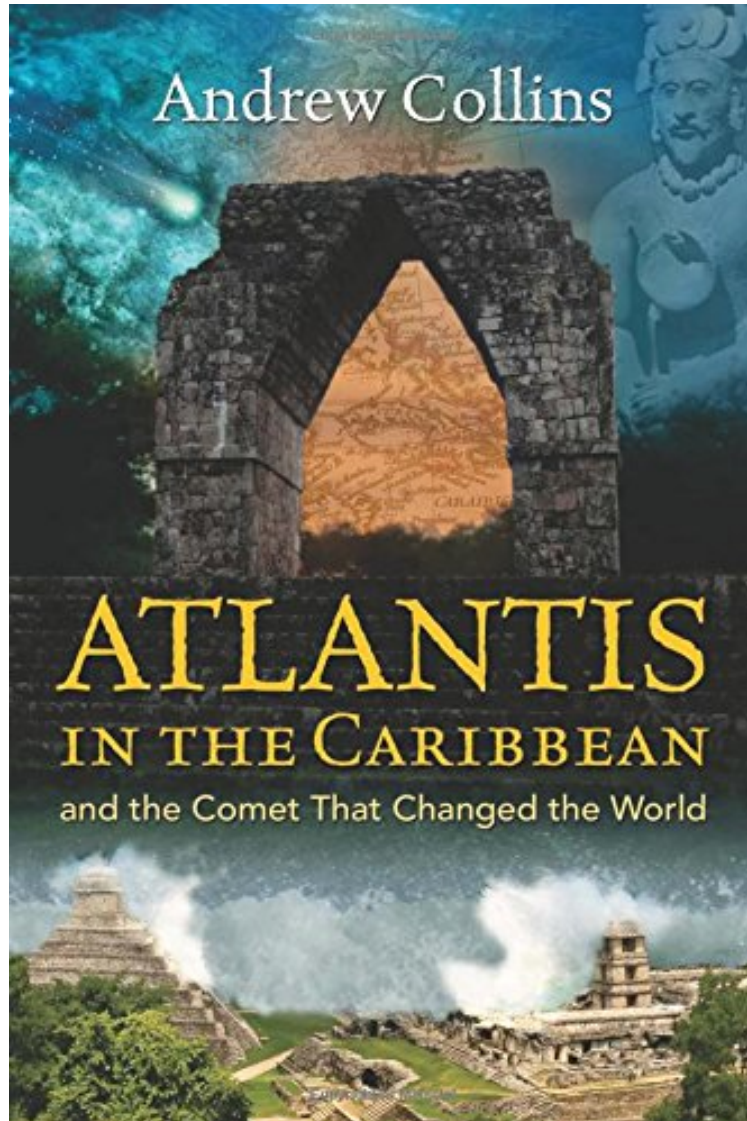


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Atlantis in the Caribbean: And the Comet That Changed the World

Andrew Collins

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Andrew Collins : Atlantis in the Caribbean: And the Comet That Changed the World before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Atlantis in the Caribbean: And the Comet That Changed the World:

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. As Far as It Goes, an Excellent TreatmentBy Jack Sheal found this book to be an excellent update on the subject of discovering the historical reality underlying Plato's tales of Atlantis. The author discusses extensively the evidence for pre-Platonic contact between the mariners of the Mediterranean and

