

The Earth, the Moon and the Aztecs



—○ CALIN UNGUREANU ○—

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The Earth, the Moon, and the Aztecs

CALIN UNGUREANU



*To my mother Maria,
alive in my mind,
in my soul.*




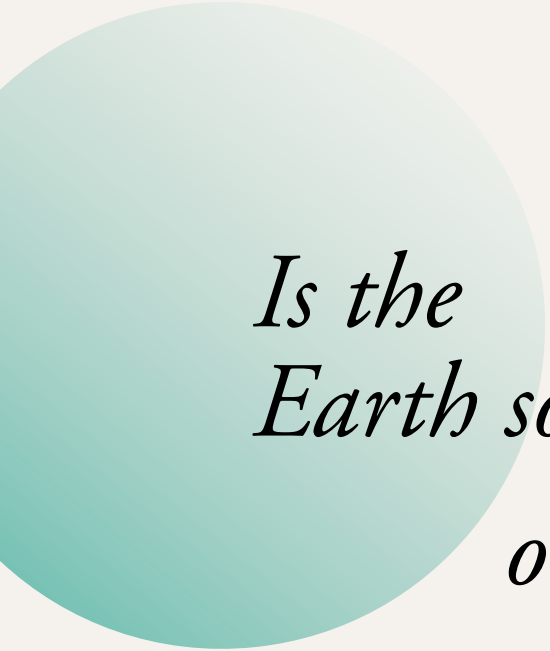
If it was so, it might be;
and if it were so, it would be;
but as it isn't, it ain't.
That's logic.

*Lewis Carroll,
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*



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*Is the
Earth solid —————
or hollow?*

CHAPTER 1

By profession, I am a remote sensing scientist with a degree in geodesy and a Master's in remote sensing. As a custodian of the Earth, I consider it my responsibility to share my findings with anybody who cares for Mother Earth.

It took me some time (too much time really) to refine my assumptions about how Mother Nature provides the ideal environment for us to live in, but I am now confident that I can bring together all the key elements to demonstrate my suppositions.

For many years, I was unhappy with the many “gaps” in our actual scientific knowledge regarding the model of Earth that we take for granted. There were and still are too many unanswered questions about this. There are too many questionable theories trying to explain the mysteries of our planet.

Even though I will try to debunk two (or maybe three) of the most untouchable scientific “myths,” I hope you will seriously consider my theories as plausible alternatives. The myths I am referring to are the following:

- *The Earth’s iron-nickel core model*
- *The Aztec Stone calendar*
- *The mechanism of tides*

Even though those three topics have no apparent connections, I will demonstrate based on official scientific data and logic how strongly they are connected.

In this book, I am trying to do my best to make you, the reader, understand that there are always other points of view and that you should consider them. Whether I succeed or not is up to you to decide.

I hope you enjoy the book and, at the end, at least raise an appreciative eyebrow.



Our planet Earth and its mysteries have always fascinated me. Geodesy, my profession, is the science of trying to determine as precisely as possible the shape and dimensions of Earth. After many measurements, geodesists have concluded that the Earth looks like a potato. They call that potato an “ellipsoid,” which is a 3D ellipse. To simplify things, however, we always approximate it with a sphere.

As a geodesist and remote sensing scientist, I knew what the Earth looked like from the outside, but not much about how it looks on the inside. In 1996, however, I had the opportunity to work with one of the largest providers of seismic data to the oil industry as a land 3D seismic surveyor. Working closely with geologists and geophysicists, I began to understand the way they visualize the structure of the Earth.

Their measurements deal with how seismic waves are deflected by the densities of different rocks. Geophysicists provoke many small, controlled, simultaneous earthquakes (by exploding dynamite underground) in precisely determined locations and then record via geophones (microphones in the ground) the echoes of those explosions.

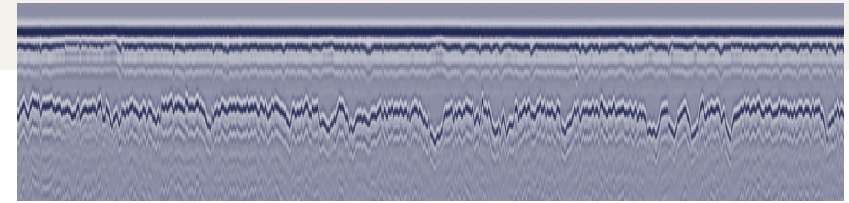


Fig. 1

These echoes translate into seismic waves. After processing all echoes with specialized software, scientists are able to generate a seismogram like the one in Figure 1. This seismogram tells geophysicists what kinds of rocks are layered deeply in the ground.

This method is used for relatively small areas, however. If we want to apply the same technology to get an idea of Earth's entire structure, we need a very powerful source of seismic waves. The only such a source is earthquakes. Their energy is powerful enough to cross the entire planet and be received and recorded by seismographs around the world. Figure 2 shows how this works: When an earthquake is produced at the source (S), the travel time of the waves to the receptor (R) differs based on what kind of structure the wave is crossing. Based on complicated calculations, geologists and geophysicists can estimate the density and sometimes the structure of the different layers crossed by the waves. There is currently no other method to estimate Earth's structure.

Nowadays, we only know Earth's structure for sure down to a depth of 12,262 metres because that is the capability of the deepest drill in the world. The bore hole made by this drill — part of a Russian scientific project that started in 1970 and ended in 1989 — is located in the Kola Peninsula in Russia. Obviously, we cannot generalize Kola's core sample to the rest of the Earth, as it was a localized observation.

As well, everything below 12,262 metres is just supposition, assumption, or indirect determination. Ironically, it is easier to access the universe above us than the “universe beneath our feet.” Over the years, many scientists have speculated about the Earth's structure. The most popular theory nowadays is that Earth has an iron-nickel core consisting of a solid iron-nickel inner core surrounded by a molten outer core followed by another three major layers — the mantle, the upper mantle, and the crust — heading outwards towards the surface.

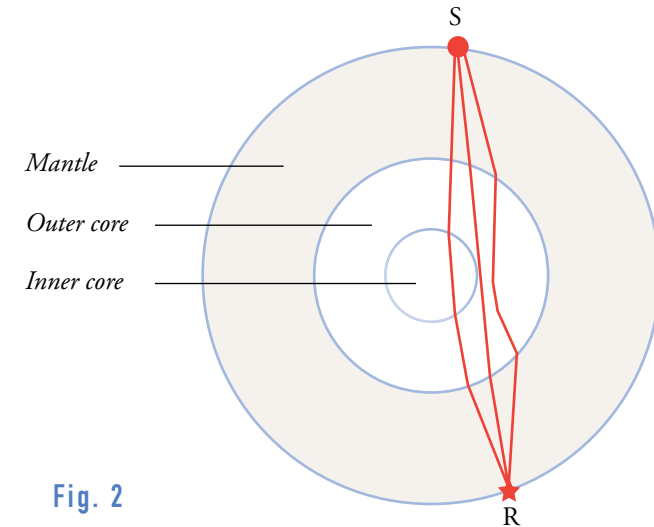


Fig. 2

This model is based mainly on seismic observation and supposition; it is the model currently adopted by the scientific world. Almost all geological and geophysical researchers today use this model as the basis for all their results.

However, there is another theory proposed by many brilliant scientists and public personalities: the “Hollow Earth” model. Hollow Earth theory suggests that the Earth is entirely hollow, or at least contains considerable empty space. This theory is not at all new. Contrary to the iron-nickel model, this model is actually referred to in ancient legends.

Buddhists believe in a hollow Earth created by “super men” and “super women.” “Shambhala” is the Tibetan name for an ancient underground kingdom. Many other cultures around the globe have legends about living beings emerging from an underground world. However, for unknown reasons, Hollow Earth theory is criticized aggressively by the scientific world.

Why is the theory of an iron-nickel core universally accepted and that of the hollow Earth universally rejected? Both are equally theories, neither of which has more proof. Because of this, I challenge you to take a logical look at the two theoretical models. Because the iron-nickel core theory is well known, I will focus more on the Hollow Earth theory.

Besides the ancient legends referring to a hollow Earth, there are many scientific studies made by leading figures of mathematics and physics such as Leonhard Euler and Edmond Halley.

Leonhard Euler (1707–1783), a Swiss mathematician and physicist, was one of the founders of pure mathematics (Fig. 3). He introduced many of the modern mathematical notations, such as trigonometric functions. “He not only made decisive and formative contributions to the subjects of geometry, calculus, mechanics, and number theory but also developed methods for solving problems in observational astronomy and demonstrated useful applications of mathematics in technology and public affairs.”¹ He also studied the Earth’s structure. Euler’s Earth model is described as totally hollow with a central sun at the core. He also suggested that the interior could be accessed through holes located at the South and North Poles.

