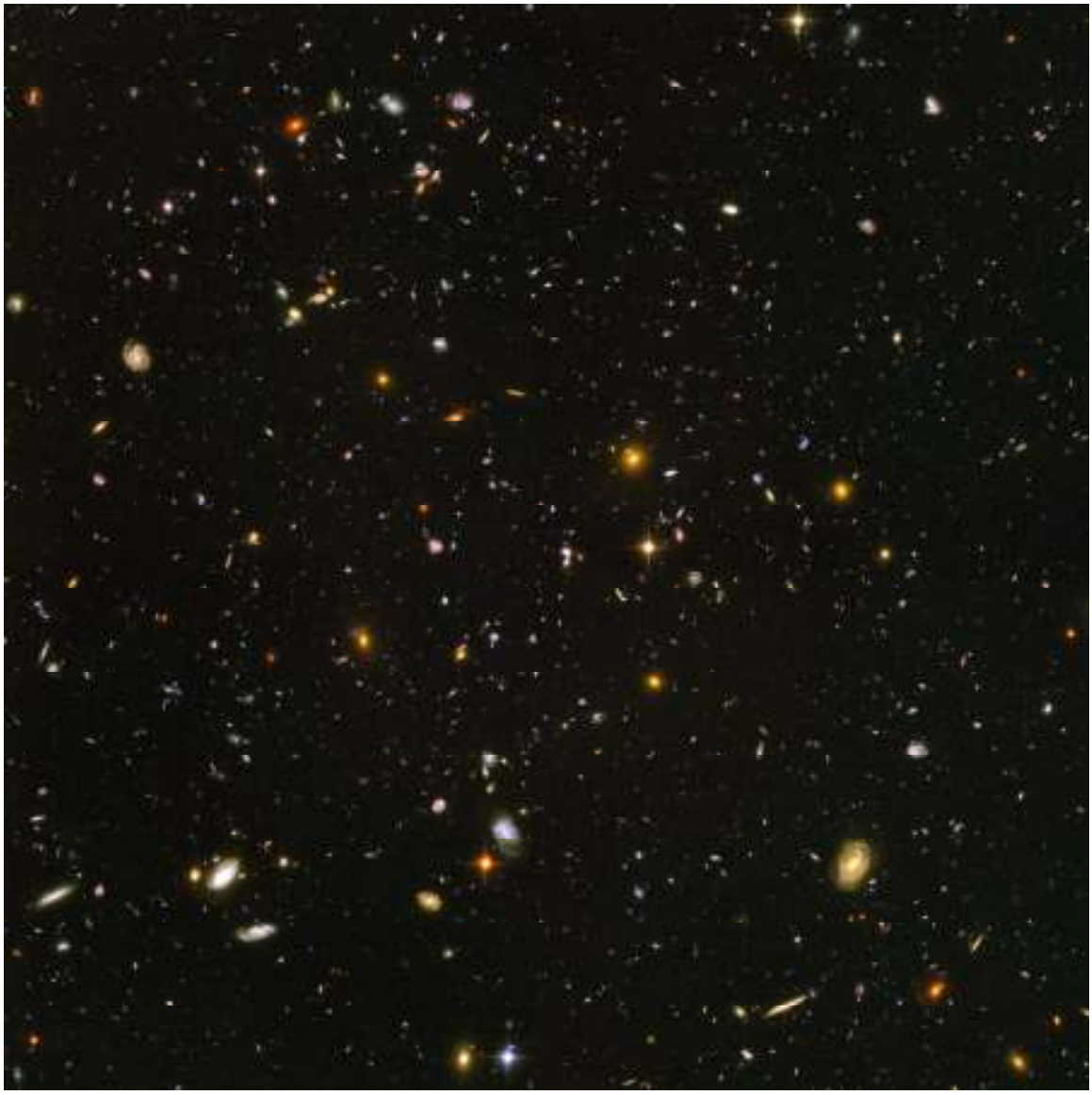
PROPOSED PATH OF THE MISSING PLANET

Preface

Can a plausible and convincing case be constructed for highly advanced civilization on Earth thousands of years earlier than that which is typically taught in formal education? Is it possible to demonstrate that knowledge commensurate with space travel might well have been possible back then? That line of thinking is so foreign as to be impossible for many people, because it doesn't fit current paradigms, requires an open mind to explore, takes time to dig out supportive evidence, and requires perseverance to survive the onslaught of peer pressure leveled at anyone who seriously entertains such thoughts as not only possible but probable. Our scientific institutions and training tend to deny such possibilities by relegating supportive evidence to the status of myth, superstition, or religious practice. Our religious institutions and training tend to insist upon belief in ideas which are unverifiable scientifically. A short while ago, historically speaking, religious conviction supported as facts that the Earth was flat and that it was the center of all that we survey (because that was the accepted perspective at the time). When men discovered truth to supplant those beliefs, they were persecuted and sometimes executed for heresy to prevent spread of that knowledge. Many scientists deny the existence of a creator, but others have been awestruck while contemplating our surroundings (from the immensity of the universe to the minuteness of sub-atomic particles). Some wonder what type of Creator Over All might have been responsible for creating from nothing all that we perceive, and probably much that we cannot yet perceive. Scientists are trained to trust only the verifiable and repeatable while the religious faithful are more attuned to exorcising demons, life after death, faith healing and a host of other things for the most part scientifically unverifiable or unrepeatable. This is not to say that either is right or wrong but only to establish the fact that both can benefit from solid evidence with extrapolation via sound logic toward plausible explanations, even when not absolutely verifiable nor required to be accepted totally upon faith. In short, there should be an acceptable position between the concrete and the ethereal (pending further discovery) which could prevent some of the "death struggle among factions" for the benefit of all civilization on Earth. Closed minds often contain more misinformation than truth. Teaching openness to new ideas should be a goal of formal education yet the opposite is often the result. That said, I dare you to explore some new ideas, test them, then decide whether to keep them, but please don't dismiss them without examining the evidence.

Hundreds of thousands of pieces of evidence exist to confirm ancient civilizations on Earth. Knowledge from various fields of study including geology, archeology, linguistics, genetics, astronomy, mathematics, agronomy, and many others can be brought together to tell a remarkable story of highly advanced civilization on Earth at the beginning of written history. This is not a story to be lightly dismissed but one which contains the ring of truth as told (I think very eloquently and convincingly) in a dozen or so books authored by Zecharia Sitchin. (See http://www.sitchin.com for more information.) This article expands that story by exploring what surrounds us in space followed by evidence of advanced ancient knowledge of same. A theory is offered about purposeful uses for that ancient knowledge, and modern corroboration of that theory is revealed. This is a story which could change our perception of what we've been taught about our past, and it's exciting to explore such possibilities. To familiarize with our surroundings, we'll begin with the universe and progressively work our way back to our home planet. Then, we'll link information obtained from ancient artifacts found on Earth demonstrating that we are not the first to ponder our surroundings beyond the Solar System. The ancients had a far more complete understanding of their surroundings than we have typically thought possible, and much of our current knowledge originated with those who came before. Some of the URL sites linked for additional information contain very impressive amounts of data, and many contain imbedded links to far more data. In the end, you are left to decide whether the information matches your personal values, experience, and filtering system. Truth is not dependent upon someone's belief for its own validity nor is anything necessarily true due only to belief.

Many subjects excite the human mind, but few subjects inspire and delight as wondrously as contemplation of the universe which surrounds us. This universe in which we live is so large that light traveling at approximately 186,000 miles per second takes some 14 billion years to reach us from the more distant regions. Complexity of our universe is only beginning to be understood by mankind through the use of more powerful and imaginative tools which help us gather, process, and refine information about galaxies, black holes, various types of stars and planets as well as quasars and dark matter. One image, only made public in March of 2004, was made possible by the *Hubble Ultra Deep Field* (HUDF). It is a million-second-long exposure revealing the first galaxies to emerge from the so-called "dark ages," the time shortly after the big bang when the first stars reheated the cold, dark universe. This historic new view is actually two separate images taken by Hubble's Advanced Camera for Surveys (ACS) and the Near Infrared Camera and Multi-object Spectrometer (NICMOS). Both images reveal galaxies that are too faint to be seen by ground-based telescopes, or even in Hubble's previous faraway looks, called the Hubble Deep Fields (HDFs), taken in 1995 and 1998.

