



LOST WORLDS OF ANCIENT AMERICA

By Frank Joseph

“The Lost Worlds of Ancient America” is a selection of submissions published by “Ancient American” magazine over the past nineteen years. They were chosen for their particular relevance to early 21st Century developments in alternative archaeology, particularly concerning the fields of genetic research, which are validating long-held diffusionist claims on behalf of overseas’ contacts in America before 1492. The forty-five articles are grouped into four Parts --- “Physical Proof” (material evidence for ancient Old World visitors to our continent), “Sites” (locations or excavations associated with those visitors), “Ancient American Hi-Tech” (examples of their technological sophistication), and “Foreigners in Prehistoric America” (their genetic identification).

“The Lost Worlds of Ancient America” discusses pre-Columbian influences brought by Phoenicians, Egyptians, Romans, Jews, Templars, Norse, Minoans, Welsh, Libyans, Japanese, Greeks, Kelts and 6th Century Christians. Although largely dealing with the surviving legacy left by these arrivals, the text also takes up related questions of symbols found on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean, mapping of prehistoric North America, comparative effigy mounds, mighty earthworks of the Middle West, underwater archaeological expeditions to the Bahamas and a Wisconsin lake, prospects for Atlantis among Bolivia’s ancient irrigation network, ethnic anomalies in South America, mysterious stone walls in Iowa and Texas, wars of extermination in American prehistory, and probabilities for a lost race of giants in the Ohio Valley. State-of-the-art scientific testing by university-trained professionals is stressed in the examination of

controversial artifacts, such as Tennessee's Bat Creek Stone, engraved with a 1st Century Hebrew inscription, and Rhode Island's Newport Tower, aligned with various celestial orientations favored by 14th Century Europeans.

"The Lost Worlds of Ancient America" sets forth some of the most persuasive arguments for impact made by these and other culture-bearers centuries and millennia before Christopher Columbus set sail from Spain. Its authors include educators, geologists, linguists and professionals in a broad spectrum of scientific disciplines. Hard proof for their shared belief that America has always been a "melting pot" for foreign visitors over the millennia lies in a profusion of Roman coins scattered along the river systems of the Midwest; a buried Carthaginian altar in California; a Minoan pendant unearthed in Ohio, and thousands of 6th Century biblical tablets found in Michigan.

These and similar artifacts are subjected to the latest testing procedures, including electron microscopes operated under laboratory conditions by university-trained technicians. Results confirm that eastern Tennessee's Bat Creek Stone, for example, was in fact engraved with a Hebrew inscription at the time it was included as a grave good, entombed with nine adult males in a prehistoric mound, some 2,000 years ago. So too, archaeo-astronomers investigating celestial alignments incorporated into Rhode Island's Newport Tower conform that its orientations to specific celestial positions indicates origins among Western European Knights Templar in the 14th Century.

Such modern-day triumphs of modern-day research are described by the writers of "The Lost Worlds of Ancient America" in non-technical language aimed at reaching a general readership curious about the authentic origins of civilization on the American continent.