¹ *Encyclopedia Britannica.*



Fig. 3

Edmond Halley (1656–1742), an English astronomer and mathematician, was the first to calculate the orbit of the comet later named after him (Fig. 4). “He is also noted for his role in the publication of Isaac Newton’s *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica*.”² In 1692, Halley published “An Account of the Cause of the Change of the Variation of the Magnetic Needle; With a Hypothesis of the Structure of the Internal Parts of the Earth.”³ In this publication Halley introduces his idea for a hollow Earth model consisting of three concentric shells and an innermost core. In his opinion, the three shells were separated by atmospheres (Fig. 5).⁴

In his portrait (Fig. 4), Halley is holding his famous drawing representing Earth’s structure. In the drawing (Fig. 5) the stave containing bass and treble clefs, along with the vertical lines descending from its foot, are part of a paper-saving illustration to Francis Roberts’ essay on trumpet notes published in the same Royal Society publication.⁵

² *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

³ This work can be found in *The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, ANNO 1692, Vol. XVII, page 475: <https://archive.org/stream/philosophicaltra03royarich#page/474/model/2up>

⁴ Peter W. Sinnema, “10 April 1818: John Cleves Symmes’s ‘No. 1 Circular’”: http://www.branchcollective.org/?ps_articles=peter-w-sinnema-10-april-1818-john-cleves-symmes-no-1-circular (Licence: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>; <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/legalcode>)

⁵ *Ibid.*



Fig. 4

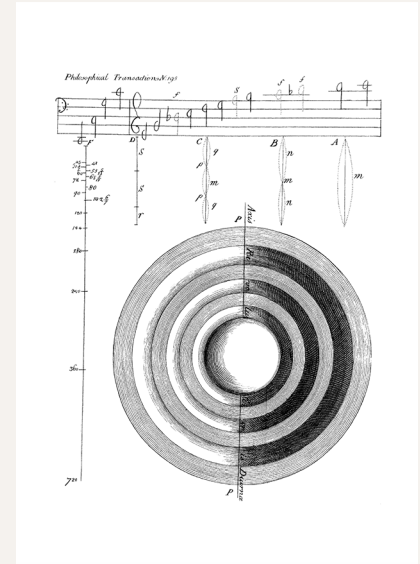


Fig. 5

But to return to our hypothesis, in order to explain the change of the variations, we have adventured to make the earth hollow, and to place another globe within it; and I doubt not but this will find opposers enough. I know it will be objected, that there is no instance in nature of the like thing; that if there

Fig. 6

More interesting is the fact that he considered that each shell had its own magnetic pole, each rotating at a different speed. Halley had travelled the globe measuring variations in magnetism and had reached this conclusion after analyzing the abnormalities of a magnetic needle. His attempt to solve the riddle of magnetic variation led him to argue for the existence of “a much ampler Creation” beneath our feet.⁶ He also suggested the possibility that those inner layers could be inhabited.

As he expected, Halley’s theory was rejected by his contemporary fellows. I wonder why. At the time, no other theory related to the Earth’s structure had as much proof as his. Figure 6 shows an extract from his publication.⁷

Another even more controversial story about Hollow Earth theory comes from Admiral Richard Byrd (1888–1957; Fig. 7). Richard Byrd was a U.S. naval officer, pioneer aviator, and polar explorer. As expedition leader and navigator, he crossed the Atlantic Ocean in the early days of airplanes but was best known for his voyages to Antarctica and the North Pole, also by airplane, which had been the first flights of their kind. For his remarkable career he was awarded the Medal of Honor, one of the highest honours given by the United States.

⁶ *Ibid.*

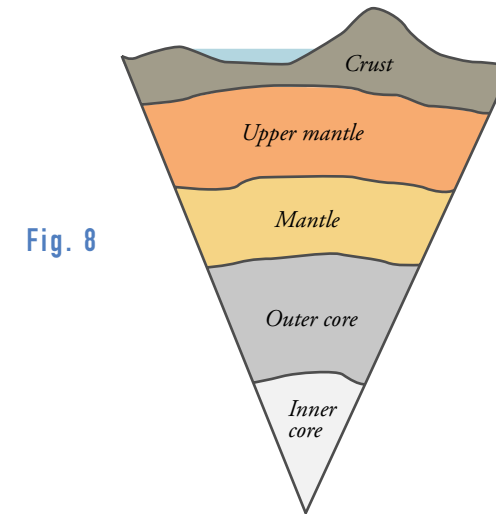
⁷ *The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, ANNO 1692, Vol. XVII, page 475:* <https://archive.org/stream/philosophicaltra03royarich#page/474/model/2up>

Fig. 7



During one flight over the North Pole, he seems to have discovered the existence of an underground world. Actually, he didn't mention this publicly because the United States wanted it kept secret for "national security" reasons. But in Byrd's secret diary, he is said to have reported that during this flight on February 19th, 1947, his airplane was captured and transported to the domain of the Arianni, the Inner World of the Earth. Here, a Master met Byrd and instructed him to return to the surface with a frightening message about the future.

This famous diary seems to be a false document, and because there is so much criticism of this story, I would not consider Byrd to be a credible scientific source. However, the story has many interesting aspects, and since it relates to Hollow Earth theory, we should not dismiss it out of hand. But there are some facts that definitely don't make sense. For example, if Byrd was abducted on February 19th, 1947, the North Pole would have been in its long winter darkness season. Why would someone organize an expedition to the North Pole in winter? There are two possibilities: either the expedition date is wrong, or the location is wrong.



If the date is right, perhaps the story is actually about the South Pole, which would have been in summer, in full light. This makes much more sense. You will see why later...

Euler, Halley, and Byrd are three of the more important personalities whose proposals of a hollow Earth were dismissed by their contemporaries. While Byrd's story has many questionable elements, Euler and Halley based their theories on solid scientific work.

Before we explore the possibility of a hollow Earth further, we first need to look at the current official structure. The five major layers of the Earth are as follows: 1) the crust, 2) the upper mantle, 3) the mantle, 4) the outer core, and 5) the inner core (Fig. 8). The crust is the layer on which we live, and its depth is between 30 and 65 km. The upper mantle and mantle are almost 2,885 km thick. The outer core is 2,270 km and the inner core 1,216 km deep. In total, the five layers run 6,378 km deep, which is Earth's official WGS 84 (World Geodetic System 1984) radius.

The most important consideration in terms of this writing is the fact that the inner core is believed to consist of heavier elements, primarily nickel and iron, and that there are five major layers including the core, none of which move relative to each other. Consequently, this is a very static model whose energy comes from the “nuclear reactions” of the inner and the outer core. I re-emphasize that this structure is more an assumption than a theory, and there is no actual physical proof to support it.

Now let's look more closely at how Halley imagined Earth's structure in 1692, with three concentric shells and an inner core separated by atmospheres (Fig. 9).

It is amazing how Halley was able to postulate this structure with only a very modest magnetic needle. What is fascinating for me in Halley's work is his brilliant mind. How could one, based only on magnetic deviations, figure out not just the number of the Earth's layers but also the movement of them? At the time there were no computers to run mathematical model simulations, just Halley's super brilliant logic.

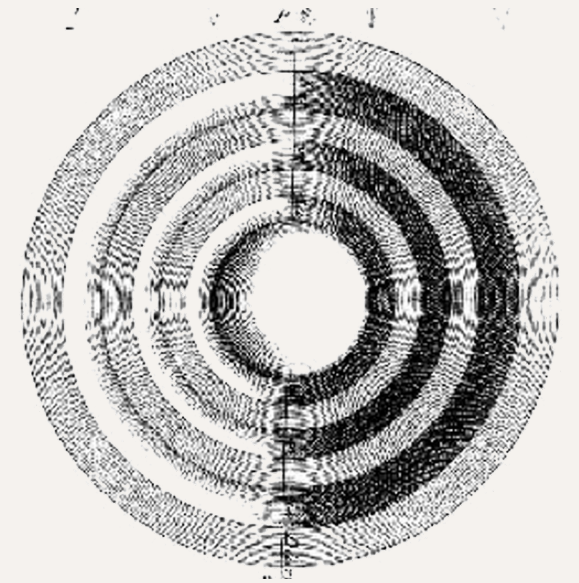


Fig. 9

Neglecting for now the composition of the layers in Halley's model, we can say that there are, in total, seven layers including the core. Unlike with the iron-nickel model, in Halley's model, each "solid" layer has his own rotation. And like the iron-nickel model, this model too is based on assumptions and mathematical calculations, not on proofs.

Let's now put the two models side by side (Fig. 10). We can see that there are not many contradictions from the point of view of the number of layers. Halley's model has two more layers, but this is a minor issue because even nowadays scientists who promote the iron-nickel model cannot clearly identify the layers. It is difficult to tell where one layer ends and the next begins.

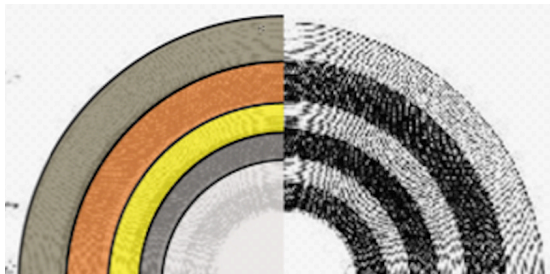


Fig. 10

The "Apple of Discord" here is the structure of the inner core and whether the layers have their own motion or not. Ask yourself this question: Where does our planet get its energy from? From a static "nuclear" inner core or from a more complicated, dynamic machinery with many layers in motion? While the official model claims that the inner core is solid iron-nickel, Halley, Euler, and Byrd all say it's hollow or partially hollow. Both models are theories and both should be taken into consideration.

