

From <http://www.archaeologyanswers.com>

## 10 Amazing Secrets From Lost Cities

I want to alert you to some **surprising discoveries in lost cities of the dead**. From the seafloor, from deep jungles of the earth and from under the sands of the desert, I have actually catalogued more than 1,000 **FORGOTTEN SECRETS**... evidences of a former high civilisation, science and technology - that was LOST!

There are recently discovered artefacts that cannot be dismissed, namely, objects of metal sitting in museums, unquestionably made in the ancient world, that would have required very advanced technology to produce. A technology not to be repeated until our day.

Here we are face to face with FACT... MYSTERY... and ADVENTURE... but it is REALITY, nevertheless. And it raises embarrassing questions for the way history is taught to us.

Here are 2 questions I want to ask:

1. Did **ancient trading voyages** reach to the ends of the earth?
2. Was there a remote era when **man-made wonders** were as commonplace as they are today?

.Now I realize that an affirmative answer to either of these questions will throw the whole of prehistory into confusion.

Ought we not to ask such questions? It seems to me that the classical method of research into antiquity has gotten bogged down and therefore cannot come to the right unassailable kind of conclusions.

I set before you a mere sampling of known discoveries. Make no mistake. The implications are dynamite.

Stand by for adventure... GIGANTIC ADVENTURE.

Come with me now, far back into the center of the GREAT UNKNOWN – into the dim past of this very planet upon which we now walk.

## 1. Phoenicians in Australia

It was late in 2000. Scientists in Australia were rocked. ABC News had just announced the discovery of a 3,000 year old mine and harbour on the Queensland coast near Sarina. "This is set to change Australian, if not world history," said the report.

Resident Val Osborne had been studying the site for 10 years. He noted that Freshwater Point, once an island and now an isthmus, bore striking similarities to the ancient port of Tyre. Ruins of old sea walls, wharves, mines, graves, plus other artefacts as well as inscriptions, all suggested a uniquely Phoenician colony, dating from about 1000 B.C.

### Egyptian Ancient Art

A preliminary report on the Sarina discovery from the Sarina Shire Council states:

"Egyptian, Hebrew, Phoenician and Ogham scripts are documented from **sites all over Australia** along with constructions, harbours and roads." But these have been "ignored in the face of official Australian history and British policies." "It is expected that academic controversy will occur in any future investigation."

The Sarina find, if Val Osborn is right (as he appears to be) sustains my position in two of my books on ancient discoveries, where I argue that the Phoenicians established outposts on the Australian coast about 3,000 years ago – as well as across the Pacific, as far as the Americas.

### Cover-up attempt

Val Osborne revealed to my friend and colleague Vada Kum Yuen of Mareeba, North Queensland that the Queensland University sent an archaeologist to the site with instructions that he come back with a report that "there is nothing there"!!!

I constantly meet this attitude from the entrenched education system. And forgive me but I just have to ask this question: What are they afraid of? Why do they want to control what you and I hear?

Let me assure you, there IS physical evidence! And it also backs up the Old Testament story about Hiram, King of Tyre (of the Phoenicians) in partnership with **King Solomon** of Israel. According to the story, they sent ships on 3 year voyages around the world to a place called "Ophir", to collect gold and other materials for the fabulous temple being built in Jerusalem.

## 2. Travel fast and live longer

How much else have we not been told? What else did the ancient races do? What else did they know about? More than we think!

But first, let me remind you of those American scientists who spent two weeks flying around the world in jets equipped with atomic clocks. Their object was to confirm a prediction of Einstein's special theory of relativity that time on a moving object slows down the faster the object moves. They did. And it does.

This **time dilation effect** is now an accepted scientific fact. Astronauts flying at close to the speed of light would age more slowly than their friends on earth. The reason is that the space traveller's heartbeat, the decay of the cells of his body and his other physiological processes would slow down.

Scientists can calculate accurately the extent to which time would slow down on a spaceship travelling at close to the speed of light. Time would appear to pass normally, yet in just a few years the travellers would reach the most distant stars.

After twenty-one years on the spaceship, they could be in the heart of the Milky Way—while on earth 75,000 light years had passed!

But notice. The theory of relativity (of space and time) was apparently known to our early forefathers.

Lucretius, Heraclitus and Zeno each postulated aspects of this principle. It was also known in India.

A Japanese love story incorporates the fact of time dilation in space travel. The Island Child went into the skies for 3 years, but found on his return to his earthly home that 300 years had passed there.'

