flood before the arrival in those lands of St. Patrick. Her father's lands were flooded by Loch Ney Lake, and Li Ban and her dog turned into a mermaid and otter, and practiced fishing for three hundred years. Hearing angelic singing on the waters of the lake, in the VI century. mermaid found an Irish saint Komgall, who baptized her and gave the name Muirgein ("sea-born"). Li Ban knew that at baptism she would give her soul to God, and instead of living 300 years of mermaid life, she chose to become a holy martyr. She was canonized and appointed a day of remembrance - January 27.

It is also worth remembering the famous "Little Mermaid" ("Den lille Havfrue" - "Little Mistress of the Sea", 1837) by the famous storyteller Hans-Christian Andersen, which tells the story of a young mermaid who is ready to give up her life at sea in order to get the human soul and love of a prince. However, not reaching the desired - love and soul - mermaid turns into the daughter of air. Other daughters of air explain that she became the same as them, because she sought with all her heart to get an immortal soul. The mermaid in the future will receive its own soul through good deeds, and it will eventually soar into the kingdom of God²⁶⁸.

In Greek mythology there is an idea of sea nymphs - Nereids, the daughters of Nereus.

The Ondines.

The Lithuanian myth tells how the goddess Jūrātė lived at the bottom of the Baltic Sea in an amber palace and followed the sea order. A young fisherman Castitis from the village of Svyantoyi aroused the goddess's anger by catching too much fish. Yurate rose from the depths as a sea maiden to punish the fisherman, but she fell in love and took the young man to her palace. They lived happily until the thunderer Perkunas learned about the love of a goddess and a mere mortal. Perkunas got angry and smashed the amber palace into millions of pieces, and Yurata was chained to a rock at the bottom of the sea. That is why, according to legend, the Baltic coast is dotted with amber after the storm. Castitis died, and Jurate mourns him to this day: her tears fall amber (clean and clear, as was the love of Jurata and Castitis), and sobs are taken to howl the storm.

The first references to mermaids as creatures of flesh and blood, not gods or their helpers are found in the Icelandic chronicle "Speculum Regale" (XII century): "Off the coast of Greenland there is a monster, which people call "Margiger". The creature looks like a woman to the waist, she has female breasts, long arms and soft hair. Her neck and head are the same in every way as people. From the waist and below the monster is like a fish - she has

²⁶⁸ [https://ru.wikisource.org/wiki/Mermaid_\(Andersen/Gansen\)](https://ru.wikisource.org/wiki/Mermaid_(Andersen/Gansen))

a fish tail, scales and fins. With the development of shipping, there is more evidence. Thus, in 1492, Christopher Columbus noted that near the Cuban coast there are mermaids "with cock plumage and man-like faces. In 1531 the whole court of the Polish king Sigismund II had a chance to look at the mermaid caught in the Baltic Sea, but unfortunately not for long - on the third day the prisoner died. In 1560 off the coast of Mandar Island, near Ceylon, a Dutch ship caught seven beauties at once. However, the Jesuit fathers, even before reaching the fishermen, were mired in discussions about the soul of these lost creatures, and therefore the mystery remained a mystery. M. Boske, the personal physician of the Dutch viceroyalty in Goa (then the center of European East India Trade) tried to make practical use of the prisoners. To do this, he armed himself with a scalpel and gutted all seven prisoners, trying to get to the bottom of it, so to speak. As a result, he came to the conclusion that mermaids are not only externally, but also internally completely similar to humans. After elucidating this fact, the discussions among the persons of spiritual dignity were heated up with renewed vigor, because it was necessary to urgently find out whether mermaids have a soul and if so, is it appropriate to eat them in the future? After all, in the then Portuguese colony of Angola, the natives for a sweet soul flew away caught sea people ... The famous navigator and geographer Henry Hudson (whose name is the bay in Canada, the river and the strait), passing by Novaya Zemlya, wrote in his own hand in the ship's magazine: "This morning, one of my crew, looking overboard, noticed a mermaid. That's when he started calling for the others and another one came. Meanwhile, the mermaid came very close to the ship and scrutinized them. A little while later, a wave overturned her. From the navel and above her back and chest were like a woman. she had very white skin, long black hair hanging back; the lower part of her body ends with a tail like a porpoise or a dolphin, but shiny like a mackerel. The names of the sailors who saw her are Thomas Hills and Robert Raynar. Date: June 15, 1608". Here's what English Navy Captain Richard Whitburn wrote in his book: "I can't help but say a few words about a strange creature that I first met in 1610. Early in the morning, when I was standing on the riverside in St. John's Harbor in Newfoundland, the amazing creature came up to me very quickly, looking joyfully right in my face. It had a woman's face: eyes, nose, mouth, chin, ears, neck and forehead were proportional and very beautiful. She had many blue stripes on her head that looked like hair, but undoubtedly it was not hair. Me and the man from my crew, who was then with me and who is still alive, were looking at the creature for quite a long time. When it came closer to us, I, being afraid that it didn't throw itself at me, stepped back, remaining from it to the length of the spear. The thing is that in swimming I have seen more than once how big whales and other huge fish jump out of the water, bouncing high. Stepping back, I assure you, this is all I had in mind. This creature, when I noticed that

I retreated, dived and swam to the place where I landed some time ago. At the same time, it often turned back on me. Now I was able to see its shoulders and back up to the waist, which were square, white and smooth like a man. I could not see his body from the front, neck and below. Some time later, the same creature came to the boat in which my servant Horidge, now captain of the East India Company, was at the time. The creature grabbed the edge of the boat with two hands and tried to get into it. The men in the boat were frightened, and one of them hit him on the head with all his might. Then it left them alone. Later, it approached two more boats in the same harbor that were standing near the shore. The sailors jumped to the shore in fear and looked at it from there. In 1619, two advisors to the Danish king, Christian IV, sailing from Norway to Sweden, suddenly noticed a creature that looked like a mermaid. Good sailors threw overboard a decent piece of bacon, planted on a powerful hook with a strong line. Caught like a trout, the inhabitant of the depths was pulled out on deck, but he was so formidable and shrieking, that in the end he was shoved back overboard. The Danish colonial priest Francois Valentin remembered: "On May 1, 1714, with clear calm weather, I myself saw at a distance of about three ship lengths some humanoid creature, the inhabitant of the sea, blueish-gray. It was rising above sea level, and on its head was something like a fisherman's hat or a moss outgrowth. Apart from me, its entire crew saw it. The creature was turned with its back to us, but it felt us approaching, dived under the water and did not appear anymore. As a confirmation that the creatures like the one depicted in the engraving do exist, I will refer to the testimony, which is absolutely trustworthy. In 1652 or 1653, a lieutenant, who was in the service of the company, saw two such creatures in the Gulf near the islands Keram and Boero, Department of Amboina (the territory of present-day Indonesia - O.G.). They swam nearby, which gave reason to assume that they were female and male. Six weeks later, in the same place, they appeared again, and saw them now a man of fifty. These creatures were greenish-gray and from head to waist had a completely human appearance and hands, but their lower body part was narrowing, as if going down.... The mermaids were once studied by various naturalists and even by the Danish Royal Commission, established in 1823 specifically to clarify this issue. In 1830, in the British Museum, a mummy mermaid was shown to all comers. Two more stuffed sea seducers were kept in the Royal College of Medicine, but unfortunately they did not survive one of the Nazi raids on London. In 1960, the English hydrobiologist Alistair Hardy suggested that during a certain phase of evolution, the ancestors of man lived in the sea, and perhaps some of them remained there²⁶⁹.

²⁶⁹ Vasiliev E. *Mermaids - mysterious people // UFO. -- 2007. -- № 31. - Access mode : http://www.ufostation.net/readarticle.php?article_id=225.*

The image of mermaids / homo aquarius is popular in the modern mass culture, which reflects the mythological consciousness of the inhabitant. / creatures from water.

For example, only in 2017 two popular films were released: "Cold Skin" (in the Russian edition - "In the intoxicating silence"), based on the book by the writer Albert Sanchez Pignol. "Cold Skin"; in the Russian box office - "Atlantis") Spanish-French horror film directed by Xavier Jeanne, where the role of the main "mermaid" beautiful Spanish actress Aura Garrido; "The Shape of Water" ("The Shape of Water") - an American fantasy melodrama directed by Guillermo del Toro and Vanessa Taylor. The prototype for the amphibian man was the gill man from the movie "The Creature from the Black Lagoon" (1954), which del Toro was fascinated by as a child. David Zindel, son of American writer Paul Zindel, accused the film of plagiarism, saying that it almost entirely replicated the plot of the play Let me Hear You Whisper, written by Paul Zindel in 1969.

But in January 2020, a sensation flew the world media: as a result of research work, candidate of geological and mineralogical sciences Alexander Koltypin discovered fragments of a prehistoric settlement near the island of Sicily. According to the scientist, this city was once inhabited by intelligent amphibian creatures. Thanks to the conducted research, it turned out that the first ruins of the found city appeared about three million years ago, and the scientists also managed to restore the appearance of the long disappeared inhabitants of the mysterious city. The researchers were especially interested in the image of prehistoric humanoid found in one of the galleries.

Part IV.

THE MYSTERY OF THE EARTH DE HONNEVILLE

Chapter 14. Where did de Honneville sail to?

Above 50 degrees south latitude is placed by cartographers located to the south of Africa South India, which seemed to have been discovered in 1504 by the Frenchman Binot Polmier de Honneville. He sailed on the ship "Hope", a traditional voyage from Europe to India through the Cape of Good Hope (southern tip of Africa) and was caught in a storm. Because of the storm, the Frenchman deviated from the set course and unexpectedly docked to the unknown land in the southern hemisphere. B.P. de Honneville called the accidentally discovered land New France. Later, however, he was unable to pinpoint the exact location of the open land, as the ship's log died during a pirate attack. According to him, he lived in the land with a temperate climate for six months, communicating with its meek and kind inhabitants: "... the people are simple, loving a cheerful holiday life, eating hunting and fishing products, wild fruits and some vegetables and root vegetables that grow by themselves. Young people walk half-naked, the most dressed wear an apron from the hips to the knees and a peleerin from a mat or a skin decorated with feathers. Women's clothes are longer and decorated with necklaces made of bones or shells. The object of men's fancy is a weapon, namely, the horn, burnt at the stake, and a bow with arrows with bone tips. Women and girls walk with uncovered head, their hair is raised up and collected into a bundle with a braid of bright colors woven from herbs. Men, on the contrary, wear long hair that falls on their shoulders and is stretched on their heads with a ribbon of motley feathers²⁷⁰ ...".

Returning to France, de Honneville brought from there a native 15-year-old prince named Essomeric, the son of a tribal leader of the Aroca Carico, accompanied by his mentor Namoa (soon died of sea sickness a few days after departure). The prince married in France, becoming a member of the Honneville family (to the niece of Honneville, Susanne Polmier, heir to a fortune in Cotangens). Honneville's relatives and friends abandoned the equipment of the second expedition, and the navigator withdrew with dignity to his family estate so that he would never talk about his journey again.

Abbot Jean Polmier de Courton, great-grandson of the native prince, canon of the cathedral in Lisieux, published in Paris in 1663 a report on the voyage of his son B.P. de Gonnaeville, dedicating it to Pope Alexander VII under the title "Note concerning the establishment of a Christian mission in

²⁷⁰ *Unforgettable N.N., Nizovsky A.Yu. Secret of "Parrot Lands" //*
http://www.ezospirit.com.ua/index/taj_66/0-3178.

the Third World, otherwise called the Australian Land, Southern, Antarctic and Unknown".

Since de Honneville pointed out that the land he discovered was inhabited by completely naked people and colorful parrots, it was published in 1570. world map of the Flemish cartographer Ortelius (Abraham Ortelius), a disciple of the famous Mercator, on part of the great Southern Continent, from the Land of Fire and east to south of Africa is an area called "Parrot Land" (Psit(t) acorum Regio) with the next legend: "sic a Lisitanis appellata ob in: credibile carum avium ibidem magnitudinem" ("that's the name of the Portuguese (because they live here) incredibly expensive birds of the same size).

Naturally, we can assume that the French took penguins living in the Antarctic as big and curious "parrots" (much later Europeans considered them, for example, a species of ducks). But it is also known that in sub-Antarctic latitudes lived endemic species of parrots! Thus, on the island of Macquarie (about 1.5 thousand km southeast of the island of Tasmania) and on the islands of Antipodes (south-east of New Zealand) lived a jumping parrot (lat. *Cyanoramphus erythrotis*) as a subspecies of *cacarica*. They were exterminated by cats left on the island by the Russian expedition of F. Bellingshausen.

However, in 1847, Pierre Margri, curator of the Naval Archives, found a copy of a report to the Royal Prosecutor in Rouen on the voyage of "Hope" de Gonnaveille. It turned out that the document directly called Brazil (at the mouth of the San Francisco del Sul River), where Cabral had landed a few years earlier. Some researchers believe that the ship de Honneville took past the coastal waters of the island of Tristan da Cunha, full of layers of algae, to South America, where people really live incredibly curious parrots, walk naked and wear headgear with feathers.

But most likely, de Gonnaeville deliberately concealed the real reason for the expedition, telling the royal prosecutor that he had visited Brazil and even "provided evidence" - a native. It was only centuries later that his ancestor, based on family documents and legends, risked revealing the true direction of the search for his ancestor - the Southern Unknown Land ("Australia").

But what made de Gonneville hide the purpose of his journey?

The navigator de Gonneville himself, as a Norman nobleman, belonged to the descendants of a family from which came a certain Joffroy de Gonneville - Prior of the Order of the Templars Aquitaine and Poitou. The latter was in his time (1308).) was brought in by the Inquisition on charges of heresy, along with the Grand Master Jacques de Molay, but for some reason escaped execution and "lived his age under protection," admitting all the charges: "...brother Joffrois de Honneville, who was questioned about the time and manner in which he was admitted to the Order, replied that it had been at least twenty years since he had been admitted [to the Order] by his brother knight Robert de Torville, traitor to the Houses of England, in the

Chapel of the London Command. Then the preceptor - after he had tied the cloak of the Temple to him - showed him the cross drawn in the book and told him that he had to renounce who the painting depicted in the book; and - since he was absolutely unwilling to do so - the preceptor insisted very much. However, as soon as he had achieved nothing, and seeing that he had not been able to bend him, the praetor said to him: "Will you swear to me that you will tell all your brothers - if anyone asks you - that you have made a renunciation if I do not make you do it? And he answered by agreeing, promising to say that he would renounce if any of the other Templars asked him about it; and there was no other type of renunciation. Then the preceptor told him that he had to spit on that cross; and - since he didn't want to do it at all - the preceptor put his hand on the book to close the cross, and told him, "Spit on top of my hand! But he was afraid that in the end, the preceptor would remove his hand and some part of his saliva would get on the cross, so he limited himself to spitting on the ground in the direction where the cross was. Concerning the vice of sodomy, the head-shaped idol, obscene kisses and other questions on which the Templars were slandered, he replied that he knew nothing. When asked if the other Templars had been admitted to the Order according to the procedure followed in his case, he answered that he believed that the same thing had been done to him as to all the others. When asked if he had confessed at the request of someone, either for a monetary reward or a favor, or for concessions, or out of fear or hatred, or out of conviction, or out of submission to violence or out of fear of torture, he replied in the negative. Then brother Joffrois - who renounced this and any other possible heresy already mentioned method, solemnly swore, touching the Holy Gospels, and humbly asked for the grace of justification - we granted this justification by the power of our usual formula of the Church, and we returned him to the bosom of the Church, returning to the community of believers and to the performance of the sacraments²⁷¹.

Interviews with Joffrois and other Templars were conducted in one of the royal castles of Chinon on the banks of the Loire, which eventually fell into the possession of Cardinal Richelieu, who left it to his descendants. However, the Duke of Richelieu underwent a radical overhaul of the castle: he destroyed the throne room and some other buildings that "did not meet the spirit of modern times," but due to the fact that later the castle became desolate, the floors and ceilings collapsed, it is assumed that the castle did not want to be restored, and there was something looking for in it ... Perhaps this is a part of the minutes of interrogations of the Order's leaders, which were not provided to the court. Apparently, by mistake, among the many documents, the public received "... the minutes of the testimony of knight

²⁷¹ *Investigation of cardinals - the Pontifical Commissars at Chinon Castle (the so-called "Shinon parchment" or "Shinon manuscript") / Per. from Italy. // http://www.monsalvat.globalfolio.net/frglorios/ricarstvo1/tamp1_chinon.html*

Jean de Chalon, where he claims that on the night before the arrests three covered wagons loaded with chests with the treasures of the Temple came out of Paris. The wagons were accompanied by a convoy of forty-two knights led by Master Hugo de Chalon and Gérard de Villiers. The knights and cargo were to arrive at one of the ports where seventeen ships of the Order awaited them. The disproportion between the number of ships and the contents of the three carts is striking. But perhaps there were other wagons heading for this port as well...? ²⁷². By the way, during one of the uprisings of the Parisian Niello, King Philip IV hid from the angry crowd in Tample (Monastery of the Order in Paris; now the quarter of Tample). There he allegedly saw the wealth of the Order himself.

Thus, there was a legend that the Templar fleet, consisting of large ships (the naves, which themselves developed), capable of long ocean voyages, being loaded with the values of the Order, sailed from the port of La Rochelle beyond the horizon (French amers) of the ocean.

Most likely, the Templar fleet sailed to the place where for centuries the Order (founded in 1128 by St. Bernard of Clairvaux) received the precious metal from which it stamped coins in large quantities. This money was used to launch a campaign to build "eighty huge cathedrals and seventy smaller temples" in the Gothic style in less than a hundred years.

It is also known that only to La Rochelle were roads free from royal searches. The most surprising thing is that there was nothing to take to this port in principle - America was not "discovered" then. And, nevertheless, all over France, carts crawled to and from La Rochelle under the protection of sergeants of the Order. No fees were taken for this, and any merchant who deposited the money in one commandant's office could get it in another by a loan letter. This banking system was unique for that time. Even the countless riches gifted to the Templars, prudent management and usury prohibited to Christians could not bring them that much silver. It simply did not exist in the spears of all Europe in quantities sufficient to cover the cashless payments of merchants. The Templars' incomes were constantly growing, and they were nicknamed "the people of silver"²⁷³.

Of course, such wealth could not but cause envy and anger among competitors. If we take into account the fact that Pope Clement V (Raymond Bertrand de Goh), who organized the Order's pogrom with the King of France, leaked some information about the source of the Order's wealth back in time, When he was an archbishop in the port city of Bordeaux near La Rochelle, it is likely that the promise to reveal the "secret of the Templar's wealth" was the reason why he, not a cardinal, was elected to the holy throne.

²⁷² *Maye J. de. Silver Templar Mines / Per. of the French // Around the World. - - 1993. - - №4. - <http://www.vokrugsveta.ru/vs/article/1492/>.*

²⁷³ *Ivanov G. Templera: puzzles and modernity. Part One // <http://www.infrance.ru/france/hist-links/templiers/templiers1.html>*

Chapter 15. Once again, the Templars and their fleet...

In 1587, the Guaraníes of Brazil told the Portuguese about the silver spears on the islands of "Upa Assu" ("Big Lagoon"), which consisted of swamps and lakes, about 200 kilometers wide in the middle reaches of the modern river San Francisco del Sul (where de Gonnaeville later came!) between the modern city of Remanso and Paolo Afonso waterfall. The Píoi River, which is a tributary of the Parnaíba, flows out of the lagoon. This way was navigable in winter from the lagoon to the ocean. Also on the territory of modern state Minas Gerais were found numerous mines and here the Portuguese met in the XVI century. tribe of bearded, with white skin people²⁷⁴. "...Scientists studying the history of the Order of the Templars cite other facts, indirectly confirming the sailing of the Order's ships to the shores of America. Including images of supposedly American Indians on one of the seals of the Order and on the painting of the gable of the temple in the town of Verelai, which was built by the Templars"²⁷⁵; "... Another proof that the Templars knew about the existence of the continent, which we now call America: recently in the National Archives of France were found seals of the Order, captured by the people of Philip the Beautiful in 1307. On one of them, attached to a document under the authority of the Grand Master, you can see the inscription "Secretum Templi" - the Mystery of the Temple. In the center there is a figure of a man who can only be an American Indian. He is dressed in a loincloth, with a feather bandage on his head, the same as the Indians of North America, Mexico and Brazil, or at least some of them. In his right hand he holds an onion, below, under the bow, there is a swastika, a cross with curved ends, a common symbol in Viking Scandinavia (and in the ornaments of the Indians of both Americas, - O.G.)²⁷⁶.

Most likely, the Templars were limited to contact only with the coast of South America, contenting themselves with what they were given as trade exchanges by the rulers of a powerful Inca power: "... The mining of precious metals in Peru was perfectly organized, gold, in particular at the industrial level. It was washed in rivers flowing from the Andes, and water from melting snow was brought to gold-bearing land through many kilometers of channels. Such channels were found near Tiahuanaku and in Chungamayo, near La Paz. Gold was also mined in the mines. Even now you can see the remnants of the gold smelting plant in Huabamba, where gold was smelted

²⁷⁴ *Maye J. de. Silver Templar Mines / Per. of the French // Around the World. -- 1993. -- №4. - <http://www.vokrugsveta.ru/vs/article/1492/>.*

²⁷⁵ *Rogosa V. What did the Templars do in America... long before it was discovered by Columbus? // <http://shkolazhizni.ru/archive/0/n-30398/>*

²⁷⁶ *Maye J. de. Silver Templar Mines / Per. of the French // Around the World. -- 1993. -- №4. - <http://www.vokrugsveta.ru/vs/article/1492/>.*

from ore. And in Machu Picchu found the ruins of a mill for grinding gold-bearing quartz. Silver was extracted mainly from the mines of the Porco region, located in the mountain range on the eastern edge of the Bolivian plateau, south-east of Tiahuanaku. These mountains later received the name Sierra de la Plata from the Spaniards - Silver Mountain, and the city located there - Villa de Plata - Silver City. The Incas had no professional miners. There was a system of labor duty. Each year, young Incas went with their wives to the mines and four of the hottest months of the year mined precious metal. In the remaining eight months of work were banned ... However, during the last Tiahuanaku Empire, not all the silver mined in the mines of South America, was used on the spot. A large part, perhaps, together with the gold, went to the ocean ... who mined the silver in the mountains, built a system of roads ("peaviru" - in Guarani language), which led to the coast of the ocean and reached it at two points: near the Gulf of Santos and opposite the island of St. Catherine. On the northern road leading to the port of Santos, there is a huge Serro Cora complex. An object was found there, which clarifies a lot in our study. Among the ruins of the walls of a structure similar to a fortress, we found a mould for casting metal into ingots. Its pre-Columbian origin is beyond doubt... The local tribes did not use metal tools. But nevertheless, in their language there were words that denote metals, which at first glance is very strange. For example, in the southern dialect of Guaraní, the metal is called Quarepoti, which means "a stone pulled from a hole in the mountain. All other names of metals originate from this word: gold - cuirepotihu (yellow metal), silver - cuirepotihu (white metal), steel - cuirepotihu (hard metal) ... In addition, local legends say that until 1290 on the road from the Sierra de la Plata to the ocean regularly passed caravans carrying large quantities of metal. Lamas were undoubtedly used as pack animals... silver and maybe gold, but in smaller quantities, were melted into ingots because the metal was being prepared for export. In bullions, it is easy to count and account for. In addition to the road from Tiahuanaku through Paraguay, ... used for transportation of precious metals such convenient ways, such as the Amazon basin rivers. At 800 kilometers south of the mouth of the Amazon, on the banks of the delta of the full-flowing navigable river Parnaíba, were found the ruins of powerful fortress walls of cemented stones. Here, apparently, on the site of the modern city of Parnaíba, was another Atlantic port... What was the purpose of these cyclopean works? The main goal was to establish a permanent waterway between the area where the richest silver mines were developed and the Atlantic Ocean. The zone, which included not only the mines of Upa-Assou, but also the territory of the modern state Minas Gerais, where numerous mines were also found and where the Portuguese met in the XVI century a tribe of bearded, with white skin of people... So, let's assume that the silver, which was used by the Templars to finance the construction of Gothic cathedrals in Europe, was

mined in South America. And the port of La Rochelle on the Atlantic coast of France was built to import American silver²⁷⁷.

When the Spaniards reached the high-mountainous Lake Titicaca in the Andes, they discovered the ruins of the largest ancient city in the whole South America - Tiaguanaco. They saw the mountain, whose surface was turned into step pyramid. On its huge steps, there were structures made of huge stone blocks, carefully worked and adjusted to each other, and also many high human statues. They asked Indians what kind of people left these impressive ruins. According to the famous chronicler Cieza de León, the Indians answered that the city was founded long before the Inca Empire. And it was built by white and bearded people, similar to the Spaniards themselves. The white people eventually left the city and went with their leader Con-Ticci Viracocha first to the city of Cuzco, and then sailed into the Pacific Ocean. The Incas gave them the name Viracocha, which means "sea foam," meaning the white color of their skin and the fact that they disappeared as quickly as the foam on the crest of the sea wave disappears.

In 1553, Pedro Cieza de León's Chronicle of Peru first published an Indian story that "white people" infiltrated Guamanga Province, Peru, long before the Spanish, and even ruled there before the Incas: "... The largest river here is called Vinaque, where there are large, very ancient structures, noticeably dilapidated from time to time and turned into ruins, they must have survived many centuries. Asking the local Indians who built this antiquity, they say that other white and bearded people, like us, who ruled long before the Incas; they say that they came to this region and made a home here. These and other ancient buildings that exist in this kingdom, it seems to me that they are not like the ones that built or ordered to build the Incas. Because this structure was square, and the Inca structures are long and narrow. There is also a rumor that there were some letters on a single stone slab of this building. I do not claim and do not believe that in the past times, some people arrived here, so intelligent and intelligent that they built these and other things that we do not see" (*Cieza de León, Pedro, "The Chronicle of Peru," Part I, chapter LXXXVII*). In 1555, he directly compares Plato's Atlantis with the kingdoms of Peru, the lands of the Inca Empire, the secretary of the Royal Council of Castile, and the chronicler Agustín de Sarate in his book "History of the discovery and conquest of the province of Peru". (published in Antwerp), giving different opinions of historians on where people came from in America. A. de Saraté cites as an excuse for his position that Plato's 9000 years from the flood - this is the account of the Egyptians' years not by the sun, but by the moons, ie months, and therefore should be considered as 750 years. And the customs of the Peruvian Indians,

²⁷⁷ *Maye J. de. Silver Templar Mines / Per. of the French // Around the World. - - 1993. - - №4. - <http://www.vokrugsveta.ru/vs/article/1492/>.*

their cult and imperial architecture, covered with gold plates, just according to A. de Saraté, correspond to the description of Plato²⁷⁸.

Thor Heyerdahl studied Spanish chronicles of the XVI century, the time of the Spanish conquest of South America, which contained information that among the dark-haired in the total mass of Incas there were also red-haired, which, according to legend, were the last descendants of vicaracos - deified by the Indians white bearded people, who were similar to the Spaniards themselves.

First, the ancient Peruvians recognized their "own" and even called them "Incas" in the Spaniards, and then the Spaniards, having familiarized themselves with the local legends, came to the conclusion that the Incas are the descendants of one of the missing "Israilean tribes", and their Supreme deity Vira Kocha - the Apostle Bartholomew. The legend says that one of the first Inca emperors, Pacha Kutek, when he was still a prince, somehow in a dream appeared a certain husband, bearded, in long, to the heel, loose clothes, with an "unknown animal" on a leash. The ghost was called the divine ancestor - Vira-Kochei (Inca emperors, in order to emphasize their celestial origin, also bore this name as a title), "uncle" of the prince, warned him of the upcoming rebellion of the Chanka Indians and promised assistance. Later, when Pacha Kuteku and his militia managed to defeat the Chanka army, he claimed that his ancestors, the "bearded men", secretly took part in the battle on his side. Becoming an emperor, he made a statue of Vira-Kochi himself. It depicted a slender man in long robes, with a beard in the heel. And Pacha Kutek himself still had a beard - the Indian-Spanish chronist Ayala drew it with a certain likeness of such. The appearance of the main wife of the emperor was also original. She was even nicknamed Mother Runtu (Mother Egg) for the color of her skin, which "was whiter than it usually happens to Indian women. The Incas carefully monitored the purity of their ancestry, preventing incest, and had their own secret language, which was spoken among themselves, because it was not understood by the other Indians and they were not allowed to study it, because it was a divine language.

Two Russian researchers, Alexander Afanasiev and Alexander Nikitov, offered their own view on the origin of the "white red-brood gods" of the Incas. They began with a self-name and the highest title - "Inca". Spanish chroniclers, interestingly enough, preferred spelling with "g" - "inga", though there was no "g" in Quechua. The detail is quite characteristic, because "ing--" is the root of the ethnonyms of a large group of Germanic tribes: Ingling, Angels, Ingevons, Angrivarians. Of course, this could easily be considered a coincidence, if in this Inco-Germanic parallel the meaning

²⁷⁸ Zarate, Agustin de. *History of the discovery and conquest of the Perù // Peruvian Library. First series - Lima: Publishers Tücnicos Associates, 1968. - Volume II. - — P. 110-113.*

of the words also did not coincide: "Inca" (sir, king) - the ancient Icelandic Yngvi (literally - the name of the ancestor of one of the Scandinavian clans, in figurative meaning - "prince", "leader", the ancient German authors attached the epithet "people of Yngvi" to the Germanic Scandinavians). Thus, the comparison gives very close similarities in the three main indicators - sound, meaning and use (as an ethnonym). It should be said that ranks, titles and titles are one of the most stable elements of the dictionary. Three more Ink titles have been analyzed: "Rock", "Auki," "Kapak. The first word was included in the names of two Ink emperors (Cinchi Roca and Inca Roca), but the chronicler de la Vega stressed that in the national language of Quechua it had no meaning, adding: "In the special language of Incas it had to mean something (meaning), although I do not know what. Blas Valera's father says that "Roca" means "a mature and prudent prince. To recommend the opinion of the Holy Father can only be the following fact: in Old Icelandic ríkr (and in Old English ric) means "king", "magnificent", "strong". So let's move on to the next title - "auki" ("infante" - the youngest son of the king, a young man of royal family before marriage). Its exact analogue is ancient Icelandic auka (literally "replenishment", also means "seed", "rudiments"). In the word "kapak" ("great, rich, mighty") the second "k" in this word serves as a participle suffix in Quechua language. It is easy to find a very precise parallel in Old Icelandic: kappi - "hero, winner, valiant, chosen. It attracts not only semantic intimacy, but also the identity of use. Ancient Scandinavians, distinguishing outstanding people, often added this word to names (Bjorn Bradwickíng-cappie), i.e. used it in the same way as Incas (Manco Kapak, Vaina Kapak). So, all four definitely Ink titles were copies of the corresponding Scandinavian terms. There is only one explanation: direct borrowing. It is interesting to compare other words: Inco-Kechuan "Avara" - "tapir", "yavar" - "clan, tribe, shelter", "aillo" - "kinship, genealogy" and Old Saks evur - "wild boar", avaro - "descendants, descendants", al "all, all". Saxons also left a trace in the toponymy of ancient Peru. Saxa Wamana was called the main capital fortress, Saxa Wamana - the valley near Cuzco. And the very name of the capital has probably the same origin. Now it is commonly translated as "navel of the earth", but this interpretation could come only when the city rose above the others. But in ancient Saks kusko means "pure", "pure", "virgin", while in the Inco-Kechuan dictionary the word "pieces" - "uncultivated land" ²⁷⁹ has been preserved.

Jacques de Mayer tried to establish when the Germans penetrated Peru: "... in 967, Viking Yarl Ullman set foot on the land of America in Panuco on the Gulf of Mexico. He landed from seven ships along with seven

²⁷⁹ Afanasyev A. *Inca Empire : Minus the Third Reich?...// Technique - youth. - - 1992. - - № 10. - P.38-40 ; Nikitov A. Or England of Ancient Peru ... // Technique - youth. - - 1992. - - № 10. - - C.40-41.*

hundred Vikings, men and women. He became the fifth king of the Toltecs - Quetzalcoatl, a warrior. Twenty years later, with some of his men, he set out on a campaign to the Yucatan Peninsula, to the Maya country. There, he met resistance from local tribes and was forced to turn back. These events are displayed on the frescoes in the capital of the Mayan state in the Chichen Itza temple, where you can see the image of Indian battles with white people... Then Ulman left Mexico, went down by ships along the coast to South America and landed in Venezuela. Then, the Vikings crossed the continent and went to the Pacific Ocean. In South America, the Vikings founded on the shore of Lake Titicaca the city of Tiahuanaco, which soon became the capital of a vast empire. The borders of the empire stretched from modern Bogota in Colombia to Valparaiso in Chile. They taught the Indians various crafts, including the art of metal production and processing. They sent silver to the shore of the Atlantic Ocean. In 1290, the tribes of the Araucans, nomads and pastoralists, descended from the mountains and invaded the Tiahuanaku Empire. The Viking descendants who escaped death were dispersed. Some went to the ocean shore, built balsa rafts, set sail and reached the islands of Polynesia. Others fled to the jungles of the Amazon and Paraguay rivers. Another part reached Cusco, where she founded a new Inca empire²⁸⁰ ...".

But it is likely that the Scandinavians also penetrated into America in earlier times: "... ok. 1000 B.C. in the Mississippi Valley and especially in the Ohio tributary valley, a culture of burial mounds appears, most of which are associated with cremation. Carriers of this culture have sought to pour barrows on lofty landmarks - just like the inhabitants of Denmark and Sweden in the Bronze Age, like Homer heroes and like those who built the barrows in Karia. This culture is called Adena; it goes relatively smoothly into the later culture of Hopewell, and to distinguish them is not always easy. Many monuments are irrevocably lost, but a number of them in the second quarter of the XIX century. managed to explore and describe Squire and Davis ... From the same region in the broad sense of the word (Mississippi Valley) are known products with ornamental motifs ..., which have many parallels in the European monuments of the Late Bronze - Early Iron Age ... During the excavations of one of the mounds were found, in particular, copper "bracelets". Bracelets of this kind - or rather, hand rings, as they are not always worn on the wrist (they are called armrings, Armringe) are found in Europe from England to the Urals. In Scandinavia, where they are found, particularly in the funeral context, they are characteristic of Jutland IV period ... Three rings ... drew special attention of Squire and Davis: they noted that these rings are the same size and the same weight - in 4 ounces ... The same weight of the rings suggests the existence of a certain weight standard in the

²⁸⁰ *Maye J. de. Silver Templar Mines / Per. of the French // Around the World. - - 1993. - - №4. - <http://www.vokrugsveta.ru/vs/article/1492/>.*

culture of their origin. The presence of the weight standard, in its turn, suggests a developed trade. All this looks very unexpected for the Ohio Valley in the early I millennium BC (there are special reasons to think that the burial, where the rings come from, refers to the culture of Adena, not later Hopewell ...). Meanwhile, there is a number of data indicating the presence of weight standards in Europe late Bronze Age ..., and for Mesopotamia, Egypt and the Eastern Mediterranean late II millennium, they are reliably attested. At the opening of one of the tombstones Squire and Davis found a stone with bowl-shaped hollows clearly artificial origin and different greatness. They assumed that these recesses were used to make the copper buttons they found and similar products... In the heart of the 19th century, they were not yet aware of the numerous finds of cup-shaped recesses made in the British Isles, Scandinavia and the sphere of influence of Scandinavian culture. Such Bronze Age findings have been repeatedly made on the site of grave hills and embankments (cairns), and the idea that such stones are linked to funerary customs is reflected in Estonian folklore... Even more interesting is another find made by Squire and Davis. From the context of its description, it follows that it was made in Tomb Hill No. 8 "Mound City" ... Researchers talk about "star-shaped jewelry" made of shells wrapped in strips of copper and silver, with an opening in the middle. They did not accompany the illustration of descriptions of these "unique ornaments", but the scientists who worked with the collection of Squire and Davis in the British Museum, confidently identified them ... Products of similar shape and similar size (2-3 cm) seem to be fixed only in Denmark, and a very limited part of it ... These are the so-called cross-shaped buttons. As of 1960, about 400 pieces were known, one of bronze, the rest of bone - 22 of which were subject to dating. All of them come from the northern part of Jutland, all date back to the IV period ... Outside Denmark "this type is not found". ... Since the items in question are not found in the vicinity of typical male items, they are believed to have been women's jewelry. Of course, the shape itself is not so complex as not to represent its independent appearance in different parts of the world. However, it is not just a form, but a piece of jewelry that can be equally found in the funeral context, also related to cremation and gravestone hill ... It is suggested that the products found by Squire and Davis follow the Danish pattern, especially since the rings, similar to those found in Ohio, also find matches in Jutland IV period. In this case, obviously, we are talking about local products. This follows not only from the use of new materials, but also from the fact that the appropriate form entered the repertoire of ornamental motifs of the Mississippi Valley culture ... Let's move on to the next - perhaps, the decisive parallel. "Among the frequent finds are small copper tubes formed by twisting the sheets of this metal. They are not soldered, and although their edges are almost closed (overlap each other very closely), they can easily be separated by the blade

of the knife" ... The size of these tubes was about. 2.5 cm ... The Danish material gives a complete analogy to the finding of Squire and Davis ... The nature of the edges fit together, the size is approximately the same (in Denmark it varies from incomplete 3 to 5 cm ...), the typical context of the finds - funeral. Moreover, the discovery of such tubes (in relation to the Scandinavian material they are called bronze) in perfectly preserved burials in oak manholes allowed with the highest degree of probability to establish their purpose: they were attached to skirts ... Moreover, "experiments have shown that such skirts are funny tied" ... territorially they originate both from Jutland and the Danish Islands ... as well as from Sweden. In total, more than fifty finds are known ... In the same grave hill number 8 was made a wonderful find - four beautiful sculptural portraits of stone ... The pronounced individual character of each of them makes you think that they fairly accurately convey the true features of those people they captured. Two of them, Squire and Davis, have been identified as female; one looks perhaps like a portrait of a European woman ... So, Squire and Davis explored in the Ohio Valley the culture of burial mounds that had arisen, as they later determined, cf. The burial mounds were erected on elevated sites (as in Scandinavia) in 1000 BC. Among the burial implements they found copper hand rings, similar to those found in Europe in the same epoch, particularly in the British Isles and Scandinavia; a stone with cup-shaped hollows, which had analogues in the Bronze Age of Northwestern Europe; cross-shaped jewelry, typical for Jutland in the late 2nd millennium BC. B.C.; copper tubes, quite similar to those that adorned the skirts of Scandinavian women in the Bronze Age; sculptural image of a woman of hardly local type. Moreover, the last three finds almost certainly come from the same burial site. In addition, recent metallurgical research has found in the collection of American finds of Squire and Davis objects made of bronze - an undoubted alloy of honey and tin ... I do not see how to avoid the conclusion that the Ohio Valley was penetrated by natives of North-Western Europe, most likely from Jutland. They could have got there in two completely different ways - north, past Newfoundland and up the St. Lawrence River, and south, across the Gulf of Mexico and up the Mississippi. Whichever way they chose, the traces they left encourage them to think about an expedition or a series of expeditions, rather than a handful of people accidentally abandoned by the whims of the elements²⁸¹.