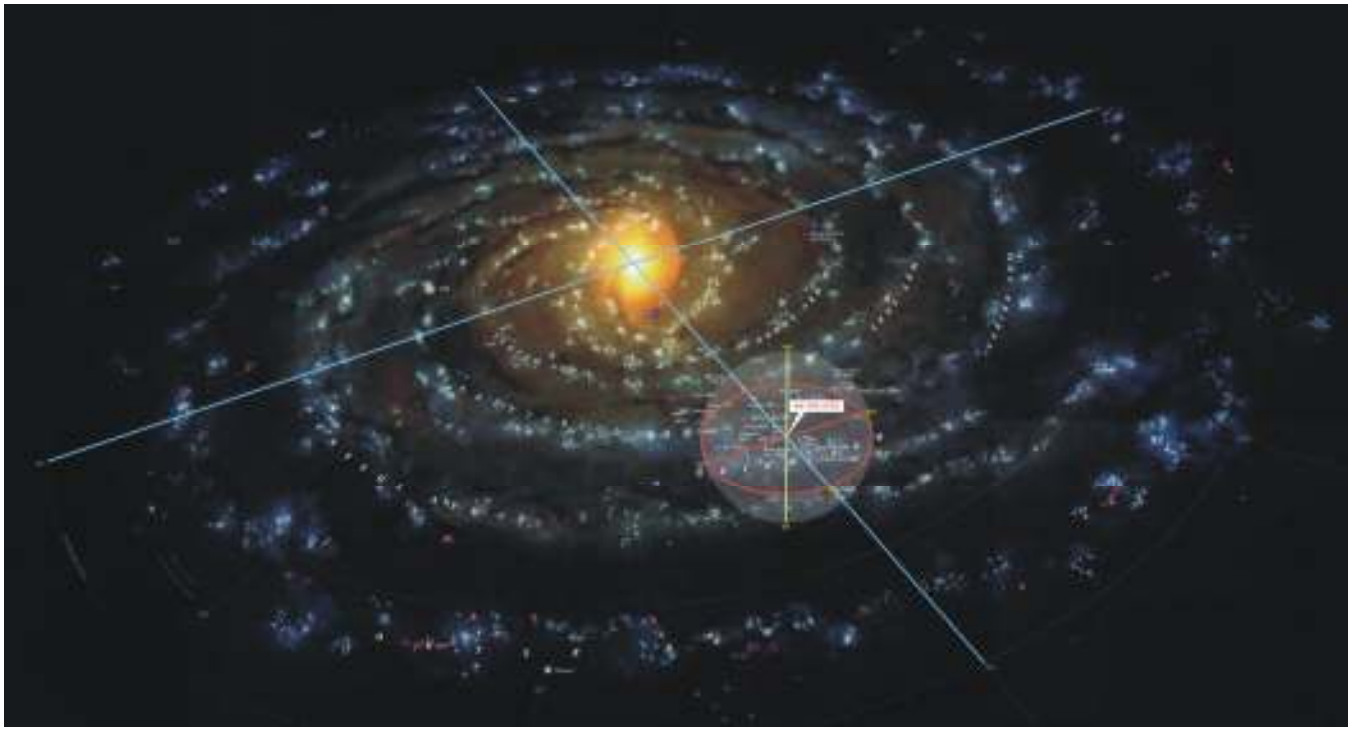


Hubble Ultra Deep Field

See http://hubblesite.org/newscenter/newsdesk/archive/releases/2004/07/ for more information and larger image.

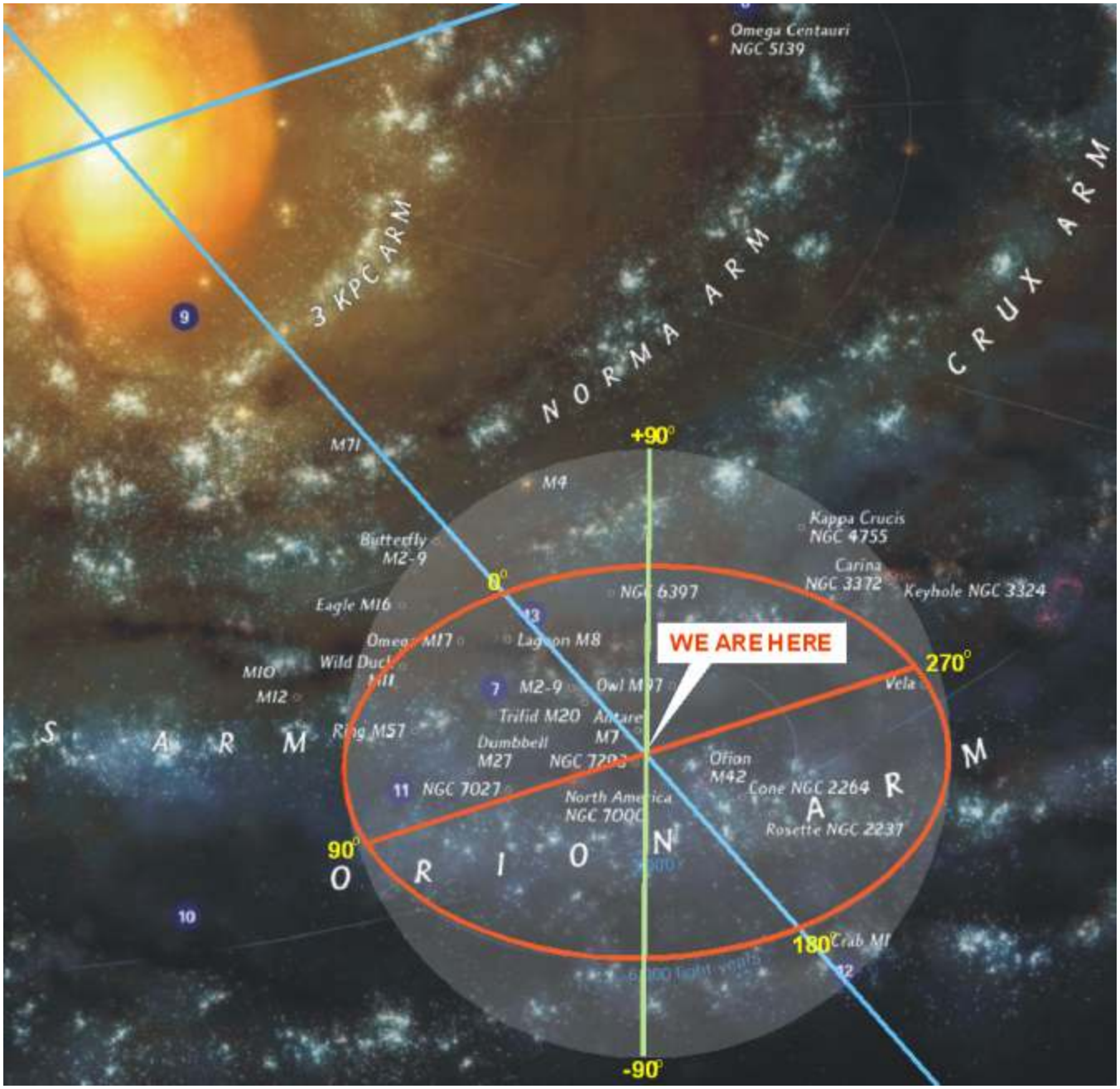
The Hubble Ultra Deep Field image was made while viewing “downward” from the Earth rather than along the galactic band, and the portion of the celestial sphere covered is approximately one tenth the size of the full moon.

From such studies, we are able to better imagine how our own galaxy would appear from well “above” its equatorial plane (above being a relative term as we relate from an Earth perspective). National Geographic is world renowned for great maps, and they have made available a poster sized artist’s rendition map of the Milky Way Galaxy assembled from known data about specific points of interest and their relative locations. Below is an image from the central portion of that poster with additional features added to illustrate where we are located. I also enhanced with light blue lines across galactic center from 0 to 180 degrees and from 90 to 270 degrees. From Earth, galactic center is defined as being in the 0 degree direction. When we describe relative location of objects surrounding Earth, we typically imagine a sphere with the various objects on the surface of the sphere as we see in a transparent celestial sphere globe. This model doesn’t account for the distance objects are from us, but it depicts angular distance between objects as viewed from our little pinpoint of space at center of the sphere. In the image *Galaxy with local sphere*, the blue line which crosses galactic center and through center of the sphere is considered to be on the galactic equator or plane. Actually, the Sun is some 20 light years above the plane, but since it is almost 30,000 light years from galactic center, for practical purposes we can say it’s relatively near the plane. The red axis, from 90 degrees to 270 degrees, is also considered to be on the galactic plane. On the vertical, is a green axis which completes the three axis description of space surrounding our location in the Orion Arm of the Milky Way Galaxy.