The Slavic version of the Book of Enoch (reflecting very ancient origins) narrates the story of a space trip which for the hero lasted only a few days, while on earth whole centuries passed.

The Vision of Isaiah (second to third century A.D.) speaks of a space trip to heaven. When told it was time to return to earth, the traveller asked in surprise, 'Why so soon? I have been here only two hours.' The angel replied, 'Not two hours but 32 years.' Isaiah now feared he would suffer old age and death if he returned, but he was assured that upon his return to earth he would not have aged.

These ancient people were not hallucinating. If our astronauts could travel close to the speed of light, they would experience a comparable shrinkage of time. This we now accept as scientifically valid.

Modern science is today stumbling upon discoveries known to an ancient forgotten science.

### 3. The amazing gold gardens

#### Ancient Inca Civilization

When the Spanish conquerors entered Peru, they came upon an island near Puna on which was a royal garden so astonishing it might have come out of a fairy tale.

Every living thing was reproduced in gold and silver models. Trees, even to the roots, and lesser plants with leaves, flowers and fruit fashioned in natural size and style; some ready to sprout, others half-grown or in full blossom.

Golden birds sat perched on silver trees, as if singing, while others were flying and sucking honey from flowers.

Whole fields of maize were imitated—roots, stalk, flowers and cob; the beard of the husk in gold, the rest in silver. Other plants were similarly treated—a flower or anything of a yellow tint in real life was done in gold, the other parts in silver. From the trees hung nuggets of fruit.

Nothing remained uncopied: rabbits, foxes, mice, lizards, lions, tigers, stags, snakes. All were set in their natural surroundings to enhance reality.

And as if that were not enough, golden butterflies flitted around in the breeze.

Life-size fish, ropes, hampers, baskets, bins and even woodpiles for burning were all fashioned in gold and silver, soldered together.

Such gardens, would you believe, graced all royal residences throughout the land. The others were disassembled before the treasure-lusting invaders could reach them. So carefully were these artefacts hidden, that they have never been found.

Regretfully, most of that upon which the invaders did lay their hands was melted down for shipment to Europe. So vanished an unbelievably precise **metal technology**.

But the Incas were heirs to a much earlier culture . . . As I see it, the evidence for an advanced knowledge of metallurgy in the remote past is irrefutable. An abundance of precious metals in earlier times enabled many items in common use to bear an aesthetic superiority to our own. Thus we see finely worked gold and silver furniture,

eating utensils, garden tools and even footwear. There were bathtubs of gold and silver, fed by water pipes of silver and gold.

The Spanish conquistadors (who conquered the ancient Inca empire) reported that in a temple at Cuzco they were breathless when they beheld an image of solid gold inlaid with emeralds and other gems which covered a total wall of 50 feet! When struck by the rays of the real sun, this false sun brilliantly illuminated the interior of the building. It also caught the moonlight.)

Near modern day Lima in Peru, the temples of Pachacamac were fastened with **gold nails** that were found to weigh a ton.

The early Greeks recorded that ships calling at Tartessus found silver so plentiful that on the return journey they substituted **silver anchors** for their leaden ones.

Montezuma of the Aztecs never ate twice from the same gold or silver plate!

The value of the gold used in the construction of Solomon's Temple and its contents was, at current exchange rates, in excess of 3 billion dollars! Whatever happened to all the gold?

#### 4. Clues to buried treasure

Perhaps some of it may yet be found. Two ancient copper alloy scrolls discovered in a Jordan Valley cave have become a focal point of suspense. It is now confirmed that they constitute a treasure list, hastily prepared thousands of years ago when Jerusalem with its temple was under siege. Sixty-one hiding places are listed. The scrolls not only itemize in detail the temple vessels concealed in a given location, but provide detailed descriptions of those locations. Of course the passage of time has served to obliterate many of the old landmarks.

However, my personal concern has been more with the high technology of our early ancestors. It seems certain that metallurgy declined and became forgotten; we are still attempting to rediscover its secrets.

But back to South America...

#### 5. Microscope on a sexy spider

"Leaping lizards! What do you make of that? Shall we bank for another run?" The Peruvian fliers could scarcely believe their eyes. Spread out below all over the desolate Nazca plateau was a mass of

geometric patterns and giant pictures of birds, animals and people as far as the eye could see.

These ground-drawn objects were so enormous that they could be seen only from a plane. Small wonder that they were not discovered until that day in 1939.

Fashioned by an unknown pre-Inca culture, and covering an area of thirty square miles, they are still unexplained. We have no idea how, working from the ground, anybody could execute such figures in perfect proportion.