It is possible that by supplying the Templars with silver, the Incas thus fulfilled the covenant of their European ancestors to explore and develop new mines and, when the time came, ensure the delivery of ore to the coast...

But the Incas (with Vikings), it turns out, were not the first to develop mines and conduct extensive trade in fossil resources.

²⁸¹ Panchenko, D.V. *Vikings of the Bronze Age and their historical heritage (to raise a question) // Stratum plus. - - 2012. - - № 2. - - C. 128-129.*

Around 1580 BC. - A.D. 1172, there was a highly developed Tiwanaku culture, later replaced by the Inca culture itself. The capital of the Tiwanaku Empire, located at an altitude of 3600 meters in the XII century, lived more than 40 thousand people. This culture is considered one of the first civilizations in South America, where stone buildings were built.

But what is especially important is that the carriers of this culture produced tin mines, while the final product for which it was produced, bronze, had no application in the New World. According to Zakhariah Sitchin, tin was mined for export as a strategically important metal to the Old World.

Due to the fact that the boundaries of its distribution are close to the current range of the Aymara people in western Bolivia and southern Peru, its creators and consider this very interesting and mysterious people. The ancient legends of Aymara say that once upon a time tall, blue-eyed bearded people came to their lands by ship, who taught Aymara about farming, metallurgy, construction and also introduced monogamy. The word "ancestor" in Aymar sounds like Samo название аймара consists of the words "ai" (haya "ancestor") and "mara" (year, time).

Aymara itself, before colonization by the Spaniards, had a very primitive religious Shamanic cult: veneration of mountains (Apu), ancestors (Achachil), Mother Earth (Pachamama), underground spirit (Tio), etc. Among their feasts, the Alasitas holiday is worth celebrating in honor of the ancient deity of well-being Ekeko, who is depicted in a hat with feathers. The name of the holiday itself translates as "buying", and there are ritual dances of "half bulls"²⁸². For example, in the language of Aymara, there is one amazing feature: the Indians represent time in reverse - the future for them is in the past, and the past has yet to be experienced. The language of Aymara itself is considered almost mathematically synthetic, i.e. the language features of Aymara have been realized and established as if before. The syntax of this language is so stable, and the linguistic meanings are defined to such an extent that in today's language it is simply impossible. That is, Aymarsky was created according to the same principles that are used to develop computer programming languages. In his time, the researcher Ivan Guzman de Rojas even suggested creating an algorithm for a universal electronic translator of all languages based on the Aymara language: the text is translated into Aymara and затем - на other languages. In the new, quite unexpected hypothesis of Mary Sargsyan (daughter of the famous scientist Paris Geruni) one can find statements that a significant layer of vocabulary of this language has direct formal and semantic analogies in Armenian. Her attention was drawn to the Aymara word "kalasasaya" meaning "immovable" ("like pillars" and "firm") standing large stones. At first, Mary Sargsyan

²⁸² Bukker I. *Aymara Indians did not notice the Spaniards.* - Access mode : <http://www.pravda.ru/science/mysterious/past/03-05-2012/1113388-aymara-0/>

found 57 percent of the 600 Aymara words similar to армянскими - почти, 10 percent. Then 60 more coincidences among 3100 words. Here are just a few of them: jura - water ("jur"), kita - рыба caviar ("dzkkit"), lallava - excellent, good ("lava"), nayra - eye ("nayir" - смотри; " - взгляд), puraka - живот ("por"), siri - love ("sul"), haya - ancestor (Armenian deity Ая-Наа, as well as self-name армян - "hai", hay), Mamakota (name of Lake Titicaca) - "mother's milk" ("mor kat"), Andes - mountains (Armenian mountains). " - "there, on the other side"). According to Mary Sargsyan, the name of the Aymara god Virakoch, in translation from Armenian, may also mean "Called from above" (and the faith of Kochvats). There are also studies by Leyla Stepanyan, who finds traces of the Armenian language in Polynesia, right up to the famous Easter Island... There is also a famous stone vessel kept at the Gold Museum of the Bolivian city of La Paz, where letters of Armenian are carved next to cuneiform signs алфавита - того, which, according to official science, Mesrop Mashtots created only in the 5th century AD. Sepotiusanen, a doctor of biological sciences from Nicaragua and a Finn by nationality, claims that they found Armenian genes in the Aymara²⁸³.

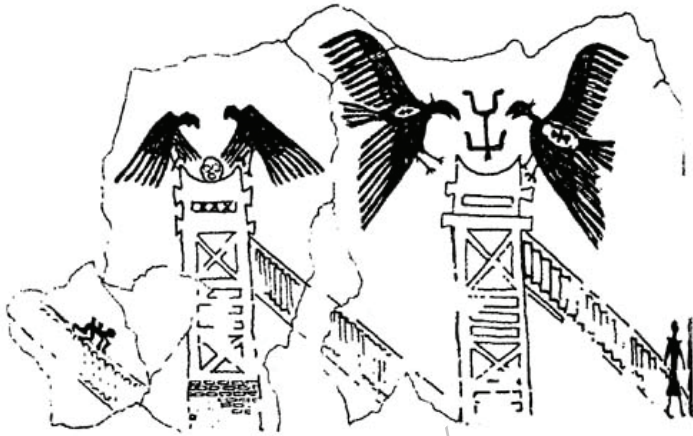
It was possible to get this data because the ancestors of Aymara buried their knowledge in chullpas - cylindrical or rectangular two-meter towers, made of stone or raw brick and reminiscent of chess rooks. In some parts of the South Andes, especially in the area of Lake Titicaca, the stockpile was built even after the Inca invasion. Some of the stockpiles are unsophisticated, while others, on the contrary, are covered with intricate ornaments²⁸⁴. And such a method of synchronization in the tower ("dakma" - "tower of silence") was quite common in the Middle East, especially in pre-Islamic Iran and pre-Christian Armenia. Dakma is a tall hollow tower, on top of which the body of the deceased is placed, where he is vultures. The remains of the corpse under the influence of time and natural phenomena turn into ashes and fall inside the tower through the grid. When the dakma fills up, it is left as a forbidden place and a new one is built... As A. noted. Repin (in personal correspondence with the author), the frescoes from Chatal Gyuyuk also depict the tower with griffins and that the arched "Heavenly Horizon" on it is found both on the frescoes in the palace of Knossos and in Egyptian characters, exactly as the "heavenly horizon" (Ahet), and "door of the horizon".

And the original name of the Egyptian "sphinx" Aker, the god of yesterday and tomorrow, who guards the pyramids of the pharaohs in Giza, is "Guardian of the horizon", "Guardian of the first gates of Duat" (his face is given a portrait resemblance to the pharaoh Chephren, son of Cheops, ok. 2575-2465 BC; in the temples of the god Mount he was depicted not with

²⁸³ *Tumanyan A. Aymara - Armenians of South America? // _COPY19 - arymane-yuzhnoj-ameriki*

²⁸⁴ *Bukker I. Aymara Indians did not notice the Spaniards. - Access mode : <http://www.pravda.ru/science/mysterious/past/03-05-2012/1113388-aymara-0/>*

the head of a man, but with a falcon carrying the soul of Pharaoh into the sun). The oldest images of mankolyv were found during excavations of Goebekli-Tepe (dated 10 thousand BC).



And it is well known that the idea to be represented in the image of some animal was quite common in pre-Columbian America. Each person was matched by the spirit of an animal, which could influence it and make it more suitable for war. It is not much different from the players' use of talismans with fierce muzzles to raise their combat fervor²⁸⁵. Myths about the origins of a nation from the marriage of a man and a beast are also common among Central and South Americans. For example, the Olmecs appeared as a result of the coition of a divine animal Jaguar with a mortal woman. Since then, the jaguar has become a totem of Olmecs - hence the image of "cat faces" on their images on sculptures - altars, steles, and so-called sculptures of "basalt heads" on pedestals (some of which reach a weight of 40 tons and are almost three meters high)²⁸⁶. And they - with clear negroid features, with the same as the Egyptian Sphinx!

Thor Heyerdahl once wrote: "... The similarity between the early civilizations of Egypt and Mexico is not limited to the pyramids ... Both in Mexico and Egypt there was a highly developed system of hieroglyphic writing ... Scientists note the similarity of fresco painting in the temples and tombs, similar designs of temples and skilful megalithic colonnades. It is

²⁸⁵ Bukker I. *Thousand-year secrets of unknown Mesoamerica* // http://www.pravda.ru/science/mysterious/past/27-12-2011/1103116-golden_chief-0/.

²⁸⁶ Bukker I. *Mysterious Olmecs inherited from the Jesuits* // http://www.pravda.ru/science/eureka/discoveries/12-12-2011/1101581-olmec_puebla-0/.

pointed out that in the construction of vaults of slabs architects on both sides of the Atlantic did not know the art of building a real arch. Attention is drawn to the existence of cyclopean stone human figures, amazing astronomical knowledge and highly developed calendar system in Mexico and Egypt. Scientists compare surprising on perfection practice of human skull trepanation characteristic for cultures of the ancient Mediterranean, Mexico and Peru, and also specify the similar Egyptian-Peruvian custom of mummification. These and other numerous cultural similarities, taken together, could support the theory that once or repeatedly ships from the Mediterranean Sea crossed the Atlantic Ocean and brought the foundations of civilization to the natives of Mexico... Nowhere - neither in Mexico nor in another part of America - he emphasizes - archaeologists have not found certain signs of evolutionary cultural development. Everywhere, as excavations have shown, the civilization blossomed at once, as if brought from the outside. Everywhere, we find traces of emigrants who came from somewhere and brought a mature and sophisticated civilization to areas where there were quite primitive people. Nowhere do we find the center from which the evolution of early American civilizations began. And, even more strikingly, the early American civilization (meaning the Olmec culture) was confined to a very uncomfortable area of the tropical and subtropical jungle of Central America. But it is here that the large ocean current, coming from Gibraltar and the Canary Islands, flows into the Gulf of Mexico²⁸⁷.

Claims that the pyramids of Teotihuacan and Chola, which are loved to be referred to by supporters of transatlantic influences, were built somewhere at the end of the first millennium BC, while the construction of the famous pyramids of the pharaohs completely ceased by the second millennium BC, and the only step-by-step construction of Egypt, similar to the American ones - "Pyramid of Joser" - was erected at the beginning of the third millennium B.C., and also that their differences in the styles of ornamentation, construction techniques, materials, construction and even in their purpose are great, does not stand up to criticism, because the American constructions, their material and purpose is an attempt of the settlers to repeat the native sacral landscape, so familiar to them and their ancestors for millennia.

In turn, science claims that the Olmecs appeared in the modern Mexican state of Tabasco about 4 thousand years ago. They came by sea and settled in the village of Tamoanchan ("We are looking for our home"). The legend mentions that the sages sailed away, and the remaining people settled

²⁸⁷ Heyerdahl T. *In the footsteps of the Sun god / per. from English // Abroad.* - - 1969. - № 21, 23-29 May. - - C. 31.

in this land and began to call themselves by the name of their great leader Olmec Wimtoni (where "Olman" is "the country of rubber")²⁸⁸.

Archaeology of the Olmec settlements of La Venta, Tres-Sapotos, Trapiche, San Lorenzo, Viejona, Alvarado and other monuments on the Gulf Coast of Mexico suggests that the Olmecs entered the historical arena around 1600 BC, but the Pra-Olmec features are found around 2500 BC. Early forms of Olmec culture appeared in the area of San Lorenzo Tenochtitlana near the ocean coast in the southeast of the modern Mexican state of Veracruz.

Culturally, the Olmecs preceded all that the Mayans and Aztecs used for thousands of years, and they kept their legends about them. The Olmecs were among the first American tribes that started building cities, building pyramids, using hieroglyphs, living by the calendar, building roads and water pipes, drinking chocolate from cocoa beans in the morning, and most importantly, making things out of jade, obsidian, and facing buildings with basalt. They were the very first to use the method of planting different crops on one plot (this slows down the depletion of soil). From the Olmecs, neighboring tribes adopted the features of ceramics, which included a number of peculiar features: vessels with a flat base; ornaments, applied with the help of a "walking stamp", squeezing on the clay with the help of ropes and fabrics; dotted patterns, prevalence of carved and grooved ornaments; vessels with strepe-shaped handles; flat-bottomed bowls with wide, curved outside corolla; image of claws; ornamentation by zones; firing of ceramic products in special kilns; black ceramics with white corolla, etc. It was from Olmecs that the Mayans borrowed the system of counting years, writing, methods of observation of celestial luminaries and many other things. They are also responsible for the tradition of bloody sacrifices, in which the heart was taken from the captives²⁸⁹.

In a very interesting book by D. Sodi, "The Great Cultures of Mesoamerica", the Olmecs are given close attention and it deserves that the reader is very familiar with it²⁹⁰.

The Olmec culture flourished in a place that was extremely convenient for growing corn, hunting and gathering, but there was no stone in the area, so locals had to deliver huge blocks of stone for their monumental sculptures from very remote areas by water, using large rafts, or by land. The Olmecs worked with andesite, basalt, jasper, quartz, diorite, jade, and other stones

²⁸⁸ Bukker I. *Mysterious Olmecs inherited from the Jesuits* // http://www.pravda.ru/science/eureka/discoveries/12-12-2011/1101581-olmec_puebla-0/.

²⁸⁹ Evseev A. *Maya Calendar was invented before them* // <http://www.pravda.ru/science/mysterious/past/28-02-2011/1068031-olmeci-0/>.

²⁹⁰ Sodi D. *Olmecchi* // Sodi D. *Great Cultures of Mesoamerica / per. from Spain*. - M. Knowledge, 1985. - - 208 c. - <http://historic.ru/books/item/f00/s00/z0000013/st006.shtml>

obtained through trade exchanges. They also carved precious and semi-precious stones of blue-green color, which they then used to make magnificent jewelry and graceful figures. But recently, in the Mexican state of Chiapas, scientists discovered an ancient monument, which they believe was created by the Olmecs. This monument, which is estimated to have been created about 3,000 years ago, depicts a man with his arm raised, a headdress, a loincloth and various jewelry, including a pair of ear-crest-like jewelry, a necklace and a belt with a jaguar head clasp. Archaeologists believe that this may be the image of a ruler, a priest or some god. There is a lot of controversy among archeologists about the stele № 3 from La Venta - a giant granite monument about 4.5 meters high and weighing 50 tons. It is decorated with some complex and incomprehensible scene, performed in low relief technique. Two people in fanciful hats stand against each other. The character, depicted on the right, has a pronounced Europoid type: with a long eagle nose and a narrow, as if glued goatee. Many archeologists jokingly call him "Uncle Sam" because he really is very similar to this traditional satirical figure. The face of another character, an opponent of "Uncle Sam", was intentionally damaged back in antiquity, although some of the surviving details suggest that we have a picture of a jaguar man. In 1955, in La Venta, archaeologists found a clay platform, breaking through it, they fell into a narrow and deep hole at the bottom of which sixteen little stone men - participants in some unknown dramatic performance - solemnly froze in front of a fence of six vertically placed axes-celts. When asked, "Who are they?" it was suggested that the sixteenth participant, a lonely figure carved out of rough granite (unlike the others), stood pressed against the fence with his back. The other fifteen statuettes are made of jade and have a purely Olmec look (Mongoloid oblong eyes, flat noses, puffy twisted lips and an elongated, artificially deformed head). Turned in the same direction, they look closely at the "granite man". To the right of him approaches a procession of four dark figures with frozen face masks. Who is he, this lonely man? The high priest who administers a solemn pagan ritual, or a sacrifice that is instantly cast on the bloody altar of an unknown god?

Their pyramidal temples in honor of the almighty Olmec gods built in the image and likeness of high and impregnable mountain peaks of many extinct volcanoes in the nearby Tustla Mountains. According to the Indians, it was inside such volcanic peaks that the fire and earth gods lived. According to the calculations of the American archeologist Robert Heiser, the volume of the Great Pyramid of La Venta is 4700 thousand cubic feet, which took 800 thousand man-days to build it.

In the center of Olmec culture of La Venta, near the "Great Pyramid", there is a wide and flat square, fringed on all sides by vertically standing basalt columns. In the middle of it, there was some strange construction - a platform built of the same stone columns. When the platform was cleared, a

kind of basalt house, half hidden in the ground, appeared before archeologists. Its long side consisted of nine vertically placed columns, and its short side consisted of five. From above, this rectangular structure was covered with a reel of the same basalt pillars. The "lodge" had neither windows nor doors. The ancient builders without the help of mortar and any special fasteners so skillfully fitted giant stone columns to each other that a mouse would not slip between them, and each of them weighed two or even three tons and had up to 3 meters in length with a diameter of 30 centimeters. With the help of a manual winch and sturdy ropes, the workers cleared the top of the mysterious building. Amazing Olmec things were found in the spacious inner room: elegant small pendant in the form of a canine jaguar carved from green jade, oval mirror made of carefully ground piece of black hematite. In the back of the room, there was a platform made of clay and lined with stone. A large spot of bright purple paint stood out on its surface. Within it were found human bones that belonged to at least three buried. However, the water that penetrated into the cracks of its stone cover and the chemical action of the clay almost completely destroyed the bones of the skeletons themselves. Next to the skeletons lay all kinds of products made of precious jade in green and bluish tones: funny little figures in the form of sitting men with swollen baby faces, dwarves and freaks, frogs, snails, whitened jaguar mouths, curious flowers and beads, a giant shark tooth, etc. Here was also one of the most outstanding images of jade sculpture of pre-Columbian America - a sitting female figure from polished blue stone with a round hematite mirror. The woman's hands are folded on her chest, so that the right one lies above the left one. Finely hairstyled long hair falls down to the shoulders. The features of the cute oval face are depicted by the sculptor so expressively and precisely that it seems as if it lives its own special inner life: the viewer can clearly see the shadow of the evil smile on the chubby lips, and the mysterious squint of slightly slanted almond-shaped eyes. Two incomparable things were also found: a nude jade statue of a naked man with slanted eyes and an elongated, artificially deformed head, and a long instrument made of blue jade with a pointed end, like a ball. Exactly the same tools were used by ancient Mexicans and Maya tribes to pierce the ears during the bloody sacrifices to their gods. In the southwest corner of the funeral platform, there was a strange headdress that resembled more of a "crown of thorns" than a symbol of power and high social status of its owner. Six long needles of sea urchin were threaded on a sturdy lanyard, separated by fanciful jade ornaments in the form of strange flowers and plants. In addition, archeologists found two large "coils" of jade - ear jewelry, a kind of earrings - and the remains of a wooden burial mask with inlays of shells and pieces of jade. According to a legend that still exists among the La Venta Indians, here, among the ruins of the ancient city, is buried none other than the last Aztec emperor - the ill-fated Montezuma II, who died in 1519 in

Tenochtitlán at the hands of his indignant compatriots. And when night falls to Earth, he comes out of a damp, dark tomb to dance with his courtiers in the ghostly rays of moonlight on the deserted streets and wide squares of the sleeping capital of the Olmecs forever. All this, of course, is the fruit of folk fantasy, a beautiful legend. But the scientific significance of the basalt tomb of La Venta is unlikely to be less than that of the mighty ruler, who lived 9-10 centuries before the Aztecs appeared in the valley of Mexico City. Not far from the tomb of basalt columns workers, digging the trench, suddenly came across a hollow sculpture-sarcophagus, depicting a jaguar curled up in a ring.

In 1990, in the Mexican state of Veracruz, a slab ("bloque de Cascajal") was discovered, on the processed concave side of which previously unknown letters were written (three of 28 characters are written four times, six others are repeated four times, and 12 characters are written in two copies. Some symbols are similar to insects, others to a stylized corn cob), which are recognized as Olmec symbols. Speaking about the problems of the Epiolmec writing (Isthmian Script), the researcher A.V. Tabarev writes: "... The recent discovery of a clay cylinder seal in San Andres (five kilometers from La Venta) with the image of a bird "pronouncing" some phrase written in hieroglyphs allows us to attribute the time of existence of the real Olmec writing to 650 BC. In the light of this finding, it is possible to consider signs marked by experts on celts (ritual axes), masks, figures, steles and other works of art in a completely different way. However, the body of inscriptions is still extremely small in order to be able to speak about the possibilities of reading these signs or whole texts". For more than a decade, linguists Terrence Kaufman and John Justeson have been deciphering epiolmic writing. In their opinion, the Epiolmec writing is partly logographic (semantic), partly phonetic and belongs to the linguistic family Mixe-Zoquean, or more precisely to the language of proto-Zoquean. The languages of this family are spoken by the peoples of modern South Mexico and Guatemala²⁹¹. However, S. S. Mixe-Zoquean Wichmann denies these constructions: according to his reconstruction, many of the borrowings in question are made from the Soké languages rather than from the pralanguage, a period later than the heyday of the Olmec culture.

The Aztec sages told the Spanish monk de Sahagún about people who came by boat from somewhere in the north, leaving their ancestral homeland - the legendary Seven Caves (or Seven Houses), the way to which the stars of the Big Bear pointed. For a long time, they settled in Tamoanchan, the future hometown of Quetzalcoatl. In Maya language, the word "Tamoanchan" literally means "country of rain and fog". "... Long ago, in times that no one remembers, a mighty people appeared in these parts of the world... A long time ago, people wandered in search of the promised land...

²⁹¹ Bukker I. *Pre-Columbian America cannot be translated* // http://www.pravda.ru/science/mysterious/past/13-10-2011/1094543-olmec_veracruz-0/.

First, in large numbers they arrived on their rooks to the northern shore. And the place where they abandoned their boats, called Panutla (*modern city on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, in the northern part of Veracruz - O.G.*). Immediately, they moved along the edge of the waters ... They did not go by their own free will. They were led by priests, God Himself showed them the way... Finally, they reached the area of Tamoanchan and founded their kingdom there.

It is believed that Tamoanchan was located somewhere on the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, from Boca del Rio to La Ouasca in Morelos Province, and perhaps also included part of the Olmec territory proper, i.e. the southern part of the state of Veracruz and the northern part of the state of Tabasco. The legend cited by the historian V. Jimenez Moreno mentions that the first man was created in the cave Tamoanchan, which was located in the land of Kuaunauaca (Cuernavaca, capital of Morelos state). The cave itself is proposed to be identified with the cave adapted for the astronomical observatory near the ancient pre-Columbian settlement Shochicalco (Atek. Xochicalco "house of flowers") in 38 km southwest of the city of Cuernavaca in the western part of the Mexican state Morelos. Shochicalco has flourished as a political, religious and commercial center and, in terms of architecture and iconography, resembles Teotihuacan, a city of Mayan civilization and culture Matlacinca from the Toluca Valley. Legend has it that the people of Tamoanchan went to pray in Teotihuacan, which suggests that the city was nearby. It was also said that, like Cholula, Tamoanchan was built by giants.

Legend has it that one day their sages boarded their ships again and sailed east, assuring the rest that they would return only on the eve of the end of the world. Then, several elders who stayed in Tamoanchan, among them Osomoko and Sipaktonal, amended the calendar.

Further, de Sahagún tells that the remaining Olmecs (Olmecs-Uishtotins) began colonizing the surrounding lands, left Tamoanchan, invented wine and poulka: "When everyone was in Tamoanchan, several families settled the provinces, now called Olmeca Uishtotins. In the ancient times, they knew spell and magic, and their leader and master named Olmecatl Wishtotli made an alliance with the devil. It is said about these people, who called themselves Olmecatl-Wishtotli by the name of their leader, that when they left Tullana, they followed the Toltecs and headed east, taking with them drawings depicting their magical actions. Arriving at the coast (at the port), they stayed because they could not cross the sea. From them come those who are now called anauaca steaks. Their ancestors settled there because their master chose that land, very good and very rich. They also invented a way to make wine from the land. A woman began to make it by learning to prick the leaves of a magician and to produce honey from which a wine called Mayauel is made. The one who was the first to find the roots that were thrown into honey was called Patecatl. And the authors of the

recipe for making pellets, as it is still being made, were called Tepuscatel, Kuatlapanki, Tliloa, Papastacocaca, all of them invented a method of making pellets on the mountain, It was called Chicinauia (nowadays Chicinautsin Hill, northwest of Tepostlan, where the gods Pulke were honored, and among them Tepuszcotel), and since this wine forms a foam, they also called this mountain Poposonaltepetl, which means foamy mountain; having made wine, they invited all elders, old men and old women to the already mentioned mountain where all were given to eat and drink the made wine; to everyone who was on a banquet, they gave on four cups of wine, and nobody gave the fifth cup of wine that they did not get drunk. And there was one Cuestek, the chief and master of Cuestek, who drank five cups of wine and lost his mind, and being without mind, he ripped off his clothes and exposed his shameful places, why these inventors of wine ran away, terribly offended, and united all to punish him; however, as soon as cuestek learned of this, he ran away from them, together with his vassals, who understood his language; and they all went to Panotlan, where they came from, which is now called Panotlan, and the Spaniards call him Panuco. And when they arrived at the port, they couldn't go any further, that's why they settled there, and now their name is toneyome, which means in Indian (in Mexican) Touampooan, and in Romanesque - "our neighbors"; and they took their name from your leader and gentleman, called Cuestekatl". It is known from various sources that the Toltech-Chimeks coached until they became slaves of the Olmecs in Cholula. A few years later, they managed to expel their conquerors with their own weapons and began to fight against neighboring peoples - the Shochimilks, the Aiapanks, the Teshalokas, etc. However, these Olmecs, after their expulsion from Cholula, moved in two directions: one towards the Sierra Sacatlan, in the current state of Puebla (the Olmecs of Sacateca), and the other towards the south (the Olmecs of Shikalanca). There are also other historical Olmecs - Nonoalki. Historian V. Jiménez Moreno says the following about them: "Apparently, the non-Olmecs correspond to the masateco-polockets partially assimilated by the Nahuatl. They were also the last representatives of the Teotihuacan culture, especially during the Teotihuacan period IV-V". The most recent Olmecs mentioned in the chronicles of the Spanish monk Bernardino de Sahagún (Book X of his "General History of New Spain") are the Olmecs of the Gulf Coast of Mexico, contemporaries of the "empire" of the Aztecs who lived in the territory during Conquista. De Sahagún's informants called them the "Olmecauishtotin Mistek". It was pointed out that they spoke a barbaric language, i.e. not the Aztec (Nahuatl) language of the informants. In historical science, these "fading" Olmecs and the peoples that adopted their culture. Defined as "epiolmecs" (where the prefix "-epi" means "after"). In particular, the famous since ancient Olmecs religious and political center Tres-Sapotos (until 250 AD) continued to thrive.

That is, the Olmecs disappeared, assimilating into the surrounding peoples, gradually, without surviving only a few hundred years before the conquistadors arrived. Therefore, it is not surprising that the abundance of elements of archaeological and spiritual culture of the Olmecs is found among many Indian tribes not only of Mesoamerica, but also South America (Panama, Ecuador, Peru).

Let's swim, friends, before it's too late.
We will float to find a new world.
We will depart and, in order, sit tight,
Hit the rattles.
My intention is to rule the sail by sundown,
Over the edge of it, and before I die,
To be where the Western stars sink.
Maybe the abyss of the sea will swallow us,
Perhaps, we will reach the Islands Happy,
We will see the great Achilles there,
Whom we knew. Many are missing,
But many still remain.
And we do not have the same power of the old days,
That hesitated above the ground and the sky,
But we are us. The hardening of the hearts of the fearless,
Weakened by both time and rock,
But by a strong unrelenting will.
Look for, find, dare, do not concede.

(A. Tennyson, "Ullis"; translation by C. Balmont)

Keeping the monopoly on swimming to the West, of course, the Templars disbanded all over Europe the tale of some mysterious islands in the ocean called the "Sea of Darkness", which had long been on the shores of the European Atlantic. Homer himself helped them to do this:

... Always Dusk is there and the fog. Never a light-bearing sun
Does not light the people inhabiting the region,
It leaves the earth to enter the starry sky,
Or descends from the sky, heading back to earth.
The night is surrounded by a sinister tribe of hapless people.
(Homer, "The Odyssey", XI, 14).

But at the same time, these are the Islands of the Blessed, where ancient Greek gods and heroes live, but are inaccessible to ordinary mortals. As the sailors approach them, the ghosts disappear.

To such islands, for example, sails and a representative of the western branch of Christian tradition - St. Brendan (484-578), whose travels are described in the "Journey of St. Brendan the Navigator" ("*Navigatio Sancti Brendani Abbatis*", IX century), which was very popular in Europe since the

XII century and awakened the imagination. This adventure was inspired by the vision of the island of the Blessed by the Holy Monk Barint. For seven years, he has been circling the seas with sixty companions before being allowed by the highest forces to reach the "enchanted land" - the Isle of the Blessed (Tyr na na Noga, letters "island of the young"). He swims past the cone of the mountain of hell, embraced by the flames, meets Judas sitting on the rock, then reaches a lonely rock, where lives a naked hermit Paul, 30 years not eating food: "... St. Brendan and those who were with him, sailed to the island of that man, and he was with them, and there stocked food for forty days. Then, for forty days, they sailed by sea to the east. And the man showed them the way. After forty days, when evening came, they found themselves in front of a veiled fog that stretched as high as could be seen. The prosecutor told St. Brendan: "Do you know what kind of fog it is? St. Brendan replied, "What is it?" Then he said: "This fog surrounds the island that you have been looking for for seven years. After one hour of travel, their bright light shone and the ship came to the shore. When they got off the ship, they saw a wide plain full of trees bearing fruit as if in the autumn time. As long as they went around this land, they were never caught in the night. They ate the fruit as much as they wanted, and drank from the springs, and so they walked for forty days, but could not find the limit of the land. One afternoon they saw a big river flowing in the middle of the island. Then St. Brendan said to the brothers, "This river we cannot cross, that is why we will not measure the size of this island. When they began to discuss it among themselves, suddenly, a lad appeared in front of them, kissing them with great joy and welcoming everyone by name. He said: "Blessed are those who dwell in Thy house; they will continually praise Thee (Psalm 83:5). When he said this, he addressed Saint Brendan with the words, "This is the land you have sought for a long time. But you could not immediately discover it, for God wanted to reveal to you many secrets in the great Ocean. Now return to the country where you were born, taking as much of the fruits and gems of this land as your ship can take away. Your [last] journey is approaching, when you and your fathers will rest together. After many years, this land will open to your heirs when the persecution of Christians begins. The river that you see divides this island in half. And the fruits are so mature because all the time they stay in daylight and night does not come here. But this light is Christ. Then, taking from the fruits of this land and all kinds of precious stones, St. Brendan left the blessed man and the young man, together with his brothers climbed up to the ship and swam through the thick fog. Then, they reached an island called the Island of Joy. There they spent three days and then, having received a blessing, Saint Brendan returned to his places.

Christopher Columbus relied on the legends of St. Brendan in his arguments about the existence of a sea route across the Atlantic to Asia. In 1976, the Irish traveler Tim Severin built a bull's-skinned chicken (type of

big boat) and in two summers sailed from Ireland to Newfoundland through the Hebrides, Faroeres and Iceland to show that the saint's journey was possible. On his journey, he saw icebergs and sea animals such as whales and porpoises, which could be the actual analogues of fantastic visions from the legends of Brendan.