In the following sections, making use of many images, I'll show you what the Earth really looks like inside and why it looks so different from what we are used to believing. In my explanation, a key role is played by a well-known ancient artifact that, unfortunately, has not been taken into consideration by researchers so far. Its actual purpose has also been deplorably misinterpreted. I consider this artifact to be the "missing link" in theories about the model of our planet. Some very simple mathematical calculations confirm, without a doubt, my supposition.



The missing link

The “missing link” that can enlighten us about the structure of our planet is the Aztec Stone (Fig. 11), which is on display at the National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City. The Aztec Stone or Sun Stone or Calendar Stone or Aztec calendar is a famous Aztec sculpture discovered in 1790 in the central plaza of Mexico City. It has been misinterpreted up until now as being a calendar, but it is actually a model of the Earth. It is 3.58 metres in diameter and weighs 25 tons. Scholars cannot agree, however, on the date when the stone was carved. Because all the information I had about the Aztec Stone was from books or from the Internet, in May 2017 I decided to travel to Mexico City to see it with my own eyes.

The trip was very rewarding. Besides the Aztec Stone, I found many more astonishing “stones” and artifacts that support my theory. The challenge was in capturing images of the artifacts at the Anthropology Museum in Mexico City.



Fig. 11

It was very difficult to take shots without using a tripod or a flash in quite poor lighting. The stone also sits on a two-meter-tall pedestal, which makes it almost impossible to take a straight shot of it. Despite all the challenges, the adventure was worth it.

Because there are so many interpretations of the Aztec Stone's purpose, let's look first at two of the most popular sources of information, Encyclopedia Britannica and Wikipedia.

Encyclopedia Britannica:

“Aztec calendar, dating system based on the Mayan calendar and used in the Valley of Mexico before the destruction of the Aztec empire. Like the Mayan calendar, the Aztec calendar consisted of a ritual cycle of 260 days and a 365-day civil cycle. The ritual cycle, or tonalpohualli, contained two smaller cycles, an ordered sequence of 20 named days and a sequence of days numbered from 1 to 13. The 13-day cycle was particularly important for religious observance, and each of the 20 numbered cycles within the ritual year was associated with a different deity. Similarly, each named day was associated with a unique deity, and scholars believe that the combinations of ruling deities were used for divination. The civil year was divided into 18 months of 20 days each, plus an additional 5 days called nemontemi and considered to be very unlucky.

Again as in the Mayan calendar, the Aztec ritual and civil cycles returned to the same positions relative to each other every 52 years, an event celebrated as the Binding Up of the Years, or the New Fire Ceremony. In preparation, all sacred and domestic fires were allowed to burn out. At the climax of the ceremony, priests ignited a new sacred fire on the breast of a sacrificial victim, from which the people rekindled their hearth fires and began feasting.”

Wikipedia:

“The exact purpose and meaning of the Calendar Stone are unclear. Archaeologists and historians have proposed numerous theories, and it is likely that there are several aspects to its interpretation.

The earliest interpretations of the stone relate to its use as a calendar. In 1792, two years after the stone's unearthing, Mexican anthropologist Antonio de León y Gama (a Mexican astronomer, anthropologist, and writer) wrote a treatise on the Aztec calendar using the stone as its basis. Some of the circles of glyphs are the glyphs for the days of the month. Some of the symbols may represent the five ages that the Mexica believed the earth had passed through.

Another aspect of the stone is its religious significance. One theory is that the face at the centre of the stone represents Tonatiuh (sun god), the Aztec deity of the sun. It is for this reason

that the stone became known as the ‘Sun Stone.’ Richard Townsend proposed a different theory, claiming that the figure at the centre of the stone represents Tlaltecuhltli (one of the four earth gods), the Mexica earth deity who features in Mexica creation myths. Modern archaeologists, such as those at the National Anthropology Museum in Mexico City, believe it is more likely to have been used primarily as a ceremonial basin or ritual altar for gladiatorial sacrifices, than as an astrological or astronomical reference.

Yet another characteristic of the stone is its possible geographic significance. The four points may relate to the four corners of the earth or the cardinal points. The inner circles may express space as well as time.

Lastly, there is the political aspect of the stone. It may have been intended to show Tenochtitlan (city or state) as the centre of the world and therefore, as the centre of authority.”

I understand the point of view of Antonio de León y Gama. As an astronomer and anthropologist he was trying to explain the utility of the stone in light of his own background, neglecting any other considerations. Actually, he did a very

good job because nowadays everybody believes his theory and, more than that, nobody has tried to contradict it. I understand his point of view, but I disagree.

If you are curious about how the time calculation works from his point of view, you can find an animated calendar on the internet.⁸ Those who took up Gama’s theory even went so far as to predict the day on which the world would end. According to this presumed calendar, the end of the world should have happened on December 21, 2012. As we can see today, the “end” didn’t happen, so I consider the calendar theory totally wrong.

It’s somehow funny that almost every time archeologists discover an artifact showing wheels, circles, etc., everyone rushes to conclude that it is a calendar. Why would all ancient civilizations have been obsessed about building “eternal calendars”? How many indestructible thousand-year calendars has our civilization built? None. Instead, what if the Aztec Stone was not a calendar but rather a majestic representation of the Earth’s structure?

⁸ <http://www.azteccalendar.com>

I tend to believe a different supposition by Richard Townsend, who said that the “figure at the centre of the stone represents Tlaltecuhтли (one of the four earth gods), the Mexica earth deity who features in Mexica creation myths.” If the old civilizations considered something to be so important as to send it over millennia engraved in stone, then surely the structure of the Earth would be this information. Why send a calendar?

Assuming for now that you accept my theory, let’s first overlay the presumed iron-nickel earth structure with the Aztec Stone (Fig. 12). At first glance we can easily identify five major concentric layers, each of which contains symbols or glyphs. We also know that the iron-nickel model has five major layers. Even if the methods of determining the structure of our planet nowadays are still limited, we have at least been able to identify, with a high degree of certitude, the major layers under our feet. Without considering the scale, we can naturally associate the five layers of the iron-nickel model with the five major layers of the Aztec Stone, an interesting consensus between the ancient civilization and the contemporary model.

Ignoring current interpretations of the symbols and glyphs, let’s examine why the calendar theory regarding the stone is wrong. In their rush to demonstrate the calendar theory,

scientists misinterpreted some of the symbols and just plain ignored other representations. We also must agree how difficult was for the Aztecs to symbolize such a complicated structure and ensure that some millennia later, someone would understand it correctly. Did they succeed? I think they managed very well considering the incredible cultural barrier of time and civilization. Let’s now superimpose Halley’s drawing with the Aztec Stone (Fig. 13). What is different and very interesting here is that I just



Fig. 12



Fig. 13

scaled Halley's drawing to the size of the Aztec Stone. I didn't change the thicknesses of the layers. Surprisingly the first three layers (starting from outside) superpose perfectly. So Halley was able to calculate quite accurately the thicknesses of at least the first three layers. Absolutely amazing! The fourth layer is slightly shifted on the south side but fits quite well on the north. The fifth layer, sixth layer, and core seem not to match so far.

In this superimposition, another element responsible for some of the deformations is the fact that the picture taken of the Aztec Stone was neither straight nor centred (because of the previously mentioned difficulties of photographing it). For that reason, the stone's shape is not a perfect circle. But the deformation is not critical to our purposes.

Now let's put all this together in the same picture (Fig. 14). We can see that layers 1 and 1, 2 and 2, 3 and 3, and 4 and 4 correspond to each other and with Aztec Stone's layers. The iron-nickel model's 5 includes Halley's 5, 6, and 7, and all of them fit into the Aztec Sun God "cocoon." The Sun God is the central human figure whose interpretation is quite controversial. There is a lot to criticize here but be patient. For now, I think we can agree that there could be something here, so it can't all be coincidence. The stone offers us an interesting mix of technicality and symbolism.

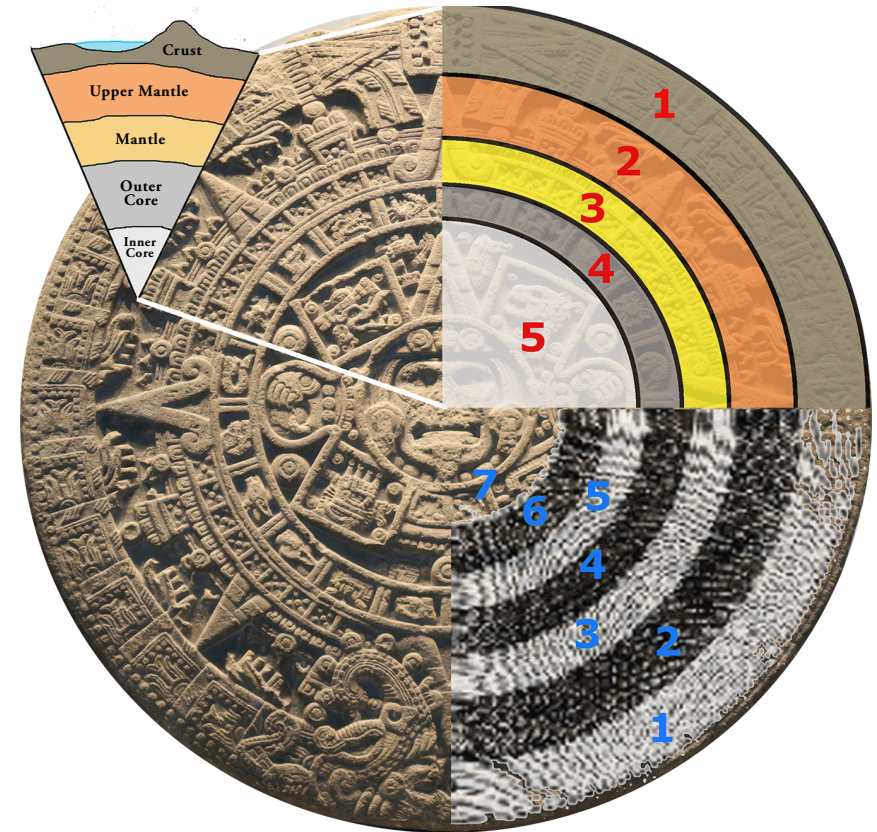


Fig. 14

For further reference, let's allocate a colour code to each layer on the Aztec Stone (Fig. 15). I've identified eight layers, considering the Sun God as another layer. There are two very thin layers that can be easily included in the upper mantle. I call them extra layer 1 and extra layer 2.