the Western Hemisphere. Likewise, he examines carefully the religions and stories of Mesoamerican cultures relating to contact with travelers from Caribbean islands. Considering also the known histories of indigenous Caribbean and Bahamian peoples discovered by the Spanish explorers, there is much evidence presented that the location of legendary Atlantis lies somewhere in the Greater Antilles or Bahama Bank, rather than in the Mediterranean. Dismissed as less likely locations for the fabled city and culture are the mid-Atlantic Azores and the recently discovered piles of stone in the Yucatan Channel west of Cuba--mostly because of the depth of the surrounding seabeds. For this and other reasons, the author clearly favors western Cuba, including the area now under water between the main island and the Isle of Youth/Pines, as the most likely locus of ancient Atlantis. To be honest, I would have liked to see more discussion of the possible connection between Atlantis and such Mediterranean cultures as Minoan Crete, Egypt and Mycenaean Greece. There is essentially no discussion of Plato's assertion of a major war between Atlantis and Athens. How could a culture that suffered a serious catastrophe in 10,600 BCE (or even its remnants) have posed an existential threat to a culture that is not likely older than 2000 BCE. Perhaps a clue can be found in the fresco of a Minoan "prince," whose appearance, especially his headdress, strongly suggests that of a Mayan king. A naval clash between Minoan and Athenian armadas, perhaps over trading rights, does not seem outside the realm of possibility. (The naval war between England and the Netherlands in the 17th century CE comes to mind as a parallel.) Note that I'm not suggesting that either Crete or Thera were Atlantis, but only that they may have had some cultural inheritance from that possibly antediluvian polity, including an orientation toward long-distance seafaring.

4 of 5 people found the following review helpful. A Great Piece of Intellectual Atlantean "Chew Food" By William R. Hancock Excellent book. This is actually a revised update of Collins's earlier book, "Gateway To Atlantis", which I found totally engrossing several years ago. The update incorporates a lot of data from the late German scientist Otto Muck's ("The Secret Of Atlantis") research into the crashing of a huge comet or breaking-up planetoid into the earth's atmosphere 12,000 years ago (leaving the remarkable, elliptical Carolina Bay" formations along the SE U.S. coast) and catastrophically blasting the geological Atlantis to smithereens as well as rising havoc with the sea levels all around the world (and inspiring all the world-wide Universal Flood legends). Collins focuses on the Caribbean area but I have to think you cannot rule out the Amphere seamount locations as well (the Azores and Canary Islands BEG to be included in Atlantology). Collins demolishes the hokum of the "Bimini Road" area being "natural beach rock" as well and points to similar breakwater structures in the Mediterranean long pre-dating the Romans. This book is a SERIOUS antidote to the rear-guard "save the Mediterranean" paradigm as an Atlantean "explanation" (the old Thera/Santorini humbug) whereby writers like Gavin Menzies and others bend over backwards and sideways to try and "transform" the MINOANS into the "real" Atlanteans (which requires you to believe the ancient Egyptians were idiots and couldn't tell east from west or that they were CLUELESS that the Med opened into a larger outer sea). I'd find this insulting if I were an ancient Egyptian. I would also ask....pointedly....if the Atlanteans were based on the Minoans Mispercieved, why was no Minoan mythology incorporated into the Atlantean "myths". Mythology is ASSIMILATED; the Biblical Noah stories go back earlier to Sumerians and such. Why, then, is Minos not named a king of Atlantis? Why no sacrificing of captive youths to the Minotaur? Why isn't the killing of the Minotaur by Theseus not included in Atlantis mythology? I would suggest because the ancient Mediterraneans knew full well that the so-called "Minoans" and the Atlanteans were two different things altogether. That's my two cents, but Collins does a damn good job of reconstructing the past on his own. Recommended.

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. More pieces for the Atlantis jigsaw puzzle. By Michael FA cogent argument for the Caribbean area. Certainly to have been at least part of the Atlantean empire of the Atlantic. He describes some good discoveries and the old legends and writings he brings up point in that direction. Well worth adding to your collection of Atlantis lore.

