

# ATLANTIS RISING®

Research Report

TRACKING NEW EVIDENCE FOR ADVANCED ANTEDILUVIAN CIVILIZATION

Edited by  
J. Douglas Kenyon

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## The Ghosts of Atlantis

**A**tlantis Rising Editor J. Douglas Kenyon has written a new book, *The Ghosts of Atlantis—Why the 21st Century Is Haunted by the Echoes of Lost Worlds*, to be published in 2021 by Inner Traditions.

Could the quest to find Atlantis, actually be a search for the lost soul of humanity? Kenyon thinks so.

"In the Atlantis tale itself, we are left," he says, "with a many-faceted myth made of both facts and fancy, that, while widely shared, is yet seldom taken seriously." But, no matter how much it is dismissed by orthodoxy, as nothing more than a kind of cartoon, its persistent effect on our culture is undeniable. And "while legitimate debate over the facts may rage on, the virtual ruins of a lost history—human and natural—still cast their shadows across our thoughts and sensibilities."

Like a psychological detective story, Kenyon's new book approaches the perennial myth of a forgotten fountainhead of civilization with an astonishing array of facts, known and unknown, from many areas of current investigation, including history, archaeology, psychology, politics, quantum physics, reincarnation, alternative science, current events, and much more. Like Shakespeare's Hamlet, he believes, we are haunted by the ghosts of a lost order—now returned and demanding to be heard.

Keep posted on new developments and fresh content. Subscribe now to the *Atlantis Rising—Research Briefing*. ■

## EXTINCTION EVENT *Cosmic Impact and the Younger Dryas*



Collecting sediment cores from  
White Pond in South Africa in 2016  
(Photo credit: Christopher R.  
Moore, CC BY-ND)

**E**vidence published by South African researchers late in 2019 in the journal *Palaeontologia Africana* offers powerful new support for the once controversial notion that the great megafauna extinction event now called the 'Younger Dryas,' was caused by a cosmic impact event (<https://phys.org/news/2019-10-hypothesis-asteroid-contributed-mass-extinction.html>).

For many years 'catastrophists,' such as German scientist/engineer Otto Muck, argued that a cataclysmic episode—perhaps a hit from a large meteor or comet—about 12,000 years ago led to the destruction of an advanced civilization on Earth, while killing off the woolly mammoths, and sending humanity back to the stone age. From the Bible to Plato, innumerable ancient accounts have described immense catastrophes, but, until recently, academic science has rejected the notion that anything like that could have happened on Earth for at least millions of years. But, then, in 2018, the discovery of an enormous crater beneath the Hiawatha glacier in Greenland offered long-sought evidence of an impact that could have destroyed any civilization, including Atlantis, that might have existed then. According to Plato, the lost continent went down around 12,800 years ago, the same time we now assign to the Younger Dryas event.

At a site called Wonderkrater in the

Limpopo Province, north of Pretoria, South Africa, a team, led by Professor Francis Thackeray of the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, discovered that samples taken from a 12,800-years-old deposit of peat brought up from the bottom of 'White pond,' showed significant anomalous traces—a "spike"—of platinum.

"Our finding at least partially supports the highly controversial Younger Dryas Impact Hypothesis (YDIH)," said Thackeray, observing that meteorites are rich in platinum. "We seriously need to explore the view that an asteroid impact somewhere on earth may have caused climate change on a global scale, and contributed to some extent to the process of extinctions of large animals at the end of the Pleistocene, after the last ice age." In North America, South America, and Europe, many mammals vanished from the fossil record at the time.