Let's now do some simple measurements to see how thick, according to the Aztec artifact, these layers are. Let's say the radius of the Aztec Stone is 6,378 km, the same as Earth's (WGS 84) radius. If so, the Aztec crust comprises 17.34% of the illustration, meaning that the thickness is 1,105.94 km. Keeping the same logic, we find that the upper mantle is 813.19 km, extra layer 1 is 188.15 km, extra layer 2 is 223.86 km, the mantle is 480.90 km, the outer core is 716.88 km, the inner core is 1470.76 km, and finally the Sun God has a radius of 1346.39 km.

Because we've already associated the stone's layers with Earth's layers, let's take a look at the stone's symbols layer by layer. We'll assume for now that north is above the Sun God.



Fig. 15

-
- Crust*
 - Upper Mantle*
 - Extra Layer 1*
 - Extra Layer 2*
 - Mantle*
 - Outer Core*
 - Inner Core*
 - Sun God (Inner, inner Core)*

First Layer _____

The Crust

The first geological layer, the crust, is highlighted in Figure 16. Actually, the Aztec crust contains both the crust and the uppermost solid mantle, including the Asthenosphere, if we consider the USGS Earth model. The crust itself is a very slim (<100 km) solid layer. The Aztecs symbolized the crust by a sequence of similar repetitive structures to the west and the east, which it tells us the crust's composition is fairly homogeneous. Concerning north and south, the story is different.

Fig. 16



On the north side, the structure changes progressively, culminating in a keystone (KS) that seals the crust's belt. In other words, the North Pole is sealed with a keystone. There is no way to penetrate the first belt from the North Pole. Moving towards the South Pole, gradually the crust's structure is changing, ending with a kind of well-guarded access to the next belt. There are two "scary" guardians in the south (see detail in Fig. 17). I actually don't agree with the standard interpretation of two serpents enclosing the planet having their tails at the North Pole and swallowing two human heads at the South Pole. They don't want someone to crossover this point to get access deeply into Earth's innards. But why are they there? Why not another keystone sealing the South Pole too? The only logical answer is because there is a gate, but a very well-guarded one.

Fig. 17



Unfortunately, the gate is hidden underneath tons of ice and located on the harshest environment on the planet, the continent of Antarctica. Just to have an idea of how big Antarctica is, look at NASA's "USA–Antarctica print" (Fig. 18). With a surface of 13,720,000 km² (5,300,000 mi²), Antarctica has a population density of 0.0003 people per km², all of whom are basically non-permanent scientists. How could this ultra-tiny population ever discover all the secrets of the fifth biggest continent, which is bigger than Australia or Europe? There are still undiscovered places all over the planet with more moderate climates and more populated continents than Antarctica.

According to many rumours, including Germany's attempts during World War II, it seems that something very challenging could be located in Antarctica.

Fig. 18



There have been many attempts to find the “gate” to access our planet’s innards. Unfortunately, no one has succeeded in crossing it, with the possible exception of Admiral Byrd (if his abduction happened at the South Pole). Was Admiral Byrd the luckiest man on the planet? Was he in the right place at the right moment to witness the most majestic phenomenon ever, the opening of “the gate”?

Personally, I won’t go so far. I don’t see the hollow Earth as a magnificent “idyllic” other world, nor a reptilian abode. What I’m supporting here is a multi-layered active Earth “engine” that shelters a collection of mighty synergistic systems that balance our very slim window of life. Our window of survival is so tiny, from perhaps -50 degrees to $+50$ degrees Celsius, from red to violet visible light, with a very specific gas mixture — the air we breathe — without which we cannot exist, and of course the water that must be permanently cleaned and recirculated.

What does the Earth’s “Machine” with its “geological layers” do for us? It ensures that our tiny “life window” is always stable and secure. Hollow Earth theory is the only model that can answer how the planet’s temperature is kept within normal parameters, how the ozone shield is kept, and many, many other “how’s.”

All the layers work together for us, from the inner core to

the crust, which is the most important layer to us because we live our lives on it.

Some estimates say the crust is approximately 35 km deep. But the deepest drill in the world is only 12,262 m (12.2 km). In other words, the crust has been penetrated only to approximately 35% of its depth, and only if the drill went straight. Usually, depending on the geological structure, the drill doesn’t go straight, so the real depth is unknown. If we only know the first 35% of the crust, that represents only 0.19% of the entire planet, considering an average radius of 6,378 km.

What we know for sure about Earth’s geology was learned from “very, very punctual” drilling in the vast Russian territory. Our knowledge of the 99.81% that remains is just supposition or indirect seismic determinations made during earthquakes.

Earthquakes usually last only a few seconds, with the longest one lasting 10 minutes. Despite the high-tech tools that geophysicists have nowadays, I’m skeptical that we can learn much about what happens under our feet a couple of seconds at a time. I don’t deny the progress of modern science, but the tools available to scientists are limited. Even if we can study the crust, we are not so fortunate in studying all the other layers that represent 99.81% of the planet.

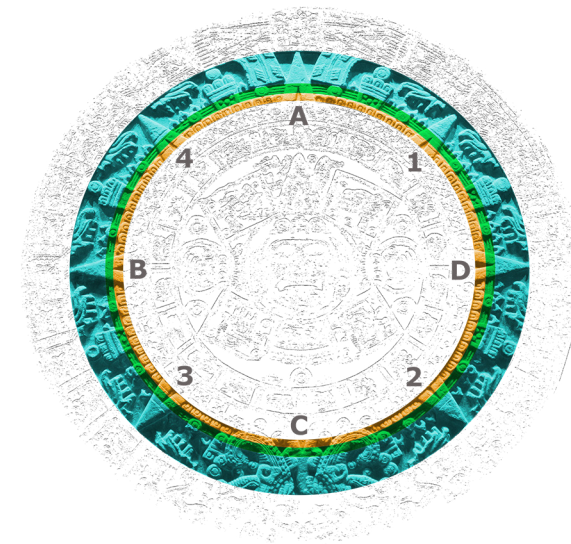
Second Layer

The Upper Mantle

The upper mantle, according both today's knowledge and Aztec knowledge, seems to be much thicker than the crust (Fig. 19). On the Aztec Stone, the first observation is that the upper mantle is penetrated by eight huge pillars with four "major" pillars on the north, south, east, and west (Fig. 19: A, B, C, D). These four are solidly tied with the mantle, the next layer down, which we will look at later.

There are also four "minor" pillars on NE, NW, SE, and SW (Fig. 19: 1, 2, 3, 4). These are embedded in the upper mantle itself but rooted in another two very thin belts (orange and green) that form the base of the upper mantle (Fig. 19).

Fig. 19



I've named these two layers as the upper mantle's extra layer 1 and extra layer 2. The two extra layers (belts, shells) have different but very homogeneous structures.

Concerning the upper mantle's extra layer 1, besides the eight pillars that penetrate it, there are six large complex structures embedded in it (Fig. 20) and another fourteen simple (wheel or roller like) structures. All around, between the complex structures and the pillars, cavities house four oven-like structures. We will look at these structures more closely later. They play a very important role in Earth's dynamics.