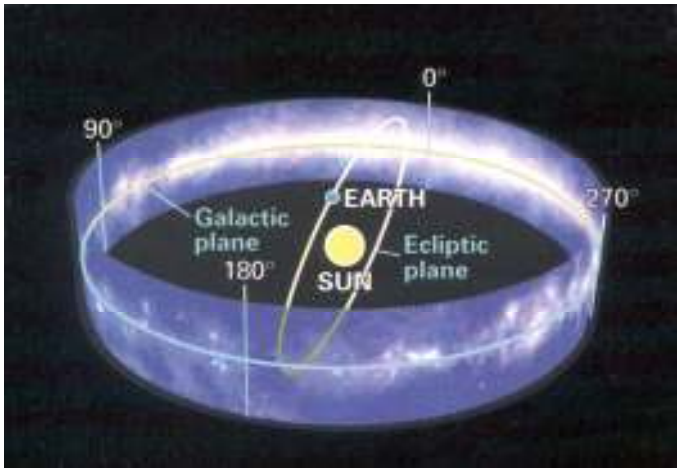
Galaxy with local sphere

See http://www.ngmapstore.com/jump.jsp?itemID=43&itemType=CATEGORY&iMainCat=6&iSubCat=43 for information about the poster (without the imaginary sphere surrounding our location). This 20”x31”computer-generated image of the Milky Way shows the entire galaxy in one perspective of a 3-D model compiled specially for National Geographic. The model includes the positions of hundreds of thousands of stars and nebulae within the galaxy, and it shows Earth's location. Also included on this poster are additional photographs, descriptions and locations of fascinating phenomena throughout the Milky Way.



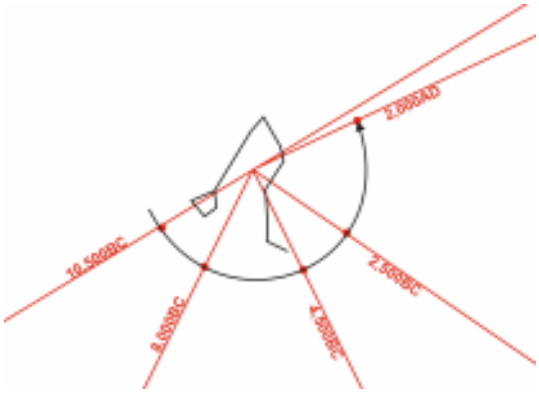
Galaxy with local sphere zoom

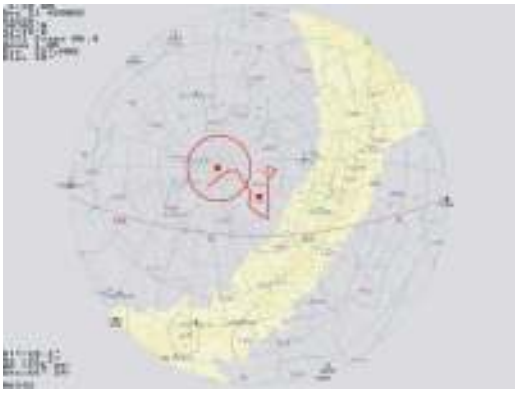
The Milky Way (a description derived from our view within the Orion Arm) is some 100,000 light years in diameter, and it is a mere pinpoint when compared to the size of the universe. Our Sun is a rather average star compared to the other half trillion or so stars in our galaxy. Orbiting the Sun at various distances are planets with from one to several moons orbiting most of them. Planet Earth which we call home is the third planet from the Sun with one moon. Earth rotates about its own axis approximately once per day and orbits the Sun approximately once per 365.25 days. The Moon orbits the Earth, while the Earth orbits the Sun, while the Sun orbits galactic center, while the galaxy moves within the universe. Meanwhile, the Sun moves up and down with respect to the galactic plane as it moves around galactic center. The relative complexity of orientations and movements is described by various methods based upon a specific reference point and how it relates to its surroundings.

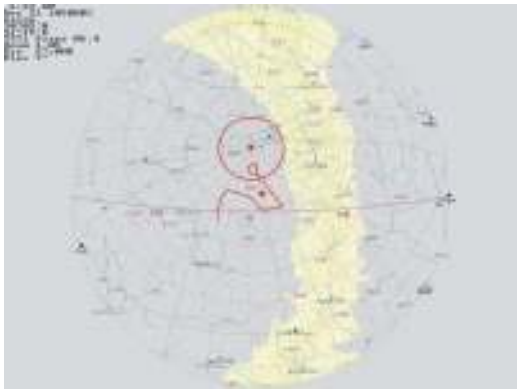


Galactic band with Earth ecliptic to clearly envision the two planes

Since mankind has been confined to Earth for most of his existence, the most typical method of orienting to celestial surroundings is by drawing an imaginary grid onto the surroundings based upon a foundation of equator and both north and south poles projected from Earth outward onto an imaginary sphere. A grid is formed by subdividing space between the equator and the poles using lines of Declination drawn as circles parallel to the equator (by which one measures elevation from the equatorial plane) and lines of Right Ascension drawn from pole to pole (by which one measures rotation about the axis). Since the Earth spins about an axis tilted some 23.5 degrees to its ecliptic (plane of yearly orbit of the Sun), and since the Earth precesses (wobbles) with one full precession circle every 25,920 years or so, the projected grid from Earth's equator onto the celestial surroundings is relatively unstable over long periods of time. In fact, the grid is now redrawn on the star field every 50 years (a time period referred to as an epoch). Examples centered on Earth's ecliptic pole in Draco illustrate this change as Earth's spin axis "precesses" around the ecliptic pole over time (opposite direction to spin and orbit).

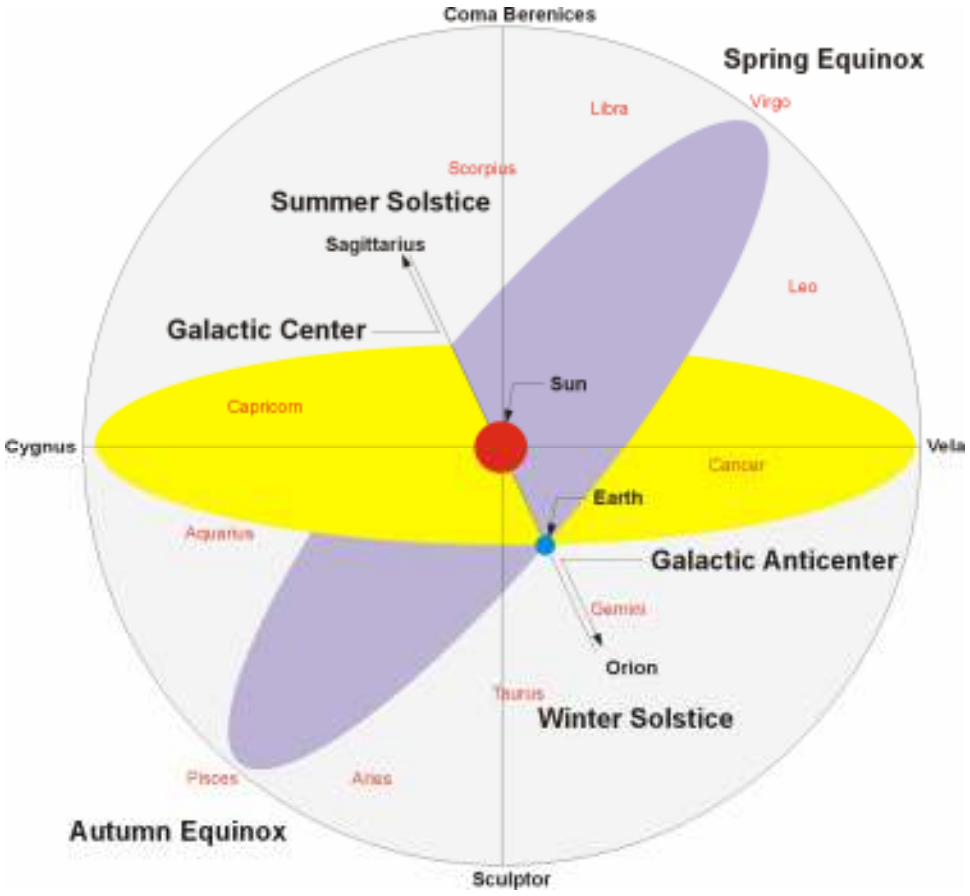








Earth's ecliptic plane (orbit plane around the Sun) is tilted approximately 63 degrees to the galactic plane.