Though avoiding any mention of lost civilization, the researchers concede that, in the Younger Dryas, even human populations may have been affected by cosmic impacts, albeit indirectly. In North America, for example, a dramatic termination of the stone tool technology of the Clovis people was noted. The abrupt end of much more sophisticated societies of that time, like Turkey's Gobekli Tepe, remains a mystery. ■



## The Strange Case of the Disappearing Stars

### 'Dyson Spheres' and the Case for ET Technology

The case for advanced extraterrestrial technology has gotten stronger, even as it becomes less visible. As incredible as it may sound, a new astronomical survey shows that over the last seven decades, scores of stars have, it would seem, mysteriously vanished. In the meantime, the mystery of 'Tabby's Star' (KIC 8462852) remains unsolved, and some astronomers are now conceding the possibility that we may have stumbled upon, maybe many, of what might be called 'Dyson Spheres.'

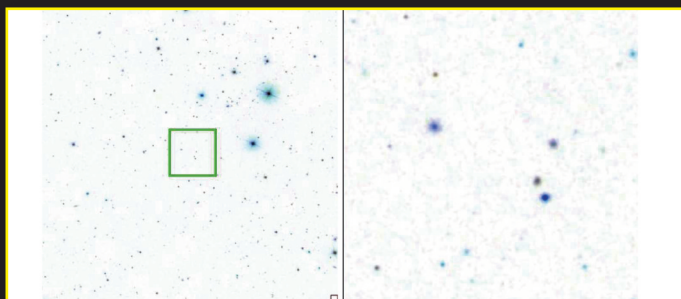
In his 1937 novel *Star Maker*, science fiction writer Olaf Stapledon envisioned an unbelievably advanced ET civilization with energy needs so great that it must capture the entire energy output of a star, and, to do the job, it engineers a kind of vast spherical lantern shade. The idea was later seriously considered by theoretical physicist and mathematician Freeman Dyson, who inadvertently gave it his name. The search for a 'Dyson Sphere' has continued to the present day.

Then in 2015, strange irregular blinking, or intermittent partial shutdowns of KIC 8462852, a star in the Cygnus region, 1500 light years from Earth, was spotted in data from the Kepler Space telescope by astronomer Tabetha Boyajian. So far, no satisfactory natural explanation—from planetary collisions to cometary anomalies—has been offered. And now, suddenly, the plot has thickened.

By comparing photographs of the sky taken as much as 66 years apart (1950 to 2016), startled astronomers have discovered that at least 100 stars have inexplicably disappeared. The new study: "Our Sky now and then—searches for lost stars and impossible effects as probes of advanced extra-terrestrial civilizations," is published in the *Astronomical Journal* and led by Beatriz Villarroel of Stockholm University and Spain's Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias (<https://arxiv.org/abs/1606.08992>). Nothing in conventional astronomical theory, however, can account for such disappearing stars.

Before the new discoveries, speculation about the existence of such an enormous stellar structure as a Dyson Sphere, had been considered strictly 'science fiction,' unless you count the work of physicist Paul La Violette, who has argued that the emitters of regular and powerful electromagnetic bursts, known as pulsars, may actually have been first created as navigational beacons for an ancient spacefaring civilization. For such a civilization, a 'Dyson Sphere' should be a piece of cake, but still, a lot to chew on. ■

Upper images show the same region at two different epochs. The two lower images are zoom-ins of the same objects. Note that the two upper images come from different sources than the lower. The authors recommend readers look at the original images at the STScI CDS Portal. (Villarroel, et al)



Inverted images from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) of the areas in question. The left is a larger-field view, and the right image is a zoom-in. No object is seen at the expected position. (Villarroel, et al)

## Hunting for Artifacts in the Asteroid Belt

The late Zecharia Sitchin explained the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter as resulting from the destruction of a planet known as Tiamat after being struck by a rogue planet called Niburu. The story can be found, he said, in the cuneiform texts of Sumeria. Similarly, in a 1988 book, *Catastrophism and the Old Testament*, author Donald W. Patten theorized that a planet called 'Astra' had collided with Mars after breaking into pieces, much as the comet Shoemaker-Levy hit Jupiter in 1994.