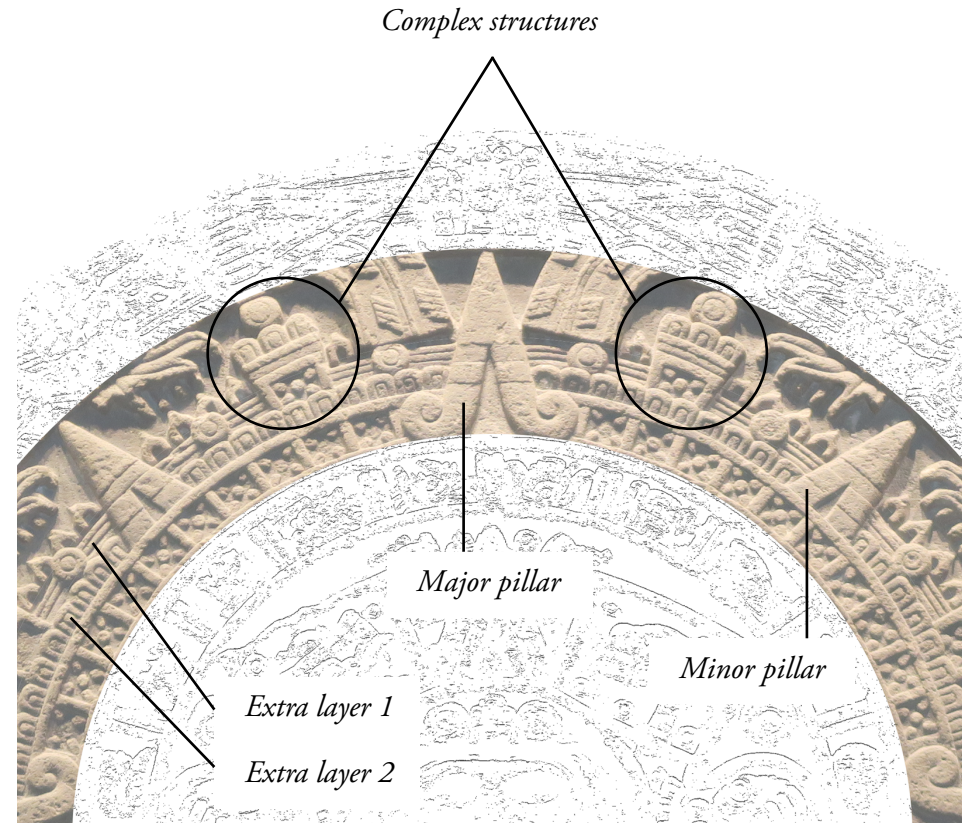


Fig. 20

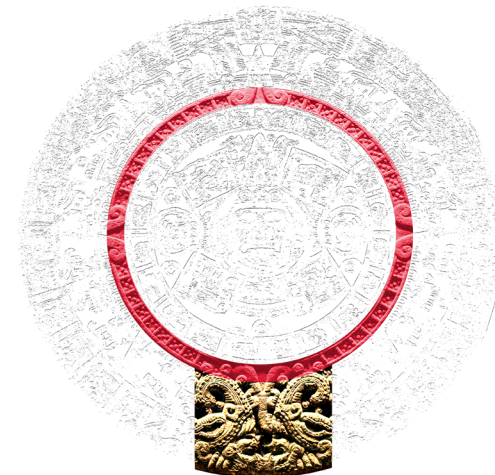
Third Layer ————— *The Mantle*

CHAPTER 5

In contrast to the upper mantle, the mantle is relatively thin. Nevertheless, it seems to have an important role. It embeds the four major pillars whose massive structure intersects the upper mantle, sustaining the crust. Another important role of the mantle is to completely insulate the outer and inner core from all other layers (we'll see why later).

The mantle is made of 36 identical square structures and four super-strong pillars (N, S, E, and W). The only exception is in the south, where four of the square structures are modified in favour of the South Pole guardians (Fig. 21). The south pillar also seems to be modified to be well integrated with the two guards. It is magnificent how the transition from the mantle to the two guardians has been made in this gem of history.

Fig. 21



To consolidate what we know for now, let's review (Fig. 22). The layer associated with the mantle is very tight, with another two "extra" layers. Those three layers are locked together with two types of pillars, major and minor. The major pillars, seated on the underlying layer (outer core), penetrate the two extra layers. The tip of the north pillar supports the keystone (KS) of the uppermost layer, the crust. Of the four major pillars, only the northern pillar supports a keystone. The minor pillars sit over the mantle and, like the major pillars, their tips support the crust. Extra layer 1 is segmented at regular intervals by some kind of wheel or roller (1, 2, 3, etc.).

There are also six more complicated structures (CS) penetrating extra layer 1 and sitting on extra layer 2. The base of these structures seems to have the same composition as the mantle, while the top has the same composition as extra layer 2. They also support the crust, but through another roller, bigger than others.

Because these three layers (upper mantle, extra layer 1, and extra layer 2) are so tight to one another, and because they have such a homogenous structure, I think we can consider them to be one single layer (in order to confirm the USGS model).

The presence of the rollers here suggests the possibility of a limited degree of freedom of movement. This concludes the north side of the mantle and its associated layers and objects.

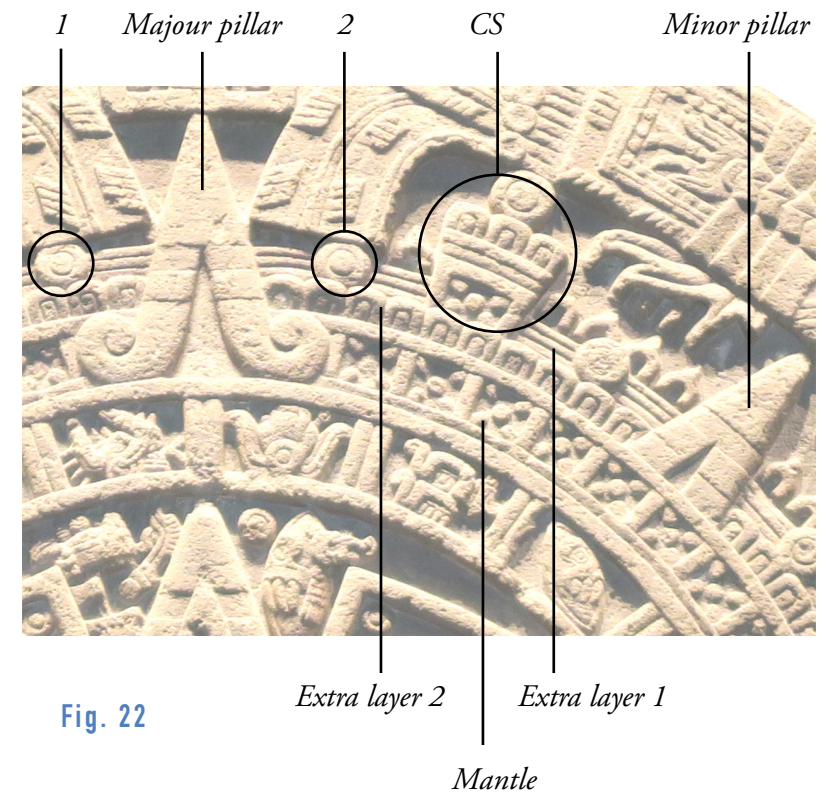


Fig. 22

Now let's examine the south side of the mantle (Fig. 23) and its composition. The main difference is the southern major pillar. It sits on the outer core, but its tip doesn't hold the crust as all other three pillars do. It appears to be stuck into a complicated lock. We can also see another six rollers (three on left and three on right) which, again, suggests the possibility of some sort of freedom of movement.



Fig. 23

The mantle itself appears to be broken, leaving space for the lock, as are extra belts 1 and 2. Under this gigantic lock are the two frightening South Pole guardians. Did this lock open when Admiral Byrd overflow the area? Maybe. Or maybe not. Because the Admiral's stories are so controversial, we cannot conclude where his abduction happened — North Pole or South Pole?

Returning now to the mantle in its entirety, if we consider the reduced thickness of the extra belts, it is very difficult to detect them even with today's technology. This being the case, if we consider the mantle and the two extra layers to form one unique layer, then the number of layers would correspond with the iron-nickel model. Otherwise it would fit with Halley's model.

Interesting, isn't it?

The Aztec model doesn't contradict either of the two models, Halley's or USGS'.

Fourth Layer ———

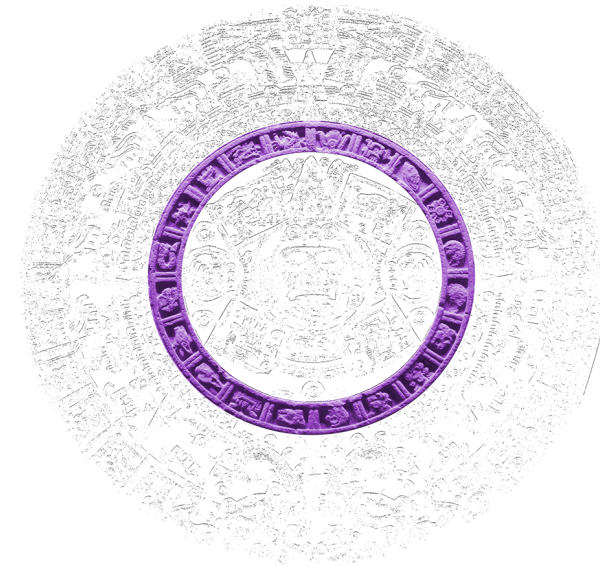
The Outer Core

CHAPTER 6

Concerning the outer core, it obviously has a very interesting and important role judging by its unique structure and by the fact that it is not traversed by any other elements belonging to other layers.

The outer core is made up of twenty rectangular structures, each sheltering a particular symbol. These are the famous glyphs that led to the incorrect idea of a calendar (Fig. 24). All twenty structures are equal in size and are separated by double walls on both sides, left and right. There are many interpretations of the twenty glyphs. I'll just refer to one of them.