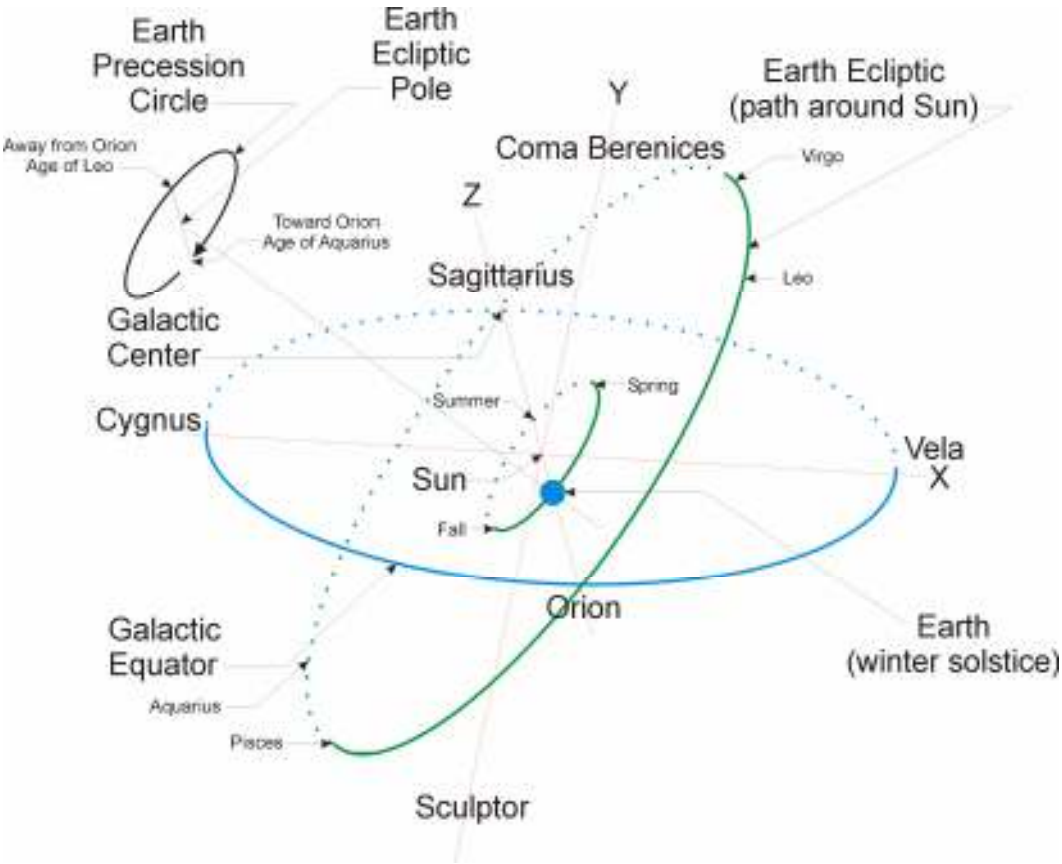


Galactic and Earth ecliptic planes within the celestial sphere

While there is "proper motion" (change in position of the stars relative to each other as seen on the celestial surroundings from Earth), the star field as a whole is far more relatively stable than the ever changing Earth projected grid. As can be seen in the image of Galaxy with local sphere, a three axis coordinate system based upon *galactic orientation* and consisting of "LEFT/RIGHT = Cygnus/Vela which are approximately at the 90 and 270 degree locations respectively on the galactic plane", and "UP/DOWN = Coma Berenices/Sculptor at +90 and -90 degrees respectively above and below the galactic plane", "IN/OUT = galactic center/galactic anticenter as defined by galactic center at 0 degrees/edge of the galaxy at 180 degrees on the galactic equator". Nomenclature for this three axis system is commonly referred to as X,Y,Z representing left/right, up/down, in/out respectively. This " space navigation" system may be utilized for positioning of manufacturing tools, robots or the navigation of the much larger local space within the Orion Arm of the Milky Way Galaxy. The Galactic Plane (yellow) and Earth ecliptic plane (gray) intersect with conjunction aligned between galactic center and anticenter. This results in Earth and Sun being aligned essentially on the galactic plane at winter solstice (December 21st) when Earth is as shown by the small blue dot and the Sun by the larger red dot.

Referring to the constellations (shown in red around the ecliptic path, except for Sagittarius which depicts direction to galactic center), Earth's progression around the Sun is seen as "rising up and right" to Spring Equinox then down and left to Autumn Equinox and finally back up to Winter Solstice as shown. Earth's precession results in its maximum "north pole" movement toward galactic center occurring in the Great Age of Leo and movement toward galactic anticenter in the Great Age of Aquarius. At winter solstice of those Great Ages, Earth and Sun are aligned between galactic center and anticenter while at the same time Earth's polar precession is "aligned" on its circle of the ecliptic pole furthest toward galactic center and anticenter.

Earth's spin axis is tilted to its ecliptic plane by approximately 23.5 degrees.



Grand alignments of two Great Ages, Leo and Aquarius

Winter Solstice is the time of longest night in the northern hemisphere on Earth, so when the air is dry and clean, it's a good time for celestial observations. Viewing from 30 degrees north latitude toward due east orients one with the horizon crossing 60 degrees north latitude and 60 degrees south latitude of the celestial sphere with the viewer essentially self-locating at the horizon, on the equator, between the poles of the celestial sphere. The Great Pyramid is very close to 30 degrees latitude, so it's a very auspicious location from which one might wish to monitor the alignments of the heavens. Also, the ancient cities of Mesopotamia were located near 30 degrees.

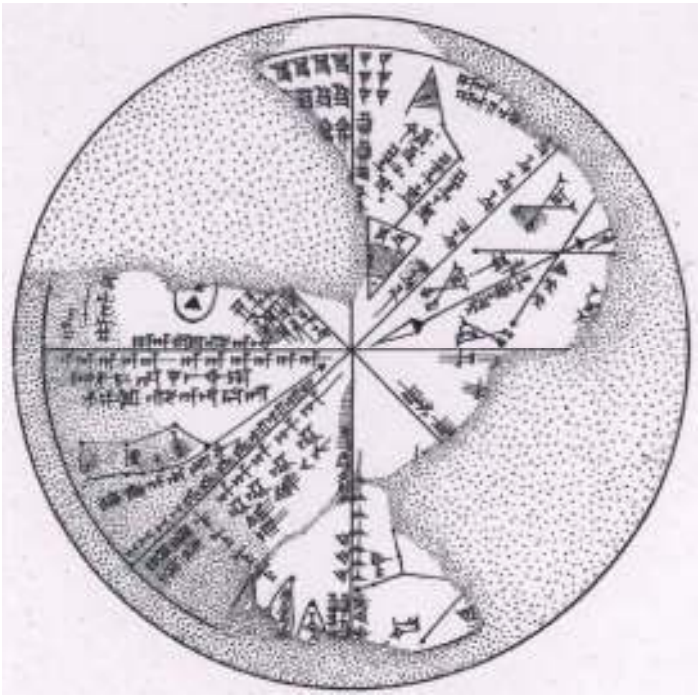


We sometimes rather arrogantly assume that our ancient ancestors were relatively ignorant brutes and that knowledge improved with the passing of time and development of tools. It is not within the scope of this article to completely reconstruct all the evidence refuting this assumption, but links are provided to some excellent source material for any who wish to research the facts supporting the following:
"Ptolemy did not invent the constellations that he listed. They are much older than his era, although exactly when and where they were invented is lost in the mists of time. The early Greek writers Homer and Hesiod (c.700 BC) mentioned only a few star groups, such as the Great Bear, Orion, and the Pleiades star cluster (the Pleiades was then regarded as a separate constellation rather than being incorporated in Taurus as it is today).
The **major developments evidently took place farther east**, around the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in what is now Iraq. There lived the **Babylonians**, who at the time of Homer and Hesiod had a well-established system of constellations of the zodiac, the strip of sky traversed by the Sun, Moon and planets. We know this from a **star list written in cuneiform on a clay tablet dated to 687 BC**. Scholars call this list the MUL.APIN series, from the first name recorded on the tablet. The Babylonian constellations had many similarities with those we know today, but they are not all identical. **From other texts, historians have established that the constellations known to the Babylonians actually originated much earlier, with their ancestors the Sumerians before 2000 BC**." *Bolding by me*.
The quote above is from http://www.ianridpath.com/startales/startales1a.htm#startales1a2%3E where one can find pictures of ancient Greek representations of constellations (star groups of the celestial sphere). An excellent set of links to a great body of highly advanced knowledge of astronomy is ultimately linked to older and older sources with greatest accuracy from the older is at http://members.optusnet.com.au/~gtosiris/index1.html.

