

Subject: The High Lake.

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Here is something about a lake in the Andes of South America.

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ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSFLASH NO. 241

John, this news is from Jonathan Gray -

www.beforeus.com

HAVE YOU EVER ALMOST CRASHED?

I did.

We were going to CRASH! the lady screamed.

Hope not, her husband replied. My souvenirs are in the cargo hold.

I looked out. On both sides of the plane pressed steep Andean mountains, ominously close. It seemed that any second the wingtips of our DC3 would scrape them.

Next to me a Peruvian man looked about to faint. My stomach was in the back of my throat.

It was a great comfort to know that (a) this aircraft was a second-hand cast-off from some North American airline and (b) crashes were not uncommon in these parts.

I was now gasping for breath. The Peruvian lay back with his eyes shut tight. His knuckles were white as he gripped the seat rest.

A rocky spur raced toward us. The plane dipped its wing. The oxygen masks popped down. I ravenously grabbed mine and sucked in deeply.

Above us, two miles high in the clouds, stretched Lake Titicaca. And a Pacific SEAPORT THAT HAD BEEN THRUST 12,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

Titicaca. At 12,000 feet altitude, it is the highest navigable lake in the world.

But did you know that 4,000 years ago Titicaca was on sea level?

MOUNTAINS RAISED RECENTLY

It is popularly speculated that mountain uplifts occurred over millions of years, until about a million years ago.

But listen to the eminent geologist Bailey Willis, regarding the Asian mountains:

The great mountain chains challenge credulity by their extreme youth. (Bailey Willis, Research in Asia. II, p.24)

On the former surf line of the raised beaches at Valparaiso, Chile, now at 1,300 feet, the seashells are not even decayed - a clear indication of a recent up thrust.

Geologist J.S. Lee reports convincing evidence that the mountain ranges in western China have been elevated since

the Glacial Age. (J.S. Lee, The Geology of China, p.207)

In Kashmir, Helmut de Terra found deposits of a sea bottom at an elevation of 5,000 feet or more and tilted, at an angle of 40 degrees. And the shock is that:

These deposits contain paleolithic [Old Stone Age] fossils. (Arnold Heim and August Gousser, The Throne of the Gods, An Account of the First Swiss Expedition to the Himalayas, p.218)

The fact is that this change occurred in historical times, however fantastic changes so extensive may seem to a modern geologist.

Citing extensive evidence, Immanuel Velikovsky concludes that the great massif of the Himalayas rose to its present height in the age of modern, actually historical man. . . . With their topmost peaks the mountains have shattered the entire scheme of the geology of the long, long ago. (Velikovsky, Earth in Upheaval, p.76)

A shock indeed!

It can be demonstrated that the mountain chains of the Caucasus, China, Tibet, the Rockies, the Alps and the Andes all rose to their present heights in historical times. We have the same late dating from all parts of the earth.

THE ANDES RANGE

At 11,500 feet, a curious whitish streak runs along the side of the mountain range for over 300 miles. It is composed of the calcified remains of marine plants. This shows that these slopes were once part of the seashore.

In fact, many lakes up in the Andes region are completely salt. One such lake is Titicaca.

A watermark of salt along the lake shore now runs at an angle to the water level. Originally it must have been horizontal. Clearly the land was not only thrust up to its present altitude, but was tilted in the process.

Not only is the water saline. On the beach of this lake high in the mountains, there are seashells as well as traces of seaweed. The lake must have been a bay or inlet of the sea.

Even today, various sea creatures (including sea horses) survive in the lake.

Today this lofty, almost sterile region is capable of sustaining only a scant population.

Yet here we are confronted with a colossal mystery. Traces of a huge city lie at the southern side of the lake.

In the fifteenth century, Spanish conquistador Cieca de Leon reported his astonishment at seeing ancient gateways hewn from solid stone 30 feet long and 15 feet high and pivoting.

These ruins of Tiahuanaco, in Bolivia, are extensive. It is obvious that a great city once existed here.

But here is the mystery. At an altitude of 13,000 feet, maize will not bear fruit. Yet endless agricultural terraces, now abandoned, rise as high as 18,400 feet above sea level, and continue up under the snow to some unidentified altitude.

Such an abundance of cornfields must have supported a huge population. The region is too high and too barren to do this now.

Could the site once have been lower?

You see, if the Andes were 2- to 3,000 feet lower than

now, maize would ripen around Lake Titicaca and the city of Tiahuanaco could support the large population for which it was evidently built.

ONCE A SEAPORT

But here is an even greater surprise—the remains of an ocean quay. That's right, an ocean quay. It suggests that the city, when built, was at sea level - 12,500 feet lower!