Fig. 24



These symbols have been long associated with representing twenty days. The names, according to Aztec legends, are as follows:

Snake (Coatl)	Flint (Tecpatl)	Monkey (Ozomatli)
Lizard (Cuetzpallin)	Movement (Ollin)	Hairless Dog (Itzquintli)
House (Calli)	Vulture (Cozacuauhtli)	Water (Atl)
Wind (Ehecatl)	Eagle (Cuauhtle)	Rabbit (Tochtli)
Crocodile (Cipactli)	Jaguar (Ocelotl)	Deer (Mazatl)
Flower (Xochitl)	Cane (Acatl)	Skull (Miquiztli)
Rain (Quiahuitl)	Herb (Malinalli)	

Let's look closer at the 20 glyphs, going clockwise from the north, and see how their symbolism influenced the names associated with them. In my attempt to better understand the glyphs' meanings, I am using clips from Wikimedia Commons' Codex Borbonicus, one of the most well-known Aztec manuscripts related to the "calendar saga." Codex Borbonicus is an Aztec book held at the library of the National Assembly of France in Paris.

1. Flower (Xochitl)



The picture above, on the left, is from Codex Borbonicus, with translations from the Spanish annotations. I don't know who annotated it but I would use them as they are. I'm not sure if "flower" is the right meaning because the same document includes many "flower" annotations but for some slightly different glyphs like these:



Is "flower" the right interpretation?

2. Rain (Quiabuitl)



I'm not sure why this glyph is associated with rain. I cannot suggest another meaning but to me this doesn't trigger the idea of rain. From Codex Borbonicus, "rain" looks like this:



3. Flint (Tecpatl)



I can't comment on this at all.

Why is it flint and not quartz for example?

The codex also gives us:



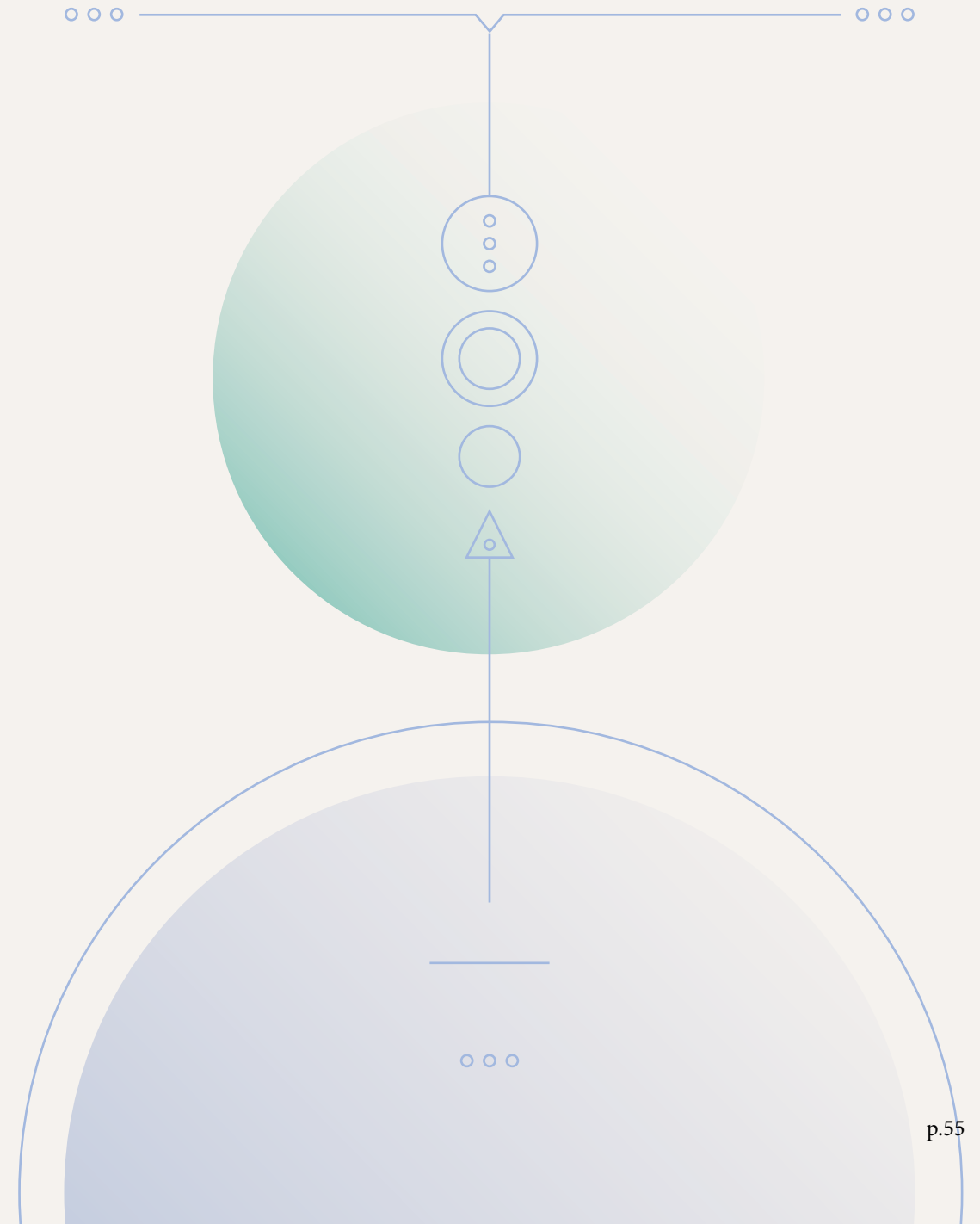
For the rest of the 17 glyphs interpretations, please refer to ANEX 1.

There is no consensus among scholars about the interpretation of the glyphs, so no one can actually decipher the codex's story. There are many Aztec codices around the globe, but none has been yet deciphered. So why have these glyphs been associated with days on a calendar?

Going back to our Sun Stone, yes, there are twenty symbols very precisely enclosed, each in its very own space, but I reject the idea that this is a calendar and that the glyphs can be used as a base for calculating the time ahead.

Each box contains a unique character designed to symbolize twenty major “machines” (labs, engines, systems, responsibilities) or “services,” each with a vital role in sustaining the life on our planet. They work very tightly with the inner core to achieve this goal. Later, we will look at how the glyphs were wrongly and confusingly interpreted.

I hope that soon scholars will discover the real meaning of the glyphs.



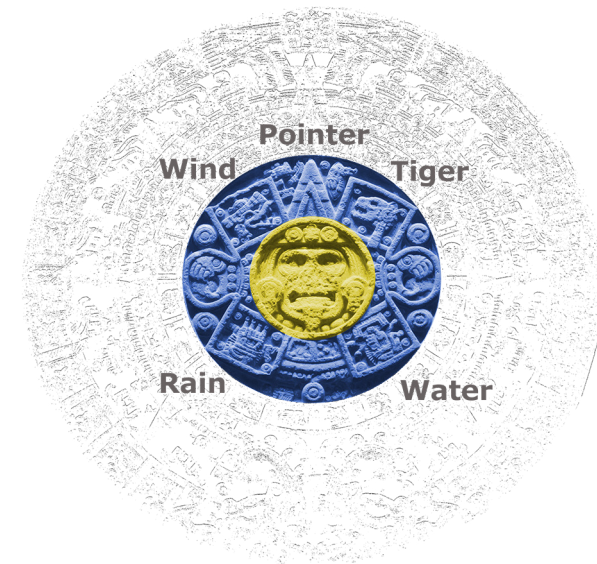
Fifth Layer

The Inner Core

Even more controversial and fascinating than the layers is the core (Fig. 25). Besides the twenty “machines” belonging to the outer core, the inner core has another four. These four are bigger, and according to Aztec legend, their names are as follows: Tiger (Nahui Ocelot), Wind (Nahui Ehecatl), Rain (Nahui Quiahuitl), and Water (Nahui Atl).

Another two intriguing symbols are the two Sun God’s hands, placed east and west, which according to interpretation each handle a human heart. I really don’t see why a calendar representation would be meant to scare people. Saying “be careful

Fig. 25



people, at the end of time (which by the way, didn't happen as predicted in 2012), I'll tear everybody's heart out" doesn't sound very logical to me. It looks more to me like the Sun God holding some kind of throttles, handles, or control levers, presumably to tune Earth's colossal engine. Are the two hands really hands at all? Maybe they are not connected with the Sun God at all. Maybe they symbolize something totally different.

At the Mexican Museum of Anthropology, I found a stone having many hands (Fig. 26). Here is the museum's description of this artifact: "Fragmented altar. The surface of this small altar or seat was carved with a scene that displays characters with partially skinned faces and features resembling the Xiuhtecuhtli and Tezcatlipoca gods. The side is covered by a row of skulls limited by a braided rubber cord."

There are indeed two characters on the lower right side, which may be the two gods, but my attention was captured by two particular hands (details in Fig. 27). These two hands (middle top and lower right) look very similar to the Sun God's hands but, strangely, do not belong to any body, emerging rather from a non-human structure. The first association that popped into my mind was the Canadarm of the space shuttle.¹⁰ This is why I don't agree

¹⁰ <http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/canadarm/>

with the sadistic idea of tearing everybody's heart out. The hands seem to be more like an important tool in our Earth's innards than an inquisitorial instrument of torture.

Fig. 26



Fig. 27



In the inner core, there is also a pointer indicating north (Fig. 25), interpreted as a dual Sun-Moon ray pointing right between day 1 and day 20, according to the calendar theory, which was the starting point of calculation for the millennia. Do you see something more ambiguous? It is like the wheel of fortune when the needle stops between “loser” and “jackpot.” What decision will you make?