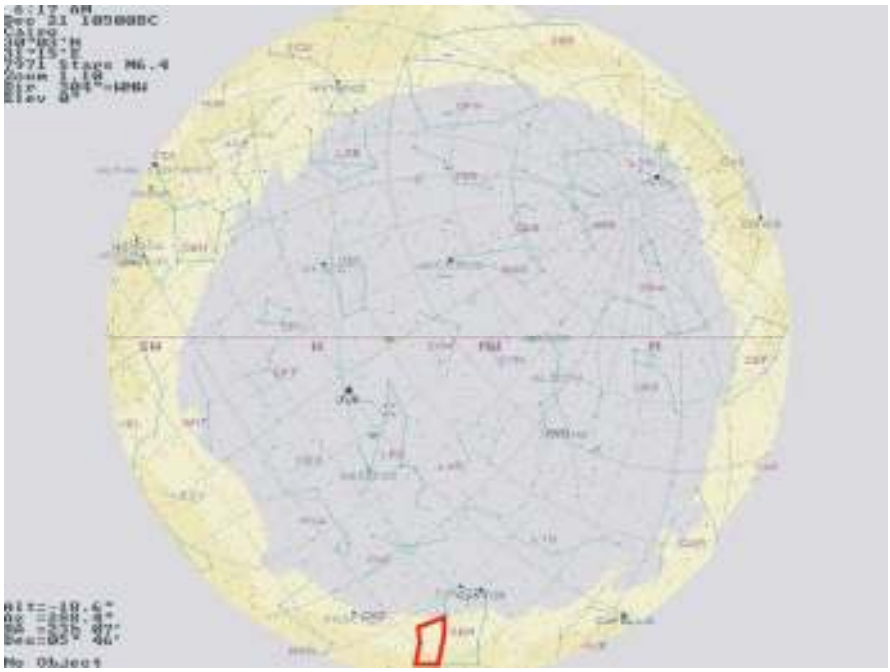
One example http://members.optusnet.com.au/~gtosiris/page11.html illustration four showing a Babylonian star calendar. The picture of the reconstruction of a circular star calendar is a view of the celestial sphere from below looking ***toward the "galactic pole"*** above Earth and Sun. My layman's attempt using internet available translation (in red) is not claimed to be 100% accurate, but it's close enough to get the gist of the layout.



Second example illustration six at http://members.optusnet.com.au/~gtosiris/page11-6a.html showing a late Babylonian planisphere. The figure shown at the eight o'clock location is identified as Gemini. When one overlays a view of the heavens with Gemini at this location and orientation at the edge of the celestial sphere, it is obvious that the Milky Way Galaxy surrounds the periphery of the sphere making this a view ***toward "galactic pole"*** above Sun and Earth. This disk thus represents a hemisphere with its dome at center (into page).

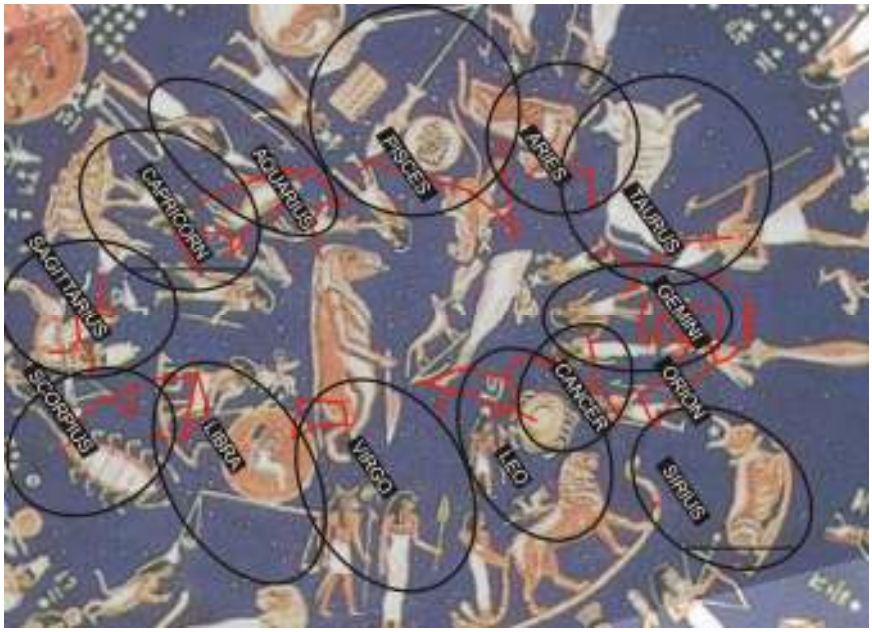


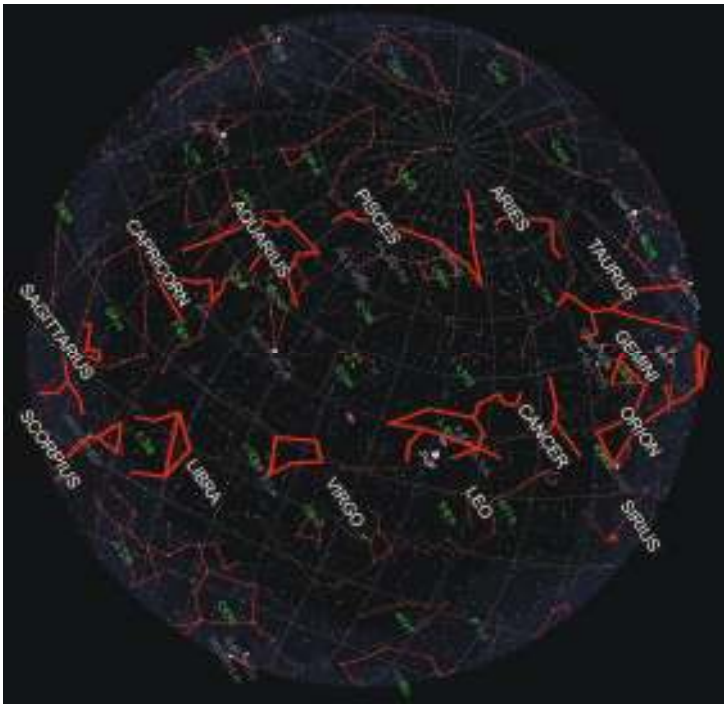
Orientation and location of Gemini from the planisphere



Orientation and location of Gemini from SkyGlobe with Galactic pole in Coma Berenices at center Gemini is at the bottom with galactic band surrounding the periphery of the sphere.

Third example demonstrates redundant corroboration of the convention of viewing the sky from below the Earth looking ***upward toward the pole*** above Earth's location on the galactic plane. This comes from the ceiling of the Temple of Denderah with a modern overlay from SkyGlobe showing the matching constellations in a polar view.





Constellations of the ecliptic are bold outlines overdrawn on the two hemisphere views with one reversed for proper perspective and only the "north" hemisphere shown for clarity.

Fourth example http://members.optusnet.com.au/~gtosiris/page11-8a.html the Farnese Atlas which is a Roman statue thought to be a copy of an earlier Greek original, but the true source probably is from a much earlier time.





While the ***Farnese Atlas doesn't show a polar view, it is obviously a view from "outside" the sphere*** since the constellations are reversed to the typical view from Earth at center inside the sphere. This illustrates that the designer probably understood that the Earth isn't flat and that the Sun doesn't move around the Earth since it would not be able to move up and down to produce the seasons while orbiting the Earth. This was at a time well before the Common Era in which the Earth was thought to be "flat and the center of the universe". It's obvious that the earlier knowledge was more complete and accurate.
Note: http://www.opencourse.info/astronomy/introduction/03.motion_earth/ a well developed lecture on the motion of the Earth contains this statement…
"Precession was discovered by the Greek astronomer Hipparchus, who had access to several centuries of Greek and Babylonian records.**"**
We can add from our earlier text…historians have established that the constellations known to the Babylonians actually originated much earlier, with their ancestors the Sumerians before 2000 BC.

What do we know about the Sumerians? We know quite a lot, because we have their writing on well preserved clay disks, tablets, and cylinder seals as well as many artifacts in the form of art, tools and even ziggurats which survived for thousands of years. We have many references to them also from successive civilizations. Recent news articles include this:
From Valdosta State University at http://www.valdosta.edu/news/releases/babylonian.tablets.101905/ comes a recent article about the rediscovery of some 5,000 year old Babylonian clay tablets with cuneiform writing. A link from there to http://books.valdosta.edu/arch/Babylonian/babylonian.htm reveals that these ten tablets are but a few of some 11,000 such tablets imported into the United States, and some estimates suggest that there may have been as many as 175,000 such tablets imported. Vast collections of these tablets, cylinder seals, and disks have been recovered from the ancient city locations where they were either used or transported for safekeeping. Zecharia Sitchin has translated and written about many such artifacts, and many pictures and translations of these are now online. For example, one good site is http://www.earth-history.com/Clay-tablets.htm which illustrates very well with pictures and translations portions of the extensive body of knowledge available to people of some 4,000 years ago. A simple internet search using the term "Babylonian clay tablets" reveals thousands of links to a vast storehouse of ancient information including preflood king's lists, a "flood story" from far earlier than the parallel Biblical tale, a creation story similar to but far more complete than the Biblical story, etc. There are examples of sexagesimal counting with sixes and tens from which came our 360 degree circle, clock and calendar conventions, and extensive star catalogs with high precision data. There are notations of music, exotic recipes, bicameral legislature government, and the foundation of what later became our system of law. Art was at an advanced state, and there are examples of the wheel depicted in art and found by archeologists dating back to the Sumerians some 3,500 years ago.