In 563, on the holy island of Ayon off the east coast of Scotland, Brendan met with St. Columbus (521-597), who was associated with the famous voyage of his disciples Snowdog and McRiley, described by Adamnan in "The Lives of St. Columbus," as well as in the text of "Visions of Adamnan. "... And that's the country they got to in the beginning - that was the Country of Saints, a country fertile, shining, fertile and amazing, the saints went there dressed in white linen clothes, covered their heads with white clobuks. Saints from the eastern lands occupied the eastern part of the Country of Saints, saints from the western lands - western, saints from the northern and southern lands - north and south. Everyone who found himself in the Land of Saints heard music and plunged into contemplation of the vessel, which contained nine ranks of heaven. Sometimes, the Saints themselves performed wonderful music, glorifying God, and sometimes they listened to the music of the heavenly host, for they had nothing to care about except music and contemplation of the Divine Lights, because they were saturated with scents that filled this land. To the south-east, there is a wonderful kingdom, cut off from the Land of Saints by a crystal curtain, and to the south stand the Golden Gate, through which you can see the appearance of all ranks of the heavenly host. The Saints and the Heavenly Host are not separated from each other by neither darkness nor the curtain, the sight of the Heavenly Host on the other side and its inescapable radiance are never hidden from the Saints. Moreover, the ring of fire surrounds this earth, and anyone can penetrate into it and go outside, because it does not cause any harm to the righteous. Twelve apostles and the Virgin Mary stand near the Almighty Lord, patriarchs, prophets and disciples of Christ are near the apostles, and holy virgins are at the right hand of the Virgin Mary. They are surrounded by babies and children who enjoy the singing of birds from the dream of the heavenly host. Shining detachments of guardian angels with humility and care eternally bake for them in the face of the King of Heaven. Truly, no one in this world can truly describe those who are there! The righteous remain in the Land of the Saints, in great glory until the day of the Last Judgment, and they will be there, contemplating the face of the Lord, who will not hide from them neither shroud nor shadow forever and ever. And though the majestic and beautiful shining, happiness and light that envelop the Land of the Saints is a thousand times greater than the plain of the heavenly host that stretches around the throne of the Lord. And that is what this throne is like: it is like a canopy seat resting on four precious stones. From there, one can hear a harmonious melody issued by these stone

columns. And this alone testifies to the glory and majesty of the throne. Three noble birds sit before the King of Heaven, and their thoughts are always directed to the Creator. Their singing, glorifying and glorifying the Lord, marks the arrival of each of the eight hours for prayer, and after them, the song is picked up by the choir of the Archangels, and they will be repeated all the heavenly host, saints and virgins. The majestic arch rises above the royal throne of God, crowning the Creator, as if decorated with a helmet or royal tiara. If human eyes see it, they will immediately go blind. Three circles separate the Lord from the heavenly host. A thousand times six thousand angels in the form of horses and birds surround a flaming throne. Further it is necessary to tell about the Almighty God that nobody, except Him or His heavenly host, will succeed in the description of His shining, power coming from Him luminosity, brilliance and greatness, His extraordinary generosity and firmness, as well as the multitude of angels and archangels, delighting Him with singing, and servants, taking turns approaching Him and leaving Him with brief messages to each of the ranks, and His friendliness and great kindness to one and His severity and rigidity to others. If one constantly looks at Him - from the west or the east, from the north or the south - he certainly sees the face of the Lord before him, shining brighter than the sun. Truly, He does not appear in human form, with legs and head, but as a huge cloud that lights up the whole world with a red flame, and everyone stretches out before Him with fear and trembling. His light overflows all the heaven and earth, and the shining like a royal star surrounds Him. The singing of the three thousand choirs, each singing its own melody, merges into one choir of the heavenly host. These three thousand melodies are sweeter than any music that exists in the world. Here is a description of the Castle, where the throne is located: seven colorful crystal walls surround it. Each next wall is higher than the previous one. The base and the bottom of the Castle are made of transparent crystal. The Heavenly Host is very humble and very friendly, there is no benefit that they do not have, this Castle is inhabited by saints and pilgrims who are faithful to God. It is impossible to describe it, but their structure and order are such that neither their back nor their sides turn to the other, but thanks to the power of the Lord, they stand face to face, at the same height and at the same distance around the throne, and at the same time their faces are facing God. An altar barrier made of crystal separates every two choirs from each other; it is decorated with silver, gold, and three other gems blazing from above, which make a soft, melodic sound that is combined with the sweet music of the choirs. Seven thousand angels in the image of tongues of flame illuminate the city from all sides, another seven thousand angels blaze in its heart, lighting up what is around. People from all over the world are gathered in one place, and no matter how numerous they are, the aroma rising from one language of this flame is enough to saturate them all. This is what the heavenly host, the

dream [of the righteous] and the guardian angel look like. In front of the main gate of Castle are two curtains of fire and an ice curtain, and their upper parts face each other throughout eternity. When this happens, the sound from the impact spreads all over the world. The tribe of Adam, when it hears it, falls down with horror, shiver and trembling. To the bitter and fearful, this sound seems to sinners. But if you are on the other side of the curtains, where the heavenly host is, you can hardly hear the terrible thunder, it turns into sweet music, which is pouring everywhere. The location of this Castle is majestic, because only "little of many" we could tell about all sorts of wonders and curiosities ... As they roamed along the waves of the sea of the Ocean, they saw a beautiful island, on which grew scattered deciduous trees with beautiful flowers full of honey. In the middle of the island there was a lake, the bottom of which was filled with pearls and gems, and aromatic herbs grew around it. Sailors saw there huge ugly people with horse manes, dog heads, and human bodies. After the brothers landed on the island, they were covered with fear and horror of amazing, unknown people. There were rocks, from which hung covered with spikes and berries branches of blackberries, and stood a forest, beautiful and amazing, full of all kinds of fruits and berries. Clerics began to collect and eat them, and when they collected as many berries as they thought were enough, they left the island. Tired of wandering, they saw the island, on the shore of which they came out to meet an old, gray and humble cleric, dressed in white church clothes. They greeted each other and started asking about news. He asked them: "Where did you come from? And they told him their story from beginning to end, telling that they had left Ireland and had been wandering on the open sea Ocean for a long time from one beautiful island to another. He replied: "Stay here, you will find a shelter and get enough fish, wine and bread. They went with him and spent three days and three nights on this island, and then got in their boat and sailed further. They fell asleep and woke up from the boat bottom grinding against the sand on the shore. They got up and saw the fields of ripe bread that covered the island and terrible people with pigs' heads and human bodies. Those, having noticed the boat, tried to get to it, they lifted lumps of land and threw them at brothers, who, being afraid, swam along the shore. Then terrible people went down to the water and entered the sea along the neck. "O brothers of Columbus," they shouted, "do not come near to us, for we are of the lineage of Cain, cursed, and we have no other abode but this island, which we must cultivate! The clerics passed them and directed their boat to the sea on the high waves of the Ocean. Their heads became heavy, their hearts filled with sadness and horror, and they torn a sea of tears, so their clothes on their chest got soaked. They constantly thought about Columban and prayed and sang psalms. A short time passed, and an island appeared before them, from which a blackbird song and the singing of women who had come to meet the boat were heard. And this is what they

were singing: "May the blessing of God guide us, may the Son of the Virgin Mary embrace us! The clerics said, "Sing to us again! For judging by the melody, we believe that this music, instruments and the song of the women of Eire. The women answered them, "Come with us to the palace and there you will talk to the king. They went with the women to the palace where the king lived, who welcomed them and asked: "Where did you come from and what is your origin?" They replied: "We are from the Brotherhood of Columbus, we came from Ireland. - "Do you know," the king asked, "how many sons of Domnalla, son of Aeda, are still alive? - "Only one is still alive," they replied. - Ross' men killed Fiahu, the second son, and we care about those who killed him, including Diarmite Olmar and Aillillil, but we know nothing about their fate since then. - You are telling the truth, clerics," said the king, "and we are the same people who killed the king's son. We do not live old or die and will stay here until the Last Judgment, when Elijah and Enoch will come out to fight the Antichrist. Together with them, we will go to battle and die at the same time with them. And until then, we are on this island, in the shadow of gold and silver. And if you find yourself in Ireland again, say that there are two lakes, a lake of fire and lakes of water, and if it were not for Martin and Patrick, water and fire would have fallen on Ireland long ago. - "It's a pity, the clerics answered, that we did not manage to see Enoch and Elijah, because we would like to talk to them. - "It is impossible," said the king, "for they are in a secret place and will remain there until they come out to fight the Antichrist. After that, the clerics were prepared to sail, and the king said to them, "Stay with us, for it is so good to see you [again]. But they decided to hurry. But here was what this island was like: at its base a fast stream was flowing, and the clerics plunged into it to wash themselves, and the water there flowed hot or cold according to their wishes. This spring was fed by rainwater. Then, they went to the king's dwelling. Blessed was this house, blessed were its chambers, the atmosphere was wonderful, because there were a hundred doors in this house, and at every door there was a priest with the Body of Christ, and a large crowd of men and women aspired to receive the sacrament. Clerics entered the house and greeted them, and then went with these men and women to listen to Mass. After that, they were served wine and the king said to the clerics, "Inform the people of the Isle of Eira that a great punishment will be imposed on them. Strangers, people on ships, warriors with spears, devoid of any faith, will come from across the sea, populate half of the island and pay tribute to them. This is the punishment that will befall them for their disregard of God's commandments and His teachings. You will spend a year and a month in the sea, and you will return unharmed, and tell the people of Ireland about your travels²⁹².

²⁹² *Swimming of St. Columbus clerics // http://www.e-reading.club/chapter.php/101390/16/Gorelov_-_Plavanie_Svyatogo_Brendana.html*

The *Lives of Saint Moon* also tells us that Abbot Munn came to a monk from Britain wearing shoes with wet sand. The surprised monk reverently gathered this sand in his handkerchief and asked Munn: 'In the name of God, please, Abbot, tell me, what is this sand? He answered: "... I am returning from the Promised Land, where St. Columbus, St. Brendan and St. Kenneth have been with me. It was God's will that we were transported there and returned back. From there I brought this sand, and it will be put in my grave.

In the code of the XIV century..., known as the "*Book of Leinster*", records that twenty-four people went with St. Albay from Munster to the Ocean to reach the Promised Land and they will remain there until the day of the Last Judgment: "... One day, when St. Albay and his brothers were sitting on a rock on the shore of the sea in the district of Korhu Dairin, they saw a huge ship flying through the air, shrouded in cover, approaching them from the sea, and heard voices from it as if from a choir. The ship stopped at the sea near them. And so St. Albay sent one of the brothers to greet those who were on the ship, but the brother did not receive any answer. Then all the monk brothers who were present took turns going to the ship, but they all came back with nothing. At last, Saint Albay in his shoes went by sea to the ship, and immediately the cover, which hid the ship, opened before him, and he boarded the ship and the ship returned to the Ocean. The people of Albay, who remained in the harbor, were very sad and wept until an angel appeared before them and said: "Do not be sad, for in the same hour when Albay left you, he will return to you. The next day they saw again the same ship that had docked in the same place. Albay went ashore, carrying in his hand a branch topped with fruit. And this branch for three years was constantly at Albay, and then it was carried away by an angel²⁹³.

According to a popular belief in Castile and Portugal in the XV-XVI centuries, during the Arab invasion, seven pious bishops of the Kingdom of Westgoth led by the Bishop of Porto, fleeing the conquerors, sailed west to the Atlantic Ocean and reached the island where they founded seven settlements. In some versions of the legend, these events coincide with the capture of Merida by the Moors in the XII century.

Starting with the North Atlantic portulan of Venetian Zuanze (Giovanni) Pizzigano in 1424 (in particular, it depicts the Azores, discovered in 1427-31, i.e., a few years after the map was created), in the west Atlantic, Italian cartographers placed a rectangular island of Antigia with shores cut into seven coves, each of them depicted in the city. Obviously, information about the legendary island was obtained from Spanish or Portuguese sailors familiar with the legend of the flight of seven bishops to the west. The names of the cities ranged from map to map (e.g. Aira, Antuab, Ansalli, Ansesseli, Ansodi, Ansolli and Con). Sometimes instead of Antilles, the island was

²⁹³ *The Wonders and Wonders of St. Albay* // http://www.e-reading.club/chapter.php/101390/13/Gorelov_-_Plavanie_Svyatogo_Brendana.html.

called: "Island of Seven Cities". (port. Ilha das Sete Cidades, Septe Cidades). In 1528, the survivors of the Narvaez expedition to the shores of Florida (including Cabez de Vaca) returned to New Spain with the news that somewhere north, according to Indian accounts, there are seven cities full of fabulous treasures. In 1539, Francisco Vázquez de Coronado, who was captivated by these stories, sent Franciscan Marcos de Niza to explore the northern lands, and on his return he convinced the Spanish that there were seven cities in Seabola, located in the country of the Zuni people in the state of New Mexico. In 1540, he convinced the Spanish people of the existence of the Seven Cities of Zuni in the state of New Mexico. Vázquez de Coronado came forward in search of seven cities. Upon reaching the Pueblo area, he heard a new tale from the Indians - the rich city of Quivira, where a certain "Turk" rules. Having reached with great difficulty the destination, where Sibola and Kivira should have been, the conquistador found nothing but huts of poor Indians.

The Algonquin Indian tribe told European colonists that to the north of the St. Lawrence River, in the area of the modern Sageneuil-Lac Saint-Jean district (Quebec), there is a fairytale kingdom of blond people who own warehouses of gold, silver and fur. The leader of Donnacona, captured by the French and taken to France in the 1530s, also told the king about this mythical kingdom of Saguenay (French: Royaume du Saguenay). In 1960, in a small fishing village L'Anse-aux-Meadows on the island of Newfoundland was discovered 8 dugouts and a smithy. Scientists believe that the Vikings who founded the settlement in L'Anse-aux-Medose came from neighboring Greenland, where Eric the Red shortly before (987) founded a Norman colony. It is estimated that Newfoundland was inhabited by no more than 50-100 people, who left the island a few years later, while the Scandinavian colony on the island of Greenland was more durable, having existed for about five centuries, but because of the cold climate and other unknown to science factors, disappeared in the late XV - early XVI centuries. In the XIII century, during its heyday, the number of Scandinavians in Greenland, apparently, reached 5 thousand people. Known so-called "Map of Wineland" of unknown origin, allegedly the oldest of those depicting America - in the form of a large island of Wineland west of Greenland. It first became known to the scientist in 1957, when it fell into the hands of Yale University under the guise of a document of the XV century, based on the original XIII century. In 1965, scientists at the British Museum who had been studying the map finally announced its existence, and soon a special conference on the subject was held at the Smithsonian Institution. The Library of Congress offered the university ten million dollars. At that time, the Academic Council did not resist. Soon, the card changed its owner.

But it is unlikely, as J. de Mayer suggests²⁹⁴, that the purpose of the arrival of the Templar fleet was Mexico with its soul-dreading bloody pagan cults ... One thing is trade, exchange, and another is a shelter, even if it seems temporary ...

There is a legend that "... on Oak Island (Oak Island) near the Canadian coast (Oak Island, one of the 360 small islands that make up the archipelago, located in Mahon Bay in Lunenburg County near the west coast of Nova Scotia province - O.G.) buried a treasure of Templars. The Order's treasures were hidden on it by Scottish Count Heinrich Sinclair, a descendant of one of the Order's leaders. When the arrests of the Templars began, Sinclair's ancestor managed to escape to Scotland, taking with him some of the treasures and secret books of the Templars, which he hid in the family castle Rosslyn. Fearing persecution, the Templar descendant Prince Heinrich Sinclair decided to move the treasure to distant lands. Having studied the stories of Viking sailors (after all, Viking ships reached the shores of America), the count risked to equip the expedition. In April 1398, Heinrich Sinclair set sail, his flotilla consisted of 13 ships with a total crew of 300 knights. The expedition was a success, the knights reached the shores of the New World. On one of the islands under the oak (so the island was named Oak Island - Oak Island), Sinclair ordered to dig a deep well, in which the treasure chests and vessels with secret manuscripts of the Templars were lowered. After completing the mission, Sinclair returned to Scotland. He died as a warrior in 1400 at the age of 55. The treasure mine ("Money Pit", - O.G.) was found in 1795 by Daniel McGuinness and his friends Anthony Vaughan and John Smith, who were 16 years old. Sweepstakes were able to get to a depth of 3 meters, where they found a wooden slab. They broke the slab, but could not move further - the mine went to a depth. Sweepstakes returned to search a few years later in 1813, they managed to go down to a depth of 30 meters, but the mine was penetrated by water, filling it to the edges. The searches had to be stopped. In 1848, Jack Lindsay and Brandon Smart decided to continue the treasure hunt. They built a water pumping facility and organized the "Oak Island Association" company to search for the treasure, but 20 years of work is not successful. In 1863 the workers managed to find the chests, but failed to lift the find to the surface - the chests fell to a depth (70 m - O.G.). Attempts to get to the bottom of the mine were made repeatedly, but all ended in failure. Hired workers were often killed, which caused superstitious rumors about ghosts guarding the treasure. The most valuable find is a plate with an encrypted inscription (in fact, two stones with inscriptions - O.G.). In 1967, the treasure hunter Daniel Blankenship lowered a camera into the mine and managed to fix the chests that had been

²⁹⁴ *Maye J. de. Silver Templar Mines / Per. of the French // Around the World. - - 1993. - - №4. - <http://www.vokrugsveta.ru/vs/article/1492/>.*

missed by previous treasure hunters. The camera also captured the contours of human bones. Nowadays the mine was resold, but nobody dared to start searching. In 2006, it was decided to continue the work, the details of which are not disclosed²⁹⁵.

However, there is information that the first group of treasure hunters led by Daniel McGuinness, to whom the treasure records were handed over by his grandfather John McGuinness, once a sailor (drowned in 1805), discovered a treasure. After painstaking research, it turned out that the "Money Mines" above which the McGuinness building was located was just one part of a giant hydrotechnical complex, from the side of Smuggler's Bay on the northern tip of the island, to it are connected at least a few drainage tunnels that constantly filled the lower levels with sea water, thus preventing access to the contents. That is why for the first group of searchers several years passed in attempts to block the tunnels and finally on August 23, 1813. (as evidenced by the miraculously preserved diary of Joe Sellers) a certain oak barrel was removed to the surface. Traces of treasure hunters are then lost. Officially, the discovery of anything was not announced, the fate of the main characters in this story is also unknown. The exception is Anthony Vaughan, whose traces were found in London (UK), where he owned huge estates in Canada and England, and Anthony Vaughan's son, Samuel, at one of the auctions bought his wife jewelry worth about 50 thousand pounds sterling (in terms of current prices - about 200 thousand dollars).

Also, during the search in 1896, the drill lifts parchment fragments with the letters "w" and "i" from the mine to the surface, but again, this discovery remains without consequences. In the early XX century. search in the mine began "Company for the search of lost treasures" (founded in 1909, with a charter capital of 250 thousand dollars). Its directors included future US President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Being a lawyer in New York at the time, he, considering that the treasure of the French Queen Marie Antoinette, which disappeared at the fall of the monarchy, invested 5 thousand dollars in search of treasures, but like many others, was forced to leave the island empty-handed after two years.

Below is a large quotation from the investigation "The Secret of OUK Island" by A. Biriuc, as now this text has disappeared from the Internet:

"... In May 1929, the German company Deschimag Frankfurt received permission to conduct prospecting work. Information about the specifics of this expedition on the Oak is extremely scarce. It was only possible to establish that, unlike all other expeditions that operated on the island before and after the Deschimagus, the company brought all the equipment, equipment, workers and even provisions directly from Germany - the expedition had absolutely no contacts with the mainland. All contacts of the

²⁹⁵ Rudenko E. *Templar Treasure on Oak Island* // <http://lenarudenko.livejournal.com/123624.html>.

expedition members with the local population were minimized, the place of work was fenced with a high fence and barbed wire, and carefully guarded by numerous armed rifles with dogs and spotlights. The excavation works continued until September 1929, and after their completion, the results of which are still unknown, the expedition plunged onto the ship, the one on which it came and left the island. According to local stories, before the departure of the expedition on the territory of the eastern part of the island, occupied by a strange concession, all day and all night rattled powerful explosions. It could be assumed that the workers were breaking through new tunnels, but when the treasure hunters left, the Sellers family, who wanted to take a look at the place of work, found only exploded mines. The aliens even burned the barracks where the workers lived, and took away with them all the barbed wire. Whether they found the treasure hunters or not, it remained a mystery. The Sellers found absolutely nothing that would allow them to judge the success of their work. Although a newspaper reported that the Oak expedition found nothing, it was very strange... The official Canadian and British documents of that time do not provide any data, as if the Oak was not a foreign concession, but its own Ministry of Defense. These documents are limited to simply stating the fact of the conclusion of the contract between the representatives of Daschimag Frankfurt to carry out exploration work and the conclusion of the German side to comply with all the rules and regulations noted in the contract. Whether or not the treasure was actually found - this does not seem to be of much interest to the Canadian authorities... Now it was necessary to make inquiries about Deschimag Frankfurt itself. However, as might be expected, all the archives of this company have been lost, it was known only that the company was founded in Frankfurt in 1928, but had its headquarters for some reason in Hamburg. During the year of its "activity", it has shown little, and soon quietly "died. It did not take much intelligence to realize that Deschimag was a fictitious enterprise. The question arose - who was behind all this enterprise? But in no official document of that time there was no hint of the mysterious organizer of the expedition behind the Oak's treasure. However, it was possible to find a reference to the ship on which the expedition arrived at Oak. According to Canadian documents, the ship was called "Hamburg" and was a cargo steamer with 10 thousand tons of displacement. However, I was not listed on Lloyd's list of 1929 as a steamship with such a name, from which it could be concluded that the name was either fake or the ship was not listed in the lists of the German merchant fleet, but was military... In this case, it turned out that the expedition to Oak represented the interests of the whole state, and it was organized by the government, because in peacetime the fleet itself could hardly carry out such a top secret action, regardless of what goals it pursued. But then the fact of this very top-secret raised the most important question: why? WHY ALL THIS WAS NECESSARY? And in fact - why did the

government of one state have to take the risk of compromising itself as a result of a very possible failure of the very real swindle, aimed at misleading the government of another state on issues so far from the problems of big politics, as an attempt to steal someone else's property? - Could it be some kind of joint Canadian-German operation? In that case, all traces were still going to Hamburg... in the light of the forthcoming investigation, it may seem very strange that it was a trading firm that was involved in the treasure hunt at that difficult time, and not a specially established joint-stock company as is customary in such cases. Dashimag did not issue any shares, and all internal power was concentrated in the hands of one man - director Dietrich Clausen. In the course of its short existence, the firm has not made any more or less noticeable deals justifying the appearance on its accounts of a rather large sum of one hundred thousand deutschmarks, who left under a contract to a certain Julius Bregger, who took up exploration work on the island of Oak ... If before the creation of the "Deschimag" Clausen was not a poor man, a new, 1930 he met the owner of a whole resort complex in Austria. However, a few years later, shortly before Austria joined the Third Reich, he hastily canceled all his business in Europe and went far away from sin - to America, where, unfortunately, his traces were lost. So the "bankruptcy" of the Hamburg company had no effect on the welfare of its director, even on the contrary, and this further indicates that in 1929 the treasure on the Oak was still found. But how did it get there? It wasn't Clausen who took advantage of Bregger's work! And it is unlikely that Bregger himself led all this venture - it is clear that behind his back stood more powerful forces ... Four years before the creation of the "Deshimagus" Bregger "lighted up" in another case - his signature was on one accompanying document, stored in the port archives of Stettin. According to this document, Bregger was a representative of the German company Seebruggen, which chartered a steamer called Edmund Hugo Steennes to transport agricultural machinery to the USSR ... Now many lovers of Russian history know well that the agricultural equipment was transported on this ship from Stettin to Leningrad on June 28, 1925. These were 50 Dutch fighters "Fokker-DXIII" purchased for the secret German air school in Lipetsk... So, it turns out, where can bring curiosity to the mysteries of the treasures of Oak Island! At some stage in the solution of this interesting riddle joined the German historian Herbert Fraser, author of the 1989 monograph "German Roots of Soviet Aviation" ... (In 1930. came to Lipetsk from Germany together with the new commander of the school Mako Mor as head of the photo laboratory, but a squadron of Karl Opelbaum, who had considerable experience in the Communist revolutionary movement, was one of the leaders of the sailors' uprising in Kiel, but then emigrated to the USSR, where he worked on the Comintern line, but in 1928. He appears again in Germany, in Hamburg, as the owner of a photo studio, which brings

him a lot of income. At the very beginning of 1929, he founded the A.M.S.A.G. trade and intermediary firm, the name of which cannot be deciphered and which sells drilling rigs. And it was on March 5, 1929 that 100,000 Reichsmarks were transferred from the A.M.S.A.G. accounts to the accounts of Deschimag Frankfurt - exactly as much as one day later, on March 6, Julius Bregger, who had concluded a contract with this company, received. After the money was transferred to Deschimagie, his firm survived Clausen's firm for only two weeks, after which the photographer's traces disappear again in the direction of Moscow. He then appears on the Iberian Peninsula and is evacuated from Spain after the fall of the republican regime on the last Soviet steamboat that took out the treasury of the Spanish Republic. On July 3, 1941, the headquarters of the 21st Infantry Corps, to which Karl Opelbaum was assigned as an interpreter, was surrounded by Gdoszew and captured by the Germans. Opelbaum was identified and immediately transferred to Berlin, where he was personally taken over by the Reich's security chief Walter Schellenberg. Schellenberg's records, which were not included in his post-war memoirs, mention the involvement of Opelbaum in the search for the diaries of a certain Ivan Ustyuzhin, which he allegedly sought in the 20s by order of Stalin himself. As evidenced by Opelbaum, his first task in the service of Russian Communists were to search for all the documents related to the expedition of Colonel Benevsky, held in 1771. After a while, Opelbaum was handed over to the Gestapo chief Muller. According to Schellenberg himself, after the war Muller fled to the Russians, because he had secretly collaborated with them since 1943, or even much earlier - O.G) ... Ivan Ustyuzhin was a member of the expedition Moritz (Mauritia) of Benevsky, known in history as the "Odyssey of the Bolsheviks Ostrozhniki". Benevsky was a Polish colonel, who went to Kamchatka in 1765 for participation in the Katowice rebellion against Catherine II, who wanted to take Poland to her hands after the death of the last Polish king August III. April 27, 1771 in Bolsheretsky ostrog on Kamchatka, a rebellion broke out, the instigator of which, of course, was this very Pole. The rebels twisted up a small number of guards, "failed" the military governor of Kamchatka and were going to depart in a southern direction at the jail, but not adapted for long-distance navigation galley "St. Peter". The company of travelers picked up the most diverse, it consisted of both aristocrats and former officers of the royal army, and the most ragged thugs. In addition, the expedition, which set the goal of returning to Europe, joined a lot of free people: merchants, soldiers, sailors, industrialists, and some gathered in a dangerous way, even with wives. Benevsky declared himself "the resident of the most glorious Republic of Poland and His Imperial Majesty the Roman Chamberlain" and took over the entire leadership. Two weeks after the coup, St. Peter, loaded with supplies taken from the storerooms of the jail, raised his sails and sailed away... The journey around Asia and Africa lasted a

whole year.... On July 7, 1772, this ship, having finally overcome three oceans, anchored in the port of the French city of Port Louis, and exhausted by the long voyage travelers scattered around Europe... Then Beneuve goes to America, and the proclamation of independence of the United States caught him in Baltimore, where he is in the service of a rich commercial house "Vesop & Co. Son as financial administrator... In 1784, the restless Pole manages to persuade his masters to send an expedition to Madagascar to establish prosperous settlements there and conduct profitable trade with the locals in spite of the rabbit French. The well-equipped and armed Captain Pratt Brigade soon leaves Baltimore for Africa... The last production of the lucky Pole was the French galley "Anjeblois," which, according to the governor of the French colony in India, Marius de la Guellera, contained gold and diamonds at a truly fantastic amount - just under fifteen billion francs. After the capture of "Anjeblois", Benevsky finally left the Indian Ocean and disappeared along with the colossal mining for a year and a half. But in 1787, "Captain Pratt" is suddenly met in the vicinity of St. Pierre, the administrative center of the French colony of Michelon, located off the coast of Newfoundland in the North Atlantic. Benevsky tries to attack the Brigade of Chopin, which has just arrived from France and delivered provisions and other goods for the colonists. However, this time, luck was not on the side of the former Madagascar governor - the guns of the onshore forts of St. Pierre have blown "Captain Pratt" to bits and pieces, and he and most of his team are killed by a powder cellar explosion... The French authorities have shown great interest in the surviving pirates in the hope that they will tell us where Beneuve's shipwrecked values from the Anjeblois and other French ships in the Indian Ocean - a thorough examination of the remains of the shallow wreck "Captain Pratt" showed that there is no gold on board. However, the prisoners would rather die than give away the secret. Then the French governor decides to send valuable witnesses to France, where he thinks they will be untied for sure. February 16, 1787 "Chopin" goes back to France, having on board the prisoners of pirates in the number of 23 people, but the ship disappears somewhere in the vast Atlantic Ocean, and the mystery remains a mystery until our time. But as it turned out later, on that unfortunate day for Benevsky himself, when his ship took off, the "Captain Pratt" was missing one man, who was a constant companion of the Pole for sixteen years and was devoted to everything and even the secrets of his boss. This man was the most faithful of his disciples - "popovsky son" and navigator Ivan Ustyuzhin, who a few days before the battle of Saint-Pierre was secretly landed in Halifax because of an illness that could not be dealt with in ship conditions. It was not possible to find out what kind of disease it was, but the fact remains that the most important witness in the treasure case of Anjeblois successfully avoided the fate of his teacher and his comrades! After the death of "Captain Pratt" and his recovery, Ivan

Ustyuzhin spent a long time hiding abroad, and then came to Russia. In St. Petersburg, thanks to his knowledge of languages, he enters the service of the Foreign Collegium. Nothing says that he managed to take advantage of the values hidden by Benevsky, but from 1791 until his death, which occurred in 1799, he repeatedly tries to interest the royal officials, as well as private entrepreneurs and industrialists in the prospects of organizing an equipped maritime expedition to ... Labrador! Considering that Ustyuzhin was a pupil of Benevsky, known for his commitment to the ideas of colonization of tropical Madagascar, his interest in the desert and inhospitable shores of the circumpolar lands can be considered no more than inappropriate, and even stupid wonder. However, considering the attempts of this unusual man to get back to the shores of North America at the head of a well-prepared and equipped expedition in the light of the old topic about the missing treasures, it is easy to calculate that Labrador is not so far from Nova Scotia, near which is located the infamous Oak Island!..! The name of McGuinnis (i.e. the sailor, whose house stood on the Money Mine itself! - O.G.) also appears in the materials on Ivan Ustyuzhin, who "bombed" the St. Petersburg bureaucrats until 1799. One of the reports submitted by the clerk Khotinsky to the St. Petersburg Marine Collegium colonel is about a certain McGuinnis - Ustyuzhin's "companion" in the past "journey", which, "...being an Aglitz subject, gave out in favor of the Russian Empire some secrets concerning, in particular, the information about the North-Western Passage over the New World long sought by sailors of all nations, which could be used by Russian ships heading from St. Petersburg and Arkhangelsk to the shores of Kamchatka and Russian America... However, these hints remained hints until some archivist saw an article in the newspaper in the newspaper "Izvestia" from 12.3.1920, dedicated to various rebellious tsarist times, beginning Bolotnikov, Razin, Pugachev and ending with the bombers-nationalists. This article also mentioned the Bolsheretsky Ostrog riot in Kamchatka in 1771. An unknown author of this article, encrypted under the pseudonym "October" claimed that he knew the location of the diaries of Benevsky's closest associate - I. Ustyuzhin, who for fifteen years kept the chronicle of "this glorious fighter for national happiness... and the creator in far Madagascar free from all exploitation of the settlement called Liberstadt ("Liber" - Latin for Liberty) ... So, at the end of 1929, a Parisian jeweler arrived in Berlin at another auction to price "trinkets" from the Hermitage and other museums, exhibited by agents of Stalin for sale. Suddenly, he claimed in the press that he had recognized many of the objects that were present in the inventory of the 1786 Anjeblois shipment of fine jewelry made by Indian and Chinese craftsmen. In confirmation of his words, he stunned by the original of this very inventory, extracted from some ancient archives. But the next day, the jeweler suddenly disappears without a trace along with his paper. Not even a year passes, as "damned bourgeois" one after another

begin to recognize the USSR as one of the world's leading forces and send their best ambassadors and diplomats to Moscow. And the Soviet industrialization is gaining momentum, and it does not care about even the most terrible world crises. Stalin won his first battle with the external enemies, and the merit of the Polish Colonel Benevsky is obvious ... As a result of the maneuver, Stalin got the technique and sold the gold, the origin of which was so doubtful that in other times could lead to unpredictable consequences. And for this he did not need to make almost any efforts²⁹⁶ ...".

But then again, it is possible that the King of Madagascar, Count of the French Crown and Holy Roman Empire, Brigadier General and Knight of the Order of St. George's, Louis Mate Moritz Michael Ferenc Serafin Augustus of Beneuve (1746-1786), being a Masonic "Templar" (he personally reported to George Washington the project of creating an "American Legion" of European volunteers, supporters of freedom, and befriended the American envoy in Paris, Benjamin Franklin, who later took an active part in the upbringing of his children), in contact with the circles of descendants of great sailors (he was fascinated by the idea of colonization of Madagascar, Jean-Hyacinth de Magellan, a member of the Royal Society of Science of London, a descendant of the famous sailor), was dedicated to some "mystery about where it is best to hide the treasure" (the fact that on the island were found Spanish coins of the 16th century. The fact that Spanish coins were found on the island in the 16th century shows that he was a very famous "piece of land") and used it to hide his own (perhaps with the help of the talented Russian engineer Grigory Ryumin, who fled to the New World in 1749 for his involvement in a conspiracy against Catherine II). They were then found by the Kremlin agents who pretended to be Germans, which contributed significantly to the superindustrialization of the Soviet Union, but ... The real mystery of the Oak Island did not allow it!

In 1955, a company called the Texas Petroleum Syndicate operates on Oak Island. By hyper-drilling, it is able to establish that beneath the island are extensive karst cavities filled with sea water. Daniel Blankenship, together with his companion David Tobias, founded Triton Alliance Ltd. in 1967 and purchased most of the island to continue excavations. For several years, he carefully prepared himself, trying to obtain all possible information about the island itself and the work in the Money Mine, including copies of both stones covered with encrypted inscriptions. It is D. Blankenship who is responsible for the decryption attempts. Also inspecting a coast of the Cove of the Smuggler, it has found out the ruins of an ancient pier brought by sand ... They have put a scarf under the name 10X in northwest from mine. At a depth of 65 m the drill rested on the rocky base of the island, but drilling continued, and finally an underwater cave was found. The underwater

²⁹⁶ *Biryuk A.V. Mystery of Oak Island // <http://www.4ygeca.com/oakisle3.html>.*

cameras recorded a severed human brush, a blurred image of the skull, as well as blurred outlines of chests, wooden parts and several tools. However, the images turned out to be of very poor quality, and it was not possible to definitively establish what was depicted on them. In the end, the grate collapsed, and we had to dig again, but the work stopped due to lack of funds and disagreements between partners. The lawsuits lasted until 2000, and it is unknown who was launched and sealed the rumor that D. Blankenship, descending into the furnace, saw something there that made him flee the island in panic. Later, he was killed in a store robbery, and this was also attributed to the "curse of the island". (Earlier in one of the pits the family of four Restals suffocated). In 2005, part of the island, originally owned by David Tobias, left the auction for \$7 million. The Oak Island travel agency offered it to the Canadian government, but was refused. In April 2006, the island was bought by the Michigan team of deep drilling specialists. The exact amount of the deal is kept secret. In 2013, the treasure hunt was continued by two brothers, Rick and Marty Lagina. The results of their work together with the same Daniel Blankenship were shown in the documentary three-season TV series "The Curse of Oak Island" (2014-2019) on the Discovery-History TV channel.

The version about the pirate treasure in a mine on Oak Island does not stand up to criticism, because, firstly, the pirates (capers) did not have knowledge in the hydraulic engineering and mining without which the Money Mine and its associated complex could not be built, and secondly, experts have calculated that such work, reminiscent of the French hydraulic structures (even if we take into account that at first the mine was a karst cavity created by nature, by analogy with the sacred wells of the Mayan senates to dive the sacrifices), would require with knowledge and tools of the XVIII century. It would have required about 100 people to work six months a year, and thirdly, such complex caches were contrary to pirate psychology itself, which was based on "living in one day" because the next day might no longer come.

Also belief in the Templar trail supports the discovery in the mine at a depth of 18-19 meters a layer of coconut sponge, located below the water level in the so-called Blacksmith's Bay. It was believed that these are the remnants of the former drainage system that prevented the flow of ocean water into the depths of the island. It is coconut fiber has long been used to make ropes and ship rigging. A sample of the material found in the bay was sent to the Smithsonian Institution (USA), where it was finally confirmed as a coconut sponge. Radiocarbon analysis (1960) showed that the coconut fibers were about 600-800 years old, i.e. the palm from which the fibers were extracted was cut down in 1200-1400.

Also found 60 km northeast of Oak Island is a stone with an eight-pointed star petroglyph. It is similar to a similar ancient biblical symbol of

the earth, and some researchers link this find to the lost treasures of the Temple of Solomon in Jerusalem, according to legend, found and taken away by the Temple Knights Templar ("Templemen").

The tradition of construction in Europe under the monasteries of storage, where gold, jewelry and works of art were accumulated, was more than a thousand years. The underground galleries of Oak and underground passages dug under ancient English abbeys are surprisingly similar. If we cast aside the small discrepancies, we can assume that they were made by the hands of the same masters. For example, in 1560, when the English parliament dissolved the abbey at St. Andrew's Cathedral, the treasure of the abbey suddenly disappeared²⁹⁷. Probably in the same way as the Templar treasures disappeared earlier.

This Canadian island Oak (Oak) has been known to Europeans since Roman times. At the end of 2015, the American edition of "Boston Standard" was brought together that a group of U.S. archaeologists discovered an ancient Roman sword-gladius and the ship's skeleton on Oak Island, located off the coast of the Canadian province of Nova Scotia. The researcher Giovan Pulitzer and his colleagues from the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Artefacts said that they intend to publish articles about the discovery on the Internet and several scientific publications in early 2016. It is worth noting that the sword was discovered by local fishermen, who were afraid to tell about their discovery, as the laws of the province provide severe penalties for those who try to extract valuables from the wrecks. The man who raised the gladius from the bottom died just recently, and his relatives decided to hand over the weapons to archaeologists. Now Pulitzer's crew is waiting for Nova Scotia's permission to excavate and retrieve the ancient Roman ship.

Also, on the Canadian mainland (southeast of Ontario province), in the area of Peterborough city on the Otonabi River coast, there is a Provincial Petroglyph Park, some of which are believed to have been engraved on the crystal limestone slab by Scandinavian traders several thousand years ago. The images of animals, solar symbols, geometric figures, boats and human figures reflect the style used in the Old World and not characteristic of the Algonquin Indians. For example, according to Boston University Professor Robert Shoch, a graduate of Yale University's Department of Geology, the big ship is depicted in the Scandinavian style - it has a large steering paddle at the stern, which was used only in ships over 30 meters long, and local indigenous people did not make such large boats.