Calendar theory begins all calculations assuming a clockwise rotation of the day’s glyphs ring (my outer core). But what happens if we go counter clockwise? My assumption, perhaps a more logical one, is that the pointer is meant to show us that the inner core is aligned with all the other layers following the north–south axis. There are also five rollers (wheels), suggesting the potential of the inner core to turn upside down, which could explain the periodic change of Earth’s polarity.

Even if the pointer seems unable to move from its north position, isn’t it possible that all the representations around the tip of the pointer are in fact some mechanism that periodically unlocks the pointer, making possible the total rotation of the inner core? The fact that Earth has changed its polarity over time has been proven and documented. Because the pointer



Fig. 28



Fig. 29

indicates north, we can conclude that when the Aztec Stone was carved, the planet had the same polarity as it has nowadays — otherwise the Aztec Stone would look as it does in Figure 28.

The main actor of the Aztec Stone is the Sun God (Fig. 29), who seems to have his own “shell.” If you want to make someone born centuries after you understand that “here is the decision centre,” what symbol would you use? I would choose a representation of a human head, since it would represent the brain. It would be confusing to try to represent the brain itself, and you don’t want to confuse the people looking at your diagram. A human head image would more clearly say “here is the head of the system, the coordination centre.” Like all the

other glyphs (lizard head, tiger head, jaguar head, etc.) this is a human head. Close to each cheek, there is some sort of jewelry, according to historians' interpretations. What else could this be besides jewellery?

The head also has headdress ornamented with three symbols. The left and right rounded shapes, I believe, were identical, but one has been eroded over time. According to the official interpretation, these again are just jewelry, but I don't agree. I think they represent more than jewelry. Unfortunately, this central structure has been damaged over time and a good percentage of the face has been dramatically eroded.

Another intriguing element is the tongue. The official interpretation is that the tongue is a symbolic sacrificial flint knife, but let's compare it with other artifacts discovered in the same area (Figs. 30 and 31). In my opinion they both represent the same character, the Sun God. Their tongues don't look at all like a knife, so what else might they symbolize? Would the Sun God kill everyone with his tongue? Or was that image actually shared among ancient civilizations, perhaps referring to the power of words? In the last book of the Bible, Revelation, it is said: "... and his name is the Word of God ... Coming out of his

mouth is a sharp sword with which to strike down the nations."¹¹

Are all the symbols in the Aztec Stone correctly interpreted? I don't have an answer here, but I would challenge all those interested to reconsider the official interpretations and take a second look at all these symbols. It may be difficult to do



Fig. 30



Fig. 31

¹¹ *The Heavenly Warrior Defeats the Beast, Revelation 19:19, The Holy Bible.*

because the glyphs and other symbols are directly connected with our intellectual values, and we like to be able to rely on “experts” to interpret the world for us, but I think it is worth it. If we allow ourselves to be blinded by “first love,” we would never get past it and make progress.

What about the glyphs themselves? I believe that the official interpretations are inconsistent and should be revised. Scholars do not agree about the interpretations anyway, but let’s give them some credit. They did a very good job in their efforts to decipher the glyphs, but I think they followed a more semantic, artistic, or graphic path rather than a symbolic one.

Sometimes scholars are tempted to think that things are more complicated than necessary. But making messages too complicated instead of simple and obvious would not result in great understanding in the intended audience. I don’t believe the Aztecs tried to “deeply encode” everything rather than keeping it as simple as possible for future generations. They would have tried to convey the simplest message they were able to at the time. Are we today as advanced as they were in their time? Probably not. Our civilization has complicated itself so much that we are unable to understand simple messages anymore. We complicate everything. Maybe we need to evolve in order to be able to understand such “simple” Aztec symbology.

Looking at some of the glyphs, it is obvious that both the Crocodile and the Wind glyphs represent the same character (Fig. 32). Why has the symbol on the outer core been interpreted as a Crocodile and on the inner core interpreted as the Wind? I would understand if these were Lizard and Crocodile, accepting the Crocodile as the Lizard’s big brother. But why leap from Crocodile to Wind? In another example, the Tiger in the inner core has been interpreted as a Jaguar in the mantle (Fig. 33). To me they look almost identical. You could



Fig. 32

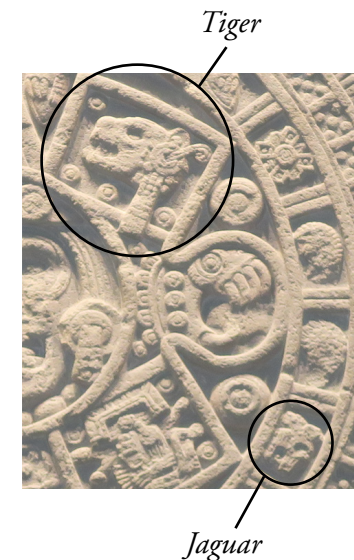


Fig. 33

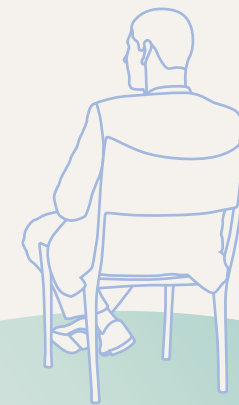
argue that it is not big deal as both are felines, but they have very different personalities. Because they are symbols they can represent (in our case) totally different “services.”

Just these two examples make me skeptical of current interpretations of the glyphs. I don't pretend to have found the correct interpretations myself, but I'm sure they need more study. My own interpretation is that they symbolize some kind of “mighty machines” or “services” with very precise tasks in maintaining the planet's health.

With these baby steps, and still some uncertainty, new scientists are currently confirming the Aztec model. In 2015, “an international team of geologists, headed by Prof Xiaodong Song from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and Nanjing University in China, has found that the Earth's inner core has an inner core of its own, which has surprising properties that could reveal new information about our planet.”¹²

I totally agree. The Sun God's head is exactly that inner, inner core with many “surprising properties.”

¹² SCI NEWS, “Inner core of Earth has its own inner core, geologists say,” Feb. 10, 2015. Article based on Tao Wang et al., “Equatorial anisotropy in the inner part of Earth's inner core from auto-correlation of earthquake coda.” *Nature Geoscience*, published online Feb. 9, 2015; doi:10.1038/ngeo.2354



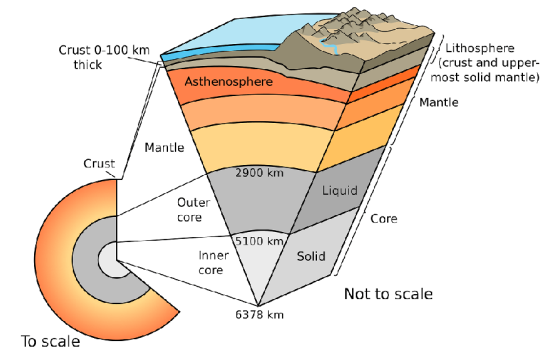
Some Authoritative — Numbers

CHAPTER 8

Now, let's look at some numbers. According to the last ellipsoid model from the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which has been almost globally adopted, the equatorial radius (crust to core) of Earth is 6,378.137 km (confirmed by NASA Earth Fact). The diameter (crust to crust) therefore is 12,756 km. We round off the radius to 6,378 km because the north-south radius is just 6,356.752 km. This 6,378 km radius is the one generally accepted and adopted by scientists.

Having at hand the United States Geological Survey's (USGS) "Inside the Earth" drawing (Fig. 34), let's do some very simple calculations. The radius of the outer core is 3,478 km and the inner core is 1,278 km. This means that the outer core comprises 54.65% of Earth's radius and the inner core 19.06%. If

Fig. 34



we scale the Aztec Stone to these USGS dimensions so that they both have a radius of 6,378 km (Fig. 35), we see some amazing results. In yellow is the USGS outer core and in red the USGS inner core. The USGS' iron-nickel outer core fits exactly within the Aztec outer core. The USGS' iron-nickel inner core fits perfect within the Sun God enclosure. Do you still believe this is just coincidence? Personally, I don't. It is obvious that the stone is an "engineering" representation of the structure of the Earth. I hope you no longer believe that the stone is a magical calendar. And because in the USGS' drawing (Fig. 34) the section on the lower left corner is marked "to scale," I just rescaled it to the Aztec Stone size. Obviously, I got the same amazing results (Fig. 36).

For the purposes of what comes next, let's scale the Moon to the Aztec Stone dimensions. The Moon's radius is 1,737 km, which is 27.23% of Earth's radius. That means the Moon is very close to the size of Earth's inner core.



Fig. 35



Fig. 36

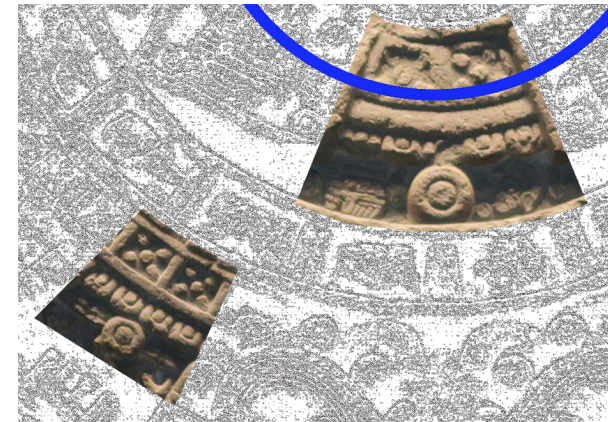
If we project the Moon's size (in blue) onto the Aztec Stone (Fig. 37), we can see that it includes the Sun God and a layer visible just under the god's chin with a structure identical to the mantle but bigger (see details in Fig. 38). This layer appears to wrap all around the Sun God's enclosure to create another strong protection shield. There are too many perfect matches in these numbers to be coincidences.