Many esoteric traditions,

such as Theosophy, have long held that the asteroid belt is the aftermath of a collision between a planet known as Maldek and Mars. Many such sources claim Maldek was destroyed by the nukes of a mad civilization.

Usually discussed under the heading 'Phaeton,' this hypothetical world was also called the 'fifth planet.' The idea being that the solar system originally had just five planets. The notion that the asteroid belt resulted from a planetary collision has also been called the 'Disruption Theory,' though it has been summarily rejected by acade-

mia. New evidence, however, is forcing science to reconsider many ideas once dismissed as fringe.

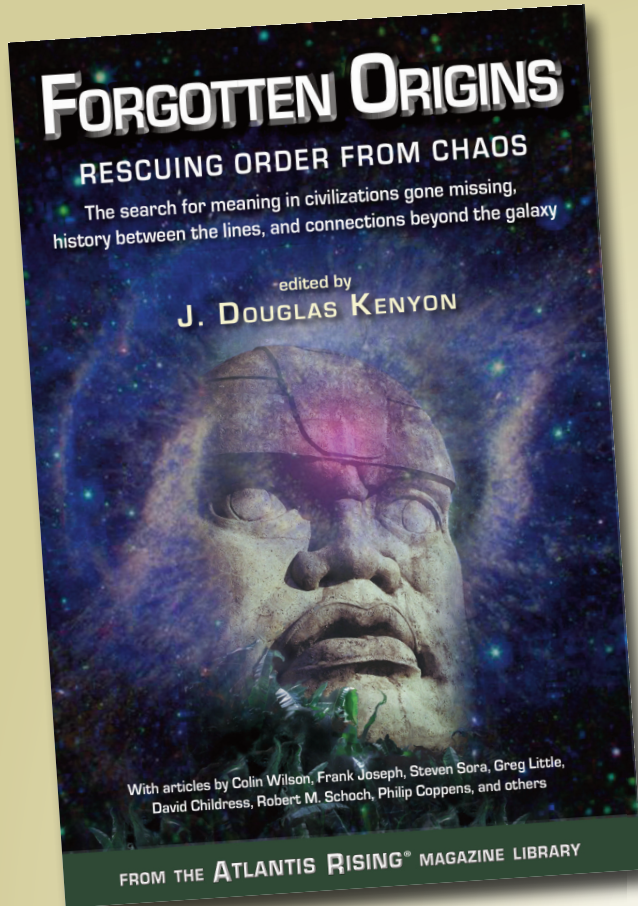
In December, a new study led by University of Oklahoma astrophysicist Matthew S. Clements published in the journal *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, took a new approach. Entitled "A record of the final phase of giant planet migration fossilized

in the asteroid belt's orbital structure," the paper challenged the "Nice Model", the standard theory for the dynamical evolution of the Solar System. According to Clements and his colleagues a comprehensive new analysis of orbital data indeed suggests that the asteroid belt should be viewed as the fossil record of a destroyed fifth planet (<https://arxiv.org/abs/1912.02833>). ■



Conjectural art of an explosion in the Asteroid Belt (NASA)





Some believe, the near psychotic state of the world today, is best explained by an ancient case of amnesia pervading our entire civilization. Brought on by immense catastrophic events in the very distant past, the condition, it is said, blocks a proper understanding of human origins and the knowledge of who we really are. Any hope for survival of the human species could depend on our ability to recover the lost knowledge of the ancients. In *Lost Origins*, the *Atlantis Rising Library* edition, many of the most important, if largely ignored, clues to the mysteries of our ancient past have been assembled in one place. *Atlantis Rising* editor J. Douglas has carefully selected over 30 articles from the erstwhile 'magazine of record' for ancient mysteries, unexplained anomalies, and future science, into a powerful presentation of many of the little-known facts.