B. Fell stated in his book "The Bronze Age of America" (1982) that the stone symbols of Peterborough proper are made to account for trade deals of the Scandinavian king of the Bronze Age Vodan-Lithy. Fell translated some of the inscriptions as follows: "The great king of Ringerica, Vodan-

²⁹⁷ Babenko V. Unusual history of Oak Island // Around the world. -- 1974. -- №4. - <http://www.vokrugsveta.ru/vs/article/5056/>.

Lithy, ordered the runes to be engraved. He took the ship, named after Gunnir ... For an ingot of copper of excellent quality came the king by testing". But D. Kelly, who enjoys great authority in scientific circles thanks to the decoding of Mayan characters, doubted the accuracy of Fell's translation, but agreed that the petroglyphs were probably made by Scandinavian traders. B. Fell dated the petroglyphs from 1700 BC, and according to D. Kelly's estimates they were engraved in 800 BC. Then most of the inscriptions on the rocks in Peterborough were made by the Algonquin Indians, trying to imitate what the Scandinavians originally carved from the limestone. Not for nothing, among the Indians, these stones with petroglyphs of Peterborough are known as "learning rocks. Legend has it that they are a place for communication with spirits that once brought gifts²⁹⁸.

Harvard biologist and epigraphist Barry Fell and Harvard graduate epigraphist and archaeologist David Kelly determined that these petroglyphs correspond to the style of the Libyan (numidian) proto-typhingian writing in North Africa, in the Atlas Mountains region, and that this ancient writing was used in the Bronze Age in Scandinavia, Italy and North Africa. "...The proto-tifinag," points out R. Shoch, "gave illiterate Scandinavians the opportunity not only to take notes, but also to understand the records of their Mediterranean trading partners. The Norwegians borrowed the alphabet and then transmitted it across the Atlantic to the New World ... The ancient Scandinavian proto-typhinage is no stranger than modern Yiddish, a German dialect that uses the Hebrew alphabet or Maltese, the only Arabic language in the Latin alphabet. The current Berbers Tuaregs of the Sahara, who use the Tifinig, can read these archaic inscriptions, but do not understand their meaning. This is understandable if we remember the words of the French linguist A. Basset: "Trying to decipher the Libyan inscriptions using the modern Berber language is as useless as interpreting the Latin inscriptions using the language of Parisian suburbs. In linguistic science, it is generally accepted that the Tifinagh alphabet is derived from the ancient Turdetan script of southern Spain (the Tartess civilization) and Guanche writing of the Canary Islands. In fact, research on the island of Gran Canaria has established that the Guanches left rock paintings, which represent several types of ancient ships. Some of them are similar to the ships of Scandinavian petroglyphs and at the same time to the ships depicted on the rocks of the Nubian Desert and on vases of the Dodinastic Egypt²⁹⁹ .

Moreover, the art of "weaving" magical patterns from "runes" (signs), present in petroglyphics and tattoo art as German-Finnish Scandinavia,

²⁹⁸ MacIsaac Tara. *Petroglyphs Left in Canada by Scandinavians 3,000 Years Ago?* // *Epoch Times*. - - 2015. - August 24. - <http://www.theepochtimes.com/n3/1734445-petroglyphs-left-in-canada-by-scandinavians-3000-years-ago/?photo=7>

²⁹⁹ *Unremembered N. Blondins with a vague past. Ten Secrets of Ancient Guanches // Around the World*. - - 1996. - - № 7. - <http://www.vokrugsveta.ru/vs/article/1285/>.

Celtic-Pict Scotland, Hutsul Carpathians, Turkic-Mongolian Eurasia, Japanese Islands, Polynesian Oceania, As well as the Indian cultures of the Americas, also takes its roots in the Atlanta-Berberian magic-fine tradition of black facial ornament Harquus, drawn or tattooed, archeologically documented already in the 3000s. B.C. Harquus patterns are natural and symbolize fertility, protection from evil spirits, agriculture, worship of natural elements - sun, moon, earth, fire. The basis of the black dye is black iron oxide (black iron oxide), it is waterproof and remains on the skin, not dirty clothes, not smearing and not washed off, and isopropyl alcohol is removed. Now, because of the stricter requirements of Islam, Berber women have kept some elements of the harcue - a wedding henna tattoo or temporary mehendi. Drawings on the hands give ease, on the legs - protect from the evil spirits of the earth, tattoo on the chest increases sensuality, on the back - cures infertility. But the real Berber pattern, which as a whole is the essence of a harcue as the front tattoo, has little in common with the patterns of mehendi. Symbolism of the patterns is very versatile, but the most common tattoo is diamond. It symbolizes feminine origin, fertility, unity of opposites. The next most common - a crescent moon with three points - means renewal, development. In addition, you can find seeds, sun and other sacred signs. Signs of a tattoo are often not interpreted separately, and the message is read only when adding up details. All this is the symbolism of proud and free women Imazighan ("free people"), people who were able to preserve their ancient culture without dissolving it in the religion brought from outside. In this synthesis, symbolic systems have a mysterious essence, a kind of universal power - "Power", called "Baraka". In Arabic and similar languages it means "blessing" and in Sufi tradition it is understood as "breath of life", a universal positive force of the universe. The sacred power of the baraka passes on to fire, smoke for smoking (sandal and myrrh), plants (henna and oleander), ceramics, embroidered textiles and man, protecting both the object and its creator. Claiming itself through the patterns of the harcus, "Power" invades the human mind, opens itself to him, so the attitude to "runes" should be ritual, very intimate and cultural. Berber "runes" belong to a completely different layer of existence, which, strangely enough, is in us, around us, under us and above us. When a person gets acquainted with them, he opens the "gates of perception" for the energies of the "that world. His body opens up, he begins to feel that he is communicating with completely real energies and influences in each of the individual directions. It was the tattoos that performed the coding function of human communication with the world of spirits - they attract special energy from the secret space, which must be disposed of humbly and flawlessly. Tattooing is a meditative, trance process, the artist as if is between worlds, so that the drawing gets its magical charge and carries the meaning that the customer requested. Making runes reminds the process of a child's birth: you create a "body" that will then take a "soul".

That is why, says James Jareb, the author of the book "Arts and Crafts of Morocco," the patterns must be treated as a priceless treasure. Before the spread of Islam, with its rigid principles of Sharia, which prohibit tattooing the body, the patterns of Kharkuz were widespread not only among the Tuaregs of North Africa, but also in many tribes of Jordan, Turkey, Iraq, Yemen and Central Asia. But even after the spread of Islam, harkuz has not disappeared. Thorough documentation in the clinics of the late XIX - early XX centuries. shows how widespread were the signs of harkuses in many tribal groups from North Africa to Jordan and from Iraq to Turkestan, where there were villages where 90% of Muslim women had some tattoos of harkuses. Also, harkuze-style paintings can often be seen on the faces of Tribal Bellidens dancers, because the dance uses African and Eastern folk dance movements and corresponding body decorations in the form of drawings and tattoos to complement the image.

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Chapter 16. Yoda Kozma Indikoplov Land

It is unlikely that the geographic representations that existed during the Templars' time could have given them an idea that they had discovered the New World.

But certain facts testify to the fact that the Templars had some idea about the "big lands" in the Atlantic Ocean.

For example, the so-called "Map of the world from Ivisham" is known. This unusual map of the world was created in the abbey of the West English city of Ivisham around 1390. It was first described in 1995.³⁰⁰ It was first described in 1995, although it was mentioned as early as 1936. Unlike earlier geographical maps that have survived, this copy depicts very large lands in the Atlantic Ocean, west of Spain and the Strait of Gibraltar. Instead of a single island of Great Britain, the Evisham map shows an entire archipelago with straits of sea between England, Scotland, and Wales. Second, the southern shores of "England" there stretch almost as far as North Africa, neighboring the tropical "Happy Islands" of antiquity. This feature is not found on any other map of the world.

Abbey of the city of Evishem, the third largest and most important in England, with the churches of All Saints and St. Lawrence, was founded in 702 by St. Bishop Egwin on the site of the vision of the Virgin, holding in his hands an open book. Abbot Egwin himself, the founder of the monastery, made several voyages to Rome by sea. His emblem was a big fish holding a key in its mouth. Eofeshamme "house of pigs") is located at the south-eastern borders of Wales on the territory of Wichawon County (County of Worcestershire), which once was a separate Anglo-Saxon tribal kingdom Hwicce (577-804; since 628 vassal to the kingdom of Mercia and in it ruled the descendants of the Mercury king Penda) and the name of which Wychawon comes from Dr. - Wichawon. Hwicca, Wiccia, meaning "ark, chest", "hollowed-out tree", "sacred ship". On the River Avon (Avon), the residents of Hwicca sailed down the River Severn and from there to Bristol Bay.

³⁰⁰ Barber Peter. *The Evesham world map: A late medieval English view of god and the world // Imago Mundi*. - Vol. 47, N 1. - P.13-33. - <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/03085699508592811>



... It is natural that centuries later, especially after the discovery of the New World by Columbus, there was a conflict between the religious and scientific picture of the world in the ideas of the subsequent Templar keepers of the mystery. But not to notice that their silver source "Earth beyond the Ocean" appears to be identical to the newly discovered continent, they could hardly ...

However, the purpose of the Templar fleet, no doubt, should be linked precisely to the characteristic for the time when the Templars "active", geographical concepts. And these, first of all, are consecrated by the Christian tradition of cosmography.

A Byzantine geographer and merchant Kozma from Alexandria, nicknamed "The Indicoples" - "Swimming to India" - who rejected Ptolemy's pagan system (*Topographia Christiana*, 547-549) was especially respected. In addition to India, he visited the territory of modern Ethiopia, Iran, Arabia and the island of Ceylon as a merchant. Thus, he was not only a "theorist", but also a "practitioner", which particularly raised his credibility in the eyes of all those involved in applied geography - navigation. Kozma's religious views and methods of exegesis are closer to those of Antioch or East Syria (speaking of Christ and incarnation, Kozma uses Nestorian language and calls himself a student of the famous followers of Nestorius - Mar Aba, who took the Greek name Patrick, Diodorus of Tarsia and Theodorus of Mossouestia, and a friend of the Nestorian theologian Thomas of Edessa), which increases the chance of attention to him, the knights of the temple, more than once accused of connections with non-Catholic schematists. His work was very popular, corresponded and translated. He came to us in several lists, the main of which are: Vatican (Greek 699), dating back to the VIII-IX centuries; Florence list of the Laurette library (No. 9, list 28), from

the X century and Sinai list No. 1186, from the XI century. Also cosmographic scheme of Kozma is repeated by the Armenian writer of VII century Anania Shirakatsi in his "Cosmography". The very illustrations of "Christian Topography", like herself, had a strong influence on medieval thought³⁰¹.

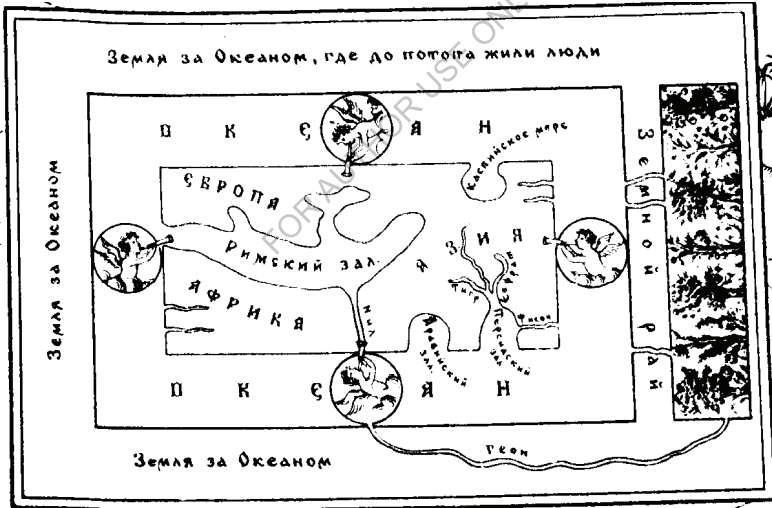
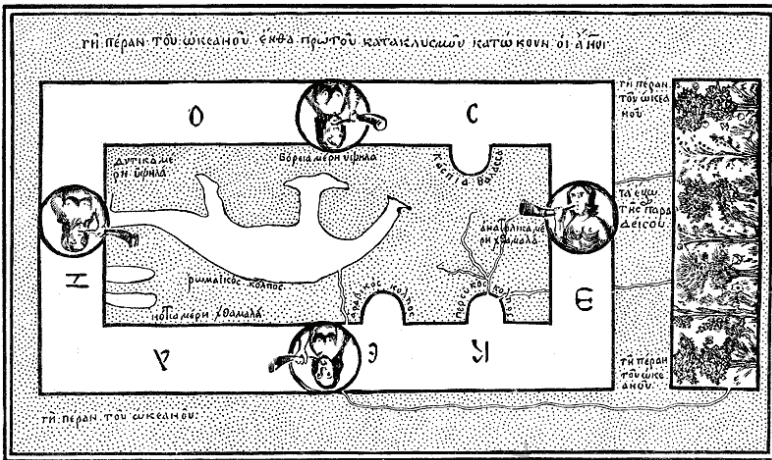
As they point out, "... The Cosmos of Indikople in its "Christian Topography" includes Atlantis in its cosmographic scheme, changing some particular according to the Holy Scriptures. He believed that the earth was flat and that the vast continent was surrounded by an ocean. Man first appeared on this continent, and, claiming the existence of this continent, Cosmas Indicople refers to the authority of "Timea". Plato's story, as he thought, was the heritage of the ancient Mosaic tradition, but Atlantis must be looked for in the east - it was the land of ten generations of Noah"³⁰².

Actually the huge island of Atlantis, located in the ocean west of Gadira (Gadira, Cadiz), Kosma Indioplov directly identifies with the mentioned Chaldean sage Berossom land, which was inhabited by the pre-flood population and over which for 2242 billion years ten kings reigned (Alorus, that is, Adam; second Alaaprus, Seth; third, Almkdfn, Enoch; fourth, Ammefn, Cainan; fifth, Ammegalaros, Malelaeil; sixth, Daonus, shepherd of sheep, Jared; seventh, Enoch; eighth, Amempsinachus, Methuselah; ninth, Otiortes, Lamech; tenth, Xisuthrus, Noah) and that it was at the time of the tenth, known by the Chaldean name Xisuthrus, that the world flood occurred, which should be identified with the world flood described in the "Bible" at the time of Noah, to which from Adam is 2242 years. At the same time Kosma mentions Plato's "Timey" military campaign of the Atlanteans described in Plato's Dialogue, saying that "ten kings, having bought mercenaries from countries on that island, came from a distant land and conquered Europe and Asia, but were later conquered by the Athenians, while the island itself was submerged by God in the sea" (*Kosma Indkoplov, "Christian Cosmography", Book XII, 453*³⁰³).

³⁰¹ Pigulevskaya N. *Byzantium on the Ways to India: from the history of trade between Byzantium and the East in the IV-VI centuries.* - M.-L. : Soviet Academy of Sciences, 1951. -http://www.history.vuzlib.su/book_o021_page_18.html

³⁰² Spence L. *Atlantis. The History of the Disappeared Civilization / Per. from English - M. : ZAO Tsentropoligraf, 2004.* - - C. 43

³⁰³ <https://archive.org/stream/christiantopogra00cosmuoft#page/326/mode/2up> ; http://www.tertullian.org/fathers/cosmas_12_book12.htm



Карта Козьмы Индикоплова (549 г.)

And as in the east "Bible" places the Paradise (from Aves. ray "wealth, happiness") - "... And the Lord God planted a garden in Eden (gan be Eden, from Sumer. idim "fresh water spring" < *e-dim2 -built ditch.³⁰⁴) in the east (kedem, "east, beginning, original times"), and placed there the man he created. And the Lord God grew out of the earth every tree that is pleasant to look at and good to eat, and the tree of life in the middle of heaven, and the tree of knowledge of good and evil. A river came out of Eden for the irrigation of paradise; and then it divided into four rivers. The name of one Physon [Ganges]: it flows all the land of Javil, the one with gold; and the gold of that land is good; there are idols and onyx stones. The name of the second river Gijon [Nile]: it flows through the whole land of Kush. Name of the third river Hiddekel [Tiger]: it flows before Assyria. The fourth river Euphrates" (*Book of Genesis 2:8-14*), so, actually, Kozma Indikoplov placed there, in the east, in the form of rectangular land parallel to the inhabited oikoumene, surrounded by four seas (bays of the Ocean), "land beyond the ocean, where people lived before the flood. From it, as from Paradise, rivers begin, but then they flow through the ocean and again appear on the inhabited part of the land. This is the last idea about the disappearance and appearance of rivers, he engraved from the "History of the Church". (433 g.) Byzantine Philistine. He "... is interested in the question of the location of the "paradise" from which, according to biblical tradition, the "great" rivers Fison, Nile, Tigris and Euphrates should flow. His arguments are based on experience, so the whole land "to the south", to the shores of the sea, he says, is inhabited and has a hot climate. Judging by the direction of the Fison River, he believes that "paradise" is in the northeastern direction from "the ocean, against the island of Taprobana. In another case, he says that in the east, 'Paradise' is washed by the 'outer sea' (της εξωθεν θαλάσσης), i.e. by the waters of the ocean that surrounds the entire land. Beautiful air and clear waters bring out the best in Paradise. In order to justify the theory that rivers originate from "paradise" when their actual direction contradicts it, Philostorg advocates the theory of the long flow of the Tigris and the Euphrates underground before they return to the surface. Meanwhile, he knows the place of the real source of both rivers well: the Tigris originates near Apilioth "below the Hyrcanian Sea", i.e. the Caspian Sea, and the Euphrates flows from Armenia, from Mount Ararat. Philostorg describes in detail the direction of both rivers, their course and flow into the "Persian Sea". In the same connection, he is forced to believe that the Nile also flows under the Indian Ocean to reach its source at the Moon's Mountains, heading there from "paradise" ... One of the arguments for the existence of paradise on earth Philostorg argues that Fison,

³⁰⁴ Yemelyanov V.V. *Old Testament Edem from the data of cuneiform texts (to the etymology of the term Edem)* // P.106-113. - https://www.academia.edu/32808145/Ветхозаветный_Эдем_по_данным_клинописных_текстов_к_этимологии_термина_Edem_.

by which he probably means Ganges, brings with its waters caryophyll. Caryophyll, or cloves, was considered a "tree of paradise," and since "above", i.e. north of this river the land is completely empty and barren, it is obvious that the river brings a clove "or fruit or color" from paradise... Philostorg's inflow into the ocean indicates "against Taprobana Island", i.e. Ceylon. This view can be compared with a map of Kastoria, where the inflow of the great river of India is against Taprobana Island³⁰⁵.

Few people noticed that in the Old Testament there are two (!) Paradises ("Eden") mentioned, and the second is Eden of hell (*Ezek 31:16*), where Pharaoh is doomed to be overthrown, and where there are other "trees of Eden" - past kings.

But what is especially important is that on the map of Kozma, the ocean will turn into an inland sea, covering from all sides "land beyond the ocean, where people lived before the flood.

And its western and southern, and northern parts, it turns out, are not so far from Western Europe, even closer than Palestine. "... Kosma Indikoplov called the land of pre-flooding Western people, as the Land of Yod"³⁰⁶.

Also western "Yod land" and its inhabitants, according to G. Jemal, are mentioned in the "Quran": "... As for the journey of Zul-Karnain (Alexander the Great, - O.G.), "where the Sun sets in a cloudy spring": ([He was walking] and finally arrived at [the place where] sunset, and found that it sets in a cloudy and hot spring. Around it, he found the [infidels] people. We said, 'O Zul carnine! Either you will punish them or you will do them a favor") (*Quran, 18 sura, 86 ayat*) is an even more interesting topic. The muddy source is the Gulf Stream, which hits from the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico out of volcanic faults. It is indeed the hot, muddy water that forms an underwater current that warms Europe and allows civilizations to exist in this Europe. It is known that if there was no Gulf Stream, the average temperature in England and Northern Europe would be lower by 15 degrees. And it is unlikely that in this case these territories were of interest for settlement. However, even here we are talking not about a physical act of the Sun sinking into a particular source of turbid water, but about a civilization paradigm. The Maya and Inca civilizations (sic! - O.G.) that existed around the Gulf of Mexico considered the Sun as a deity represented by a feathery snake Quetzalcoatl. This figure of Indian pantheon was just connected with the symbolism of sunset and according to some traditions "feathery snake" took the setting Sun to transport it from west to east. Let's add to this that (taking out for brackets the data of

³⁰⁵ *Pigulevskaya N. Byzantium on the Ways to India: from the history of trade between Byzantium and the East in the IV-VI centuries. - M.-L. : Soviet Academy of Sciences, 1951. -http://www.history.vuzlib.su/book_o021_page_13.html*

³⁰⁶ *Voronin A. Statues of King Oga and Queen Magog from the sacred land of Atlantis-Ogygia // http://lah.ru/text/voronin/og.htm.*

modern geophysics, which sometimes are not only fantastic, but also not interesting) Gulf Stream arose as a result of disaster, which destroyed Atlantis, from which the prophet Nuh (Noah, - O.G.)³⁰⁷ ...".

The very name "Yod land" comes from the Jewish mystical tradition - "little contains much". First of all, it becomes meaningful as the ancestors of the post-Flood mankind (Noah and his sons), as in the Middle Eastern alphabet Yod (pictographically derived from the image of the "hand" - "Yad", prasemite. yadh; Jewish "yadh", Greek "yota", Arabic "ya"), although the smallest of the Jewish letters, but all the other letters come from it, and in Kabbalistic mysticism - from Yod as a small "hanging" point, symbolizing the original Divine potentiality (ability to Creation), "hidden" and "limited" ("hidden source of all things"), from which the mystery of the ten Sefirot - "Divine channels of light", through which God continuously creates His world: "... He produced the letter Yod, which dominates the work, crowned it and combined it with the Virgin in the universe, Elul (September) in the year and with his left hand in man. (*Sefer Yecira*, 5, *add.* 6). Then, in the New Templar mysticism itself: "Yodine is the first letter of the Tetragrammaton, symbolizing the Father, who is Wisdom; he is the highest form of Mercury, Logos, Creator of all worlds" (*A. Yecir.* (A. Crowley, *"The Book of Thoth"*); but he is also, by virtue of his loneliness and concealment, a Hermit as a hidden form of Hermes/Mercury/Tota, bringing out the Cora from the underworld to the light - "The Maiden" as a young soul (A. Crowley, *"Tarot Thoth"*).

... The knowledge that the distances are much greater between Europe and other parts of the world Templars have acquired hard work experience and, of course, ensured the inaccessibility of periples (swimming maps) for the uninitiated, whose ideas about the world were very inadequate to reality. To make sure of the same, the subsequent "columns" should have been on their own bitter experience, difficult to overcome theoretical positions and traditions in seemingly established once and for all views.

The cartographic feat of Kozma was repeated a thousand years later by the Milanese gentleman scientist Urbano Monte (Monti), finding out what the whole world looked like. His work became a huge project in terms of both effort and size. In 1587 he created his Planasphere map as a 60-page manuscript³⁰⁸. And the atlas was created just 80 years after Columbus discovered America, a very short period of time to make such a detailed map with new discoveries in mind. By publishing the original versions of the atlas sheets, the David Ramsey Center re-composed them as if the Monty map had

³⁰⁷ Jemal G. Who was Quranic Zul-Karnain? // http://poistine.org/kem-byl-koranicheskiy-zul-karnayn#.Vm_OfNKLt1.

³⁰⁸

<https://www.davidramsey.com/luna/servlet/workspace/handleMediaPlayer?lunaMediaId=RUMSEY~8~1~303661~90074314>

been created in the Mercator projection, which is used in most modern maps, into a single ten-foot piece, the largest known early map of the world. Also, to convey this miracle of 16th-century cartography for the 21st century, they turned "Planisphere" into a three-dimensional model in Google Earth, a cartographic tool that Monte could hardly imagine, although, as the close-up reveals his work, he certainly did not lack imagination. Urbino Monte presented the Earth from the altitude of a modern aircraft or from the orbit of the Earth: the Earth is depicted not as a sphere, but as a convex disk, with its center at the North Pole. The "Planisphere" included recent discoveries of its time, such as the islands of Tierra del Fuego at the end of South America, first seen by the Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan in 1520, as well as an unusually detailed Japan, based on information obtained from visiting the first official Japanese delegation to Europe in 1585. (However, it is not portrayed vertically, but horizontally). And according to the cartographic style of the time, it was even more bizarre in describing lesser known spaces: "Animals roam the earth, and oceans abound in ships and monsters. Her skill in drawing and decorating the map embodies design at the highest level, and her view of the world gives us a deep historical resource with a list of places, forms of spaces and comments intertwined with the map³⁰⁹.

What is particularly important to us is that this map of the entire world (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America; the latter two are connected to Asia in the center) presents a map of the lands, which can be taken as an image of the Southern Continent, but not covered with ice and very populated by different creatures.

Kosma's book itself, *Christian Topography*, is the only book that survives, but not the only one written by him. He himself points out that he also wrote a book for a certain Constantine, in which he described the universe "... on the other side of the Ocean, these (= local) and all the southern regions from Alexandria to the southern Ocean", i.e. the Nile River, all Egypt, Ethiopia, the Arab Sea ('Αράβιος κόλπος) and the regions adjacent to it. He also described 'cities, regions and peoples' washed by the Ocean and inland. The Sinai Code for Chapter XI of "*Christian Topography*" says ἔτερος λόγος ἐξῴθεν της βίβλου - apparently, it did not originally belong to, was "outside," was not part of "*Christian Topography*," as is the following, Chapter XII of the book, which contains evidence from pagan writers about the antiquity and value of the Bible. It is amazing that simultaneously with the work of Kozma Indikoplov, the Alexandrian philosopher John Philopon, in his work "*Exegesis for the Cosmogony of Moses*" ("Ἰοάννου τοῦ

³⁰⁹ Marshall C. *The Largest Early Map of the World Gets Assembled for the First Time : See the Huge, Detailed & Fantastical World Map from 1587 // Open Culture.* - - 2018. - 23 January. - <http://www.openculture.com/2018/01/the-largest-early-known-map-of-the-world-gets-assembled-for-the-first-time.html>

Φιλοπόνου των εις την Μουσέως κοσμογονίαν ἐξηγητικῶν"; "De officio mundi", 546-549) seeks to prove that the cosmogony of ancient authors developed in harmony with the constructions of Moses. In the title of the second paragraph of the first book he wrote "that Plato in the word of origin of the world imitated (εμμήσατο) Moses," and claimed that Plato borrowed from Moses the idea of the creation of man "in the image of God.

Kosma Indikoplov argued that his scheme of the world's four countries is made up "by Euphorus"³¹⁰. We mean the famous Greek historian Ephorus (405-330 BC), the author of a historical work in 30 books, which was the first attempt of general history among the Greeks, differed by the mass of collected material. For example, it is from him that we have evidence of the archaic history of Sparta. Especially processed was in the history of the Ephora geographic part. Ephorus was born from the Malaysian city of Kima, which stands on the shores of the Aegean Sea and was part of Eolida - ie colonized by the Aeolians territory. The famous mythographer Hesiod was born in the same city of Kima.

Also, most likely, the cosmography of Kozma Indikoplov could not ignore the sacred geography of Christian hagiographic works. In particular, descriptions of the heavenly lands in the east in the "*Lives of Macarius of Rome*" (aka: "*The Word of the Three Monsies*"; known from the XIII-XIV centuries.): "... We walked forty days and suddenly heard the sounds of voices of many people and enjoyed the fragrance - from the voices of singing came the fragrance. Sleep rubbed off on us, and we fell asleep, and got up when our lips began to stick together from a sweetness that is superior to the sweetness of honey and honeycomb. And, standing up, we saw the church, and it was from the ice and huge, in the middle of that church - the altar. In the middle of that altar there was a water source, white as milk. And we saw here the husbands terrible in sight, around the water standing. And they sang angelic songs. And we, seeing that, trembled and died, and then one of them, a beautiful view, said, coming to us, "This is the source of immortality, waiting for the righteous to enjoy. But when we heard this, we glorified God and departed from that place with fear and in the joy of the great were, to which God is the witness. But our lips were weakened by that water, and for three days our lips stuck together like honey. And we reached the great river, and were drunk with the water, and enjoyed the goodness, and glorified God. And when the ninth hour came, we sat on the bank of that river, thinking about what we would do next. And that light spilled over the river, seven times lighter than daylight. And we prayed on the four sides of that land, and there were winds in that land which were different in appearance: the west wind was green, and from sunrise, from heaven - red wind and yellow, and from the north the wind was like fresh blood, and from the south the wind

³¹⁰ Bagdasarov R. Indikoplova Universal Prism // <http://www.pereplet.ru:18000/text/bagdasarov.html>.

was white as snow. The sun is seven times warmer than ours and the trees are higher, and more beautiful, and denser, and more fertile, and others - have no fruit. And the mountains above ours, and the earth had two faces - red and white, and birds are different species. Following further, they will attack the cave of St. Macarius in the twenty races from Paradise: "... And said St. Macarius: 'My children are sweet! Can not a man in the flesh, born of a woman's sin, neither the place to see, nor those miracles, nor the power of our Lord God Jesus Christ. I, a sinner, tried many times and prayed to God to let me see those miracles. And the angel said to me, "Do not be angry with the Lord his God who created you. Nobody can go to that place. And I asked: "Why, my Lord?" And he answered me: "From this place in twenty fields there are two cities - one iron, and another copper. And behind those cities is the Paradise of God, where Adam and Eve were before. To the east beyond Paradise, the sky converges with the earth. Outside Paradise, God put the cherubim and seraphim with weapons of fire in their hands, to guard Paradise and the tree of life. And the cherubims are men from the feet to the poop, and their breasts are lion's, and their heads are different, and their hands are like ice, and fire weapons are in their hands outside the walls of cities. And no one can go in there, for here the forces are formidable and numerous, and there are piles of angels here, and the belts of heaven here, where the heavens rest. And when we heard from the man of God Macarius, what the angel said to him, we were afraid, covered with great fear; we glorified God and St. Macarius. And we were glad that he told us about the wonderful wonders of God³¹¹.

In "*The Walk of Agapia in Paradise.*" (preserved in the "Dormition Book", XII-XIII centuries.) It tells how a wanderer gets into a wonderful land with curious birds and fruits and meets there husbands in white clothes and one of them addresses the arrived man with a speech: "... I am the eagle that has shown you the true way, I am the little child that has carried you across the sea, I am your God Almighty, and the heavens and the earth and all the visible creatures [creatures] and invisible. These 12 husbands are Apostles, these faces that you see are Cherubims and Seraphims The glory that you see is sent to you in seventh heaven. And these places are heavenly, and these fruits are apostolic food and righteous souls. And these birds, whom you hear, are heavenly, and their song is sent to heaven, [they] sit on the throne of the Cherubim. Agapiy has told: My God, have mercy on me! Give me, let me finish my life here. And the Lord said unto him, It is not for this reason that He has brought [thee] here, but for her [glory], for this reason we have forsaken all and followed you, for this reason we are here, but you go and see the glory more than this. Agapiy said: Lord, where do you lead to go? And the Lord answered: You go on this path, which we have come to you. And, walking [on this path], you will come to the walls that are from heaven

³¹¹ *The Tale of Macarius of Rome // Apocrypha of Ancient Russia / Composition, foreword by M. Rozhdestvenskaya. - Saint Petersburg. Amphora, 2002. - - C.179-190*

to earth. And thou shalt find a narrow road, and along that road thou shalt go, and thou shalt find a window in the wall, and thou shalt knock at it. An old man shall come out to you and take you [by the hand], and lead you into the wall which shall be indicated there ... And when Agapiy went inside, he saw [Agapiy] seven times the light of that light. His eyes could not look at the light. And [Agapeus] fell to the ground with no one. And the elder took [his] and led him to the cross. And his height [would]la to the sky, and the [cross] shone stronger than the sun. And the bottom fell down before the cross, and they prayed. And then Agapeus began to bear the [bright] light. And he took [the elder of Agapia, and] led him [to the place] where there were beds and meals for him. The bed and the meal were decorated with expensive stones and there was [on the table] bread whiter than snow. And the spring was whiter than milk and sweeter than honey. And grapes stood with different bunches, some - scarlet, others - red, third - white, such nobody saw. Agapiy told to the elder: Mister, tell to me, what does it mean? The [elder] answered him: ... I am Ilya Fezvitian, who was raised in a chariot of fire and had horses of fire. The Lord has blessed me [to be] in the sky. And the Lord descended and sat me down here, and I am waiting for the second coming of the Lord. These same all whom you see are human souls. This source that you see is called paradise, and flows under the trees of paradise. This light is angelic and righteous souls... And gave me a taste from the source, and my mind was enlightened. And he took me and led me to the meal, a prayer he created. And he took [the elder] bread and cut off a quarter and gave it to me. I departed a little [from the meal and] seeing [that] the bread is whole, no matter how broken. Besides, nobody saw him and I told him [the elder] everything that is impossible to say to anybody. And I led [the elder] to the cross and made a prayer with me. And [the elder] led me out of the window. And we kissed. And the elder said unto me, Let peace be unto thee, Agapiy, go forth into the way of God. The Lord God is with you. I bowed and went the way that Ilya told me. And so I went many days. And I reached the sea.....³¹².

The hero of "Zosima's Ways to Rahman" gets to the blessed lands: "... if you were not a man of God, you could not cross the river. For the width of that river and the clouds is 30 versts, and the cloud from it [the river] reaches the sky, and the depth of that river reaches the abyss" ... From the "Word of Rachman": "The people of Rahman are godly, and they live absolutely without any constriction, and, having taken the lot sent to them by God's destiny, they live naked near the river and always praise God..., ... they are saturated with sweet rain moisture and are free from any diseases and decay, they are satisfied with a small amount of fruit and sweet water, and they

³¹² *The life and deeds of our reverend father Agapiy the Wonderworker // Apocrypha of Ancient Russia / Composition, preface M. Christmas. - Saint Petersburg. Amphora, 2002. - - C.173-178*

believe sincerely in God, and pray constantly. And husbands live on one side of the Ocean, and their wives live across the river called Gala, which flows to the Ocean towards India. Legend has it that Alexander the Great also meets these same rahmans, crossing the sea. These are the inhabitants of the Macarene Islands (the Blessed Islands): "... Alexander asked: "Tell me how you are born, for I do not see the female sex in you". Jovante said to him: "We have wives, but not here, but on another island, one day we come to them and, having stayed with them for thirty days, we come back; but when someone gives birth to a child, it is no longer combined with his wife. And when the baby is three years old, we take the male and the female with the wives. Alexander told him: 'I would like to see that island, if you allow me. - "You will reach this island, but you will not see anything there, because when you reach it, do not look inside, because there will be no man left alive if you look inside. Alexander got up and went to the island, and found there a structure made of copper, like a wall, and around it, you can't look inside, God only can, and people - no one. (...) Alexander asked: "Tell me, Blessed Jovanthus, what is ahead? That man answered: "The river, where our islands are, is called the Ocean, the whole universe flows, and all the rivers flow into it. On this side of it - the mountain that you see, decorated with different fruits - is a place called Eden, where the Lord God of Sabaoth created paradise in the east at the beginning of time"³¹³.

The Apocrypha itself raises the origin of the righteous Rachmans to the Old Testament Rech (or Rehav, *Jer. 35:1-19*), whose lineage was transferred by the angels of the Lord from Jerusalem from the wrath of the king to the lands of paradise. The identification of the "Rehavites" with the Indian "(b)rahmans" is explained by A.N. Veselov's influence of Greek sources: in the "Alexandria" of Pseudo-Kallispheon it is about the meeting of Alexander the Great with Indian Brahmins, and the story about the Brahmins of Palladium³¹⁴.

The main character of the Byzantine "Life of Andrew the Fool" (X century) in a vision caused by a state of clinical death, finds himself in paradise: "... And then I suddenly felt some warmth, and opened my eyes, I saw a young man, a very beautiful view, and his face shone like the sun. And in his hand, he held a golden branch of lilies and roses, moist from dew, completely different from what happens in this world, but multicolored and diverse in nature and appearance. And ... I looked at myself in a beautiful and beautiful garden, and I was surprised in my soul and reasoned what it was: "My life was in Constantinople, and what I do here, I do not know" ...