An in-depth investigation of the mounting evidence that Atlantis was located in the Bahamas and Caribbean, near Cuba in particular Explains how Atlantis was destroyed by a comet, the same comet that formed the mysterious Carolina Bays Reveals evidence of complex urban ruins off the coasts of Cuba and the Bahamas Shows how pre-Columbian mariners visited the Caribbean and brought back stories of Atlantis's destruction Compares Platos account with ancient legends from the indigenous people of North and South America, such as the Maya, the Quich, and the Yuchi of Oklahoma The legend of Atlantis is one of the most intriguing mysteries of all time. Disproving many well-known Atlantis theories and providing a new hypothesis, the evidence for which continues to build, Andrew Collins shows that what Plato recounts is the memory of a major cataclysm at the end of the last Ice Age 13,000 years ago, when a comet devastated the island of Cuba and submerged part of the Bahaman landmass in the Caribbean. He parallels Platos account with corroborating ancient myths and legends from the indigenous people of North and South America, such as the Maya of Mesoamerica, the Quich of Peru, the Yuchi of Oklahoma, the islanders of the Antilles, and the native peoples of Brazil. The author explains how the comet that destroyed Atlantis in the Caribbean was the same comet that formed the mysterious and numerous elliptical depressions, known as the Carolina Bays, found across the mid-Atlantic United States. He reveals evidence of sunken ruins off the coasts of both Cuba and the Bahamas, ancient complexes spanning more than 10 acres that clearly suggest urban development and meticulously planned road systems. Revealing the identity of Platos opposite continent as ancient America, Collins argues that Platos story was

first carried back to the Mediterranean world by trans-Atlantic mariners, such as the Phoenicians and Carthaginians, as early as the first millennium BC. He offers additional ancient trans-Atlantic trade evidence from Egyptian mummies, Roman shipwrecks in the Western Atlantic, and the African features of giant stone heads in Mexico. Piecing together the final days of Atlantis and the wildfires, earthquakes, tsunamis, days of darkness, and advancement of ice sheets that followed the ancient comets impact, Collins establishes not only that Atlantis did indeed exist but also that remnants of it survive today, most obviously in Cuba, Atlantis original central island.