From: the relationship between Atlantis and the Neanderthals, to America's mound builders; from the earliest Americans, to lost civilizations in the Bermuda Triangle; from evidence for Atlantis in Antarctica, to the true age of the Earth, you will discover a vast array of intriguing reading fare. Among the many world-class writers contributing to this one-of-a-kind volume: Colin Wilson, Greg Little, Steven Sora, George Erickson, Andrew Collins, Stephen Robbins, and many more. Topics include: evidence for a link between Homer's epic poems and Atlantic coastal origins ("Echoes of Atlantis from Homer"); the genius of the Hohokum people ("Water Wizards of Ancient Arizona"); celestial origins for life on Earth ("Secret of Cygnus X-3"); the untold story of A.E. Wallace, Darwin's co-theorist ("The Other Evolutionist").

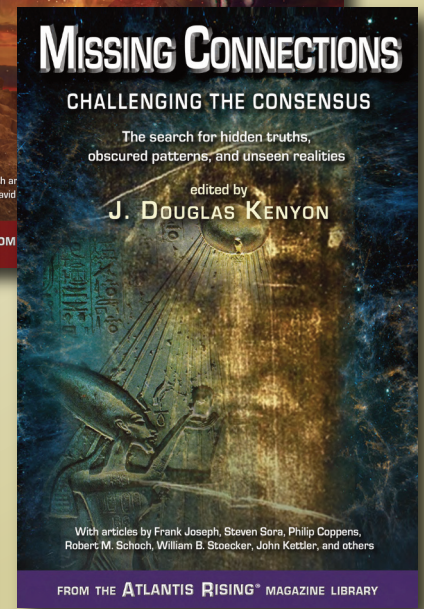
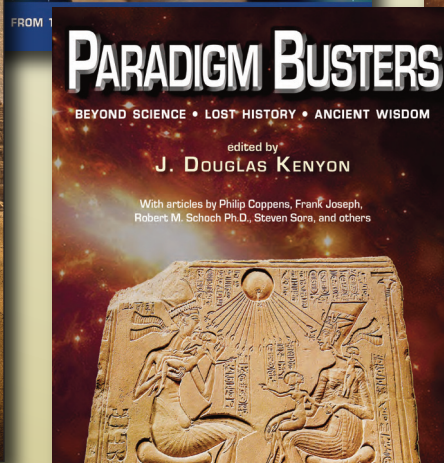
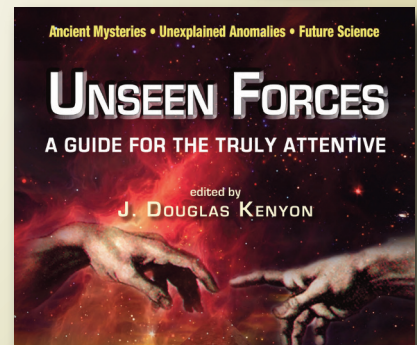
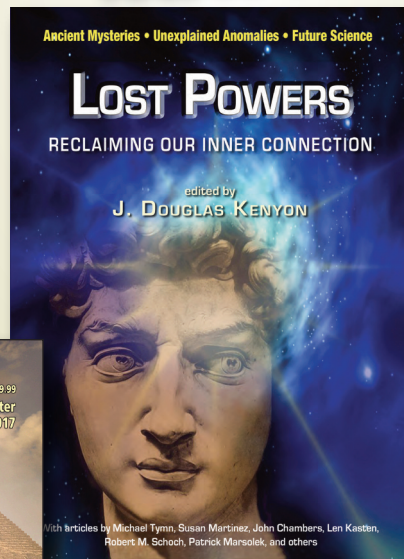
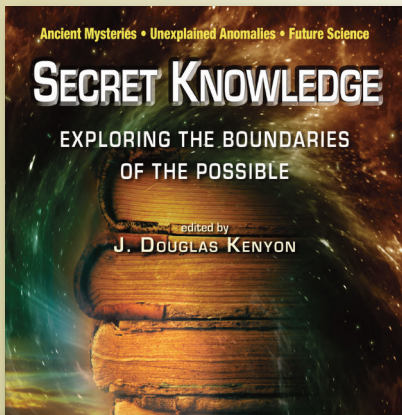


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## Hi-Tech Painting from the 'Primitive' Past

### The 'Reds' that Baffle Science

New discoveries in a British Columbia rock quarry are the latest evidence of advanced technology from before the dawn of history, and continue to mystify current science. Indeed, some think the body of lost knowledge now coming to light may be beyond our current comprehension.