³¹³ *Walking Zosima to Rahman // Apocrypha of Ancient Russia: Texts and Studies / Ed. V.V. Milkov. - Moscow: Science, 1997. -- C.107-113*

³¹⁴ *Sergeyeva E.V. "The World of the Other in Russian fairy tales and Christian Apocrypha (2013) // <http://www.religiopolis.org/publications/6746-zerkala-inogomira.html>.*

I felt as if I was deprived of flesh, for I did not realize that I had flesh on me. And the chiton on me was sparkling, snow-white and covered with stones, and I rejoiced greatly at its beauty. And I looked at my headdress; I was wearing a crown, shining gilding, woven of all kinds of flowers. I had sandals on my legs, and my belt was red, surprisingly bright. And the air of this garden shone with inexplicable light, shimmering with shades of rose flowers. The fragrances, fantastically changing each other, reached my nostrils, my feelings were cheerful. Like a king, I walked in God's garden and enjoyed, realizing that my bliss is superhuman. But God created there numerous plants, not like in this world, no, but evergreen and diverse, honeyed, with a high and tender crown, bending to each other in a wave-like movement, carrying pleasure, as from the contemplation of the transparent sky, created for the blessed, turning the soul to the fire of pleasure, joy and fun. And the strange thing is that all the plants were of different species and in different ways beautiful, and some plants were given eternal and unfading flowers, and others were given only leaves, for some it was established that they were beautified with fruit, while others had flowers and leaves, and sweetness, and the look wonderful, and the fruit is priceless, delightful and incomparable. And the greatest miracle was that the birds on the trees, sparrows, cicadas and other beautiful creatures, golden-winged and snow-white, sang and chirped, sitting in the leaves, so that the sound of their beautiful and sweet voices was heard up to the top of heaven. But I tried to see these birds, and my mind was in admiration and delight, for the beauty of these birds was as wonderful and majestic as the roses, or lilies, or some other kind of flower that I could name. And so, struck by the beauty of the first bird in my mind and mind, I suddenly got carried away by another one, which had plumage and color of another kind and dignity. And then I saw another refined bird. And it was a great joy for me their song, silent and delightful. And who will describe the strange and awe-inspiring beauty of what I saw there? All these beautiful trees were lined up as if one battle line after another. Oh, how blessed is the hand that raised them! And so, moving again and again into the depths of the wonderful garden - because I thought that I would no longer see the darkness of this world (for what is here is darkness compared to what is there) - I came to a spacious place and I see: here the great river flows in the middle of the garden, serenely irrigates all these plants, washing their roots. In it, the beautiful birds also found freshness, fluttering up and down and continuously chirping. And around the river stretched a vineyard, decorated with golden leaves, whose branches are like a lamp or the first stone, according to the words of the rector: "I am a corner stone with sharp edges. It spread out all over the garden, burdened with massive and magnificent bunches, so that the interweaving of its branches were crowned and decorated with trees growing there. Having seen this, I exclaimed in my heart, carrying my soul from fear to surprise and from

surprise to delight. And for a long time I stood silent, breathing in a stream of incense from this wind, so I thought as if angels were smoking incense before the Son of God in heaven. And when this wind is a verse, I heard from the west the sound of another wind, inspiring me an unfathomable pleasure, the blowing of which brought the steam similar to snow. And the splendor of the trees growing there was filled with a wonderful fragrance that surpassed all the earthly scents, so I forgot about the delightful wonders that I had already passed and enjoyed. To the birds, with their chirping and singing of flaming and jubilant songs, I was amazed in my mind, whether it was birds or angels, God knows. And again, another supernatural wind appears from the north, looking fiery, with a glow like a glow at sunset. And when it blows, gently agitated dazzling those trees. He blew, the aroma hidden in the trees, so that I, becoming silent for a long time, tasted the fragrance and beauty of this sweetest incense coming from the wind. However, I was afraid because of the incredibility of what was happening, wondering how such a beautiful thing could happen to me? At last, the third wind had arrived. And when suddenly there was a deepest silence, I moved forward a little, having passed that river. And as soon as I stepped on that wide place, looking at the inexpressible wealth of the Almighty God, in abundance there collected (I do not know how to describe by human lips the incomprehensible wealth of God); So when, as I said, I came close to the wide area of this garden and looked into the Holy of Holies, suddenly a very fragrant wind blew again, as if from the north side, sweet as roses and lilies, and purple as violet. And these plants swayed, exuding a fragrance superior to myrrh and musk, which penetrated into my heart. And it seemed to me that my eyes, whether bodily or spiritual, God knows. It seemed to me that I was there without my flesh, for there was no weight or desire in my body, or any other thing that is peculiar to my flesh: and the thought struck me, as if I appeared here without my body, and as - only God, to Whom hearts know. And as soon as an unusual set of these plants got excited from the blowing of the fourth wind, making sounds and a pleasant melody, again an amazing fragrance and sweetness penetrated through my nostrils into my feelings. I stood still, silent, and an inexpressible glow permeated my mind. However, when I contemplated it, my heart rejoiced and my spirit rejoiced. And when the fourth wind died down, I saw a great wonder: for for so long night had never appeared to me, but joy and life were with me. Then the delight attacked me and, having lost my speech, I thought that I was standing over the firmament of heaven; and some young man dressed in a cloak, whose face shone like the sun, passed before me. I thought that it was the one who patted me on the face when I was dying of cold, who ordered his assistants to lift me. And now, when he passed before me, I saw the following: here is a cross, a big and beautiful view, and four curtains around it, glowing clouds like this, and two of them - sparkling like lightning, and two - white as snow.

And around it lined up singers, beautiful, statuesque and white as light, emitting fiery rays from the eyes. And they sang a song to the glory of the Crucified One. And then the young man dressed in a cloak, who guided me, kissed the cross, passing by, and gave me a sign to do it. And I, of course, obeying him, fell down and kissed. And just when I kissed this precious fire, I filled with honey spiritual and fragrance, which I have never inhaled, even in that garden. Lifting my eyes, I suddenly saw below us the abyss of sea...." ³¹⁵.

An interesting description is found in the apocryphal *"Book of Enoch"* (*Ethiopian*): "... And I went further south, which burns day and night, - where there are seven mountains of precious stones, - three to the east and three to the south: and those to the east, one of the colored stones, and one of the pearl stones, and one of the antimony; and those to the south, of the red stones. The middle one, which reached heaven like the throne of God, was of alabaster, and the top of the throne was of sapphire. And I saw a flaming fire that was in all the mountains. And I saw there one place on the other side of the great land: there were waters gathering there" (*"The Book of Enoch"*, 4: 14-17³¹⁶); "... From there I went to the top of those mountains far to the east, and moved on, passing over the Eritrean Sea, and went far away from it, and passed over the angel Tsutel. And I came to the Garden of Truth and saw a variety of those trees; there grew a lot of big trees - sparkling, great, very beautiful and magnificent - and a tree of wisdom, which delivers great wisdom to those who taste from it. And it is similar to keratonia; its fruit, like a grape brush, is very beautiful; the smell of the tree spreads and penetrates far. And I said: "How beautiful is this tree and how beautiful and charming is its appearance! And the holy angel Rufal, who was with me, answered me and said: "This is the very tree of wisdom from which your ancestors, your old father and your old mother tasted and gained knowledge of wisdom, and their eyes opened and they learned that they were naked and were driven out of the garden. From there I went to the limits of the earth and saw there great beasts, each of which was different from the other, as well as birds of different external beauty and voice, each of which was different from the other. And to the east of those beasts, I saw the limits of the earth on which the sky rested, and the open gates of the sky. And I saw the stars of heaven coming out, and I counted the gates from which they came out, and recorded all their exits, each one especially, according to their number, their names, their connections, their position, their time, and their months, as the angel Uriel showed me, who was with me. He showed me everything and wrote me down; their names he also wrote down for me, and their laws and their dispatches." (*Book of Enoch*, 5: 57-65) ... And here I saw another vision, namely, the dwellings of the righteous and the lodges of the

³¹⁵ Moldavian A. M. *Life of Andrei Yurodiviy in the Slavic script. - M. : Azbukovnik, 2000. - - 760 c.*

³¹⁶ <http://old-ru.ru/03-50-1.html>

saints. Here my eyes saw the dwelling beside the angels and their lodge beside the saints, I saw them praying and asking, and begging for the sons of men, and the truth flowed before them like water, and mercy like dew on earth: so it happens between them from age to age. And in those days my eyes saw the place of the chosen of truth and faith, and how truth reigns in those days, and how innumerable great are the righteous and chosen before Him from age to age. And I have seen their dwellings under the wings of the Lord of spirits, and have seen how all the righteous and chosen are adorned before Him with a kind of fiery radiance, and their mouths full of praise, and their lips praise the name of the Lord of spirits, and the truth does not come before Him. Here I wished to live, and my soul strove for that dwelling; here my destiny had already been prepared for me before, for it is so decreed concerning me at the Lord of spirits" (*"The Book of Enoch"*, 7: 10-14³¹⁷).

Fathers of the Church John Chrysostom, Ephraim Sirin and other representatives of the Antioch school made assumptions about the exact location of paradise on earth - paradise was thought to be an ocean separated from this world or located at the very edge of the earth³¹⁸.

In J. Le Goffe we are confronted with an indication that it is in India that the earthly paradise is placed by medieval Western European tradition³¹⁹.

And there were good reasons for this performance. Since the ancient times, Europe has been interested in the wisdom of the Indian Brahmins. According to legend, seven great Rishishi, being in their locks and being in an unnatural state of samadhi, were forced to leave samadhi because of a vision of unusual radiance, in the center of which appeared a girl goddess of dazzling beauty: "... I am the one you revere as Lakshmi in sattva, Saraswati in rajasa and Kali in tamasa. I am the original power that creates the world at the beginning of a new cycle, I am the Brahman himself in the form of Shakti, thanks to which all the great gods exist. I am Mahamaya, I am Brahma Vidya, I am Makheswari, the creator of all things, devoid of any qualities and attributes and accepting any form and quality. When the world does not exist yet, when there is no Brahma, no Vishnu, no Shiva, no Hun, no Kala (time), I in the form of Chit Shakti, Adi Shakti and Chit Rupini recreate the ocean of primordial chaos - Ekamava and give birth to three great gods, encouraging Brahma to create the universe, Vishnu to support it, and Shiva

³¹⁷ <http://old-ru.ru/03-50-2.html>

³¹⁸ Grigoriev A. V. *Old Russian Cosmology and Practical Geography. According to the data of medieval ideas about paradise // Old Russian Cosmology / Otv. ed. by G. S. Barankova. - St. Petersburg. (in Russian): Aleteya, 2004. - P. 216-220; Milkov V. V. Concept of the Earth Paradise in the Old Russian Apocrypha // Apocrypha of Ancient Russia: Texts and Studies / Ed. V.V. Mil'kov. - Moscow: Nauka, 1997. - -- C. 229-254.*

³¹⁹ Le Goff J. *Medieval West and the Indian Ocean : a magical dream horizon // Other Middle Ages : Time, work and culture of the West. - Yekaterinburg, 2002. - -- C. 177-179.*

to destroy at the end of creation. Now I have taken the form of Tara, because in this form I save my devotees from the terrible suffering and ignorance of sansara, helping them to cross the ocean of delusions, leading to the suffering of an endless cycle of births and deaths. O richi! Know that now many people - living beings from Bhurloki (Earth's world) - sincerely aspire to Liberation, but their minds are too confused by my irresistible material illusion, full of confusion, overshadowed by selfish desires and wrong ideas based on the notion of "I am the body. Their destinies are full of hindrances and little divine merit, and their surroundings are full of other, even more deluded, rajasic creatures and do not promote meditation. They have difficulty understanding the sacred texts, their lives pass in the meaningless material vanity, they are often hampered by care for the imperfect carnal body, illness, obstacles from other creatures and elements. They are timid, indecisive, and those who have the proper qualities of teachers and saints are very few. Nevertheless, even in such conditions, they strive hard for the Liberation and perform a difficult sadhana, which in itself is surprising and commands respect even of the celestials. The time has come to create a pure new world within this universe, Brahma, favorable to the life and practice of the Liberation in all respects, pleasing to the eyes of people and gods and pleasing to their ears. May this world contain the signs of my amber as a testimony of my blessing. Let it be created for the joy of my admirer Brahmadata, the king of the land of Karmabhumi, and other people.

Inspired by the great goddess, seven Rishi decided to gather in a remote, deserted corner of the cosmos to discuss these unusual visions and issues of maintaining life in the universe. For this purpose, using their magical power, they created a huge mountain - a copy of Mount Meru, and on its top by the power of siddhi they instantly created a huge palace, soaring in the sky. Then, they moved to this palace together with their retinue and sat down on thrones decorated with precious stones, gold, and brocade. They were surrounded by numerous gods, vidadhars, varanas, apsars, kinnars, and siddhas, which are their own energies. They were Rishi Vasishta, Vishwamitra, Kashyapa, Jamadagny, Bharadwaja, Gautama, Atri. At that time, the following decision was made: between the world of liberated gods, the world of the gods of sansara, the world of people, above the world of pitrice (ancestor spirits) to create a pure beautiful world where people could freely lead a serene spiritual life full of harmony, and perform sadhana to achieve higher liberation.

The conditions of this new world were as follows:

- In this world there should be no diseases, no obstacles, no old age, no pain, no suffering from worldly desires;

- Only those who honor the saints, lead a sincere Sadhana, seeking liberation, who control their minds and observe samai and vows, the main of which is ahimsa and the desire for liberation, can enter it; the inhabitants of

this world should not have to worry about food, clothing, shelter, they should have all the favorable conditions and time to study and practice dharma;

- The inhabitants of this world must live very long like gods or be immortal to be able to fulfill their vows and achieve Liberation.

Having decided to do so, seven rishishi decided to create this world on the place where they gathered. For this purpose, they created a huge four-sided amber, each side of which was one thousand yojan. Inside it, they placed an eight-petal lotus. A copy of Mount Meru, on which Rishi sat, became the center of this world, and the palace, created by them, became the throne of the main deity - the Lord of the world, the center of this mountain and the world. They called this country "Divine World" - "Divya Loka". Then, they called the deity-creator of forms Vishvacarman and explained the essence of their plan to him. So that only worthy ones, who are free from gross selfish passions, could get into this world, they created areas of Lokapalos and called in them the defenders of peace (Lokapalos), ordering them to sit in magnificent golden palace towers in eight sides of the world - north, south, east, west and four intermediate sides. These towers are magnificently decorated from the outside and have many spacious halls, decorated rooms, corridors, balconies, attics, gardens and terraces. To enable country's residents to live long, almost forever, they created eight sacred lakes with healing water. If you drink it or wash it, the body is saturated with energy for a long time and gets a fragrance. In addition, Vishvacarman and his assistant gods created many devices (amber) - rainbow wells, temples, harmonizing elements, accumulating energy and saturating the bodies of all comers. So that the gods' blessing would never run out in the country, they created a sparkling iridescent five-color sphere by the power of siddhi, which would keep the world connected with the center of the galaxy - Vishnu Nabhi (the navel of the Vishnu God, the guardian of the Universe), and nourish this world with its power. To protect it from adverse influences and visits of asuras, rakshas, demons, its divine power of rishi covered it with five transparent domes. So that all the twenty-four elements that make up the universe were in harmony, they created twenty-four magical elemental devices (tattva-yantra) and placed them in the right places on the banks of the Arya-vart mainland. That the five great elements of the universe were always in harmony, and the world was not destroyed during the Small Pralaya like the ordinary material worlds and existed infinitely long like Mahar-loka, Satya-loka and Tapa-loka, was created mandala temples of the Five Great Elements (Pancha Tattva mandir), and in the depths of the mainland of Crete were located the temples of the five elements. In order to make the world happily inhabited by many semi-divine creatures - people, siddhas, rishis, demigods, apsar, gandhars, kinnars, yaks, etc., right on the shores of the sacred lakes eight huge beautiful cities were created: Hiranyapur, Ekachakra, Shantipur, Bhoja, Prajotisham, Amaravati,

Pushpataka, Tvashtar. In each city a lot of marvelous temples, palaces and beautiful buildings decorated with gold, precious stones were built. Around each city Rishi was ordered to create eight cozy, pleasing the eye and delighting hearing, small satellite towns.

In Chinese mythological cosmography (*Taoist Le Yukou's treatise "Le Tzu", aka: "Chun Xu Zhen Jing" - "The true way to break through the void"*; IV century BC) there is a story about the floating mountains at the Great Abyss of Guishui, in the t.including the famous Mount Penglai: "... To the east of Bohai (country in the east, - O.G.), at a distance of unknown how many thousands of li, there is a truly bottomless abyss in the Great Ocean. It is called the "Entrance to the Void" (Guishui, - O.G.). All waters of the Eight Limits of the World flow into it. Nine regions and the Heavenly River. Inside it, there are five mountains, the names of which are Daiyu ("Chariot of Reception", - O.G.), Yuanjiao ("Round Top", - O.G.), Fanhu ("Square Bowl", - O.G.), Inzhou ("Abode of Beauties", - O.G.) and Penlai ("Shelter of the Precious", - O.G.). These mountains reach a height of thirty thousand li and the same number in a circle. Plateau on their peaks has a width of nine thousand li. The distance between the mountains is thirty thousand li, but they are considered close neighbors. The towers and terraces there are made of jasper and gold, animals and birds are made of white silk, there grow whole groves of trees made of pearls and coral, flowers and fruits exude wonderful fragrance, and those who taste them will never grow old and will never die. Live there immortal men, who day and night fly in countless numbers from one mountain to another. However, those mountains have no basis, so they rise and fall with the waves of the ocean and not a single moment stand still. The immortals were very unhappy with this and complained to the Supreme Lord. The Overlord was afraid that they will go to the West and he will lose the abode of the wisest souls, so he ordered Yuitsyan to send fifteen huge turtles to support the mountains on their heads, joining this service in three shifts, and each shift lasts sixty thousand years. Since then, the mountains stood still. However, a giant lived in the kingdom of the Dragon Prince, who reached these five mountains in just a few steps. He threw a rod and on one hook caught six turtles at once, took them on his back and left. There, he burned their shells in order to guess at them. There are two mountains, Daiyu and Yuanquiao, sailed north and sunk in the great ocean, and with them carried countless celestials. God got very angry and cut the territory of the Dragon Prince's kingdom by a special decree and shortened the growth of its inhabitants. But in the days of Fushi and Shennun people in that country still reached a height of several hundred elbows³²⁰.

But perhaps the Indonesian explorer Dhani Irvanto approached the unraveling paradise of Kosma Indikoplov in the far east. He made an

³²⁰ *Le Tzu, Chapter 5. Tang's Questions*, - http://ki-moscow.narod.ru/litra/zen/le_tzi/le_tzi_5.htm.

interesting assumption that the biblical Garden of Eden was on the island of Kalimantan. And the grounds for this view are numerous. After all, it was in South-East Asia that the modern man, after emigrating from the semi-desert savannahs of Africa, for the first time discovered the ideal climatic conditions for development, and it was there that he invented agriculture and civilization. All this happened during the Pleistocene, the last of the geological ages, which ended 11,600 years ago. As the Ice Age came to an end, there was a seawater rise, which caused the huge continental shelf of Southeast Asia - Sundaland to sink forever, causing the dispersal of the population, which founded the Neolithic culture of China, India, Mesopotamia, In addition, it has brought new ideas and skills in megalithic construction, grain growing, animal domestication, shipping, astronomy, navigation, trade and commerce, means of using and controlling the work of farmers and artisans. They brought magic, religion and concepts of statehood, kingliness and social hierarchy. A study of folklore, for example, shows that analogies for almost every Middle Eastern and European mythological archetype, including the "World Flood", can be found on the islands of Indonesia and the southwest Pacific Ocean. But even paying attention to South-West Asia, the researchers did not find traces of the Garden of Eden there. Therefore, Dhani Irvanto claims that they searched in the wrong place. And he suggests looking at the vast plain surrounded by mountain ridges in the southern part of Kalimantan Island. Four rivers crossing the plain can be identified with four Bible rivers of paradise: Kahayan as Fison, Kapuas as Gijon, Barito as Hiddechel (Tigris) and Negara as Perat (Euphrates). For example, if in the Bible the river Fison flows through the land of Havila, famous for its gold (*Genesis, 2: 11-12*), the river Kahayan is gold-bearing, and its banks are famous for mining various minerals and precious stones, because of which Kalimantan had another name - Nusa Kensana ("Gold Island"). Other rivers are interpreted by the researcher in the same way. Due to the low location of the plain relative to the level, extreme humidity and rainfall, floods have occurred here repeatedly, which can also be correlated with the biblical legend of the "World Flood", which describes a continuous rainfall of up to 40 days³²¹.

³²¹ Dhani Irvanto. *The Biblical Garden of Eden was in Kalimantan Island* // <https://atlantisjavasea.com/2015/09/07/the-biblical-garden-of-eden-was-in-kalimantan-island>

from the volcano in African Lake Nyasa and at the bottom of the northwest Arabian Sea; the event lowered the global average temperature by about ten degrees, with coldness lasting for decades) and a moment in the history of non-African mankind known as the "bottle neck effect" - a reduction in the gene pool (t).i.e. genetic diversity) of a population as a result of passing a period during which, for various reasons, there is a critical decrease in its number, later restored, but genetic diversity is not restored. Geneticists have established that about 70 thousand years ago the number of human population decreased to 2 thousand people³²³. "...This climatic catastrophe, which practically deprived the tropics of vegetation, probably affected our ancestors, who probably had to rely on each other to survive more. These rudiments of cooperative behavior may have helped them later push other species off the planet," said Professor Stanley Ambrose, cited by the University of Illinois Press Office at Urbana-Champaign³²⁴.

Also to influence the subsequent populations of people in the "Garden of Eden" and fix in their mythological representation of the motive of "expulsion from heaven by a fiery angel" could follow the history of multiple catastrophic eruptions of the neighboring super volcanoes - Tambora (on the Indonesian island of Sumbava from the Small Sound Islands), Krakatoa (between the Indonesian islands of Java and Sumatra) and Pinatubo (on the Philippine island of Luzon).

³²³ Hawks, Hunley K., Sang-Hee Lee, Wolpoff M. *Population Bottlenecks and Pleistocene Human Evolution // Molecular Biology and Evolution (Oxford)*. - 1999/ - Vol.17, Issue 1. - - P. 2-22. - <http://mbe.oxfordjournals.org/content/17/1/2.long>; Behar D. M., Villemis R., Soodyall H. etc. *The Dawn of Human Matrilinial Diversity // The American Journal of Human Genetics*. - - 2008. - Vol. 82, Issue 5. - P.1130-1140. - <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ajhg.2008.04.002>

³²⁴ *The Toba Volcano eruption almost destroyed people 73 thousand years ago //* <http://ria.ru/natural/20091124/195205261.html>.

Chapter 17. "Failure" voyage de Bouvet

Probably much earlier, based on the documents found in Shinnon Castle, was learned the direction in which the fleet of Templars disappeared - to the west and then - to the south...

In 1642, Cardinal Richelieu, the owner of Chinnon Castle, gave permission for the establishment of the East Seas Company, which was to colonize Madagascar and smaller islands in the district. In 1664, the company was merged with a similar East India Company by the Minister of Finance Jean-Baptiste Colbert. Under his patronage were founded by the Academy of inscriptions and literature (1663), the Royal Academy of Sciences (1666), the Paris Observatory (1667), the Royal Academy of Music (1669) and the Royal Academy of Architecture (1671), as he had a wide range of views, used to set high goals. It was the French East India Company, officially based on the story of de Gonneville's journey, but probably setting the task and solving the mystery of the vanished Templar fleet, along with the treasures, equipped expeditions.

The first was the expedition of Admiral Etienne de Flacour (1607-1660), known for his work "The History of the Great Island of Madagascar" (1658, op. 1661), but off the coast of Portugal, the ships allegedly attacked the Berber corsairs, which forced the French to jump into the sea, after which they drowned. But it is known that "... in Portugal, the former Templars created the Order of the Knights of Christ, and it was taken under the personal protection of the King. The center of the Order was Tomar Castle, built by the Templars. Members of the royal family revered the honor of being in the new order, and Prince Enrique (Henry) Navigator even became his Grand Master. The Order's focus on sailing clearly manifested itself in its activities. The prince created a nautical school, which gathered the best specialists in maritime affairs from Europe and the Middle East... But most importantly, the prince spent a lot of money (not from the Templar treasures?) on the purchase of maps, lotions, descriptions of maritime campaigns and astronomical tables. No less funds were invested in the construction of large ships, strikingly resembling the Templar aisles and the creation of an observatory. And where there were good ships and mysterious nautical charts, there were new discoveries. Soon the Portuguese discovered Madeira, and a few years later the Azores. The way to the Atlantic was laid, several years passed, and the Portuguese set foot on the land of mysterious India. It is curious that many leaders of these expeditions were native or served in Tomar, the Order's "capital" of the Knights of Christ. According to the official version, it was the search for a short way to India that became the goal of the Columbus' voyage that followed shortly. It cannot be ruled out that this information was just a cover for the true plans of the great navigator.

Curiously, there is a clear chain from Columbus to the Portuguese successors of the Templar Order. Columbus' wife, Philip Monis de Pererello, was the daughter of a high-ranking knight of the Order of Christ, an associate of Henry the Navigator. Isn't this where Columbus's confidence in the success of his expedition came from and whether he received the mysterious nautical charts in the Order? And the money on which the expedition was equipped was clearly received not without the assistance of the Order. If we remember the appearance of the ships of the "discoverer" of America (there are a lot of images of them), the circle will be closed - on the flags and sails of the Columbus caravels Templar crosses³²⁵. Also Vasco da Gama and other wandering Knights Tomarans sailed with the Order's emblem. The commercial aspirations of the non-Columbian cassocks could hardly get along with the remnants of medieval way of military knightly life. Many members of the Order cohabited with women, which prompted Alexander Bordzh's father to replace vows of celibacy and poverty with vows of marital fidelity and to contribute a certain part of his income to the Order's treasury. King Manuel I of Portugal, who saw in the Tomars one of the pillars of royal power, successively secularized the Order of Christ as a great master. His successor, João III, declared the post of Grand Master heir to the kings of Portugal.

Apparently, the Portuguese Templars were jealous (and quite hostile, which is understandable, however) of the fact that the French king once again tried to encroach on their secret, which they had committed to keep and which consisted in knowing the way to the Silver Spears and the place of storage of the archive and the values of the Order.

But as soon as in Portugal under King João V (1706-1750), the Inquisition finally took revenge, significantly secularized Templars were not to protect the obscure and burdensome covenants of the Order. Yes, and the Master King himself was not in a hurry to devote to secrecy, creating an "inner circle" of especially zealous devotees - "the highest unknown" ("ascended masters"). Because of the significant political and cultural ties between Portugal and England, the "Unknown Superiors" in the face of the mysterious "Knight of the Red Feather" inspired the formation of Freemasonry in England.

Soon, in 1754, in France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and even Russia was established its subsidiary organization, known as the Scottish Charter (later called the "Charter of Strict (Templar) Respect") under the leadership of Baron Johann Gottlieb (Gottfeld) von Hund (1722-1776), who declared himself the guardian of ancient documents Templars and a certain "Plan", the execution of which gives the "key" to great power. Von Hund himself said that twelve years earlier he had been consecrated to the Clermont

³²⁵ Rogosa V. *What did the Templars do in America... long before it was discovered by Columbus?* // <http://shkolazhizni.ru/archive/0/n-30398/>

Chapter of the Order of the Temple and was authorized to spread its influence. But the ideologist of the "New Templar" under the knightly name Eques ab Eremo was the Chancellor of the Chapter of the Order of the Temple in Lyon, Jean-Baptiste Willermose (1730-1824), who continued the ancestral craft, producing silver (!) and silk, and his brother Pierre-Jacques was a famous chemist and member of the Encyclopedic Club. Later, both brothers founded a box called "The Sovereign Capitulum of the Knights of the Black Eagle of the Rose-Crest," designed to find the "art of Great Delance. It was J.-B. Willermose and Louis-Claude de Saint-Martin before his departure for Haiti that Martínez de Pasquali appointed the "Sovereign Judges" and the "Higher Unknown" "Order of the Knights-Masons of the Selected Coenes of the Universe. Later, J.-P. Willermose gives an initiation with the name Josephus a Floribus to the well-known Joseph de Mestre.

Some Freemasons thought that the place of hiding the mysteries of the Order of the Templars could be the West Indies, where Columbus wanted to, - and under the pretext of inheritance of Martinez de Pasquali, who founded the temple of his Order of the Elected Cohens in La Rochelle, Goes to his cousin, Arman Robert Canier de Lester, Secretary General of the Naval Department in San Domingo (Haiti), where he founded boxes (temples) to solve the mystery of the temples, but dies (1774.) ... By the way, Martínez de Pasqualeis was the Provincial Grand Prior of the Order of the Auvergne Frankmason, and, according to legend, Jacques de Molay was succeeded by Pierre d'Auvergne, Prior of the Auvergne, and he also headed the Order after its ban in Scotland.

The weakening of the Portuguese Templars allowed the French East India Company to send an expedition of Jean-Baptiste Charles Bouvet de Lozier (1705-1786) in 1738 to search for the Honneville Earth in the South Atlantic. On January 1, 1739 Jean-Baptiste Charles Bouvet de Lozier saw a mountainous area covered with ice at 54 degrees south latitude and called it Cape Sirconscion (Lord Circumcision). But it was a lone desert island, which later received the name Bouvet (also has names - Lindsay, Liverpool).

But was it a failure?

For the expedition J.-B. de Bouvet received the posts of Governors of the islands of Reunion and Mauritius.

Bouvet Island itself is a thousand miles equidistant from the continents. Its area is 59 square kilometers, and the altitude is 935 meters above sea level. Volcano Olavtoppen, whose eruption formed the island, is the highest point, reaches a height of about 780 meters and is located in the northern part of the island. The relief of the island is mountainous, the slopes of hills and mountains are almost completely covered with glaciers. There are two more mountains in the southwestern part of the island - Mosbitopen (670 meters) and Likketopen (766 meters). The shape of the coast is almost correctly round without bays and bays. Glaciers covering the mountain

slopes fall to the coast, naked small beaches consisting of black lava sand. In the western part of the island, relatively free of glaciers and is a lava field, nesting more than 10 species of seabirds. Due to lack of liquid moisture, scarcity of volcanic soils and the severity of the subarctic climate on the island grows only a few species of moss and lichen. The fauna is represented by a large number of seals, sea elephants and some species of penguins, which visit the island for reproduction. In 2005, the island was equipped with an automatic weather station, which operates in an autonomous mode without human intervention and is subject to prevention only once a year. Regularly once a year the route of the Antarctic cruise on the ship "Alexei Maryshev" passes the island, which makes a two-day stop near the island, naturally without landing people on the shore.

There is a suggestion that the sub-Antarctic volcanic island Bouvet is not uninhabited, but is someone's secret base at the top level. It even has an officially registered .bv top-level Internet domain, and from this island there are also Internet attacks on different countries around the world, but mostly on the United States.

For example, on September 22, 1979 a nuclear test was recorded near Bouvet Island. No country has claimed responsibility for this explosion. It is believed that this explosion, as well as the one that followed in 1981 without announcement, was carried out by South Africa on its own or joint nuclear test projects with Israel.

During the Second World War, when German blockbusters and raiders went to the Indian Ocean or eastern Antarctica, they used to come to the Bouvet Island area. Moreover, during the transition to Antarctica, Swabland actually stood near Bouvet Island for three weeks. Later, other fascist raiders also came here - auxiliary cruisers "Atlantis", "Penguin" and "Comet", returning from "Asian" raiding.

In April 1964 near Bouvet Island a passenger ship without identification marks was found, wrecked, heavily loaded with provisions and alcohol. Surprisingly, the boat of this ship was standing almost in the middle of the island, all filled with products, and completely untouched. But there were no traces of both the ship and the boat passengers on the island.

As it turned out, in May 1959 A. Crawford, who worked then in Cape Town (South Africa), was approached by the Italian count, who called himself Major Giorgio Costanza Beccaria, with a request to assist him in chartering a ship to the island of Bouvet. As it turned out, the aim of the count was to help some professor Silvio Zavatti to get off the coast of the island for scientific research. A. Crawford did what he could to help the Italians find a suitable ship, but without success, and the Count returned to Italy. However, in June 1960 A. Crawford received a strange letter from Professor Zavatti, in which he claimed that he had not only gone to Bouvais, but also dared to get ashore in March 1959. The letter caught A. Crawford

by surprise, as he did not know any ships in any South African port that could take the Italian to the island, especially since the South African maritime authorities did not give permission for the expedition. Nevertheless, the Italian professor even published the book "Viaggio All'Isola Buve", in which he described his adventures. A. Crawford notes that the book was written for children and illustrated with only one photo that could be taken in any zoo and suggests that the whole episode of the Italian professor's expedition is a lie. But as an assumption we can consider that the found ship on the island has something to do with this expedition. More promising is the mention of another expedition. In 1959, five years before the arrival of South Americans, in this part of the ocean was the Soviet Antarctic Expedition. It is known that at least one scientist, G.A. Solyanik conducted some ornithological observations on the island of Bouvet, as evidenced by the title of his scientific work "Some observations about the life of birds on the island of Bouvet". Unfortunately, it is almost impossible to find this work, as it was published in 1964 in a hard-to-access journal called 'Soviet Antarctic Expedition. Informational Bulletin'. But G.A. Solyanik himself is a real researcher of the Odessa Biological Station and took part in the four-year First Soviet Antarctic Expedition (1955-58), which sailed aboard the Ob ice-breaker. The puzzle is probably connected to the Soviet expedition. But we will hardly be able to solve the mystery of one of the most mysterious findings, because all this happened at the height of the Cold War and was strictly classified, as well as other Soviet expeditions, which, it is believed, had not only scientific interest³²⁶.

The island itself has been under the jurisdiction of Norway since the 20s of the twentieth century, which was recognized by Norway, but was disputed in 1939 by the USSR.

In the fantastic film "Alien vs. Predator" (2004) the action unfolds in the ancient pyramid discovered under the ice on the island of Bouvet, which combines the features of Egyptian, Aztec and Cambodian culture and built, on the guess of the scientist Sebastian de Rosa the primary civilization. Sebastian deciphers the hieroglyphs on the walls and explains that the pyramid was built for a kind of "safari" on Strangers, arranged by Predators, which people of the first civilization worshiped as gods. At the same time, it turns out that upon failure, the Predator Hunters destroyed themselves together with Aliens and civilization.

³²⁶ *The most mysterious discovery of an abandoned ship // <http://nosecret.com.ua/stati-kategorii/zagadki-planeti/item/351-samaya-zagadochnaja-nahodka-sudna>.*

But South-West Africa is also in the South Atlantic. It is unlikely to be thrown out of our consideration.

For example, and in November 1885, Guillermo Farini, a Canadian equilibrist, inventor and adventurer, wrote a report on a strange and mysterious city that he met on a notorious journey through the African desert of Kalahari in Namibia. He presented his work to the Geographical Society of Berlin, and in 1886 applied to the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain. In the same year, Farini even printed his own book, in which he described his discovery in detail. In his edition, the traveler described the mysterious rock formations, which, according to the author, were the ruins of an ancient city. The Canadian claimed that the city was built in the form of a huge arch, and some parts were buried deep in the sand. In place of Farini found no inscriptions or distinctive symbols, so he decided that this city should be several thousand years old. After many years, the discovery of the traveler began to be considered fiction, and rumors of the ancient city right in the middle of lifeless desert, buried in the sand, almost forgotten. However, it did not take long. The words of Farini confirmed the Gottentots (African people). Aborigines also said that in the desert once was a very ancient city, which was built exactly not their ancestors. Later, historian Gustav Prelude told his colleagues that the Gottentots wanted to take him to the ruins of an unknown ancient city and some other place where they once even found the gems. This spurred the historians to do more research and set out on a new quest for the lost city to confirm what Farini had said. Contrary to all efforts, the news of the city discovered by the Canadian still turned into a myth over time, although people reported time and again that in the middle of the desert they saw the wrong abandoned quarries or shipwrecks. All these rumors were never confirmed either. Professor Clement believed that the Pharini met unusual formations of natural origin from dolerite (volcanic rock), which is very easy to take for something man-made. But in 2016, as part of the Travel Channel TV program, another expedition went to Kalahari, and in the desert, the team found walls and stones that corresponded to Farini's descriptions.

The attention of researchers attracts other islands in the South Atlantic. These are also the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), for which Britain clings so hard, even long ago ceased to be a colonial empire. This is also the archipelago of South Georgia. South Sandwich Islands. Southern Orkney Islands.