Armed with the foregoing information, we might logically ask how did the most ancient highly developed civilization of Mesopotamia (the Sumerians) gain their knowledge of mathematics, cosmogony, astronomy, agronomy, genetics, mechanics, culinary delights, and a host of other subjects. How did the Sumerians know (1) the location of the center of the galaxy, (2) all the planets, (3) that the planets orbit the Sun, (4) about Earth's precession of the equinoxes, (5) precise complex alignment of Earth, Sun, galactic center, and galactic anticenter at winter solstice sunrise 10,500bc? It is evident that they knew these things from ancient depictions and texts. How did the ancient Sumerians and Egyptians know how to depict the constellations as they appear from off Earth looking up to "galactic pole" above Sun and Earth on the celestial sphere? It is obvious that they knew and did in fact depict it. Babylonian star catalogs were extremely precise and far more accurate than later such works. Both these civilizations say that their knowledge was not developed from within their own culture but that it was bequeathed to them from "those who came before" or "those who from heaven to Earth fell" or some similar description. Ample evidence confirms that this is precisely what happened, and this leads us to explore the possibility that ancient sky knowledge was used for interplanetary celestial navigation as well as for a natural calendar of celestial alignments for the purpose of timing events.

These same ancient sources explain the alteration of genetics of plants and animals to relatively quickly bring about domesticated crops and animals for food and clothing. Perhaps the most intriguing part of this abundant ancient information is that it includes extensive information about the people who came from the heavens to the Earth and who brought with them this advanced knowledge. Through study of the evidence, it appears to me that

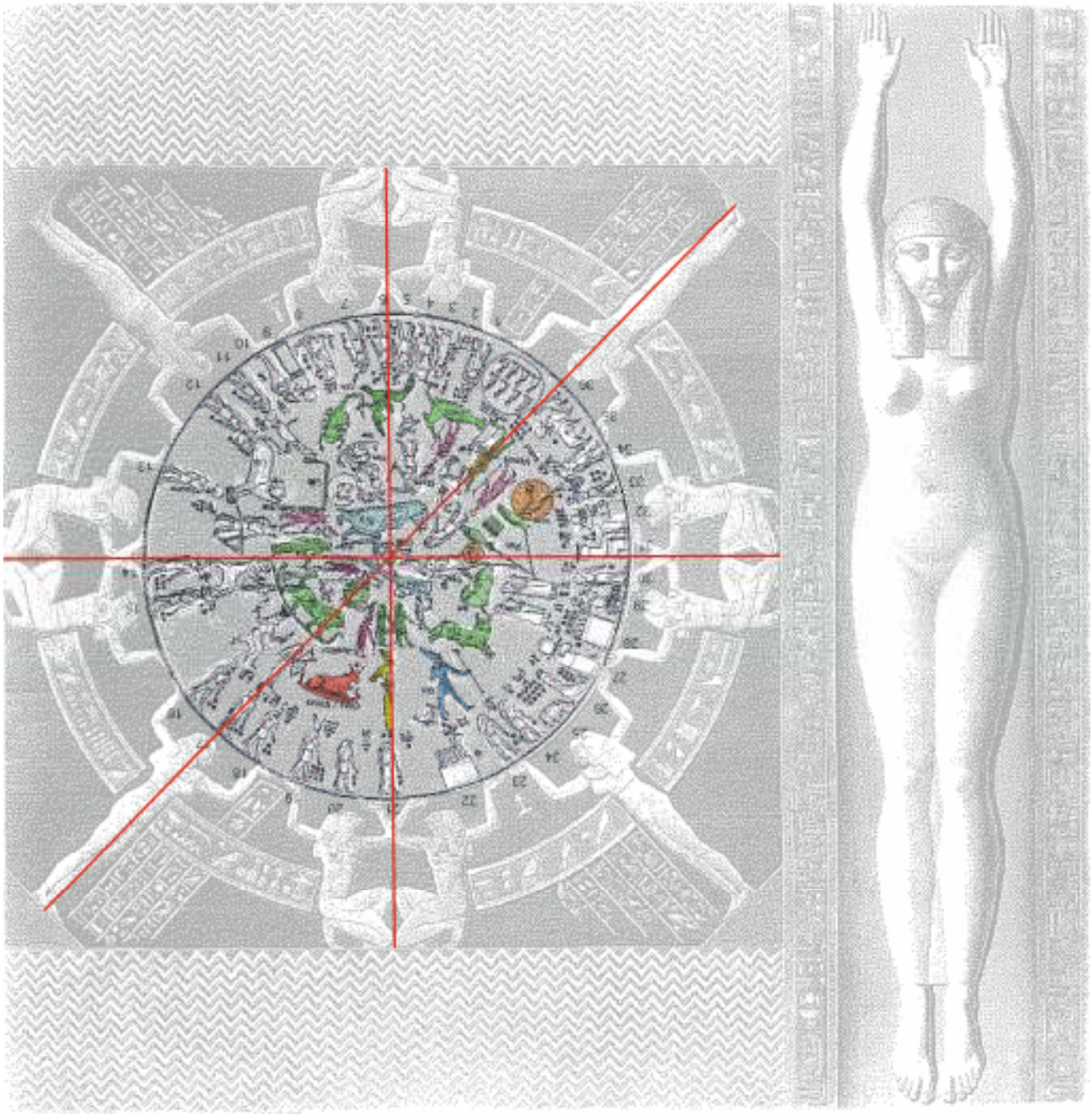
this version of history is by far the most plausible with the fewest gaps of any now available to us. These people were highly revered by the earthlings with whom they had intercourse (both verbal and sexual). Undoubtedly, when asked where they came from and who they were, they gave replies which were beyond comprehension to people barely beyond hunter/gatherer stage much less space age understanding. Having said that, we have strong clues that these "gods" navigated by the stars between their planet and Earth and that they used the alignment and orientation of celestial objects as the foundation of a very long term calendar system which could be used for timing events and monitoring relative movements of celestial bodies.

In modern times, the average person has far too many pressures of schedule from "real life" to explore the enormous amount of evidence which has become available to corroborate the overarching story of our past as told by Sitchin much less examine in detail the specific pieces of evidence for a far more complete understanding. Having said that, it's easy to see why this story hasn't gained more traction, because piecemeal examination of the evidence (even if in quite great detail) would not convince one of the story's validity. It is when one considers the combination of answers to many questions from many fields of study that this story appears most appealing. Geneticists are learning that domesticated plants and animals came about relatively suddenly and via DNA changes not easily explained by evolution but which appear to be better explained as modifications by "intelligent design". Likewise, human DNA has experienced some relatively rapid change in certain specific areas affecting speech, intelligence, and voice capability which is very much in keeping with the stories from the ancient Sumerians. Further, humans are unlike any of the animal kingdom when it comes to characteristics which match us to our Earthly environment, and we are subject to far more diseases than all the others. These characteristics should not proliferate in the genetic pool according to natural evolution. Lloyd Pye has produced some very good material refuting the evolutionist claims along these lines of thought. (See http://www.lloydpye.com/ for more information). Archeologists are finding lost cities, ancient riverbeds, and other pieces of evidence which negate attempts to simply dismiss ancient information about same or to categorize them as only myths. Linguists are learning that development and distribution of languages tends to match the DNA evidence of where early modern man originated and how that corroborates the Sumerian story of mankind's beginnings. We have much evidence of interaction between early mankind and another civilization which was more highly advanced as described by the Sumerians. Modern computer simulations of astronomy can graphically illustrate our celestial surroundings from thousands of years before the common era (BCE) to thousands of years in the future. Patterns, alignments, and movements of celestial sphere objects demonstrate an uncanny corroboration for the ancient stories, and they explain many of the ancient myths formed around such sky patterns and relative movements.