Collins produces a tantalizing pattern of oral and written evidence that Atlantis not only existed but probably was destroyed by a comet some 13,000 years ago. (Boston Herald) Collins proves an engaging conductor of an exegetical tour of Platos writings about a civilization in the Western Ocean that vanished when a natural catastrophe befell its homeland. His book [will] enamor imaginations sparked by the legend of lost Atlantis. (Booklist) Probably the most substantial and well researched book on Atlantis since Ignatius Donnelly. (Colin Wilson, Daily Mail) A bold and imaginative attempt to understand the destruction of the legendary city of Atlantis, the creation of Mesoamerican civilization, and the end of the last Ice Age. (Kirkus s) Collins has compiled the most thoughtful, comprehensive, and rational book ever written on the controversial topic of Atlantis. Skeptics deny that Platos Atlantis existed, but in this book compelling evidence is presented showing that an unrecognized and sophisticated maritime culture existed in the Atlantic during the last Ice Age. (Gregory Little, Ed.D., psychologist, explorer, and author of The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Native) About the Author Andrew Collins has been investigating the idea of advanced civilizations in prehistory since 1979. He is the co-discoverer of a massive cave complex beneath the Giza plateau, now known as Collins Caves. The author of From the Ashes of Angels, Gods of Eden, The Cygnus Mystery, and Gobekli Tepe: Genesis of the Gods, he lives in Essex, England. Excerpt. Reprinted by permission. All rights reserved. 16 People of the Serpent Seashells and Serpents Where might we start looking for the island homeland spoken of in so many creation myths of the Mesoamerican peoples? There is a major clue to be found on the exterior walls of the Temple of Quetzalcoatl at Teotihuacn. Its facades are adorned with stone heads of the plumed serpent attached to serpentine bodies that undulate in and out of various types of seashells. The problem here is that Teotihuacn is 320 kilometres away from the Gulf coast, and, as Mesoamerican scholar George C. Vaillant realized, the seashells shown on the temple walls are unique to the Caribbean. Vaillant could make no sense of this curious mystery, although his observations were noted by American writer Constance Irwin: It is almost as if the builders who bestowed such infinite care on this temple were trying to convey the message that Quetzalcoatl had come to these parts out of the Caribbean. The identity of those who constructed the great city and religious center of Teotihuacn remains a mystery. Yet this distinction was claimed by the Totonac peoples of eastern Mexico in their own sacred history. More significantly, these annals speak of their race arriving in the land of Anahuac from Chicomoztoc, the Seven Caves. I was therefore intrigued to discover that in 1971 archaeologists uncovered several hewn chambers directly beneath the Pyramid of the Sun at Teotihuacn. They are described as forming a virtual clover-leaf arrangement, which, when seen in concert with a long entrance chamber, gives them the seven-fold symbolism of the cave of emergence so familiar to Mesoamerican tradition. If the chambers uncovered beneath Teotihuacns Pyramid of the Sun do represent the Seven Caves, we can be pretty sure that they are copies of an earlier structure that signified the true place of emergence of those who built this magnificent city. The clear connection between the Seven Caves symbolism at Teotihuacn and the Caribbean cannot be ignored. Did the founders of this race come, as the Totonac annals imply, from an island landmass in the Caribbean Sea? Having reviewed all available material on the origins of Quetzalcoatl, American historian Robert B. Stacy-Judd, author of Atlantis--Mother of Empires, published in 1939, concluded: As the traditions of the Aztecs frequently refer to their original homeland as on a great water perhaps we may assume as fact that Tollan-Tlapallan, the land from which Quetzalcoatl came, was situated in ancient Antillia, of which the present Greater and Lesser Antilles are now all that remains. By ancient Antillia he was alluding to the theory proposed by early twentieth-century Scottish mythologist Lewis Spence that the final portion of a much greater Atlantean continent existed in the region of the West Indies. To this smaller landmass Spence had allotted the name Antillia, after the legendary island of the same name. Yet how might we better pinpoint this original homeland? Beyond Cozumel The Chilam Balam of Chumayel tells us that the First People, or the People of the Serpent, came out of the east in boats and made landfall on the small island of Cozumel, located off the east coast of the Yucatn. This would have been the most obvious spot for any vessel to have landed following a journey from the east. Indeed, in 1518 the expedition led by Juan de Grijalva left the Cuban port of St. Jago de Cuba and, having been blown slightly off course, finally came upon Cozumel Island. He followed its western coastline before moving on to the Gulf of Campeche, where the Olmec and Xicalanca were considered to have first made landfall. The same thing happened a year later when Cortes set out to conquer Mexico. He, too, visited Cozumel Island before continuing his journey on to the Gulf coast and making landfall at what is today Veracruz. Where might vessels belonging to the People of the Serpent have come from before they likewise reached Cozumel Island? Due east of the Yucatn at a distance of no more than 250 kilometers is Cuba, where both Grijalva and Cortes had set out on their own respective voyages to New Spain. Was it possible that the legendary founders of the Mesoamerican tribal dynasties came originally from Cuba? In his History of de Nuestra Senora de Izamal, the Spanish

historian Lizana included a detailed look at the early history of the Yucatán. He collected memories that suggested that the earliest inhabitants of the peninsula had come originally from Cuba, where they had settled after leaving Haiti. Other Spanish authors concluded from stories related to them by the Nahuatl that Chicomoztuc could be found either in Florida or on Cuba. One possible way of rectifying the situation was to find the Seven Caves. If such a place once existed, it might have continued to be revered even after the ancestors of the Mesoamerican ruling dynasties had departed their homeland. Was there any sacred place or archaeological site that matched the description of the Seven Caves anywhere in Florida, the Bahamas, or the Caribbean? Just one site fits the description perfectly, and this is Cueva #1, found among a group of seven caves at Punta del Este on the Isle of Youth, which lies some 100 kilometers south of the Cuban mainland. The caves in question were discovered by accident in 1910 by a shipwrecked sailor named Freeman P. Lane. On entering the swampland near the coast, he quite literally stumbled across the complex. Inside he found that the walls and ceiling of the main cave were covered in petroglyphs, described today as paintings of a celestial and tribal nature. Could this obscure grotto be the place of emergence spoken of with such reverence in the creation myths of the Mesoamerican peoples? If so, what might it tell us about the origins of the elite group described as feathered serpents, who brought civilization to the various indigenous tribes, and how might this knowledge affect our understanding of Cuba's role in the Atlantis legend?