The South Shetland Islands to the north of the Antarctic Peninsula: "... on a map of Phiri Reis ... The South Shetland Islands ... 3 islands are drawn particularly carefully: Snow Island in the west, Deception Island in the form of a horse-shaped horseshoe in the south and Livingstone Island with four mountains in the north. At Deception Island on the map there is an inscription "It is hot here" ... on Deception Island there is a volcano, and an active one. Modern passenger ships often anchor in the local lagoon, so tourists can swim in the hot volcanic waters in the so-called Benjamin Cove. With the exception of the island of Deception, the South Shetland Islands are uninhabited rocky steeps, where there is nothing but glaciers and piles of snow-covered boulders. The grass here can't be seen even in summer ... I must say, ... here the Chinese were at the very point of our planet, over which "hangs" Alpha - the main star of the constellation Southern Cross (62 ° 49' southern irony)³²⁷.

Above we pointed out that on Ortelius' world map, on a part of the great Southern Continent, from the Land of Fire and to the east south of Africa there is a territory called "Parrot Land" (Psit(t)acorum Regio) with the following legend: "sic a Lisitanis appellata ob in: credibile carum avium ibidem magnitudinem" ("so called the Portuguese (because here live) incredibly expensive birds of the same size). This has led us to compare this message with G. Menzis' unravelling of the image on the map of Bird Island (a cartouche with a compass), which is located to the northwest of South Georgia: "... there are a great number of birds that use this piece of land as a kind of base to go out for food in the plankton-rich waters of the Antarctic Ocean. This island has 2 miles long and a maximum of half a mile across and is interesting with its thousands of feet of steep cliffs on the north side and flat sandy beaches in the south. The abundance of the compass cartouche shows that ... the cartographers saw this island as an ³²⁸ important point for themselves

But still, for swimming you need a special landmark. It is in the Northern Hemisphere (Polar Star), but it is not in the Southern! With the help of Canopus stars and the Southern Cross in the Southern Hemisphere, you can very accurately determine the geographical latitude, but there is no landmark for geographical length³²⁹ .

³²⁷ Menzis G. 1421 - year. *When China opened the world / Per. from England - M. : Exmo ; Yauza, 2006. - - C. 200-201, 202.*

³²⁸ Menzis G. 1421 - year. *When China opened the world / Per. from England - M. : Exmo ; Yauza, 2006. - - C. 206.*

³²⁹ Menzis G. 1421 - year. *When China opened the world / Per. from England - M. : Exmo ; Yauza, 2006. - - C. 202-203.*

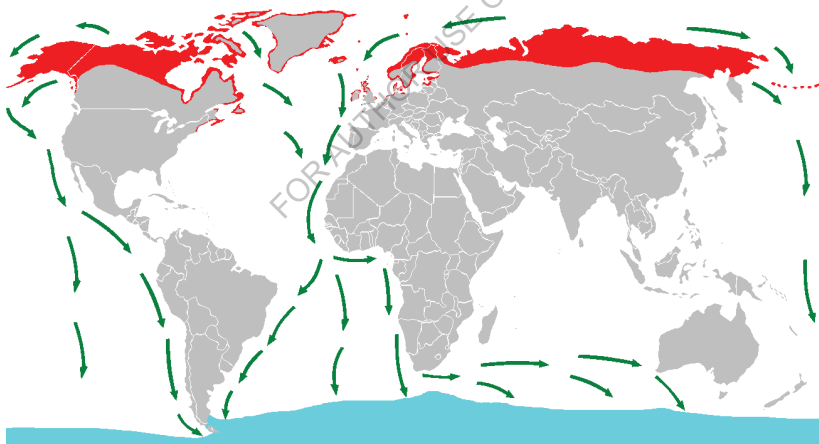
Worked for some time as a researcher-ichotician in the Antarctic coastal waters, the president of the Crimean Geopoethic Club Igor Sid (Sidorenko) drew attention to the fact that Argentinean archaeologists found in Antarctica (which was believed to have been discovered in 1819 or 1820) traces of human visits to her at least 200 years before the "official opening". On the coastal hunting grounds of the early XVII century were found items of utensils, shoes, fragments of clothing and wooden buildings. People who arrived in Antarctica from the Argentine province of Patagonia, were engaged in fishing for sea lions and elephants. But apparently, they were also not the discoverers of the icy continent. It is worth remembering the remains of the ancient - on wooden nails! - The ship, lying for centuries near the Antarctic station "Artigas" (Uruguay) on the Antarctic island of King George, and it is from these ancient boards that the famous index of distances from this point in Antarctica to different parts of the world was built. Then I. Sid discovered in the Russian edition of the middle of the XIX century - the only issue of the "Travelling Journal" (the actual predecessor of the famous magazine "Around the World") a large study of a certain M.I. Konovtsev under the intriguing title "To the history of two settlements of Icelandic Normans, or Vikings, in the subpolar Antarctic. According to the study it turned out that "... some of these Nordic adventurers made trial raids to the south of Gibraltar, along the African coast. It is difficult to even theoretically name the maximum distance of Viking raids on super high-speed pirate ships for their era. But it wasn't just robberies and the need to develop new lands that forced the Vikings to leave their homes. There was another reason - rescue from blood vengeance. For killing a free man from another family community, the Ting (local Veche) declared the head of the family - and thus the whole family - illegal. This sentence - "outlawed forever" - gave everyone the right to kill the convicted person at any moment. So the "condemned" family communities left, along with their head, their families, their dependents, and their slaves, carrying the established traditions and customs to new regions. In the early 970s, a man who was destined to lead the colonization of the Antarctic lands was among such "detractors". His name was Eirik Torvaldson, nicknamed Red, "a man of irrepressible energy and also willful", as modern researchers write about him. That's why he became the leader of Antarctic Normans. Fleeing from blood vengeance, Eirich fled his native Norway. Then in Iceland, in his Eirikstadur ("Eirik Estate"), our hero arranged a collapse of the slope on the house of his neighbor Valtiov. Friends of the neighbor killed Eirik's slaves in revenge. Eirik first killed one of the neighbor's friends, Eyolva, and then the famous brawler Khrafna. Eyolva's parents brought a lawsuit. And by the decision of the ting Eirik Red was outlawed, almost doomed to exile. But Eirik did not calm down, and soon, according to the Norwegian writer E. Bulstad, was sentenced. For an ambitious, charismatic character like Eirik

Torvaldson, this meant not so much danger or shame, but a happy excuse to go on a quest for new lands. From Icelandic oral traditions, Eirik and his contemporaries knew that a hundred years earlier the ship of a certain Torbjorn had sailed in a storm far south of Gibraltar to the unknown rocks sticking out of the water (according to modern assumptions - the younger islands of Madeira or Canary), which entered the folklore called the Skher Torbjorn. It was decided to move to the south in search of them. In the spring of 980 (according to other sources, 982) Eirik and his comrades left the Icelandic Hwamsfjord in six large ships. But the sailors lost their way. Leaving on their left, in the east, the skerries of Torbjorn and all of Africa, after two difficult months full of dangerous adventures, the Flibustier Corps reached the Brazilian and Argentine coast. The sagas are silent about contacts on the road with the population of the newly discovered lands. Most likely, the short landings served only to resupply food, and a small desperate flotilla continued to move unstopably south. Konovtsev's romantic hypothesis, which explained this "southern vector" by the spellboundness of travelers and their leader with the constellation of the Southern Cross, which opened to them in all its glory at the intersection of the North Tropic (about 25 degrees north latitude), could have been neglected. But it should be taken into account that shortly before the expedition there was a grandiose "theological" dispute between Eirik and his son Lev. The latter served the winter in Norwegian Trondheim as a vigilante at the court of the famous Viking Olav Trygvason, who not only became a Christian himself, but also actively planted Christianity among the Normans. Leive received Olav's task to baptize his comrades and relatives, which his father was at first very dissatisfied with. One can imagine the shock when in front of the travelers suddenly shone a majestic cross of heaven, never seen by their fellow tribesmen at home, in their latitudes! Of course, the cross was perceived as a revelation, as a beacon, as a guiding star. It pointed almost exactly to the south. Ahead of it was the Peninsula of Fiery Land, the Strait of the Drake. And - Antarctica. Even today, in its coastal ice-free "oases" huddle some vegetation: mosses, lichens, mushrooms, several species of herbs ...; large marine mammals have already been discussed. Thousands of years ago, richer flora and fauna of the region could well ensure the existence of harsh people, accustomed to the conditions of the Circumpolar region. Details about how Eirik Red with his comrades-in-arms and his four adult children - sons Leyva, Torvald, Torstein and daughter Freudis, who were born out of wedlock - reached the Antarctic Peninsula and founded on its northernmost, i.e. the warmest coast, first the new Eirikstadur, and then the settlements of Estribugdar and Vestibugdar, how Thorwald died on the coast of Antarctica in a skirmish with the local obviously Mongoloid population, described in the sagas as scraping, about how, two centuries later, Estributedar and Westributedar were depopulated either because of an unknown epidemic or

because of the biological degeneration of the community - can be read in the "Travel Journal", published on April 13 (new style) 1855"³³⁰.

In early 2017, the world's media flew a sensation: scientists discovered the ruins of an ancient building resembling medieval castles in Antarctica. Huge symmetrical buildings were detected by a three-dimensional camera Google Earth. Experts believe that such buildings could be erected only by humans³³¹.

Skeptics will be told that the brave Vikings could have got so far following the flight of birds to the south. It is the polar tern (*Sterna paradisaea*) that holds the record for flying distance among birds. It is the only bird that migrates seasonally from the Arctic (nesting in the polar regions, islands and peninsulas of Northern Europe, Greenland, Siberia, Alaska, Canada) to Antarctica. Flight in one direction lasts about a month and at the same time it travels up to 70-80 thousand kilometers per year. Given that the length of the equator is just over 40,000 km, it turns out that the flight of terns from pole to pole 2 times a year is equal to fully fly the globe. Since the polar tern lives 20-25 years (maximum life span - 34 years), that is, for life the bird flies a distance equal to the moon and back three times.



³³⁰ Igor Sid: Southern Cross of Eirik Torvaldoson // https://mesoeurasia.blogspot.com/2019/07/blog-post_58.html

³³¹ The ruins of "medieval castles" were found in Antarctica // Rambler / News. - - 2017. - 10 Jan. <https://news.rambler.ru/science/35776509-v-antarktide-naydeny-razvaliny-srednevekovyh-zamkov/?updated=news> ; Secureteam10/ Mystery Domed "FORT" Discovered In Antarctica! 1/8/17 // <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TZnUYpZDZWY>

Amateur researcher Vladimir Fisunov (2013), based on his analysis of the texts of Homer and Strabo in the description of the South Atlantic Ocean ("darkness and fog"), concluded that Odysseus reached ... Antarctica itself: "... such a country of eternal night could only be beyond the southern polar circle, which leads to an absolutely incredible conclusion that Odysseus traveled not somewhere, but to Antarctica itself! So maybe during the Trojan War, there was indeed a temperate climate there, because Odysseus managed a polar night (!), not just to land on the shore of Antarctica, but also to dig a hole in the elbow length and elbow width, which, he could hardly do in modern conditions, when many kilometers of glaciers reliably cover this continent. Except that, he swam to the place where the ice bound the surface of the ocean and hollowed out a hole in the ice, like the one that fishermen do during the ice fishing. But in any case, the mention of the eternal night indicates that he swam beyond the southern polar circle... We can certainly assume that Homer had something wrong. Say, it was not the north wind, but the south wind and Odysseus had swam beyond the south polar circle. But then, what about the Western Ethiopians and Pygmies mentioned by Homer? He did not make them up! And, as you know, there were no Negroes or Pygmies in Europe at the time of Homer. How not to twist, but it turns out that Odysseus sailed to Antarctica! His ship, caught up with the Guinea Current, first sailed past the Western Ethiopians, then the Pygmies and finally crossed from north to south, passing south of Africa, the current of the Western winds. Odysseus then sailed to and landed on the shores of Antarctica, possibly free of eternal ice. It was carried back to the north by the associated Bengal current³³² ... " .

³³² Fisunov V.A. *Visiting Hades* // <http://jhooty.2291.ru/index.php/005-2/523-2/>.

Chapter 18. Pacifide as a colony of Antarctica

Scottish navigator and the first hydrographer of the British Admiralty Alexander Dalrymple, who in 1770 published the work ("Historical Collection of the Several Voyages and Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean"), where he brought evidence that the population of the southern continent exceeds 50 million people. It was A. Dalrymple who claimed that Manco Kapak, the founder of the Inca Empire, came from this southern civilization, bringing the letter-kipu and the ability to use metals³³³.

In our opinion, A. Dalrymple used a well-known retelling in his conception of the Southern Continent in 1567. The Spanish mathematician, navigator, writer, and humanist Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa to the Viceroyalty of Peru, Lope García de Castro, is a legend about a leader who owned a huge continent³³⁴ or islands far in the South Pacific - Avachumbi (Hahuachimbi) and Ninachumbi, which, according to Incan legends, were found in the South Sea sent by the Inca governor Tupac Yupanka (1471-1493) fleet of balsa rafts (probably Easter Island: Local legends of a mighty leader named Tupac who arrived from the east; the ruins of the Ahu Winapu, built in the classical style of Inca polygonal architecture from carefully matched to each other irregularly shaped basalt blocks; and the fact that the totora, which grows in volcanic lakes Rano Raraku and Rano Kau, did not appear there until the XIV century., and outside Easter Island, it grows only in Lake Titicaca).

Accordingly, the viceroy orders to prepare an armada to open the continent southwest of Peru and settle it. The general of the expedition was chosen Sarmiento de Gamboa's nephew Alvaro Medanha de Neura, and the initiator of the expedition was appointed a freelance feeder. The ships left the port of Callao on November 19, 1567. Despite the disagreement between the general and Sarmiento, they discovered the Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Wake Atoll, which submitted to the crown. It is also considered quite probable that the sailors reached and visited Australia: "... and since it was so vast and high, we decided that it must be the mainland," wrote A. Mendagna de Neura. On subsequent maps of the world, its coastline was seen as a significant northward extension of the southern continent. As early as 1528, the Spaniard Ortiz de Retis discovered New Guinea - and it is also considered to be the northern ledge of the Unknown South Land. In 1578, a Spanish navigator Juan Fernandez discovered in the Pacific Ocean a vast

³³³ Dalrymple Alexander. *An Historical Collection of the several Voyages and Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean*, London, 1769 and 1770. - Vol.I. - P. xxviii-xxix.

³³⁴ Blonde J. *The Great Hour of the oceans : Polar Seas / Per. enz. ; after-sale service.* V.A. Dygalo, A.V. Shumilova ; comment. A.M. Grigoriev et al. - M. : Thought, 1984. -- C.95.

area of land, but which no one later could find. In 1606, the Spanish navigator Juan Fernandez, having discovered a small island in the New Hebrides Archipelago, Pedro de Quiroz declared it "the Southern Land of the Holy Spirit" (La Austrialia del Espiritu Santo) and reported that he had discovered a continent "occupying a quarter of the world", as "it is the longest in Europe and Asia Minor, taken within its borders from the Caspian Sea and Persia, Europe with all the islands of the Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean, including England and Ireland. Opened in 1642 by Dutchman Abel Tasman, New Zealand is also declared part of the Unknown South Earth.

Having discovered islands in the Pacific Ocean, the Spaniards, although they did not reach the Southern Unknown Land, received additional information about it from Europeans.

Further we will be based on materials from the remarkable work of St. Petersburg geophysicist and atlantologist A. Kondratov "Atlantis of five continents"³³⁵.

In the mythology of the Pacific islanders there is a mention of a great country that sank in times immemorial: in Hawaii - the continent "Ka Hope-O-Kane" - "The solar network of the god Kane; Polynesian - the Great Land; Easter - the island of Motu-Mario-Hiva.

For example, Easter Islanders believed that their island had previously been part of a large land (Kainga Nuinui), but a giant named Woke, who could lift and destroy the islands with his staff, angry, decided to destroy this land. He destroyed it until his staff broke down on Mount Puku Pukuhi - and there was only Easter Island left (Te Pito-o-te-Henua - "Pupe Earth"). The French explorer Francis Mazier, with the help of his wife, Polynesian Tilla, recorded a similar version in 1963 from the words of the last "old man" (as connoisseurs of traditions and myths of Easter Island were called): she says that Easter Island "was much larger, but because of the transgressions committed by its inhabitants, Woke rocked it and broke it with a lever. The name Woke (or Woke) is known in both the Galapagos and the Marquesas Islands. There it appears in the list of mythical "creators of the world": the word "u" means "rattling surf", the word "ocean" - "destruction. In other words, Wook is a divine surf-destroyer. The legend tells how leader Hothua Matua "noticed that his land slowly plunges into the sea. He gathered his servants, men, women, children and old men and put them on two large boats. When they reached the horizon, the chief saw that the whole land, except for a small part of it called Maori, had gone underwater.

Polynesian Hawaiians say that "the wind was descended from the chains, the rain was poured with streams - and the land was destroyed and flooded with sea", only the mountain peaks of the continent remained to stick out on the surface - these are the present islands of Polynesia and Fiji, and a

³³⁵ Kondratov A.M. *Atlantis of five continents*
<http://geoman.ru/books/item/f00/s00/z0000086/index.shtml>.

handful of people were saved from death thanks to a wise wizard named Nuu. Researchers, who recorded similar stories about the Flood on the islands of Tuamotu, say that both the legend of the island of Hao and other "traditions of the Flood" contain many words that now natives do not understand, they came out of the spoken word and survived only in the texts of ancient legends. According to the inhabitants of Tuamotu, these legends were told by their ancestors even before the appearance of Europeans with their biblical version of the 'global flood'.

The German theologian Johann-Reynold Forster, Captain Cook's companion in his voyages, noted in his notes published in 1778: "...the high islands of Polynesia are the remnants of the now submerged continent that had previously been connected to Asia, and that their inhabitants have tales of a sunken continent.

In 1837, the French missionary J.-A. Morenhut, on the basis of his study of Polynesian myths and legends, concluded that the islanders had witnessed some grand catastrophe that flooded the Pacific Ocean's vast continent - Pacific Ocean, which included all the islands of Polynesia, from Hawaii to New Zealand, as well as the Fiji archipelago.

The existence of a large continent in the Pacific Ocean is evidenced by both biological and geological facts.

In 1886, O. Beccari, having studied the distribution of palm trees on the Pacific islands, concluded that they are the descendants of some ancestral form that existed on the current mainland sunken. In 1922, the book "The Mystery of the Great Ocean" by the cadet M.A. Menzbir was published in Moscow. In it he cited numerous biological facts in favor of the Pacific Ocean. For example, ten-legged crayfish, representatives of coastal fauna, would not have been able to get to the islands of the Pacific Ocean, separated by vast water spaces, if it were not for the land. The islands of Polynesia are inhabited by grasshoppers, absolutely unable to fly long distances: they could get here only by the old land. As well as many species of beetles, butterflies, ants, clams, worms, related to the inhabitants of America or the Old World. For example, the island of New Caledonia is inhabited by representatives of South American luminous alfalfa beetles - could they really be brought from America by the wind? And how to explain that in New Zealand, Fiji and Samoa Islands live frogs that do not carry sea water, on archipelagoes Galapagos, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga live snakes, and iguana lizards Fiji are related to iguana Galapagos and South America? In the 90s of the XX century, a series of works by G. Baur was published. He studied unique lizards living on the Galapagos Islands and compared them with lizards of America, Australia, Oceania, Southeast Asia. Baur's conclusion: not only Galapagos archipelago, but also the islands of Polynesia, Micronesia, Melanesia are fragments of the ancient continent. German zoologist A. Gunther, a colleague and compatriot of G. Bauer, wrote about

the same, who studied unique reptiles of the Galapagos Islands - giant land turtles. At the beginning of the XXI century there was a lively discussion about the origin of the fauna and flora of the Hawaiian Islands. This archipelago, lying in the center of the Pacific Ocean, remote hundreds and thousands of kilometers from other lands, is home to more than three thousand species of insects, more than a thousand species of mollusks, 71 species of land and coastal birds and there are more than 1700 different species of higher and lower plants. And in Hawaii, the flora of Indonesia, North America, Australia, South America, Polynesia and even Antarctica coexists. For example, in Hawaii, there is a koa acacia, which is found nowhere else on the islands of Oceania, but it grows in Australia, which is his homeland.

Study of the geological structure of the isolated Pacific island of Partida showed that it is composed of granite - a typical continental rock and is presumably a remnant of a sunken continent. The latest geophysical data have shown that Easter Island rocks also have continental origin. Typical thickness of the oceanic crust is 4 km, and around Pupa Earth crust of mainland type reaches 20-30 km in thickness. Easter Island stands on a submarine plateau, which is a relatively thin layer of continental-type rock, and the island itself is composed of typical continental rocks. Extraordinary youth of the corresponding oceanic zones "votes" for the existence of Pacifica. The East Pacific Ridge (on it - Easter Island, Galapagos, etc.) and parts of the ocean adjacent to North America appeared in the most recent geological era - the Cenozoic. As for deep oceanic depressions, they were "born", probably, even later - in the Quaternary period. It is clear that this last process, which began geologically so recently, should continue to this day, and that has led to the death of many islands. This is why the existence of the Pacific seems to be quite real. All the more so because there is its living witness - Easter Island. According to this hypothesis, the mainland of Pacific was surrounded by deep seas from all sides. The Earth's crust, which was the bottom of these seas, was squeezed between the mainland boulders, and therefore was subtle, easily bent. Centuries after centuries, rainfall - accumulated on the sea floor. Finally, in the Tertiary period (65 - 1.8 million years ago) under their influence began the process of mountain formation. In place of the seas, the highest mountain ranges swelled up, and the Pacific fell to the bottom. The mainland plate cracked, hot magma rushed upwards, and Pacificide finally went under the water. Only the peaks of the highest mountains were left above the surface. The last days of Pacifica's life were in the Quaternary period, when people could witness them.

Mute witnesses to the majestic continent with a very developed civilization are monumental artifacts scattered throughout the territory of the alleged Pacific: On the island there are giant statues and unsolved writings, very similar to the writings of the civilizations of Harappa and Mohenjo Daro in the Indus Valley, on the Hawaiian Islands - cyclopean buildings, which local legends ascribe to the miraculous builders, on one of the islands in the Tonga archipelago - giant stone "gates" - multi-ton trilitons, on the island of Tongatapu in the Tonga archipelago - huge arches of monolithic stone weighing about 100 tons (on the whole island there is no place where you can get a "blank" for such a giant detail), On the Micronesian island of Tinian - an alley of two rows of stone columns four meters high, on the island of Pikern, lying in 2000 kilometers west of Easter Island, you can see the remains of residential buildings, four-meter statues and ruins of ancient temples, On the islands of Gambia - perfectly preserved mummies and ruins of the high walls that form a semi-circle, on the island of Ponapé is a port built of stone with canals, which, according to the native legends, built "kings of the sun", but who they were, where they came from and where they went - no one can say, and much, much more...

Let us stop at the description of some special constructions.

Tour Heyerdahl found on the mountains of Rapa Ichi island (Tubuai archipelago, French Polynesia) huge buildings. In his book "Aku Aku", in the tenth chapter under the title "Moronga Uta, the city of subclavian ruins", Thor Heyerdahl describes these structures (emphasis of the editors): "... The village was substantially fortified. From the south, the way to it was blocked by a wide moat with a wall. In order to prevent rains from washing huts into the abyss, the builders patiently moved hundreds of thousands of fragments of solid basalt from the valley to the top, which were used to support the terraces. The stones were extremely skillfully brought to each other without any binding mortar. Here and there, the masonry was permeated by drainage channels: oblong stones protruded out, forming stairs with their protrusions, which connected the cornices with each other. In total, there were more than eighty terraces on Morongo Uta. The total height of the structure is fifty meters with a cross of four hundred meters; in other words, it is the largest known to us structure in Polynesia.

On the island of Tongatapu, lying in the southwestern part of the Pacific Ocean in an archipelago of 169 islands belonging to the kingdom of Tonga, there is a giant arch called Ha'amonga 'A Maui by local Polynesians. The arch consists of three separate blocks, the upper of which enters the transverse grooves made in the side blocks. The material is fossilized corals. Weight of the side blocks - about 50 tons, and the upper - about 9 tons. The height of the arch - 5 meters. Approximately 10 km from "Ha'amonga A Maui" towards the city of Nuku'alofa there are cyclopean rectangular sites

made of giant blocks, the size of which is calculated in meters and the weight exceeds tens of tons. Because of the flat rectangular shape of these sites were called by modern archaeologists "terraced tombs" (Terraced Tombs) or in the local nickname "langi". There are about 23 such sites, and they are all of different sizes. There are also huge blocks of megaliths of rectangular shape lying separately, which locals call "esi", which means "foundation" in the local dialect. These separate megaliths can be found in different places on Tongatapu Island. These megaliths on Tongatapu Island "Tonga Gate" (stone blocks, folded in the shape of the letter "P", standing in palm thickets), through which, according to local legend, at a certain time of year, passing through them, you can go to the habitat of the local god and the same road back, very similar to the Japanese Shinto religious buildings - "Torii" (letters "Torii"). "They are the ritual gates set before the idols or sanctuaries, and that they mean the entrance to the "other, the other world" - the possession of the gods-kami, where everyone can communicate with the spirits-"birds". According to legends, the god Tangaloa created the first Tongans from larvae and became the father of the first king himself. Then, Tangaloa exiled to the earth from the heavens of guilty little gods to help his son. It is believed that this myth formed the basis of the modern social structure in the kingdom of Tonga. It is interesting, that in the Japanese mythology the lower gods-kami are sent to live on the Earth the higher heavenly deities and, in essence, each Japanese is the blood descendant of some clan deities-kami...

In the southwest of the large island of Ponape (Pohnpei) of the Caroline Islands in the Federated States of Micronesia, there are the ruins of an ancient city that locals call "Nan Madol", meaning "On the mouth of the High Leader. These ruins cover an area of about 30 hectares. The buildings have an absolutely original character. As the building blocks are used basalt long polyhedrons, which look like un-sharpened giant pencils - such giant "sticks" - with the size of one to five meters, and weighing from one to ten tons. At the base of the walls are laid much more massive basalt boulders-blocks, weighing up to 50 tons. The ruins of the city of Nan-Madol can be seen today as small artificial islands, the number of which is about 82. At the base of these islets can be seen the remains of rectangular buildings, the walls of which are partially preserved in quite good condition. Some of the walls reach a height of 9 meters from the base. In general, the ruins are in chaos - giant "sticks" scattered throughout the complex, which leaves the impression of destruction as a result of a powerful natural disaster. These ruins were even called "Basalt Venice". In some places, you can see the walls go deep into the sea water.

In recent years, universities in Ohio, Oregon (USA) and the Pacific Institute (Honolulu) have undertaken scuba expeditions to the oceanic abysses near Nan Madol. They discovered various elements of giant structures such as huge stone columns, a system of tunnels, and streets paved

with huge rectangular blocks. These researches were also confirmed by amateur archaeologists, in particular, by a group of Australian divers under the supervision of publicist writer David Childers. They found giant columns, 20 to 30 meters high, whose foundations rest at a depth of about 60 meters. Childers' team also found inscriptions on underwater slabs - geometric figures like circles and rectangles. The quarries where these basalt "sticks" were mined were not found. But basalt can be found on the main island of Panapa, 50 km from the ruins. Native legends say that the giant buildings of Nan Madol were erected thanks to the fact that large building stones came here by air, and local natives built the city with the help of two aliens from the east. Two brother deities named Olosope and Olocycle wandered around the surrounding mountains and threw their eyes on the ocean. And they saw there, at the bottom of the dazzling beauty of the underwater city of Hanimweiso. It impressed them so much that the brothers decided to build its reflection on the surface. And so appeared the artificial islands of Nan-Madol.

Archaeologist D. Brown from New Zealand calculated the labor costs that the natives had to spend to build these unusual structures. And this is what he did. It would have taken at least 10,000 workers to successfully complete the construction of these artificial islands within an acceptable time frame, from morning to evening. And this huge otava still needs to be serviced, i.e. fed, clothed and provided with all necessary equipment. At present, the number of all islanders (including the elderly and children) is about 15,000 people. And the able-bodied population, able to perform heavy physical work, barely reaches 2-3 thousand people. And in 1856 there were only 5,000 islanders. It was also calculated the yield of all available agricultural land on the islands and it turned out that food would be banal not enough even for 8,000 workers. The processing of stones is also an urgent issue, since most of them are carved from basalt, and as is known, this material requires harder tools, such as iron. And the first Spanish researchers who visited these islands caught the local population hopelessly stuck in the Stone Age. The locals did not even have burnt earthenware.

There are similar buildings on the coastal island of Lelu near Kosrae (Kusiae), another Micronesian island located 600 km from Ponape.

On the Micronesian island of Yap from the Carolingian archipelago, there are numerous ancient stone circles with an opening in the center. The diameter of these stone products varies from half a meter to five meters, and thickness - from 10 to 50 cm. These circles are haphazardly scattered throughout the island. In more than six hundred kilometers south-west of the island of Yap is the island Republic of Palau, the main island of which is called Babeldaob (Babelthuap). On this island, there are the same stone circles as on the island of Yap. Some specimens reach a diameter of five meters, the thickness of which is about half a meter. These giants lie flat on

the ground, and some of them have already fallen to pieces. The same stone circles can be found not only on the main island Babeldaob, but also on small satellite islands, which lie near the south of the main island and are called Rock Islands. On the east coast of this island, near the village of Ngarchelong, there is a megalithic alley consisting of 37 megaliths, reaching several meters in height and several tons of weight. In the locals, these megaliths are called Badrulchau. Native legends say that this alley was built by "gods".

On the Mariana Islands of Guam, Rota and Tinian, which lie on an archipelago that stretches 400 kilometers south of Japan, you can find amazing giant stone structures. They look like huge flutes or glasses. For this form, they were called "stone glasses" (Latte Stones). The size of these "stone glasses" varies on each island. On the island of Guam, for example, their size does not exceed two meters, and on the island of Tinian the largest specimens reach a height of five meters. The weight of the "legs" of the largest "stone glasses" is estimated at 34 tons, and its tops - 22 tons. The "stone glasses" are sometimes arranged in rows or rectangles, and sometimes apart. The majority of cyclopean "stone glasses" are in semi-destroyed, collapsed form, which are scattered in the thickets of islands. Only some of these ruins (the smallest) have been restored and exhibited to attract tourists, such as in Senator Angel Santos Latte Stone Park in the village of Hagatna on Guam. According to legend, the people of its creators were supposedly "bald", so the Spanish word "Chamorro" is used to define it.

Especially famous was the Mariana Island of Tinian. It turned out that the people of the Neolithic Age sailed over two thousand kilometers on the ocean to inhabit it. Archaeologists Mike Carson (University of Guam) and Xiao Hong Chun (Australian National University) excavated on the island of Tinian Neolithic settlement of House Taga, dating from the middle of the II millennium BC. According to legends, this area was named after the navigator and cultural hero Tag, who came here with his family on a boat from distant lands. The local leader decided to try the alien power and ordered him to build a village for his people. Tag coped with the task: he alone carried huge stone pillars. However, the archeological history of the House of Tag turned out to be much older than the time of Tag himself, who, according to both legends and historical evidence, lived in the late 1st millennium A.D. In the 1950s, Martian Pellet discovered the oldest decorated ceramics on the Mariana Islands in the House of Tag. For a long time, the settlement remained unexplored, but since December 2011, excavations here are conducted by M. Carson. As a result of these excavations were found human burials and traces of houses belonging to the period between 1500 BC and 1000 AD. In the long history of these houses, there has been virtually no change. They consist of two floors: a wooden upper floor and the lower "living room", whose floor is paved with boulders.

The floors are covered with fragments of local pottery, the same types that were described by M. Pellette. Similar ceramics are known on neighboring islands Saipan and Guam. It is also associated with the unique paintings of the cave on the island of Ritidian. The ceramics here are represented by thin-walled elegantly decorated samples, which indicates that it was not invented on the Mariana Islands on its own, but brought from outside. Judging by the ceramics discovered in the House of Tag, the Neolithic culture came to Tinian from the Philippines, where numerous similar settlements have been known since about 2000 BC. Similar ceramics in the 2nd millennium B.C. are known in many regions of Indonesia and in the Lapita culture, which covered the land of Bismarck, New Caledonia, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa and Vanuatu and reached around 1000 B.C. New Zealand. Similarity is observed not only in ceramics, but also in the food diet (cultivated crops, ocean catch), as well as in house architecture and settlement planning. Curiously, the megaliths of Filipino origin are also found in the House of Tag "latte" (end of the first millennium AD) - megaliths, in its form resembling a full glass on a high leg. The uniqueness of this discovery lies in the fact that sea migration was found at a record distance for the Neolithic Paleolithic Age, because between the initial and final point of migration is more than 2000 kilometers, and there are no intermediate "transshipment" bases. In recent years, the Philippines and the Mariana Islands have also discovered extensive cultural and commercial ties with the island of Taiwan, which is also considered one of the possible ancestors of the Australian languages identified by historians with the culture of Lapita. However, some important elements of the Lapita culture, such as the "cult of skulls", have not yet been discovered in the Mariana Islands. In the light of new findings, it was possible to say that at the end of II - beginning of I millennium BC in the Pacific Ocean formed a community of closely related tribes, which maintained trade and cultural contacts between Asia and the remote islands of Oceania³³⁶.

100 km east of the island of Taiwan is the last islet of the Okinawa archipelago - Japanese island Yonaguni. In 1985, a Japanese instructor-avalangist named Kihachiro Aratake during his dive accidentally discovered at a depth of six meters near the island of Yonaguni, a strange giant multi-meter blocks with the correct geometric shape. Wide flat platforms, covered with ornaments of rectangles and rhombuses, turned into intricate terraces, running down large steps. The edge of the object is cut vertically down by the wall to the bottom at a depth of 27 meters, forming one of the walls of the trench that runs along the entire monument. Elements of the design seemed to have a very specific architectural scheme, reminiscent of the step pyramids of Ancient Sumer. This scuba diver reported about his discovery

³³⁶ Korsun A. *Neolithic Tinian* // <http://arteume.livejournal.com/296159.html>

to professor of marine seismology Masaaki Kimura from the University of Okinawa. When this professor personally examined the pitfalls, he came to the unequivocal conclusion that we are talking about a sunken city built on a rock. At the base of the slope, which is 30 meters under water, there are numerous scattered giant blocks, which can be regarded as the result of an incredible earthquake that hit this city. During the following scientific expedition to the Pacific Ocean bottom, which was held in 1998, measurements of the underwater ruins have been made and then a model of the whole underwater city has been made from the collected data. On Yonaguni Island itself there are the remains of the same giant step terraces-ruins as under water near the island. The only difference is that the above-water ruins are covered with wrinkles and troughs, created by the atmospheric climate (wind, rain, temperature difference), and the underwater ruins are covered with a layer of shells. Later, a group of researchers sent by the television company "Discovery Channel", found at the bottom of the sculptural image of a human head, and in the characteristic headdress of feathers, which clearly resonates with similar sculptures of Central America, which confirmed the artificial nature of the pyramid. Moreover, it turned out that the temple off the coast of Japan, built of multi-ton stone blocks and the mountain sanctuary Machu Picchu (a fortress city of Inca times), have analogies in design solutions. In two cases, in places where the walls converge, builders laid the L-shaped blocks, providing a "seamless" connection.

In New Zealand, on the contrary, the first people were by no means dwarfs: "... In one of the legends of the discovery of Ao Tea Roa, the 'Long White Cloud', as Maori poetically call their homeland, it is said that before it was inhabited by tall people with flat noses and dark skin color - these are the features that distinguish Melanesians from Polynesians. On the Chatham Islands, seven hundred kilometers east of New Zealand, before the arrival of colonists from Europe, there lived "black Maoris" or Moraori, who were exterminated by white settlers. Archaeologists have found traces of ancient primitive culture in the New Zealand land, which differed from Polynesian (it is called "culture of hunters of moa", for the main game of the first settlers were giant wingless birds moa)³³⁷.

In the forest of Waipua on the New Zealand island of Severny, found a real, stone Domorie city, consisting of more than 2 thousand buildings, spread over an area of 500 acres (2 sq km). In 1988, the New Zealand government by special decree classified all the results of excavations for 75 years. This ban caused a real scandal and was widely discussed in the press and parliament, with indignant letters from all over New Zealand. The government, awkwardly, and even somehow timidly, tried to justify itself by

³³⁷ Kondratov A.M. *Atlantis of five continents*
<http://geoman.ru/books/item/f00/s00/z0000086/st018.shtml>.

explaining its position in the interests of politics, but it did not change its decision. The document, signed by Michael Taylor, the leader of the archaeological expedition, contains 14 pages of secret text and prohibits the disclosure of some information related to field reports of excavations in the Waipua Forest from 1979 to 1988. The ban will remain in effect until 2063.