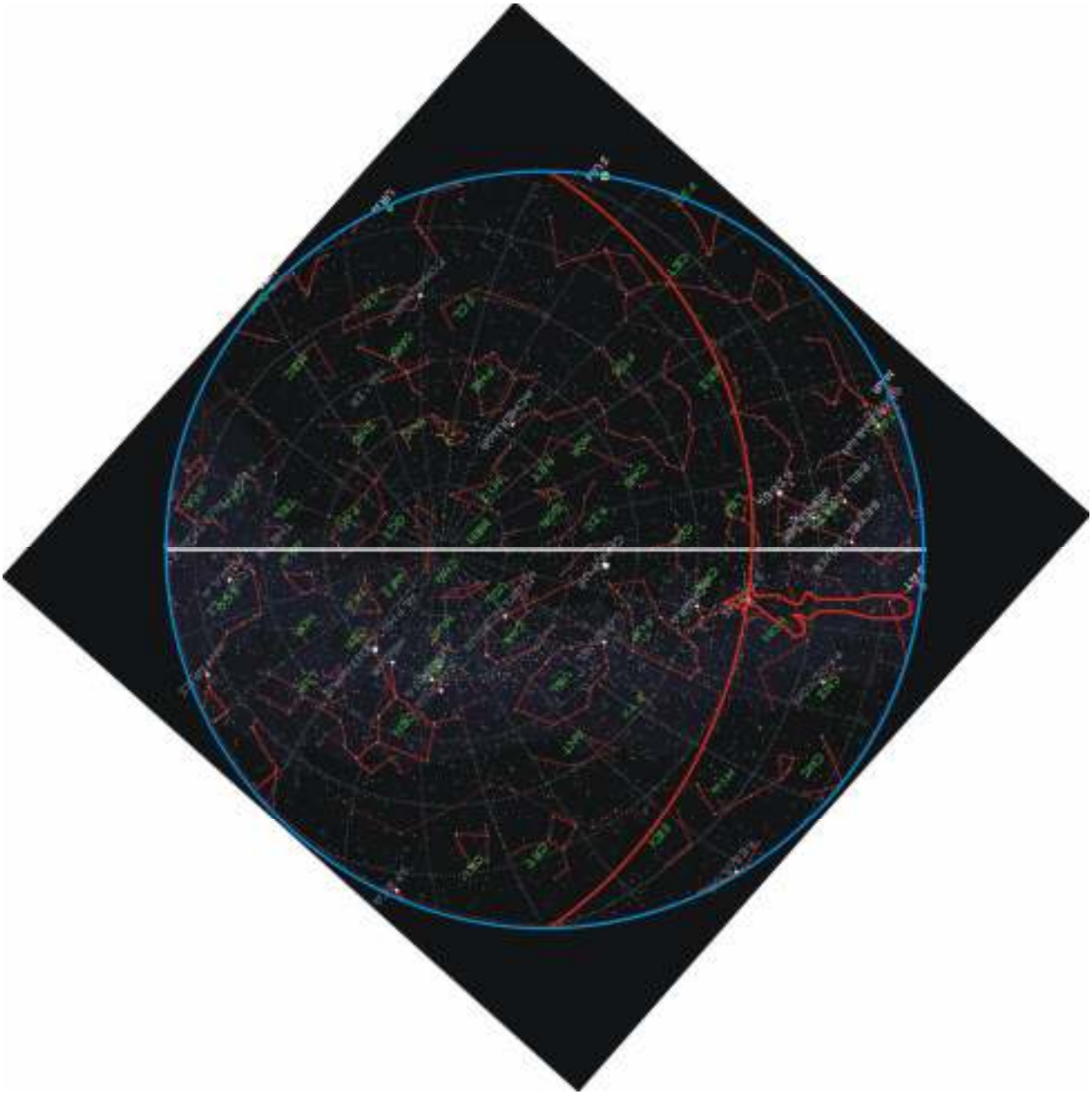
Last, but perhaps most important of all, increasing knowledge of our Solar System continues to corroborate the Sumerian story. The ancients described Uranus and Neptune as sister blue-green planets (which we now know to be true from satellite images), and they depicted all the planets in our currently known Solar System plus one more which they called Nibiru. They even described an ancient cosmogony of how Earth was once a larger planet which was struck and sent into a new orbit leaving the asteroid belt behind. Earth, they said, then recaptured the Moon (Kingu) in its new orbit. Retrieved Moon material exhibits characteristics compatible with the ancient story. (See http://www.space.com/scienceastronomy/solarsystem/moon_making_010815-1.html for some recent modeling efforts about the formation of Earth and Moon.) Information about content of asteroids and comets is slowly beginning to come forth showing great similarities to Earth material corroborating the story of early division and destruction (by an intruder planet and its moons) with debris following random paths through space. (See http://www.gemini.edu/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=139 for more information on this including the amazing statement "Chick Woodward of the University of Minnesota speculated further, "We are possibly seeing crystalline silicates which might even be similar to the beach sand here in Hawaii!".) In short, we have much information corroborating the ancient story and little solid evidence to refute it.

With awareness of the foregoing facts, we find little to refute a proposed path of Nibiru based upon ancient sources and corroborated by modern science. Returning to the ancient convention of viewing the celestial sphere from "below" the Earth looking "up" toward Coma Berenices which locates +90 degrees above the galactic plane and above the Sun and Earth (since they are so relatively close together in the galactic scheme of orientation), we see what an astronaut would see from his spacecraft when arriving in our vicinity on its closer to Sun portion of its highly elliptical orbit from below Earth's ecliptic. We can establish this from several clues which establish that Nibiru is approximately three to five times Earth's mass and that its orbit is retrograde which is opposite the spin

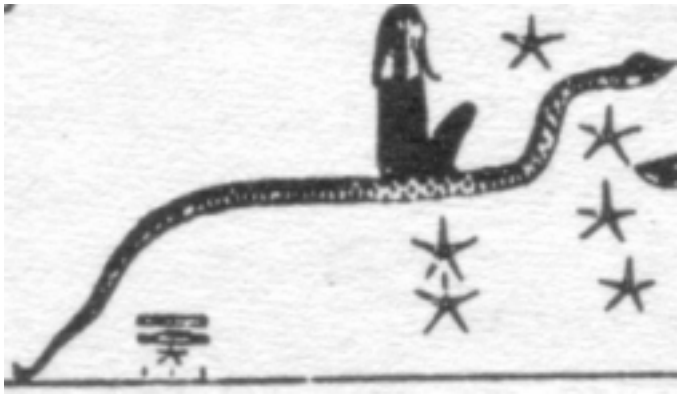
and orbit direction of Earth. We also have texts which reveal that Enki arrived at Pisces (where Earth and proposed Nibiru ecliptics cross) from below Earth's ecliptic. This establishes that it arrives from the general direction of Orion and Sirius. Both these celestial "objects" are highly revered by the ancient Sumerian and Egyptian astronomers. On the ceiling of the Temple of Denderah, one of the earliest Egyptian temples dedicated to the sky goddess Hathor, artwork was previously shown to establish a view upward toward Coma Berenices. This artwork also establishes axes (A) from galactic center to anticenter, (B) from Pisces to Virgo (the crossing points of Earth and proposed Nibiru ecliptics, and (C) from Leo to Aquarius (the two Great Ages in which Earth, Sun, and Earth's precession tilt are aligned to the galactic center and anticenter which is also the line of conjunction of Earth ecliptic and galactic equatorial planes.