The remains near the stadium of Tiahuanacu show five distinct landing places, harbours with moles and a canal which heads inland. The docks are vast - and one wharf is big enough to take hundreds of ships.

So we're faced now with a sea harbour at 12,500 feet altitude and 200 miles inland! Staggering, isn't it?

Well, someone says, perhaps these gigantic docks were intended for ships on Lake Titicaca.

Good try. But I'll tell you why not.

You see, they face in the opposite direction from the lake. Not only that, the mooring rings on the stone piers were so large that they could only have been used by ocean-liner sized vessels.

This place - I tell you - was a seaport on the Pacific coast. AND IT WAS THRUST, SO TO SPEAK, TWO MILES INTO THE SKY! Now, how about that?

You've probably heard it said that mountain making took long ages. That in the case of the Andes (the second highest mountain range on earth), it occurred more than a million years ago.

Well, I'm sorry to be a spoil sport. But the change in altitude occurred AFTER the city was built. I would suggest about 4,000 years ago.

And since only a few intermediate surf lines can be detected, the elevation could not have proceeded little by little.

The explorer Colonel H.P. Fawcett, who travelled this region early last century, was persuaded by the evidence that Tiahuanaco had been destroyed by the terrible seismic upheavals which accompanied the raising of the Andes to their present height. (Fawcett, Exploration Fawcett: The Travel Diaries and Notes of Colonel H.P. Fawcett)

And I believe he got that right.

WORK INTERRUPTED

There is some evidence that the monoliths of the city were not entirely finished when the catastrophe struck and suddenly raised the whole city and lake 12,500 feet.

Cast-down builders' tools were found in the ruins when the Spaniards came upon the place in the 16th century. The heaps of blocks of masoned stone bear evidence of sudden abandonment—men fleeing for their lives, taken by surprise.

After the disaster, the populace lay buried in gullies that had become mass graves, covered by silt.

Fragments of skeletons, both of animals and men, lay scattered among the ruins. Jewels, pottery and tools were found mixed in utmost confusion.

This massive uplifting exposed a continental shelf which is now the desert lowlands of Peru and northern Chile.

WITNESSED BY SURVIVORS

In the traditions of the Ugha Mongulala tribe of the western Amazon jungle, the South American continent was still flat and soft like a lamb's back, the Great River still flowed on either side.

But then came a cataclysm: The Great River was rent by a new mountain range and now it flowed swiftly toward the East.

Enormous forests grew on its banks. In the West, where giant mountains had surged up, people froze in the bitter cold of the high altitudes. (Karl Brugger, The Chronicle of Akakor, 1977)

Upswellings of other mountains may have been as violent. These were never forgotten by the inhabitants.

For example, the Washo Indians of California say their ancestors witnessed the uplifting of the North American sierras from the plains.

Various other tribes of the Americas likewise recall in their oral history the memory of new mountains being raised and others flattened. (Velikovsky, Worlds in Collision, p.102)

RELIEF FROM STRESS CONTINUES

After the Great Flood of 2345 BC, it took the earth's crust millennia to settle down.

During the tectonic adjustments, lava continued to flow. Isolated areas of land were submerged or raised thousands of feet.

Today these effects are being felt only to a comparatively minor degree.

Still, it should be mentioned that even in modern times, the ocean has been known to raise or lower its islands or its depths, as much as thousands of feet. No need to invoke long evolutionary periods.

THE EARTH'S SURFACE CAN CHANGE RAPIDLY.

There are many recent examples of rapid up or down thrusts.

LAND RISES 4,000 FEET - JUST LAST YEAR

During the earthquake which occurred off the northern tip of Sumatra on December 26, 2004, the sea bottom in the Straits of Malacca uplifted almost 4,000 in only about 3 minutes.

The US-based National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, which analyses spy satellite imagery and produces maps and charts for the Defence Department, was reported to have received information that one area of the Straits of Malacca, which separates Malaysia from the Indonesian island of Sumatra had its depth cut from 4,060 feet to 105 feet.

In another affected area, a merchant marine ship logged that the depth was cut from 3,855 feet to just 92 feet. (Star newspaper, Kuala Lumpur, January. 13, 2005, quoting a report in the shipping journal Portsworld)

The US Navy reportedly sent two ships to re-chart the waters. Sonar images from British navy ship HMS Scott showed the massive uplift of a large area 10 kilometres wide and up to 1.5 kilometres high (4,800 feet plus).

Yes, John, land CAN rise or sink quickly even in our day.

It does NOT require millions of years.

So you would like to know some more intriguing secrets?

The High Lake.

Here's a good idea. Why don't you log in to
<http://www.beforeus.com/third.php>

It opens the door to much more than I could tell you
here.

Warm regards,
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