Also on this New Zealand North Island near Lake Taupo were found another stone buildings, called the "wall of Caymanawa. These ruins are visible, apparently, as a result of the rains blurred the soil under the roots of a huge tree standing on the hill. A part of the wall is revealed, which is composed of their rectangular stone blocks, each of which is about one meter high, about two meters long, and weighs several tons. Some of the blocks are adjusted to each other with jewelry accuracy. In these places, the masonry between the giant blocks does not sink a knife blade, but some of the blocks are separated, and a gap of a few centimeters was formed between them, which can be explained by the uneven deposit of the foundation under the blocks. On the exposed part of the giant wall is clearly visible straight, horizontal line between the masonry of the lower and upper row of blocks, which suggests a systematic construction according to the laws of geometry adopted in our days.

The same technology was used in South America, which can be seen, for example, from the remains of the walls of Sacsahuaman (Sacsahuaman) near the Inca city of Cuzco. The Spanish conqueror and poet Garcilaso de la Vega (1503-1536) wrote about the walls of Sacsahuaman: "In the part where the mountain has a large gentle slope and where the enemies could enter the fortress, three walls were built, one after the other, on a slope as the mountain rises... The first wall demonstrated the power of the Incas, and although the other two walls are no less than the first, the first wall is striking in terms of the size of the boulders of which it is composed; those who have not seen it themselves will not believe that something can be built from such stones; they are terrifying to those who consider them carefully... It is simply impossible not to believe that these walls are built by magicians and demons, but not by people, because people can not put such blocks in a single wall. The same giant blocks as in the walls of Saxaouaman can be found in Ollantaytambo (Ollantaytambo), located 60 km north-west of the city of Cuzco. Ollantaytambo lies at an altitude of about 3000 meters above sea level. The name of this small settlement means in Quechua "the storeroom of my God". The settlement itself, like the city of Cuzco, lies in the sacred valley of Urubamba, along which flows the river of the same name. The central attraction of this place are the remains of an ancient city with numerous terraces scattered on the slopes of this valley. Traces of natural ruins of buildings can be seen in various remote places of the valley, where lie scattered giant building blocks. The locals call these giant blocks "weary stones" (piedras cansadas).

On the island of Hua Hin, lying 175 km northeast of Tahiti, there are several megalithic buildings called "marae" by locals, which means "altar" in the local dialect (above we mentioned them in the context of the Rapanese Mausoleum pedestals - "ahu"). There are several marae that are different in size. The most popular of them is called 'marae manunu'. The ruins of this object were apparently "restored" by modern locals, as can be seen from the small stones that filled the space between the giant blocks, some of which reach three meters in height and weigh up to ten tons. All the maraeas are rectangular in shape. The locals do not know the origin and purpose of these ruins. The "marae" themselves are the walls of vertically placed stones, facing the sea, in the likeness of stone statues "moai" of Easter Island. The neighboring island of Raiatea has the same remains of cyclopean structures as on the island of Hua Hin. On it, for example, "marae Tiputapuatea" has a length of 43 meters and a width of 7 meters. The height of some megaliths reaches a height of 3.5 meters. The megaliths of "Marae Tainuu" are at least 4 meters high and reach dozens of tons of weight. On Riatea Island you can also find smaller marae of different shapes and configurations - stepped, rectangular, laid out by the site. In the same group of Community Islands, which includes Riatea Island, is Bora-Bora Island. On it you can find about 40 marae, most of which are located in the vicinity of the village of Phaaniu. The ruins of a large "Faro Opu Maraé" lie on the shore of the bay. Nearby is the restored "Marættini Maraé".

The rectangular shape of the marae is very similar to the megaliths located in the north of Europe. For example, in the north of Germany such megaliths are known under the name Hünengräber (Hnengradber), which means "the grave of the giants Hüns". In the land of Mecklenburg (which had the Slavic name Rerik / Rarog) there is a village Barendorf, located in the Everstorfer Forst, near the town Grevesmühlen, near which there are several rectangular megalithic buildings, which are similar to the marae from the island Huahene. Some maraeas have a small rectangle inside the outer rectangle, which is observed at all rectangular graves of the Huns in northern Germany. The parallel can be traced in the inner filling of rectangular buildings. Thus, in Pacific buildings, the material for filling the inner spaces of rectangular buildings was a small stone, and in the case of North German megaliths, it is just earth.

In 2010, underwater archaeologists encountered another mystery, having discovered an ancient pyramid at the bottom of Lake Fusyan (southwestern province of China Yunnan). The height of the pyramid is 19 meters, the length of the side of its base - 90 meters. The mysterious structure is built of stone slabs and consists of five steps. The two upper steps of the pyramid, made of sandstone, are destroyed. And the other ledges, built limestone, more solid rock are well preserved. It is interesting that at the bottom of Lake Fusyan there are at least nine objects of this size, and the number of medium and small buildings of another kind has thirty. As the

head of the archeological center at Li Kunshen University suggests, the object is a creation of ancient civilization. The area of the architectural complex is about 2.5 square kilometers. From the bottom of the lake, archaeologists raised a clay vessel, which was made during the Eastern Han Dynasty, which ruled in 25 - 220 AD.

Meanwhile, the underwater pyramids have been found before.

In 1968, pilot Bras in the Bahamas area of Bimini and Andros saw large stone structures under the water surface. Researchers, with the help of underwater archaeologists and the results of aerial photography, found there destroyed buildings, pyramids with a base 54x42 m, streets, fortress walls, port with large breakwaters, mysterious circles made of huge stones and much more.

In 1936, doctor F. Morgan saw three pyramids at the bottom of Lake Rock near Maryland (USA). The divers researched them and confirmed that they were indeed pyramids with square and rectangular bases, as well as a "cut" top.

In 1973, the Akademik Petrovsky took pictures of huge block structures on the ocean floor 240 miles southwest of Portugal.

Intermediate variants of art artifacts between Polynesia and Scandinavia, such as "labyrinths" inscribed on a hard surface or laid out of stones³³⁸, are found in Indonesia and Vietnam (Dongshon culture, I millennium BC.), and then in Egypt, known for its voyages to Punt, on the territory of the southwestern part of North America (Arizona; New Mexico), South America (Nazca Plateau in Peru; southwestern Brazil, near the Caduveo ethnos), Europe (northwest Spain; Camonica Valley in Northern Italy; Cornwall in the southwest of Britain; South Jutland; on Pylos in the southwest of the Peloponnese), the Middle East (Tell Rifa'ata, cca. 35 km north of Aleppo, Syria), Indonesia (Sumatra), Oceania (Vanuatu). We can also add the matching ornamental motifs, petroglyphs depicting "swan" boats and acrobats, a shaman hunter who caught the sun in a loop, etc. "... The natural consideration of the small number of migrants who appeared by sea does not make the migration under discussion incredible. Mobile, well-armed first-class warriors and at the same time desperate brave men could stand up for themselves, find a suitable place to settle, and have wives and children. At the same time, the inevitable small size of their nucleus may have been one explanation for what drove them to leave their newly inhabited places and move on. All other things being equal, it is logical to think that traditions related to navigation were carried by the sea, not by land. Therefore, the spread far to the east of European, largely Scandinavian elements of culture and social structure across the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean does not seem incredible to me³³⁹.

³³⁸ Panchenko D.V. *Vikings of the Bronze Age and their historical heritage (to raise a question) // Stratum plus. - - 2012. - - № 2. - - C. 126-129.*

³³⁹ Panchenko D.V. *Vikings of the Bronze Age and their historical heritage (to raise a question) // Stratum plus. - - 2012. - - № 2. - - C. 120.*

The English ethnographer-oceanist MacMillan Brown summarized all these disparate facts and guesswork about the civilization of the Pacific and put forward an interesting hypothesis in a voluminous book "Mysteries of the Pacific Ocean" (1924). It focused on the culture of Easter Island, which, according to M. Brown, was a kind of "mausoleum" for the rulers and nobles of the empire that existed on the sunken continent of the Pacific Ocean. The island's stone sculptures were their sculptural portraits of strong and powerful men with stretched earlobes, protruding chins, haughty mouths and deep-seated eyes...

"...Kanaka" in Hawaiian means "human". In the language of Easter Islanders, the word "person" sounds like "tangata" - a phonetic version of the same word "kanaka". It is also the name of the Maori of New Zealand, Samoans, Tongans, and residents of other islands of Polynesia. Polynesians honor the same great gods - Tane (Kane), Tangaroa (Kanaloa), Rongo (Lono). Already the first Polynesian researchers have found striking similarities in the language and culture of its inhabitants, and further research has shown that this is not accidental and is due to ancient affinity, common roots, origin from one center, which Polynesians themselves call the country of Hawaii³⁴⁰. By the way, even in the Neolithic, Southeast China was inhabited by Polynesian-Melanesian type A people³⁴¹.

According to a Maori legend, around 950 a Polynesian navigator Koupe, navigating through the stars, the flight of birds and the color of clouds, came from Hawaii in his canoe "Mata Hou-Rua" to the shores of an unknown land, which he called Aotearoa - "Land of the Long White Cloud" (now - New Zealand). After a while he returned to his homeland - the island of Hawaii, where he told about his discovery to his relatives and left detailed instructions on how to reach the newly discovered land. The word "Hawaii" itself, widely used in other Polynesian languages, means - "where all came from" and different tribal groups can denote completely different geographical points. Between 1000 and 1100 years, the archipelago was visited by sailors from Hawaii Toi and Fatonga, who discovered that the land is inhabited by nomadic tribes known as Moriori or "hunters of the Moa" (Moa - now exterminated, large, non-flying bird). A few centuries later, in 1350, Polynesians from Hawaii reached Aotearoa in seven canoes and settled on the islands of North and South. From these aliens ostensibly and there was a Maori people. Modern Maori love the genealogy, and each tribe

³⁴⁰ Kondratov A.M. *Atlantis of five continents*
<http://geoman.ru/books/item/f00/s00/z0000086/st011.shtml>.

³⁴¹ Maloletko A.M. *Early migrations and racial evolution of homo sapiens // Evolutionary biology. Materials of the conference "Problem of species and speciation". Tomsk: Tomsk State University, 2001. - T.1. - P. 309-324. -*
<http://macroevolution.narod.ru/maloletko2001.htm>.

("willow") conducts the origin from the concrete ancestor who has arrived on archipelago 700 years ago. There is even a special term "waka," meaning "canoe," which refers to a group of clans originating from the first settlers who arrived in one of the seven canoes.

Professor Barry Fell, who was originally from New Zealand and taught at Harvard, called the Zuni dialect of the Zuni Indians from the southwestern United States extremely similar to the Maori language and argued that the two peoples should be linked. Archaeologists recognize that there is evidence of Polynesian contacts with both Americas, especially the Marquesas, Easter and Hawaii. Sweet potatoes, whose homeland is South America, were grown on many Pacific islands before the arrival of Europeans. For example, in New Zealand, the Maori called it "coumara".

John McMillan Browne has been head of the Department of English, History and Political Economy at Canterbury University College since 1874. In 1895, D.M. Browne left the service and spent forty years of his life traveling the Pacific Ocean, practicing various intellectual matters, including the origins of the Maori. D.M. Brown settled in New Zealand and published his first book "Maori and Polynesians" in 1907. He emphasized that the true classification of linguistic properties of a language is determined not by grammar but by phonology. Unlike previous philologists, D.M. Brown believed that the phonology of Polynesian dialects was very different from all languages of Melanesia, Indonesia and Malaysia. The Maori language is related to that spoken in Tahiti, Hawaii and other islands east of Samoa in the southern Pacific Ocean. The word "Maori" in the language of its speakers means "normal".

D.M. Brown toured most of the Pacific basin and was shocked by the remnants of megalithic structures he saw. He believed that it was possible to trace the Aryan passages through the Pacific Ocean by megaliths. Megaliths at Kaworaker and Atiamuri in New Zealand are direct evidence of Aryan settlement, Brown claimed. D.M. Brown visited Easter Island, where according to local legends, the Aborigines came from a sunken land called Khiva. He was convinced that a developed culture once existed throughout the Pacific Ocean, and that sudden disasters had sunk most of the land, destroying civilization. His final book, "The Mystery of the Pacific", was published in 1924. published in 1924, described a continent that once existed in the Pacific Ocean, which now rests at the bottom. This continent, the remains of which represent most of the Pacific islands, was inhabited by arias from America. At the head of the University of New Zealand, Brown enthusiastically put forward unorthodox theories on the origins of Polynesians: ".... The main features of the Polynesian language.... bring us back to the Stone Age in Europe.... We must conclude that the Aryan language "began" 20-25 thousand years ago, and that students of philology,

studying Latin, Greek and modern European languages should learn Polynesian language to see what they came from".

By the way, the title of the supreme ruler of Maori sounds like "arik", ranks of nobles - "rangathira", elders - "tupuna", ordinary community members - "tutua", artisans - "tohunga", the tribe community is called "hapu", its clan - "vanau", the concept of god or spirit - "atua", magic power - "mana"...

It has long been known that "... the early European travelers were amazed by the presence in Polynesia of people with relatively light skin and reddish hair ... A distinctly European type of appearance appears in many of the images of Polynesian artists who accompanied Cook ... These suspicions are indirectly confirmed by local legends (e.g., in the Marquesas Islands, the god Thane was "considered the patron saint of light-skinned people"), by craniological studies and do not contradict the latest genetic research (in particular, in the study of P. P. Pavlodar, the god of Thane). The study of P. A. Underhill and his collaborators found that "European haplotypes were observed in 48.1% of the Maori" and that "15% of mitochondrial DNA was characteristic of European haplogroups" ... Another study on French Polynesia (Tahiti, Society Islands) revealed the following picture. The main haplotype (46%) was "the most typical haplotype of the inhabitants of Western Europe" (this is also the study cited, according to which this haplotype is represented by 33% of Maori). Next in frequency haplotype (25%) "average Y haplotype among the inhabitants of Eastern Europe. The third in frequency (16%) is "typical among Jews, or rather Semites" ... As for the anthropological type, such an outstanding scientist as Te Rangi Hiroa, himself half Maori, without a doubt calls the Polynesian Europeans Europoids (although not everyone shares his point of view) ... Those scientists who have previously come to some extent to close views, were the ancestors of those who took up command positions in Polynesian society - the Aryans, as they called themselves ... It seems that Te Rangi Hiroa got to the point, calling his book about Polynesians and their culture "Vikings of the Sunrise"³⁴²» .

Maori legends often refer to white people with blonde or red hair, which the islanders called "Kiri-Puvero" or "Uru-Keu. Throughout New Zealand at different times there were findings of skeletons of strange people with red, chestnut or blonde hair. In particular, in the early 1900s, skeletons of two women with blond hair below the knee were found in a cave near Dargaville. In 1965, the remains of several tall men with red hair were found in a cave burial near Port Waikato. There are numerous mentions of other findings.

³⁴² Panchenko D.V. *Vikings of the Bronze Age and their historical heritage (to raise a question)* // *Stratum plus*. - - 2012. - - № 2. - - C. 113-114.

Especially interesting are the myths of Maori in New Zealand, which refer to the "people of the gods" - "Pakahakeha", which means "moon-like", or "skin like moonlight". These creatures lived in the sea and had white skin. A step pyramid was found on an island in New Zealand. However, the Maori for 700 years of stay on the islands such structures have not been created.

In his book T. Heyerdahl about the Easter Island inhabited by Eastern Polynesians (relatives of Maori, Hawaiians and Tahitians with whom they can freely communicate) (Rapa Nui - "Great Rapa"; Te-Pito-te-Henua, the "poop of the earth"), halfway between Chile and Tahiti, writes that the dynasty that still reigns on the island is called the "long-eared" (Epe-Roaroa) and has a very high percentage of redheaded, fair-skinned and narrow-skinned people, Unlike the rest of the islanders, most of them are swarthy, flat-footed and black-haired (according to recent linguistic studies, the correct translation of the name of the tribes "khanau eepe" - "caste of antenatal" and "khanau momoko" - "caste of thin").

The dynasty of "short-eared" are the descendants of sailors, who came to the island in ancient times, wore heavy earrings, and as a result their earlobes were lengthened. According to the oral tradition, these aliens, led by their leader Hota Matua from the mysterious homeland of Mara'e Reng (Maori region of Khiva country), founded a state here. His father's name was Taane Arai, his wife was Wakai A'Heva. Khotu's sister was Ava Reipua, who lived in Mara'e Tohya. In Khotu's homeland, mention is made of Te-Pei, where statues (moai) and Ari-Ange or Otionge, where Khotu Matu'a himself was born. There were turtles (kepu kepu), and there were a lot of sharks near the Motu-Toremo island. During the reign of Hotu Matua, the country was in great danger of flooding, which could lead to the disappearance of Mara'e Reng. According to another version, Mara'e Renga started a war between Hothua Matua and his brother, Te Ira-ka-thea, after the death of their father (different names - Ko Kiri-ka-thea, Tupa-ringi-aiga, Taane Arai). According to the third version, Matuaa, Hotu Matua's brother, was in love with a girl whom a representative of the Oroï nobles (ariki) wanted to marry. The girl, who couldn't decide who she would choose, promised Oroï that she would be his if he would go around the island without stopping and sleeping. Oroï believed her, and the girl hid at the brother of her beloved - Hoth. So the war broke out between the tribe of Hothua Matua and Oroï. Oroï was stronger, so Hotou had to start searching for a new land to avoid death and shame. One of the inhabitants of this Polynesian country, tattooist Hau Maka, who was once given a magic pearl by Hotou's father as a token of gratitude, had a dream in which his soul traveled on an unknown island. The next day he reported it to Hotou-Matua, who immediately ordered to equip a group of seven young brave men who were to find and explore the mysterious island. Having landed on the island, they went to Rano-Kao volcano and hid the brought statue (moai) of Hinarir there. However, the scouts did not have time

to sail to their homeland, as they intended. Two months later, from the top of the volcano, they saw two double canoes Jotu Matua approaching the island. The canoes had high noses like a swan's neck and an equally high stern. Hothua Matua sailed with his wife Vakai. The second rook was commanded by Tuu Ko Yihoo (Tuuu Ko Yihoo), married to Ava Rei Pun, Hota Matua's sister. Each canoe had over a hundred people. Hota Matua took with him a connoisseur of Tekke plants, a connoisseur of writing Hine-lil (Hinerir) and a skilled builder and sculptor Nuku Kehu. The builder's wife, Mara Mar Koi, did not want to leave her native island. For this reason, after arriving at Rapa Nui, the builder longed for his abandoned wife and spent all the time on the shore, looking at the northwest, where Khiva remained. Teke remembered that he forgot to take a sandalwood with him and swam to his homeland. Khotu Matua ordered to bring a statue (moai) of Tauto, one of the ancient Ariki, from Khiva island. Concerned about the lack of streams and springs on Easter Island, Hotou Matua began building cisterns to collect rainwater. But in the beginning, the resettlement did not save from the persecution of the enemy. It turns out that on the eve of his departure, the Oroï himself broke into the Tuu Ko Yiho rook under the guise of a servant, and after the landing he fled. He killed defenseless travelers, and once killed five children at a certain Aork. When Hotou Matua went to visit his adopted daughter who lived near Maunga Tea-Tea, Oroï set a trap in his path, but Hotou Matua noticed her and killed Oroï.

During his reign on Easter Island, Hotu'a had a quarrel with his wife and son Tu'u Maheke. The reason was that Ariki called him a "bastard" because the child cried and was hungry. Hootu'a's wife got very angry at her husband and told him that he was a "bastard" himself, and revealed a great secret: Hootu'a was in fact the illegitimate son of Tai Amahiro, Taane's brother Arai, who had previously been considered Hootu's real father. A lot of time passed, and Hotu-Matu'a became very old and blind. Feeling the approach of death, he divided the island between his sons. Before his death, Hotou shouted: "Oh, Kuihi! Oh, Quaha! Let the rooster sing in Arianga!" The rooster's cry was heard from across the ocean, and Hotu Matu'a died. He was buried in Akahanga Mausoleum, where his wife was buried. Tuu Maheke, Hotu Matu'a's heir, did not want to stay on Easter Island and went to Khiva Island. Tuu Ko Yiho started to rule in his place. After Ariki Tuu Ko Yiho, power passed to Peace, eldest son of Tuu Maheke, grandson of Hota Matu'a. Miru a Tuu Maheke is considered to be the ancestor of the island's high chiefs dynasty ("Ariki Henua"). When the chief's eldest son married, his father gave him his power.

In addition to different varieties of yams (ears), Hota Matu'a brought many other plants. In the legends, there are huge lists, among which are mentioned Tarot, Coumar, Ti, Banana (Mayka), Sugar Cane (Toa), Ngaoho and How-How, plants from which the ropes were made, Pua and Pia - used

to produce yellow and white paint, Toromiro and Mako'i - giving good wood for different products and sticks. Hotu Matua took a lot of nuts for food in the first months after arrival (the shells of these nuts are often found in ancient caves). This could indeed happen, as Polynesian, settling new lands, brought with them seeds of plants that had important practical value. Ancient Rapanuis were very well versed in agriculture, plants, peculiarities of their cultivation. In the past, the Polynesian, going in search of new islands, always took three animals with them: a pig, a dog and a chicken. Only chicken was brought to Easter Island, later a symbol of well-being of ancient Rapanuans. The rat, being not a pet, was brought to Easter Island by the first settlers, who considered it a delicacy. After black rats brought by Hotu'a and his followers, grey rats brought by Europeans appeared on the island.

By the way, a similar phenomenon has been registered in New Zealand. In the early 1990s, archaeologist from Auckland Doug Sutton, based on numerous evidence of the ancient forest burning for economic purposes and unexplained "erosion" of soil, concluded that human activity in New Zealand began 2000 years ago. In late 1996, Christchurch researcher Richard Holdaway found Polynesian rat bones in the Takataka cave. Dating on radiocarbon showed their age: 1200 years. But Polynesian rats could not get to New Zealand without "help" people! In 1997, in the dunes near Northland was found a stone statue of a woman 2.7 m high - perhaps the goddess of an unknown people who inhabited New Zealand before the arrival of the Maori ...

The details of our relocation to Easter Island, which is witnessed by legends, should illustrate both the grandeur of the company and its possibility. It is likely that the inhabitants of the Pacific Ocean have accomplished it many times.

At the head of the hierarchical staircase of the Rapanui ten tribes ("mata"), which are related to the satellites Khotu Matua, was Ariki-Mau - "Supreme Leader; King", revered by local tribes as a deity. The king's belief in the power of plants and animals was the result of faith in his mana, a mystical force passed down to him from his sacred ancestors. The most sacred part of the Ariki-Mau body was the head. The king wore very long hair, as no one had the right to touch it. Although the kings were forbidden to do much, they could fish and make their fishing nets. As on other islands of Polynesia, the Rapanui king lost his title after having an older son. In fact, the king was in power as regent until his son was able to exercise his functions independently. The majority came after marriage, after which the former king lost his functions. The exact duties of the Rapanui king are unknown. One of his main functions was the imposition and removal of taboos. Below were priests, iwi-atua, and the local know, or ariki-paka. Moreover, the entire tribe of the world (Miru - one of the sons of Hota Matua) belonged to the nobility. This was extremely contrary to Polynesian customs.

It should be noted that in other tribes of the island Ariki-Paka were absent at all. On the next step of the hierarchical staircase were soldiers, Matatōa, who often claimed political power. The exact position of the artisans in this staircase is unknown, but it is likely that they occupied a fairly high place in Rapanui society. The lowest position was held by the Kyo, a dependent population (most likely formed from members of the defeated tribe). The ancient Rapanuans were extremely belligerent. As soon as hostility between tribes began, their warriors painted their bodies black and prepared their weapons for battle at night. After the victory, a feast was held, at which the victorious soldiers ate the defeated. The ogres themselves on the island were called kai-tangata. Soldiers-matatōa have founded a cult of the god Make-make who, according to Rapanui mythology, has created the man, and also was the god of fertility. So the cult of tarantulas - "tangata-manu" appeared. Not far from Rano-Kao volcano, there was a ceremonial village Orongo, built to worship the god Make-Make. Annually, between representatives of all clans of Rapa Nui competitions were held, in which participants had to swim to the island of Motu Nui and find the first egg laid by the black tern - manutara. And participants were in great danger, as these waters were teeming with sharks. The victorious swimmer became the "bird of the year" and was given the right to control the distribution of resources intended for his clan for one year. One of the attractions of the village of Orongo are numerous petroglyphs with images of "tarantula man" and the god Make-Make (there are about 480 of them).

Also, Easter Island is the only island in the Pacific Ocean, where its own writing systems were developed - "rongo-rongo", "tau" and "mama". Writing texts of rongo-rongo was carried out by pictograms (graphic symbols, images of people, body parts, animals, astronomical symbols, houses, boats, etc.); the catalog of 790 characters was compiled by T. Rongo. S. Bartel in 1958), the method of writing - bustrophedon. Wooden plaques with inscriptions were called "kohau rongorongo". (letter "plate to read chanting"). According to the legend, Hota Matua took with him 67 plaques with these writings from his homeland. Writing rongo-rongo still has not been deciphered, despite the fact that many linguists were involved in this problem. There are many arguments for the fact that it is a complete and meaningful writing, rather than a "mnemonic" code of information fixation, well known, for example, for the Australian continent (Rapanui writing has only 52 characters, and all the rest - only graphic variants, and writing, most likely, syllabic). The most extensive translation experiences belong to the New Zealand scientist S.R. Fisher (Oxford, 1997) and the St. Petersburg researcher I.K. Fedorova (St. Petersburg, 2001). In the 1930s, the Hungarian scientist Guillaume de Hevesy established a similarity between Rongorongo and 130 characters from the Indus Valley Early Harappe ideographic writing. And Jean-Michel Schwartz in his book "The Secrets Of Easter Island" (New

York: Avon, 1975) found a link between Rongorongo and 40 ancient Chinese characters. In addition, the plaques of "rongorongo" are written in boustrophedon (a method of writing in which the direction of writing alternates depending on the parity of the line, ie, the first line is written from right to left, the second line - from left to right, the third line - again from right to left, etc.), which is found in the monuments of Cretan, Hittite, South Arabian, Etruscan, Greek, etc. Thus, in the way of writing Easter Island is also observed analogy with the ancient Euro-Asian languages. Nowadays there are many scientific hypotheses concerning the origin and meaning of Rapanui writing. M. Hornbostel, V. Heveshi, R. Heine-Geldern believe that the letter of Easter Island came from India through China, and then from Easter Island the letter went to Mexico and Panama. R. Campbell argued that the letter came from the Far East through New Zealand. H. Imbelloni and later T. Heyerdahl tried to prove the South American Indian origin of the Rapa Nui script, as well as the whole culture.

According to Rapanui legends, collected by Sebastian Englert, the "long-eye" (canau-epe) sailed to Easter Island during the reign of Arika Tu'u Ko Iho. Having settled in Hanga Nui on the Poike Peninsula, they subsequently settled the entire eastern part of the island, and Rano Kao volcano became the border between the two peoples. Having sailed to Rapa Nui without women, the Hanau Eepe representatives married the Hanau Momoko representatives. "... As a result of the mixing of Melanesians and Polynesians, the Rapa Nui people have different shades of skin ... and the islanders still remember who of their ancestors was "black" (i.e. Melanesian) and who was "white" (i.e. Polynesian)³⁴³. There is also archaeological evidence that on Easter Island, too, a significant part of the subaltern population (the so-called "short-eared") belonged to the Melanesians, or had a mixed Melanesian-Polynesian character. For example, British anthropologist Henry Belfor identified several features similar to those of the Rapanese and Melanesian cultures. First, similar obsidian tips, which were used by ancient Rapanuans, were found on the island of New Guinea. Second, Rapanui statuettes have the same eagle nose as the Papuan ones. Third, ear deformation was also widespread among Melanesian peoples. Fourth, the cult of "tarantulas" was widespread not only on Easter Island, but also on Solomon Islands. Fifth, the "hats" made of red tuff, which are installed on the Rapanui Moai, are very similar to the Melanesian tradition of dyeing hair.

In Spanish chronicles it is reported that the ruling Inca families called themselves "nuts" (orejones), i.e. "long-eared", as opposed to their subjects.

Also, one of the identification features of the Brazilian tribe of Cayapo (from the "same" language group; live in the south of the Shingu National

³⁴³ [Knorozov Yu.V. *Legends of Easter Island settlement // Sov. Ethnography*. - - 1963. № 4. - http://eisland.narod.ru/Library/knorozov_se196304.htm.

Park Para of Mato Grosso) is that from an early age every Indian and Indian must have pierced ears that pull away massive earrings made of improvised materials. One of the common options for boys is cotton earrings. The presence of pierced ears, as an identification feature of the Kayapo Indians, is associated with one linguistic feature. In the language of these Indians, the word "fool" or "fool" sounds like an analogue of the Russian term "a man without holes in his ears. This concept has a double meaning. On the one hand, the holes in the ears mean the natural entrances to the ears, and thus it is understood that the fool is a person who does not hear others. On the other hand, the presence of artificially made holes in the ears of kayapo emphasize their noninvolvement in the category of fools.

Actually, on Easter Island at first, the "long-eared" lived in peace with the representatives of the "short-eared," but due to the increase in the number of Hanau-epe, a higher culture, they later subordinated the representatives of the Hanau-Momoko than caused hatred from the latter. Mobilizing the entire indigenous population, the Know-it-all "short-eared" turned grandiose construction: they built stone houses and carved famous stone statues ("moai") "in their appearance and likeness", that is, with long ears and narrow noses. According to legends, the "long ears" were energetic people with a constant thirst for creation, which was incomprehensible to the aborigines, who got used to a leisurely measured existence, and, of course, caused them hatred and envy. The last idea of the "long-eared" was to clean up the entire Easter Island from the huge boulders scattered all over it, to make the whole island land suitable for farming. This work began with the Poike Plateau, located on an ocean promontory in the eastern part of the island. The "short boulders" were forced to drag all the individual boulders to the edge of the plateau and throw them into the ocean. That is why today there are no large boulders on the Poika Plateau's grass carpet, while the rest of the island is covered with black and red rock debris and petrified pieces of lava. Finally, the patience of the short-eared boulders has burst. They got tired of carrying stones for the long-eared aliens and raised a revolt. As a result, the "white exploiters" were destroyed in a fire pit, and only one of them, Ororoin, was spared, and his family has not been repressed to this day. After that war, the natives overturned most of the long-eared statues, but some of them turned out to be "out of their teeth" and still stand. Many statues of Easter Island had, and some still have, separate red stone upper blocks imitating the red hair of white aliens. The largest moai nicknamed "El Gigante" has a height of 21.6 meters. It is located in Rano Raraku quarry and weighs approximately 145-165 tons. The largest moai standing on a pedestal is located on Ahu Te Pito Kura. It is nicknamed Paro and is about 10 meters tall and weighs about 80 tons.

By the way, when English navigator James Cook landed on the island on March 12, 1774, he found the island devastated and noticed that the

statues of Easter Island are identical to those found in the province of Manta (Ecuador), and compared them with monuments in Tiahuanaku.

Some of the Moai stood on stone pedestals, called the natives "ahu" (ahu). The number of "ahu" exceeds three hundred, and the size also varies - from a few tens of meters to two hundred meters. The "ahu" themselves are a kind of Eastern Polynesian sanctuaries - "marae" (Maori marae), whose platforms were also called "ahu". At first glance, the ahu of the Marquesas are almost no different from the Rapanui ahu, but a more detailed study reveals some differences. The same situation is with the statues. But these differences can well be explained by the appearance of ancient Rapanuis already have their distinctive artistic traditions after the settlement of the island. The similarities can be found in the design of small statuettes depicting people: huge eyes, which are the main motive of the Martian culture, as well as Rapanui. If the ancestors of the ancient Rapanuis came from the Marquesas, their migration must have taken a very long time - from the Marquesas to the islands of the Society, then to the Cook³⁴⁴ Islands. Probably, it happened when the culture of the Marquesas Islands was still very little different from that of the island of Mangareva and Maori people.

The ancestors of the Polynesian people came to the Marquesas Islands from Tonga, Samoa and Fiji, where they were fixed already in the 3rd century B.C., settling them from the Melanesian Archipelago of Bismarck, located near New Guinea ("Iapita culture", 1350 B.C.). - 750 A.D.; local variants - Vanuatu and New Caledonia), apparently passing through lands inhabited by Melanesians.

Numerous legends of Oceanians also tell us that their ancestors, when they came to the present-day Caroline, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands and Fiji Islands, discovered that the islands were already inhabited by "little men" (walleys) called Melanesian "chocolate" and Polynesian "menehune": "...they were distinguished not only by their height, but also by their low forehead, wide nose, curly short hair... The appearance of chocolates corresponds to the anthropological type of Negroes, tiny black men inhabiting the Malacca Peninsula, living on the island of Luzon in the Philippine archipelago, in the jungles of New Guinea and in the New Hebrides in Melanesia. Negroes have no sailing skills. Doesn't this mean that they have reached Micronesia, the Philippines, New Guinea, and even lost in the ocean of New Hebrides by land, which once connected the present islands? ³⁴⁵"» .

³⁴⁴ Butinov N. A. *Cook Islands and Easter Island (ethnogenesis problems) // Actual problems of Australia and Oceania development. - Moscow: Science, 1984. - - C. 170-178.*

³⁴⁵ Kondratov A.M. *Atlantis of five continents*
<http://geoman.ru/books/item/f00/s00/z0000086/st016.shtml>.

"...Legends speak about mysterious dwarfs living in the jungle of Madagascar. But so far, it has not been possible to find either pygmies, or their bone remains, or any trace of human presence here several thousand years ago. The island was inhabited by people in the I millennium BC, aliens from the east, from the islands of Indonesia, but they did not move on the "bridge" of land over the Indian Ocean, and on ships of the same type that allowed their relatives to conquer the expanse of the Pacific Ocean³⁴⁶.

In esoteric and occult literature, Pacificide is devoted to a certain place.

The American James Churchward (1851-1936) published books, including "The Wreck of the Continent of the Moos" (1926), "The Moos' Children" (1931), "Sacred Symbols of the Moos" (1933), "The Moos' Space Forces" (1934), "The Second Book of the Moos' Space Forces" (1935). In them, he claimed that he managed to find and read the "true annals" (stone plates) of the Mu, which sank many thousands of years ago [*Churchward J. Ancient Continent of Mu / Per. from England - C.: Sofia, 1997. - 288 p.; Churchward J. Children of Mu / Per. from England - K.: Sofia, M.: Helios Publishing House, 2002. - — 224 c.*]. He claimed to have obtained them from an Indian priest with whom he studied a secret language known to only three people on Earth. Churchward later published a detailed deciphering of the tablets. However, these sources were not enough, and Churchward, he said, began to study the antiquities of all nations of the world. He said that the commonality of religious beliefs of mankind indicates the origin of all religions from the Sun cult, which in the language of the Murians was called Ra. This term was used by the Naakals to refer to their ruler. According to D. Churchward, the Mu continent stretched from Hawaii in the north to Fiji and Easter Island in the south. It depicted the sunken continent as a kind of earthly paradise, which served as a haven for 64 million inhabitants, headed by the zhretses caste, the so-called "Naacals". The Mu civilization had about 50 000 years of history, was very highly developed technically and gave birth to civilizations of Atlantis, Maya, Babylon, India, Egypt, Persia and others. The age of these civilizations is much higher than "official history" claims. All these cultures were colonies of Mu. Initially, only Mu was inhabited on Earth. 10 tribes of this land spoke the same language, but had different scripts. The settlement of different regions of the world went in accordance with the plan of settlement of the Murians, resulting in the formation of different peoples.

In the East, according to J. Churchward, heirs-migrants from the Mu continent formed the solar empire Uighurs (incorrectly translated in Russian publications as "Uighurs"), Ah Ra Ya, where the rule is the sacred

³⁴⁶ Kondratov A.M. *Atlantis of five continents*
<http://geoman.ru/books/item/f00/s00/z0000086/st032.shtml>.

brotherhood of the Nakalei (mentioned in the "Ramayana"; Nagi in the "Vedas" and Pacific myths; Naghvali in the Mayan-kiches), the keepers of the original True Tradition of Ra Mu. It is the Japanese who are considered by J. Churchward to be the keepers of the almost complete Primordial Tradition of the eastern "Mu" (Japanese) continent. "Mu is "nothingness," an apophatic synonym for "Tao"; also from the Mu, dMu descended the founder of the Tibetan religion Bon-Po Shenrab Mivoche).