University of Missouri Research Reactor, researcher Brandi MacDonald, and colleagues have published a new study, "Hunter-gatherers harvested and heated microbial biogenic iron oxides to produce rock art pigment," in *Scientific Reports*, under the auspices of journal *Nature*. According to MacDonald red pigments found at a Babine Lake site, thought to be nearly 5000 years old, achieved a durability far anything that can be achieved by the science of the 21st century. (<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-019-53564-w>)

On another front: More than 2,000 years ago artists developed thin-film coating technologies unmatched by today's accomplishments in producing DVDs, solar cells, electronic devices and the like. A report in the ACS journal *Accounts of Chemical Research* provides details. (<https://www.acs.org>)



Rock painting at Babine Lake quarry (Photograph courtesy of Brandi MacDonald)

/content/acs/en/pressroom/presspacs/2013/acs-presspac-july-24-2013/ancient-technology-for-metal-coatings-2000-years-ago-cant-be-mat.html)

It is now clear that ancient artisans had a variety of techniques for applying lustrous, impressively uniform films of gold and silver to intricate objects. Some apparently involved using mercury like a glue. At times the tricks were used to coat real metal, and at others to make cheap metal look rich.

Gabriel Maria Ingo and colleagues say they have made good progress in figuring out how some of the work may have been done, but much of the ancient craftsmanship

could not be matched today.

At about the same time Chinese alchemists, it is believed, first created something called Han purple from barium copper silicates. It was used in pottery, large imperial projects such as the terra cotta warriors, and as a trading coin. Recently scientists at Florida State University's National High Magnetic Field Laboratory have learned that when the pigment is exposed to very high magnetic fields and low temperatures it generates waves that move only two-dimensionally, something previously unobserved. (<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/06/060601211745.htm>) ■

## When is the Death of a Scientist Good for Science?



Max Planck

By PETER DIZIKES • MIT NEWS OFFICE

The famed quantum physicist Max Planck had an idiosyncratic view about what spurred scientific progress: death. That is, Planck thought, new concepts generally take hold after older scientists with entrenched ideas vanish from the discipline.

"A great scientific truth does not triumph by convincing its opponents and making them see the light, but rather because its opponents eventually die, and a new generation grows up that is familiar with it," Planck once wrote.

Now a new study co-authored by MIT economist Pierre Azoulay, an expert on the dynamics of scientific research, concludes that Planck was right. In many areas of the life sciences, at least, the deaths of prominent researchers are often followed by a surge in highly cited research by newcomers to those fields.

Indeed, when star scientists die, their subfields see a subsequent 8.6 percent increase, on average, of articles by researchers who have not previously collaborated with those star scientists. Moreover, those papers

published by the newcomers to these fields are much more likely to be influential and highly cited than other pieces of research.

"The conclusion of this paper is not that stars are bad," says Azoulay, who has co-authored a new paper detailing the study's findings. "It's just that, once safely ensconced at the top of their fields, maybe they tend to overstay their welcome."

The paper, "Does Science Advance one Funeral at a Time?" is co-authored by Azoulay, the International Programs Professor of Management at the MIT Sloan School of Management; Christian Fons-Rosen, an assistant professor of economics at the University of California at Merced; and Joshua Graff Zivin, a professor of economics at the University of California at San Diego. It is forthcoming in the *American Economic Review*.

The researchers used a database of life scientists that Azoulay and Graff Zivin have been building for well over a decade. ■

(<http://news.mit.edu/2019/life-science-funding-researchers-die-0829>)