They can be observed successfully only from a thousand feet in the air.

One of the drawings depicts a spider; it has one leg deliberately lengthened and extended, and at the tip there is a small cleared area.

Only one spider known uses the tip of its third leg in the precise manner shown in the drawing—the Ricinulei. It inhabits caves deep in the Amazon jungle. This spider is recognized by scientists for its unique method of copulation, for which it uses that extended leg in the described manner. It is an extremely rare species.

Now for the incredible aspect: this spider's mode of reproduction can be observed **only with the aid of a microscope**! The question is, how were these artists able to find and then observe their tiny model—unless we concede that they inherited a knowledge of science equalling our own? Including the use of the ground optical lens microscope?

## 6. Strange ruins on the seabed

A startling surprise awaited Captain Don Henry. On that particular day in 1976 he was forty miles off the southern coast of Florida directing sonar soundings of the ocean floor. Suddenly an immense, pyramid-shaped structure showed up. It was 300 feet below the surface. Subsequent underwater closed-circuit TV was to show the pyramid to be about 420 feet high—a veritable skyscraper—nearly the size of the great pyramids of Egypt.

## 7. Pyramids buried in jungle

When twelve other pyramids turned up on a NASA satellite photograph of the Amazon jungle, noted author Charles Berlitz and Dr. Manson Valentine, curator of the Miami Science Museum,

excitedly organized a major scientific expedition to the underwater pyramid—the first of its kind—which set out with a crack team of fifteen archaeologists, researchers and divers, early in August 1978.

At the same time, a NASA-supported expedition led by Florida explorer Phillip Miller set out for the Amazon jungles of Peru, accompanied by a documentary film team, to investigate the foliage-covered pyramids found there.'

## 8. Gigantic ruins

I am intrigued by an apparent relationship here. HUGE RUINS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD generally resemble each other in construction, as well as in geographical and astronomical alignment.

What is more, **constructions which are technologically "impossible"** face us. PRECISE CONSTRUCTION AND COLOSSAL SIZE indicate that the builders had unknown techniques and energy sources at their disposal.

One feels that these magnificent, time-defying ruins that still exist after 4,000 years can hardly be the work of primitive barbarians. Surely they are the scientific instruments of an advanced universal civilization.

Join me on a trip to Bolivia and you'll see what I mean. Some 12 miles south of Lake Titicaca are the ancient remains of Tiahuanaco.

Things that can't happen have happened here. The site is built 12,000 feet above sea level. This is oxygen-poor air, in which the slightest exertion can cause nausea and worse. Yet blocks of up to 200 tons were maneuvered over distances of up to 90 miles. In rarified air this is not possible by muscular strength. This grand complex was built with a technical skill embarrassing to us by a method unknown to us.

One cannot visit places like Baalbek in Lebanon or Thebes in Egypt without coming away dazed and amazed. Their size diminishes criticism.

**No one has explained how the earliest and smallest populations could erect the largest architecture.**

I ask you then, what kind of people were they who knew so much more than we do today of engineering, and who constructed giant edifices that still stand?

We see building blocks weighing 200 tons, which would dwarf the largest of our modern earth-moving machinery.

I ask you, how were these fantastic weights lifted to their resting places on top of great pillars?

If we accept the "block and tackle" explanation in which semi-primitive men raised 70-ton blocks of granite into the air with ropes of vine, then we may as well believe that the moon is really made of green cheese.

The arrangement of the blocks themselves even today would be a difficult task for technicians. It would require, among other things, the use of reinforced concrete platforms able to support the weight of 40-wheeled railroad wagons.

It is hard to avoid the conclusion that some form of machining must have been available, because the work is too precise to have been fashioned by hand. And massive amounts of power were required. These are **construction miracles** that have not been repeated.

### **Journey into the unexpected**

"It is a human impossibility," gasped American archaeologist Hyatt Verrill.' He's right... Yet it happened.

The giant mountains of the Peruvian Andes are awesome enough—until one gazes up those extremely perilous slopes and perceives death-defying ruins perched on the summits.

The setting is **terrifyingly wild**—mountains miles high vanishing into the sky, notched with narrow ledges, slashed with ravines and bottomless gorges.

Waterfalls of an awesome beauty plunge from these immaculate snowy peaks, down into the damp, unknown depths of the canyons. So rare is the air that even the mules are obliged to stop every ten paces to catch their breath.

Here, "at the frontiers of the impossible," a **vanished civilization** set gems in stone—astoundingly assembled polygonal walls—suspended over the abyss.