In 1911, archaeologist Harold Hedley Copeland wrote his great scientific work "The Pacific Ocean in Prehistoric Era," in which he proved the existence of the great Mu. According to the archaeologist, proof of this, among other things, are the ruins of huge stone structures, common places in the mythology of peoples, widely scattered across the vast ocean. In his work, Copeland also spoke about the cyclopean ruins of Nan-Madol on the island of Ponapé. Only after Copeland's death, the ruins of much older buildings were discovered under the town of Nan-Madol on the island of Ponapé. Professionals had access to them only after the Second World War, when the island was abandoned by the Japanese, who closed the area to scientists. It was found that the city went to the bottom of the ocean about ten thousand years ago. It also became known that during the days of their domination on the island, the Japanese allegedly lifted from the bottom and took out the mummies resting there in platinum coffins. Information leaked that the inhabitants of the sunken city were much higher than modern people...

G.H. Copeland concluded that the people inhabited Mu about 200,000 years ago. 60 million (!) people from ten tribes lived on the continent. About 12 000 years ago, catastrophic volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and huge waves completely destroyed Mu. However, some of its inhabitants managed to escape in distant lands. Immediately after the publication of G.H. Copeland's work he was dismissed from the position of the president of the Pacific Archaeological Association for propaganda of unscientific ideas. In response, in May 1913, an American archeological expedition led by Copeland and Ellington set out to the area of the Tibetan Zang Plateau. A few months later, a man, half-dead from fatigue, exhausted to the extreme, went to the Russian meteorological station on the Mongolian border in hot delirium. He carried twelve black as the night of the jade tablets. It was Harold Hedley Copeland. In a valley surrounded by mountains on all sides, Copeland found a burial place, on which he recognized the hieroglyph that denotes the name of the sorcerer Zantu. He opened the grave and saw a mummified corpse in it. His bony hand clutched twelve black jade tables. Next in the diary is a very strange phrase: "I shone at the mummy and saw her face. It was my face!" H.H. Copeland returned to the States and published a translation of the jade tablets with his comments. They contained in fragmented form information about the history of Mu and his main gods, the order of worship and the demons, servants of the gods. The scientific world

treated this work with healthy skepticism, which was soon replaced by outright rejection. H.H. Copeland again began to be subjected to ridicule and mockery at scientific symposiums. The scientist did not give up. He went on another expedition, from which he brought many artifacts that he believed proved the authenticity of the Mu. The scientist gave the collected collection to the Institute of Pacific Studies. The mockery did not stop. Copeland fought, was slightly hot and found himself in a madhouse. On May 15, 1926, a mad archaeologist scattered the servants who shaved it, took away their blade and in a flash cut his throat ... In 1928, Dr. Stevenson Blaine, who worked with the artifacts of Copeland, lost his mind. A year later, Blaine's assistant was in the madhouse, continuing his work. Before that, he killed the guard with a jade statue of the god Zot Ommoga from the island of Ponape and set the institute building on fire. In madness, he shouted that he had done so so that the artifacts would not go to the exhibition of finds in Copeland. God died in the fire. Finally, in 1933, all jade tablets were stolen from the Institute. Their fate is still unknown to this day.

Ariosof G. Wirt also knows the original civilization of Mu. This is the land of Mo-Uru, mentioned in the Zoroastrian book "Bundahishn" and from where different elements of tradition have brought the Amoreans, Moors and Maori to different parts of the world. G. Wirt somehow placed Mo-Uru in the northwest Atlantic. As on us, here was its later colony, as similar colonies existed in the Middle East (Mount Moriah) and the Caucasus - Moriah, where Abraham was preparing to fulfill the sacrifice of his firstborn (according to Judaism - Isaac, in Islam - Ishmael), the Celtic Morias or Murias, the birthplace of the tribes of the goddess Danu, the Scandinavian Morasten "Stone of Mora", the temple complex in Uppsala, South Ossetian mound Moreh (Morah, Morah) in Dzausky district near the village. Kobet et al.

Continent Mu American writer G. F. Lovecraft (1890-1937) mentioned it in his story "Beyond Time" (1933). Then his image is also present in the works of other authors who used the mythology of G.F. Lovecraft (the so-called "myths of Cthulhu") to create an atmosphere of supernatural horror in the collision of man with something that is outside the familiar world with something that he can not explain. Mu is a sunken continent on which mankind first appeared in the past. Yaddit Go is a basalt mountain on the Mu continent. At its top was a colossal ancient stone fortress, which, according to legend, was built millions of years ago by race from the planet Yugota. Once Mount Yaddit-Go was in the Kingdom of K'Naa. The mountain was a forbidden place, as it was inhabited by the mighty god Gatanoa (Ghatanothoa), who terrified the inhabitants of the surrounding land. At the foot of the mountain there was a temple, where sacrifices were regularly offered so that the god did not leave his dwellings.

The very name of the continent "Mu" was introduced by Abbot Brassier de Bourbour (1814-1874) because of an erroneous interpretation of

the Mayan manuscript. In his understanding, it is the designation of the land in the West (Atlantic Ocean). The French-British-American writer and one of the pioneers of the study of pre-Columbian civilizations of America, member of the California Academy of Sciences Auguste Le Plonjon (1825-1908), who tried to decipher Mayan writing, took this view. He stated that the "Code of Troano" (calendar astrological list) refers to the death of the continent Moo, which he identified with Atlantis: "... In the 6th year of K'an, the 11th day of Muluk, in the month of Saks a terrible earthquake began and lasted without interruption up to 13 cuen. The country of Clay Hills, the Earth of Mu, was sacrificed. Having experienced double strong oscillations, it suddenly disappeared during the night; the soil was constantly shaking under the action of underground forces, which raised and lowered it in many places, so it settled down; countries separated one from another, then fell apart. Unable to withstand these terrible tremors, they failed, dragging 64 million people along. This happened 8050 years before this book was written³⁴⁷. Later, O. Le Plongeon stated that the order of the Greek alphabet contains in an encrypted form a poem about the death of Atlantis in the Mayan language But he also announced that the lowlands of Chiapas, the cradle of Mayan civilization, were previously inhabited by the ancestors of the Polynesians who built the famous sacral city of Palenque with temples of the Sun, the Cross and inscriptions.

The Paraguayan writer Moses Bertoni called this sunken continent of Araquinezia in the Pacific Ocean and believed that it was the ancestral home of the American Indians.

To Mu and Arakinesia was added Andinia - a huge island in the Pacific Ocean, which has now become an area of the Andes, populated by giants who created high culture, the mysterious "Gate of the Sun" in Tiaguuanaku, etc. The creator of Andinia was fiction writer Hans Schindler, who performed under the pseudonym of Bellamy.

But even if we agree with the sceptics' weighty arguments and admit that there has never been a single continent in the Pacific Ocean, even they recognize the facts of the possibility of the existence in the Pacific Ocean of significant areas of land and islands, volcanic and coral, which could serve as "bridges" not only on the way of settlement of animals and plants, but also during the human exploration of Oceania. If you look at the map of Oceania, you will see a large number of volcanic islands. Volcanoes are very active even nowadays, so it is quite possible to assume that small islets are the remnants of a large continent. Pacific Ring of Fire is very active, large eruptions occur both above-ground (Krakatoa, Mayon, Semeru, Pinatubo) and underwater volcanoes (Tonga). Krakatoa eruption has changed the island in the strongest way, also known and the disappearance of the island of

³⁴⁷ Tsarev I.V. *Esoteric knowledge: where are they from?* // <https://archive.is/20130417092228/readr.ru/raygel-taynie-znaniya.html?page=36>.

Tuanaki (Cook Islands, not to be confused with Tuanake Atoll)³⁴⁸. That is, Pacifida (Lemuria, Mu, Arakinesia) is not a single continent, but a continuous chain of islands and archipelagos, as well as large land masses similar to European Doggerland (the territory between Britain and the continent in the southern North Sea). It can be imagined by the current islands of Kiribati (Gilbert), which rise only a few meters above water - 33 coral islands, occupying in the Central Pacific region (located in the four hemispheres of the Earth at once), larger than India, and where more than 100 thousand citizens of Kiribati live. They and their government recognize that their country is doomed to hide in the abyss of the ocean. Most of the guyots - flat mountains, former islands - are grouped in a system of ridges and rises, and the most powerful are found just between Hawaii and the islands of Micronesia: for thousands of kilometers stretched mountains forming the Mead Pacific Range, or Mid-Pacific (Central Pacific). In this majestic underwater mountain system is open the largest number of guyots, from many tops of them were raised debris coral reefs, fine pebbles (pebbles could pellow only in the surf zone, and coral atolls are "gravestones" over the tops of the descending mountains). From all the islands of this Gayotida on the surface remained only tiny islands Marcus and Wake, and all the other numerous other land became Gayots. In addition, the islands of this archipelago could reach considerable size. For example, in the area of today's Melanesia - Melaneside or Melantis, and in the area from New Caledonia, the guyots of the Tasman Sea and a huge underwater Lord Howe Ridge to New Zealand for 2000 kilometers to the southeast - Tasmanida; on the New Zealand Plateau with the Chatham and Campbell uplifts - the microcontinent of Maorida and others.

It is through the islands and archipelagos of the Pacific Ocean that human migration has been taking place since the Stone Age from Asia, both towards the shores of America and south of Hawaii to Polynesia. Polynesians are believed to have settled from the West, although their legends mention ancestors who came from the East. Polynesians have little in common with Indians, so it is possible to allow the existence of "intermediate" land. The famous Russian geologist, paleontologist, geographer Vladimir Obruchev tried to represent this civilization: "... We can say that in the warm equatorial belt of the Earth, mankind already at a time when both circumpolar areas were still covered with snow and glaciers (and man was making stone tools that served him for food), reached a high cultural development, built beautiful temples for the deities, pyramids as tombs for kings, and on Easter Island were erected stone statues to protect against some enemies. And an

³⁴⁸ Nazareth Ya. *Pacifida* // <http://atlantida.primordial.org.ua/archives/62>

interesting and difficult question arises: wasn't the death of other cultures and their structures caused by some kind of disaster? ». (quote for: ³⁴⁹).

B. Obruchev referred the time of the death of the Pacifica to the end of the Ice Age. But it is very likely that the Pacifica's death was finally connected with the tsunami, which was caused by the super volcano Taupo eruption 26 500 years ago on the North Island of New Zealand (known as the "Oruanui eruption") and the former largest volcanic eruption in the world in the last 70 000 years (8 points on the VEI scale). The eruption occurred in the late Pleistocene and was characterized by a huge amount of volcanic emissions. Scientists estimate that about 430 km³ of pyroclastic material, 320 km³ of ignimbrite and 420 km³ of primary intra-caldera material, the volume of which is equivalent to 530 km³ of magma, was erupted. Tefra, erupted by the volcano, covered most of the central areas of the North Island layer, which in some places reached 200 meters depth. Volcanic ash has spread to almost all of New Zealand, and even 1000 km from the volcano, on the archipelago Chatham, he lay a layer of 18 centimeters. At present, the caldera is partially filled with lake Taupo. It and its history are described in detail in the final part of the adventure novel "Children of Captain Grant" (1868) by Jules Verne. Around 180/233±13 A.D. there was the last significant eruption (7 points on the VEI scale), called the "Hatepe eruption". About 120 km³ of material was ejected, of which 30 km³ was ejected within a few minutes. It is believed that the height of the eruptive column reached 50 km. The eruption was one of the strongest in the last 5000 years, comparable in power to the eruptions of Santorin volcanoes (1642 BC; north of Crete), Paektusan (about 946/969 BC; North Korea), Tamboro (3910±200 BC, 3050 BC, 740±150 AD, and 1815; Crete). Sumbava, Indonesia) and Hainaputin (1600 AD; Peru).

The Taupo eruption had such a strong impact on the northern hemisphere that Roman and Chinese sources recorded the "red sky" phenomenon. Similarly, as a result of the Tambor eruption in the spring and summer of 1815 in the north-eastern part of the United States there was a constant dry fog. The fog blushed in the sunlight and darkened it. Neither winds nor precipitation could disperse this "fog". It was later identified as "stratospheric sulfate aerosol". In the summer of 1816, the countries of the Northern Hemisphere were severely affected by the extreme weather conditions that had established themselves there. In 1816 it was named "Year without summer". The average global temperature dropped by 0.4-0.7 C and in some areas by 3-5 C, which was enough to cause significant problems in agriculture around the world. On June 4, 1816, the state of Connecticut registered a severe cold spell, and the next day most of New England was covered by the cold front. On June 6, snow fell in Albany, New York, and in

³⁴⁹ Vlasenko E.A., Kolpakova A.V. *Puzzles and mysteries of seas and oceans*. - M. : OLMA Media Group, 2013. - - C. 112.

Maine. These conditions lasted for at least three months, causing severe damage to North American agriculture. Canada was also hit by extreme cold. In the Quebec area, snow fell from 6 to 10 June 1816, the thickness of the snow cover reached 30 cm. 1816 was the second such cold year in the Northern Hemisphere since 1600, when a powerful eruption of Mount Hainaputina in Peru occurred. The 1810s was the coldest decade in history, as a result of the Tamboras eruption in 1815 and another unknown eruption somewhere between 1809 and 1810 (according to data on sulfate concentrations in ice cores). This dramatic change in climatic conditions caused a serious typhoid epidemic in south-eastern Europe and eastern Mediterranean between 1816 and 1819. Climate change has disrupted the resilience of the Indian monsoons, killing a significant portion of the region's crops and creating mass starvation, as well as the emergence of a new strain of cholera in Bengal in 1816. Many cattle died in New England in the winter of 1816-1817. Low temperatures and heavy rains caused a poor harvest in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Families in Wales were leaving their homeland in search of food. Hunger spread in the northern and southwestern part of Ireland after a poor harvest of potatoes, wheat and oats. The situation was also difficult in Germany, where food prices rose sharply. Because of the unclear reason for the crop failure, demonstrations took place in many European cities, which then turned into riots. It was the worst famine in the XIX century.

Obviously, after the death of the Pasifida, some of its peoples moved to South America and Southeast Asia, built there many structures, which are still largely mysteries for historians. Archaeologists have found in Peru ancient ruins of cities, fortresses and "great Peruvian wall" - defensive structures of civilization of the Chimu people. These constructions are located high in the mountains, but once it was a maritime power, judging by the architectural detail drawings. American oceanographer R. Mendes discovered and photographed the sunken underwater city in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of Peru, which probably was part of the Pacific Ocean.

Naturally, the Pacifida could be saved during the dive, first of all, the people who have dealt with the sea all their life - fishermen and hunters of sea animals. Before that, they already had their support bases in the very south - in South America and New Zealand, as well as on the Antarctic Peninsula. And, over time, they could both bring and guide the people who were rescued from the flooded lands, especially the people who kept their knowledge (priests) and had different skills in construction or crafts.

But, more likely, the sea creatures of the Pacifid (Mu) kept their knowledge and used the paths to the earlier homeland of their civilization, Antarctica, for their needs, and when the threat of the death of the Pacifid

(Mu) came, they used their knowledge to move some of the inhabitants from the Colony (Mu) to their ancestral land (Kobol) and to other colonies in different parts of the world.

The famous researcher Thor Heyerdahl also cited facts in favor of the hypothesis about the resettlement of the carriers of the surf civilization by means of dhoni boats (with a curved nose and square sails). He says that "America is closer to India", if to sail to the West, across the Atlantic Ocean, where the navigator of the elements is assisted. In winter, the associated northeastern monsoon helps sail from the Maldives to the southern tip of Africa, beyond which the Atlantic opens. In any season of the year, the South Passat Current and south-east winds could carry Maldivian navigators to the Gulf of Mexico³⁵⁰. Actually, this is how Old World cotton, cultivated exclusively in the southern region of India, especially in the Maldives (while neither Egyptians, Phoenicians, nor Mesopotamians knew cotton), got into America and was crossed with wild indirect New World cotton, as a result of which American civilizations of Mexico and Peru got a hybrid with a wonderful spinning fiber³⁵¹.

As mentioned above, a special characteristic of these sailors - white with brown / red hair, which Maldivians call "radins," was the cult of "long ear" - stretching the lobe of the ear with discs, and this cult was taken from them by the Olmecs of Mexico and Incas of Peru, on the island of Olmeka. Easter (but it is not known on the other Pacific islands), and in the proto-Indian civilization of the Dravids (see images of sailors from Lothala, the main port of Mohenjo Daro in the Gulf of Cambay)....

40-35 thousand years ago the settlement of nearby Australia took place. The physical type of the Australians is the cleanest preserved in Central Australia. The type of the tribe Aranda can be considered characteristic for the Australians as a whole. The main features of the type: average or above average height, thin torso, long extremities; wavy scalp hair, often curls, dark brown skin, beard medium or thick, nose low and wide, with low tolerance, lips thicker than average, face prognant, at the sign low. The head is dolichocephalous, with a strongly protruding brow. The Australian type is somewhat similar to the Ceylon Probe type, or Veddoid type, which is now preserved only in some small groups in the interior regions of central Sri Lanka (Ceylon), the Zond Islands (primarily

³⁵⁰ Heyerdahl T. *Maldives riddle: New archeological adventures of the author of "Kon-Tiki" / per. from English; under the editorship and from the foreword of V.I. Voitov.* - Moscow: Progress, 1988. - — C.55.

³⁵¹ Heyerdahl T. *Maldives riddle: new archeological adventures of the author of "Kon-Tiki" / per. from English; under the editorship and from the foreword of V.I. Voitov.* - Moscow: Progress, 1988. - — C.206-207.

Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Halmahera and some others). Further, the closest relatives of Australoids are Melanesians and Papuans living on the islands to the east of Australia (skin color, prognathism, nose width, lip thickness). However, there are significant differences in the shape of scalp hair and in the development of tertiary hair on the face and body. With the exception of New Caledonians, Melanesian beards are much weaker than those of Australians. There are notable differences in the shape of the face, nose and other features. A large part of Melanesian features are also present among Australians in the south-east of the continent. As St. Drobyshevsky says, "...the islands of Melanesia have always been separated from each other, although New Guinea joined Australia, but the other islands were separated. This suggests that already at least 40 thousand years ago people could swim on the ocean, and at a considerable distance. And this fraction of the region itself, a huge number of small islands lead to a fantastic fraction of anthropological types³⁵².

Later, however, a new wave of settlers infiltrated Australia, more active (roaming lifestyle) and focused on significant extensiveness in the use of natural resources of newly developed lands. These new aliens brought with them, along with pebble and double-sided Tula-like axes, Pyrrhic tips and new, microlithic techniques that were developing on the mainland, mainly in India. These tribes, however, did not yet know the bow and arrow, the most important invention of the Mesolithic tribes. They limited themselves to the use of a spearfishing machine and thus remained at the level of the upper Paleolithic. Anthropologically, they were related to the Veddos of Ceylon and the Veddoid tribes of Southeast Asia. By settling on the Australian mainland, mixing with and assimilating their aborigines, these tribes were partly influenced later by the more culturally developed Papua-Melanesian South Sea tribes, which were already at the level of mature Neolithic culture. From them, the Australians received bows and arrows, polished axes, boats with a balancer. However, the influence of the Neolithic population of Melanesia was not deep and was limited only to the northern and south-eastern regions of Australia. Otherwise, the further development of the Australians went their own way.

Studies of ancient human skulls at least 12 thousand years old, found in South America, showed that the first inhabitants of this region belonged to the same ethnic group as the Australian aborigines³⁵³.

But, unlike Melanesians and other Oceanic peoples, Australians did not know the means of transportation by sea - they came to Australia during a significant sinking of the ocean level on land of the former Saul

³⁵² Drobyshevsky St. *Melanesian Rasology* // <http://eto-fake.livejournal.com/1081480.html>.

³⁵³ Ilyin V. *Antartida - Cradle of Civilization* // <http://tainy.info/history/antarktida-%E2%80%93-kolybel-civilizacii/>.

microcontinent, which connected Southeast Asia with the islands of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. And, it turns out, the way of the Australians to America could also have been made by land - the archipelago of the not yet hidden under water peaks of the Mill Hill (with a depth of less than 750 m now)³⁵⁴ and the Macquarie volcanic ridge (with the island of the same name) and the part of the Antarctic shelf (from 100 to 400 m wide and 150 miles wide) not bound by ice at that time:

"Paul Reeve, Director of the Human Institute in Paris, gave examples of striking coincidences between the languages of the inhabitants of Tierra del Fuego and Patagonia and those of the Aborigines of Australia. The Portuguese anthropologist Mendez-Correa believed that Australian Aboriginal people had reached Antarctica through Tasmania and the chain of currently sunken islands, from there, again through islands and islets, reached Tierra del Fuego and discovered America many millennia before Columbus. In those distant times, the glaciation of Antarctica was not complete, and the ability of the inhabitants of Tierra del Fuego (in which the Portuguese scientist saw descendants of Australians) to withstand the cold has always amazed all travelers. "A British expedition led by Sir Vivian Fuchs, which traveled through Antarctica, suggested that this continent actually consists of two small, closely connected continents, one of which is a direct extension of the Andes, - writes the famous Czech traveler and ethnographer Miroslav Stingle in his book "Indians without tomahawks. - If this assumption were confirmed, one could assume that Australian emigrants reached America by this hypothetical land "bridge"³⁵⁵ ... " .

Anthropologists also found individual Australoid traits in the Indians. They noted in some extinct populations of Indians elongated, narrow skulls, similar to the skulls of Australians and Melanesians, and different from the widespread in most Indian peoples wide rounded skulls. According to the so-called "Paleo American model," proposed by Walter Neves of the University of Sao Paulo and Mark Hubbe of Ohio State University, representatives of these now extinct peoples came from an earlier wave of migrants, different from what gave rise to modern American Indians: "...the Palaeo Indians of South America were reminiscent of the equatorial (tropical) race - Australians, Melanesians, in part even Africans. These are the widely known Late Pleistocene and Early Florence cave dwellers in the Lagoa Santa area (Minas Gerais, eastern Brazil). The most famous among them is the Pleistocene woman, whose skeleton was found in 1975 in the cave Lapa

³⁵⁴ Skrypaleva, E.A. Features of the temperature field structure and the large-scale fronts on the surface of the Indo-ocean sector of the Southern Ocean in the areas of the bottom relief heterogeneity // *Ukrainian Antarctic Journal*. - - 2013. - - № 12. - - C.140.

³⁵⁵ Kondratov A.M. *Atlantis of five continents*
<http://geoman.ru/books/item/f00/s00/z0000086/st037.shtml>.

Vermella IV ... The Brazilians affectionately call her Luzia (after an Ethiopian woman Australopite Lucy). Its radiocarbon date is at least 11 thousand years ago. Luzia's view is surprisingly equatorial - pure Negro or Melanesian... It seems that not only the blood of West African slaves made the skin of Brazilians darker than that of Europeans! Weren't the people of Monte Verde similar to Luzia, and weren't the black people the first to colonize the New World? This idea has been expressed for a very long time. For the first time the French anthropologist A. de Catrefage and his Dutch colleague H. ten Kate talked about the Australoids in America. Back in the 80s of the XIX century, they pointed to the craniological similarity of the people of Lagoa Santa with the Papuans. In the 20s of the twentieth century, these ideas were developed in France by ethnographer P. Rivet and anthropologist R. Verne. P. Rivet pointed to the wide spread of equatorial types in the aboriginal population of America. Later on, Argentinean anthropologist of Italian origin Giuseppe (Jose) Imbelloni wrote a lot about this. He singled out tropical races in the ancient and modern population of South America - the Lagida (from Lagoa Santa) and the Fuego (from Tierra del Fuego - the Earth of Fire). The ancient inhabitants of the opposite end of South America, the Sabana de Bogotá Plateau (Colombia), also had tropical features. Judging by the dates of finds, the ancient Colombians preserved the southern appearance for a very long period - from the beginning of the Holocene to 3-5 thousand years ago. Pericæ Indians also looked like them, who were pushed to the southern tip of California (Mexico) and lived there in isolation almost to this day: they died out only at the turn of the XVIII and XIX centuries as a result of contact with the Spaniards. Unfortunately, we do not have any portraits of them, but judging by the skulls, which were recently studied again by Argentine anthropologist R. González-José using modern statistical methods, perique resembled very much the Australians, Melanesians and the ancient inhabitants of Lagoa Santa, which we have already mentioned. Aren't such people represented by the famous Olmec basalt heads...? No doubt, tropical features are the heritage of the most ancient Americans. Only people of later epochs began to resemble modern Indians by the structure of the skull. Of all Paleo Americans, only a man from Wizards Beach (Nevada, USA) - the same age as a mummy from Spirit Cave - looks like an Indian. You can't say that about the others. So, the ancestors of the Indians were not the first to come to America...? Yes, and the modern Indians of the more northern regions (California), in particular, the Shoshone of the tribe of Cowillia, Pomo, Yuki, Hupa, southern features - dark skin, strong beard growth, wide nose - are expressed so clearly that Joseph Berdsell compared them with the Ainu and some groups of Australian aborigines. In his opinion, these people are very similar to the Australian-Mongoloid mestizos. J. Berdsell knew what he wrote about - he worked in Australia for many years. The "southern" types of North America seem to be

concentrated in California, but are also present in other places. For example, in some Indian groups in the south of the United States and the north of Mexico, in particular the Yaqui (the same ones who lived in Castaneda). Joseph Egorovich (or, in French, Joseph) Deniker - Russian anthropologist who worked in France, the author of one of the first scientific classifications of human races, developed at the turn of the XIX and XX centuries, - identified the Paleo-American race. In North America, he noted its features among the Californian Indians, and in South America they are found in different places of the continent, among tribes that speak different languages: the Indians of the macro-gee group (Botokuds and Guatoes), the Tupi Guarani (Syriono), and the Caribbean (Bakairi). They have "australoid" features (though, most often not in a complex, but separately): dark skin, wavy hair, stronger than Mongoloids, beard growth, thick lips, prognathism (jaw protrusion). Dolichocephaly and the massive brow are also considered to be ancient features - this is especially characteristic of southern Patagonians, including firefighters. There is reason to believe that the protomorphic traits are inherited from the Paleo-Americans who lived here from the end of the Pleistocene - people like Toka dos Kokeirush, Lagoa Santa and Sabana de Bogotá. Later J. Imbelloni wrote a lot about the American Australoids, who found an Australoid both in the ancient population (at the lagides) and in the fuegides, especially the Yaman... Today, the South American Australoids are actively engaged in the Brazilian craniologist Walter Neves, who fully confirmed the ideas of J. Imbelloni at the current level of development of craniometric and statistical methods. V. Neves believes that the first migrants to the New World were early sapiens, who settled from Africa, and accordingly had tropical (Negro-Australoid) features, but reached Beringia along the Pacific coast of Asia only about 14 thousand. Years ago ... Anthropological evidence of the advancement of Australoids along the Pacific coast of Asia to the north, towards Beringia, V. Nevesh sees in one of the two female skulls of the upper Paleolithic Age from the Upper Grotto of the Zhoukoudian Cave near Beijing (its antiquity - 24-29 thousand years) ... On the penetration of Australoid elements in America through the Bering Strait has already written about the Bering Strait. J. Berdell and G. F. Debets, and the latter admitted that we are not talking about separate waves of migration (Australoid and Mongoloid), but already about "mixed descendants of some East Asian people, who had both Mongoloid and Australoid features" ... In Russian anthropology, the idea of the Paleo-American race was supported by our leading odontologist (specialist in the structure of the dental system), Alexander Alexandrovich Zubov. Deniker and simultaneously with V. Nevesh, he writes about relics of the ancient American population pushed to the outskirts of the continent by later migrants. A. A. Zubov shares theories of P. Rivet and H. Imbelloni about the multiplicity of migration waves and migration routes to the

territory of the New World. He considers the Pacific route as the oldest one, and not along the coast as most modern researchers believe, but right across the ocean from Australasia to South America... By the way, according to N. Seguchi and S. L. Brace, the Zemonians (Japan, in which they see the ancestors of the Ainu, - O.G.) both in terms of the structure of teeth, and the structure of the skull were similar to the Palaeo-Indians, especially the "Australoid" inhabitants of Lagoa Santa ... Now let us mention the dermatoglyphics - the science of finger and palm skin patterns. Our largest expert in this field Henrietta Heath studied (by fingerprints) a huge material relating to the Indians... The "Australoid" trend is most characteristic for the aborigines of Central America ... But, by the way, the occurrence of the "East Asian" haplogroup B mtDNA contrasts the Andians with the other Indians of South America (group B has Siberian tubalars and Tuvans - O.D.)... Let us not forget about the general craniological similarity between Indians and Polynesians, because the reason for this similarity may be the same protomorphism, probably inherited from the same pre-Mongoloid ancestors who lived in Southeast Asia...³⁵⁶» .

In July 2015, the article "Genetic Evidence of Two Main Populations of America" was published with the results of population genetic studies aimed at clarifying the history of settlement of the American continent³⁵⁷.

Especially interesting is the fact that a group of scientists discovered a small genetic trace of Australasians-Melanesians in the genes of Americans, namely, Australians participated in one of two early waves of migration to the American continent. David Reich of Harvard Medical School in Boston and his co-authors analyzed partial genome sequences of 106 Indian peoples from 25 populations in Central and South America and compared them with DNA data from 197 populations on other continents. They found that some Amazonian peoples, including the already Piter (Surui) people in the Amazon, shared one to two percent of the genes with Aboriginal people from Australia, New Guinea and the Andaman Islands. Although the differences in DNA do not allow these peoples to be considered direct ancestors of the South American Indians, the researchers have suggested that there was a proxy population that they call the "Population Y" ("Population Y", from the word in the language of the Tupee Urui - "ancestor"). It was supposed to exist somewhere in East Asia, and through it the Australian genes came into

³⁵⁶ Vasiliev S.A., Berezkin Yu. E., Kozintsev A. G. *Siberia and the First Americans. / 2nd ed. - St. Petersburg: Faculty of Philology, St. Petersburg State University, 2011. - - C. 112-113, 127-128, 130, 135, 136.*

³⁵⁷ Skoglund P. *et al. Genetic evidence for two founding populations of the Americas // Nature. - Published online 21 July 2015. - <http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/vnfv/ncurrent/full/nature14895.html>*

being in an early wave of settlement in America³⁵⁸. The second wave, according to this concept, which gave rise to most other Indian peoples, no longer had Australian genes.

However, some of their colleagues disagreed with some of the conclusions of the authors of the article, having published the results of their research³⁵⁹ in the journal "Science". They believe that the Australian DNA elements that the scientists also found in South Americans (the Piter (Surui) and Carithiana peoples of the Tupi Guarani language family, the Shawantes of the Amazon language family, the Cable Car (Chirripo) of the Talamanca group of Chibcha Muisca in Costa Rica) and the Northern (Inuit Eskimos, Aleutian Islands) were introduced much later and are not related to the original settlement. The study took into account genetic data extracted from ancient human remains: a man from the village of Sakkak in Greenland (4000 years old), a boy from a Paleolithic site in Malta in Siberia (24 000 years old) and a boy from the Anzik site in Montana (12 000 years old). The study covers a total of 3,053 genomes from 169 populations. Genetic differences between the studied samples allowed us to determine the approximate time of divergence of the populations to which they belong. As a result, the scientists concluded that all Americans originated from one population in Siberia about 23 thousand years ago. For about eight thousand years, they remained in the Bering Strait, which existed on the site of the present Bering Strait, without penetrating deep into North American territory. Then they settled America in a single wave, dividing approximately 13 thousand years ago into the North American and South American populations. The painting as a whole turned out to be quite familiar from previous studies, it is noteworthy that in terms of chronology it is much more consistent with anthropological and archaeological data. However, in reality, the second study does not contradict the first one, because Australian DNA in Inuit (Eskimos) have a substrate character - they came from previous Aleutian islanders who kept in their genome traces of their immediate ancestors - the "Y population".

Most likely, the presence of Antarctica in the then northern hemisphere of the Earth coincided with the epoch of the last ice age (from 50 to 12 thousand years), which dominated the then southern (now - Northern) hemisphere of the planet, covering the north-east of today's North

³⁵⁸ Dutchen S. *Genetic studies link indigenous peoples in the Amazon and Australasia* // *Science Daily*. - 2015, July 21. -

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2015/07/150721134827.htm>

³⁵⁹ Raghavan M. *et al. Genomic evidence for the Pleistocene and recent population history of Native Americans* // *Science*. - Published Online July 21 2015. -

<http://www.sciencemag.org/content/early/2015/07/20/science.aab3884>

America up to the middle of the Great Plains in the west and up to the latitude of New York in the south, not allowing the primitive man (as well as his ancestors) to penetrate from Eurasia to North America. In the Southern (then Northern) Hemisphere, on the territory of Australia and New Zealand, also cluttered with glaciers, but on a large part of Antarctica, adjacent to the Atlantic coast, there was no ice, and the climate in this part of the continent was moderate.

That is, most of Antarctica, the Arctic Ocean and adjacent areas were in warm climate zones, where grew heat-loving plants and animals.

It is explained by the fact that steady air currents - trade winds - blow in the hemisphere towards South America. At the same time, there was to be an oceanic current, which from the south-eastern coast of Asia went through the Indian Ocean, washed South Africa, reached South America, penetrated into the Drake Strait between the Tierra del Fuego and Antarctica and went further along its western coast, getting lost in the Pacific Ocean.

Getting during this period, the peoples of the Paleolithic era, from the Asian and South American coasts, as well as from South India and South Africa, naturally, appeared off the coast of Antarctica for 40 thousand years, which have passed since the construction of the first Paleolithic means of navigation and until the end of the Pleistocene.

Thus, before icing, i.e. 13,000 years BC, the western part of Antarctica, was inhabited by people and washed by the Atlantic Ocean. Having found themselves in a fairly favorable climate, they started growing the crops whose seeds were brought with them. After that, new tools and new types of dwellings were created and the first steps were made on the way to technical civilization. Then, the Neolithic Revolution of X-XI millennium BC, which covered the whole Old World, in this "surdic (southern; but then - northern) civilization" could take place at a faster pace, and it was here that the leap from stone age to metal age took place. And when the inhabitants of Antarctica learned to build large ships (in myths preserved as "winged ships / chariots"), capable of withstanding the oceanic elements, began sailing to the shores of other lands. The result of such voyages was the creation of coastal colonies. and helped to promote the existence of a large massif of islands between Antarctica, Madagascar, Seychelles, Maldives and Ceylon before the rise of the level of the World Ocean (as evidenced by the completion of the Ice Age).(as evidenced by the so-called "microcontinents" - areas of the ocean floor that have not an oceanic but a meteoric crust, and which were flooded over time), and the proximity to the Antarctic Peninsula of South America.

"... Approximately from 12 to 6 millennium BC. (i.e. throughout the Mesolithic era), a single culture or at least a few very close cultures spread along the coastlines of the Atlantic and Pacific basins (including the basins of the Mediterranean and other inland seas of Eurasia). The main band of its

distribution lies in the northern hemisphere, between 30-60 latitude in Europe and Africa, and between 10-30 latitude in Asia and America, roughly repeating the configuration of the ancient Tethys Ocean, which existed millions of years ago. The coincidence was accidental (traces of this culture were found in other places, including the islands of the southern hemisphere), and the working name - "Tethys culture" - was left. By the way, labyrinths with a cross in the center, the symbol of the "sun on the palms" and later - the dolmens, are just characteristic of this culture. Some believe that the center of Tethys culture was some archipelago in the Atlantic, others point to Antarctica, which at that time was quite suitable for life continent. Many believe that this center is identical to the legendary Atlantis (which, according to Plato, colonized the Mediterranean around 10 millennium BC) ... It is more certain to judge the technological development of Tethys culture. The complex of available Tethys culture knowledge in mathematics, mechanics, architecture, astronomy, navigation, navigation, chemistry and metallurgy, corresponds approximately to the level of Western Europe XVII-XVIII centuries AD (otherwise there is no way to explain the presence of "Mesolytic" maps and other artifacts, which were discussed above). This, by the way, is not surprising: after the "dark ages, European civilization only by the XVII-XVIII century. restored the socio-cultural level of Greek policies of the V century BC, and this level, in turn, was also restored after other "dark ages" that followed the destruction of the Cretan-Mycenaean culture in the XIII century BC. ... At least three times, mankind rolled back, in a state of almost animal wildness. The last rollback (associated with the collapse of antiquity and the formation of Christian empires) historical memory has been preserved in detail.³⁶⁰ "

The reason for the exodus of Antarctica to the equator, i.e., the settlement of Pacific (Mu) by them, was the offensive from the end of the Pleistocene glacier to the Western Archipelago of Antarctica. As for the settlements and cities that existed here, all of them are both buried under the ice cover, and flooded by the Antarctic Ocean, which rose to 130 m.

³⁶⁰ Rozov A. *Retronika - Past prediction* // <http://filosofia.ru/70633/>.

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