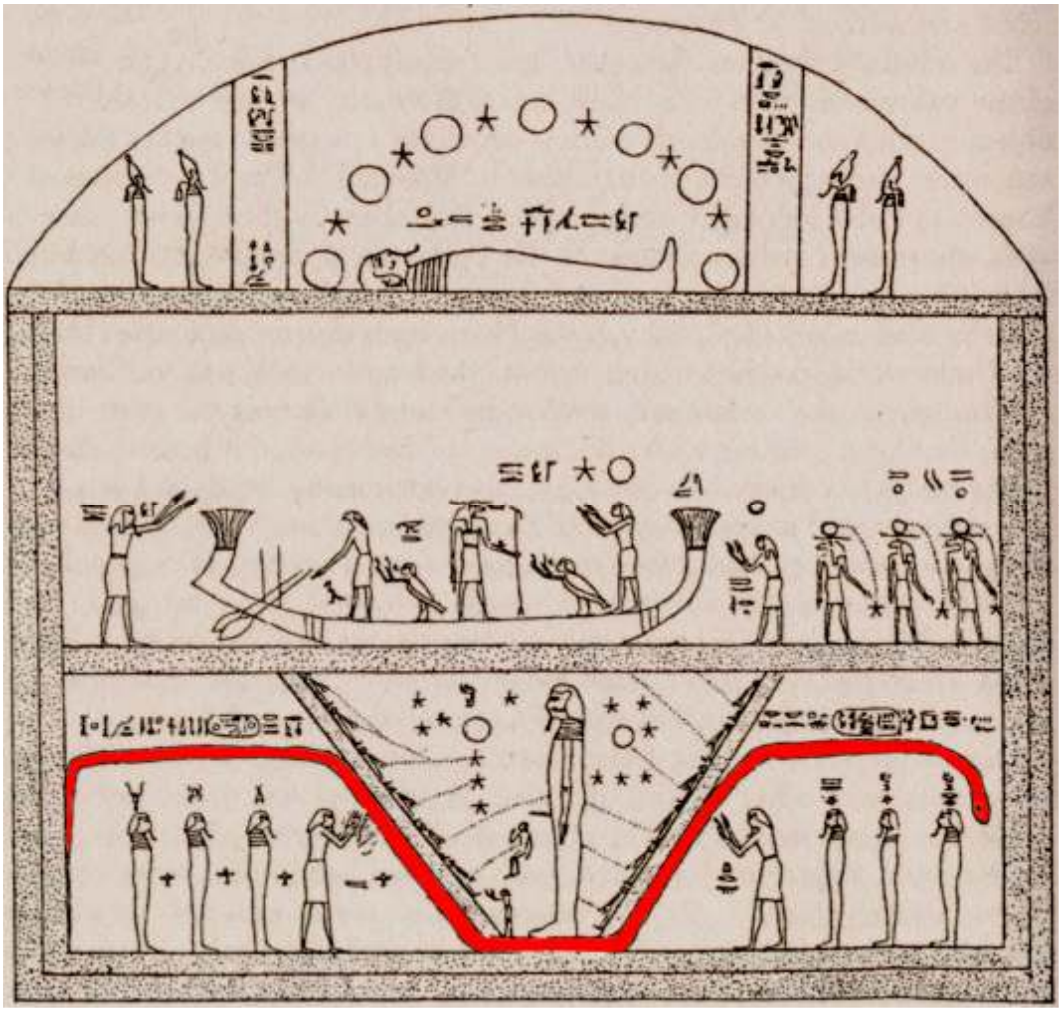
One of the most interesting aspects of this artwork is the presence of a “marker” which is not part of the celestial objects commonly associated with the celestial sphere. This marker is a Horus Falcon perched on a “column”. If a celestial sphere globe is positioned with the head of the falcon at the periphery of the sphere, the entire periphery of the sphere defines the plane of the proposed Nibiru ecliptic path around the Sun. If this same globe is repositioned so that the base of the column is at the periphery, the periphery defines the ecliptic path of Earth’s orbit of the Sun. In the view below, we see a hemisphere of the celestial sphere with galactic center to the left, anticenter to the right, blue peripheral circle representing Earth’s ecliptic path and red arc representing the portion of Nibiru’s ecliptic path visible on the near side hemisphere. The Horus Falcon is highlighted in red with its head on Sirius (aphelion of Nibiru’s path) and base of column on Earth’s path. Note the celestial sphere equator crosses the junction of the falcon’s feet where they rest on the pedestal.



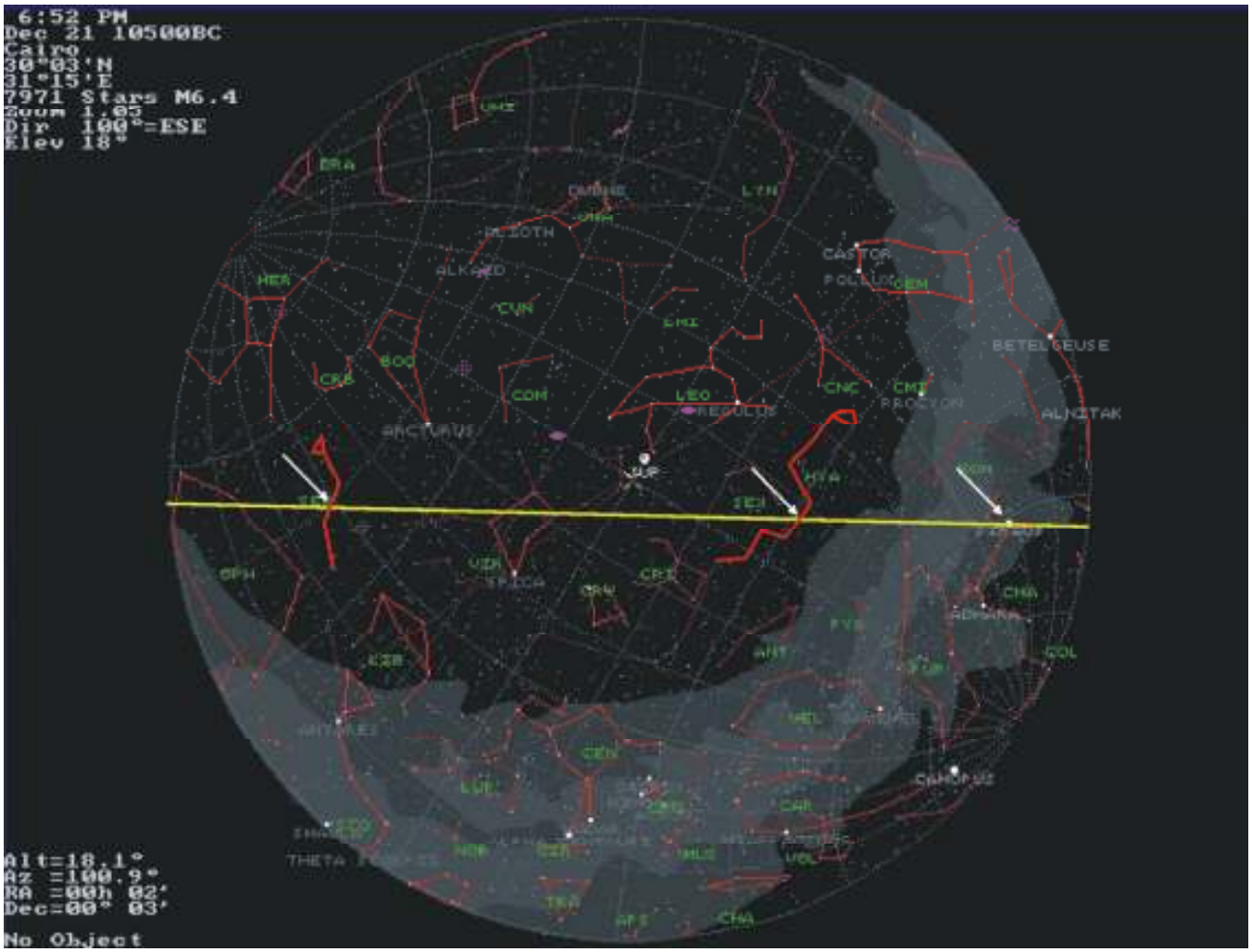
From ancient Egypt burial chamber artwork, we have many references to serpents. Some are winged, indicating flying serpents or serpents with stars around them in the sky. One such piece of art depicting Serpens of the northern hemisphere as seen from Earth.



Another depicting Hydra of the southern hemisphere comes from Sitchin's "The Stairway to Heaven" Fig. 12 which I've taken the liberty to highlight in red.



Those previous two images of serpents in the sky become apparent when we focus on their counterparts in the sky, Serpens and Hydra. My proposed path of Nibiru is the yellow horizontal line across these two serpents and Sirius. A red dotted line (about 8 o'clock to 2 o'clock positions) is Earth's ecliptic path, and it crosses Nibiru's ecliptic at Virgo. Since Pisces is the place of crossing of the two ecliptics when Nibiru is "inbound", Virgo is the "outbound" side of the celestial sphere, so movement is from ledt to right on this image



Since a single redundantly corroborated path appears to be depicted by highly revered pieces of ancient art, it seems appropriate to submit this information to modern scientific scrutiny to determine if it can be dismissed as chance or accepted as consistent with valid explanation for its existence. We are told that Nibiru supposedly has from three to five times Earth's mass, that it has a highly elliptical orbit of 3,600 years, and that it arrives from below Earth's ecliptic (according to translations by Sitchin). Those dynamics were submitted to a computer model of known perturbations of the outer planets of the Solar System. (There is a "downward pull" on Neptune and Uranus in the general direction of Sirius.) The professional who tested the theory replied "Your orbit works..." which is to say that the dynamics and the orbit parameters resulted in matching requirements to explain the known perturbations. Thus, modern science corroborates the ancient information suggesting Nibiru's path.

After that confirmation, the Farnese Atlas caught my attention from discussion I saw on the internet. It was presented in one image with both hemispheres sketched side by side in a 2D format at one site which I've not been able to access again. Below it that image with overlay of screen grabs from SkyGlobe showing a relatively precise match as of 1BC from Athens, Greece. That would seem appropriate since the source for the Roman sculpture is said to have been from Greece. Black lines represent my proposed path of Nibiru. While the angle between them and Earth's ecliptic path are at an angle too great to be correct, note that the line crossing Hydra and Serpens cross at the "belly" of Hydra and the "back" of Serpens even though Hydra is significantly lower than the overlay shows to be appropriate. This begs the question if the sculptor knew the association of the serpents causing the misplacement of the representation of Hydra on the sculpture. Also, it begs the question of why is the turn of the millennium at 1BC the apparent focus of the sculpture if the source of star information was from a much earlier time? I don't have the answer to these questions, but it's intriguing to ponder possible answers.