They carved practically vertical stairways up stupendous precipices. High in the clouds rises one acrobatic stairway of 64 steps, which had to be carved in a place where one could get only a toehold for support. (Another comprises 600 steps.) Imagine it!

These ingenious "jewelers" in rock ascended a dizzying mountain "no wider than the blade of a sword" and topped it with watchtowers and walls pierced with lookouts. The mountain drops away so abruptly that if a workman slipped his body would not be stopped for 3,000 feet.



Today on all sides, the ruins of temples, fortresses and towers surmount the peaks and **cling to the vertical sides of the canyon** like ivy. Overlooking a waterfall, a splendid palace rises above the fierce abyss—impossible to reach. How was this palace built?

Terraces were miraculously inlaid into vertical slopes, perched over the canyon fault. How did they hoist up heavy, carved rocks by the thousands?

Site after site is built atop bluffs which are too steep to be accessible.

Many seem to have been literally hurled up as though the monstrous stones flew there.

### **Teetering over the abyss**

A high, carved niche opens out over the abyss. Under a ridge, shaped like the letter I, the rock was levelled and encrusted with carefully joined stone cubes. Only a daring mountaineer hanging from a rope could possibly reach it. The "builder magicians," I tell you, had no sense of the impossible.

Everywhere loom buildings that defy the laws of equilibrium and gravity—as well as vertigo.

These are a triumph of human daring and of a technology which almost smacks of science fiction.

And get this: sometimes the enormous blocks were brought from quarries more than 1,000 miles away!

Many are covered with intricate carvings. No man alive could duplicate such carvings with the stone tools we find. As Hyatt Verrill remarks, "It is not a question of skill, patience, time—it is a human impossibility."

## **9. A mystery still to be opened**

A mechanical effect of stunning beauty may soon be discovered in the Lin-t'ung district of China. Here, where China's earliest emperors lived and died, widespread excavations are presently being undertaken. The most staggering finds are yet to be made. Hidden beneath the picturesque landscape lie hundreds of undisturbed imperial tombs, each filled with art treasures and riches.

In 100 B.C. the Chinese chronicler Suma Chien described unbelievable treasures constructed within the tomb of the first emperor, Chi'n Shi Huang Ti. Constellations, regions of the earth and contemporary buildings were all reproduced. 'All the rivers of the country, the Yellow River and the Yangtze, were reproduced in quicksilver and made to flow into a miniature ocean" through some mechanical means.

The location is known. The tomb, under a mound overgrown with trees and wildflowers, towers 165 feet (16 stories high) against the northern foothills of Mount Li in the Wei River valley of Kansu province.

The archaeologists who finally penetrate this tomb had better take care; the ancient chronicler warned that weaponry was set up "so that any robber breaking in would be killed."

## 10. What happened after the car crash

Following a serious car accident in 1963, the victim's life was saved in a most unusual manner. For the delicate operation, Peruvian surgeon Francisco Grano used **surgical instruments** that had been exhumed **from a 3,000-year-old tomb**. They were manufactured from an alloy of gold, copper and silver.

From my research over 34 years in more than 30 countries, it seems quite evident to me that ancient medical practice was more than folk herbs. Rather, medicine and surgery were fantastically advanced millenia ago. A **sophisticated medical science** existed worldwide and in some cases is only now being re-learned by modern research.

We shall never know everything, but can only wonder at the profusion of medical knowledge and skill that prevailed at the dawn of history.

## How you can get more of this information

OK, I could just keep going.

What you have just read are a few excerpts from my 373-page — book *Dead Men's Secrets*.

When you get me started on this topic, I find it hard to stop. Our past is just so intriguing! That's why I became a field archaeologist - and have personally led or accompanied at least 28 expeditions.

These expeditions have been to the bottom of the sea and to remote mountain and desert regions of the world. We slept on ashes, dived among sharks and dodged terrorist ambushes.

It took thousands of hours, in more than 30 countries, to gather this information for you. When I realised how explosive some of this news is – and that deliberate attempts were being made to suppress it - I knew that this just had to be shared. So I decided to give you the benefit of my 36 years' experience

At a cost of over \$70,000 I investigated, collected, and prepared this for you – 373 power packed pages with oodles of documentation. But I want you to enjoy it so much, that I'm making it available for you now at an incredible low \$39.95. When you see it, I think you'll agree this is rare value.

To obtain the whole report, as well as SIX FREE BONUSES  
[click here](#)

Best wishes,

Jonathan Gray  
[info@ancientfacts.com](mailto:info@ancientfacts.com)