Fig. 37



Some of the latest theories by today's scientists regarding the deepest parts of Earth's structure consider its density and the possibility of rotation at a different speed than other layers, leading us ever closer to the Hollow Earth theory. Another quite recent theory suggests that the core density is much lower than we thought. What? What is this? Until now scientists all agreed that the core was the densest structure inside the Earth. What

Fig. 38



changed their minds? New technology helps but these new discoveries are primarily due to the incredible power of IT to analyze the available data. With these little steps, scientists discover more and more clues that sustain Hollow Earth theory and evidence of the “very active guts” of our planet.

Besides the latest theories concerning the core, another intriguing fact about the iron-nickel model is the temperature of the inner core versus the outer core. Scientists say that the temperature increases from the outer core towards the centre of the inner core. Why would the temperature get higher as we go deeper towards the inner core? The inner core seems to have a temperature of 5,500°C but is solid. The outer core is liquid, but nobody can tell what temperature it is. It is estimated to be so high as to melt nickel and iron. How can the inner core be solid while having a temperature higher than the outer core, which is liquid and has the same chemical structure? In short, it can't. It is impossible for the inner core to have a higher temperature than the outer core and still be solid. That would defy everything we know about the chemical compounds that make up our planet.



I'm very optimistic that geologists, geophysicists, and scientists will find more evidence of the “hollow-like” nature of Earth's structure soon. For me, the Aztec Stone is proof of Hollow Earth theory! It is the only model of our Earth that can answer all the difficult questions about the behaviour of the Moon, the mechanism of the tides, the hum of the Earth, and many more.

More Aztec Artifacts

CHAPTER 9

Some other Aztec artifacts I was excited to discover at the National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City are also interesting to examine. The Temple Stone, named the Teocalli (temple) of the Sacred War, is one of these (Fig. 39). It is composed of sixteen images and six glyphs on both sides, taking the shape of an Aztec temple.¹³ Some scholars suggest that it is, in fact, a royal throne.

The most important element of this stone, from my point of view, is the throne's backrest (Fig. 40). Here, two human beings



Fig. 39



Fig. 40

¹³ Manuel Aguilar-Moreno, *AZTEC ART, Part 1*: http://www.famsi.org/research/aguilar/Aztec_Art_Part1.pdf

seem to be involved in building another celestial body very similar to the Sun Stone. Like the Sun Stone, this is another cross-section of the newly introduced celestial body. We can easily identify similar elements, such as the four major pillars — north, south, east, and west — and four minor pillars — NE, SE, SW, and NW (Fig. 41) along with eight complex structures situated between the pillars on the first layer. The number of layers (belts) seems to be seven, excluding the core. The centre (core) resembles the inner core of the Sun God. Of course, the machinery depicted is not as complicated as that of the Aztec Stone (Sun Stone) but it retains the same basic structure. The missing element here is



Fig. 41

the human and animal presence symbolized by the glyphs. All layers look to be very compact in structure, so the entire body seems to be denser than that of the Aztec Stone. The only layer with important cavities is the inner core. I believe that this artifact is a cross-section of the Moon's structure. I think the two "special" human beings on the left and right try to show us how the Moon was built.

In 2011, a NASA research team lead by Renee Weber, researcher and space scientist at NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama, confirms my theory:

The team's findings suggest the moon possesses a solid, iron-rich inner core with a radius of nearly 150 miles (241.402 km) and a fluid, primarily liquid-iron outer core with a radius of roughly 205 miles (329.916 km). Where it differs from Earth is a partially molten boundary layer around the core estimated to have a radius of nearly 300 miles (482.803 km). The research indicates the core contains a small percentage of light elements such as sulfur, echoing new seismology research on Earth that suggests the presence of light elements — such as sulfur and oxygen — in a layer around our own core.¹⁴

¹⁴ https://www.nasa.gov/topics/moonmars/features/lunar_core.html

An artist's rendering of that lunar core from NASA is represented in Figure 42. This image is not to scale, but with a very simple calculation let's try scaling the Moon's layers over the Aztec Moon artifact (Fig. 43). In red is the "solid inner core," yellow is the "fluid outer core," and orange is the "partial melt" layer. Unlike the Aztec Stone in this case, just the "solid inner core" matches mathematically with the innermost core of the Moon. This is understandable considering the limited amount of data available. As I did for the Sun God, I also scaled

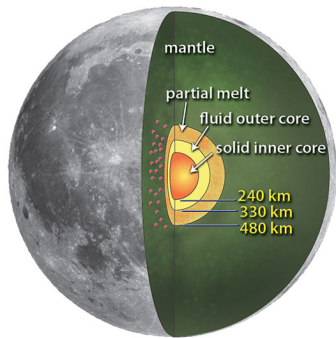


Fig. 42



Fig. 43



Fig. 44

the NASA team's drawing (allowing for the very approximate scale) over the "Moon Stone" (Fig. 44) and I got almost the same result. The only matching layer is the inner core.

Let's now colour-code the Moon's layers (Fig. 45). Because the outermost layer looks so similar to the Sun God's upper mantle, let's also call it the upper mantle. Layer 1 also looks very close to "extra layer 1" of the Sun Stone. The other layers seem not to have an equivalent on the Sun Stone. Of course, the inner core is obviously the same.

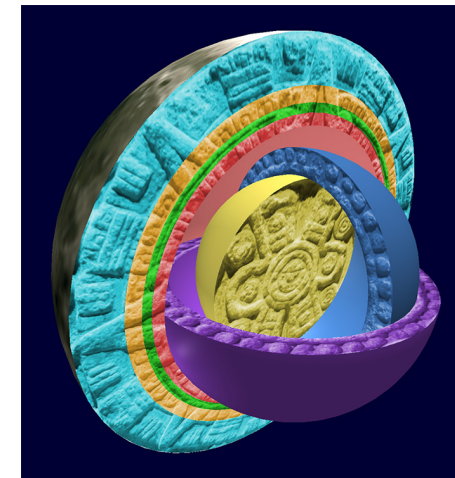
Fig. 45



If we look closely at Figures 41 and 43, we can see that on top of the upper mantle's complex structures, there are rollers like the one we have seen on the Sun Stone. This makes me think that maybe there is another layer above, which has to be a crust-like layer.

Outer cores 1 and 2 correspond to NASA's fluid outer core and partial melt layer. Their Aztec structure suggests "movement," as if the two layers form a gigantic gyroscope (Fig. 46). This could explain why the Moon is always shows the same side.

Fig. 46



Even if you don't agree totally with my theory for now, I hope at least you think it can be a real challenge for our scientists. Unfortunately, from my point of view, scientists cannot give up the rooted idea of the hot iron-nickel terrestrial and lunar core.

As Michael Tellinger stated in his book *Slave Species of the Good*, "you will be amazed at how simply it can all be explained if we just put our prejudice aside and keep our minds open to new realities." Scientists should take this advice seriously and put their own prejudices aside. After all, the whole process of science is discovery, not confirmation. Because Tellinger often refers to Zecharia Sitchin's publications, I warmly recommend his book *The 12th Planet*. There you will discover the importance of ancient artifacts and the willful ignorance of today's scientists, steeped as they are in total inflexibility.

When I criticize the way the Sun Stone was interpreted as a calendar, I would like you, the reader, to consider an important question that I asked myself as I was developing this theory. Why have all the other symbols (complex structures, rollers, South Pole guardians, pillars, the entire upper mantle layer, etc.) on the Sun Stone been totally neglected in the calendar approach? These symbols can't have been carved for no purpose. They are not just

decorations to make the calendar more attractive. A majestic creation such as this has no place for decoration over information. I think the Aztecs would agree with Antoine de Saint Exupéry's aphorism: "Perfection is achieved not when there is nothing more to add, but when there is nothing left to be taken away." The Aztecs could not afford this stone not to be perfect from the point of view of the message to be sent.

Another question to ponder, why was the Moon Stone neglected too? Did someone realize that the Moon's two layers (that I called outer core 1 and outer core 2) each contain a prime number of "rollers"? Outer core 1 has 37 rollers and outer core 2 has 41 rollers — 37 and 41 are the 12th and 13th prime numbers. This fact alone should really make someone want to look at that artifact much more closely.

I don't know if the Moon artifact had been discovered when the calendar theory was developed, but when it was discovered, why did the scientific community not react? The similarities between the symbols on the Aztec Stone and the Temple Stone are dazzling obvious. Why then did no one reopen the calendar interpretation?

*Let's think
logically*

CHAPTER 10

Today's explanation of tides is that the Moon's gravitational attraction pulls the ocean mass on the side facing the Moon (sublunar tide [red arrows]) but at the same time, "inertia" pushes the water in the opposite direction (antipodal tide [green arrows]; Fig. 47). This seems awkward, and nature tends to be more elegant than awkward. I cannot demonstrate with a bunch of formulae that this is not true, but common sense tells me, as Shakespeare put it, that "something is rotten in the state of Denmark."

Inertia is the force that keeps a body (any kind of body) moving in the same direction as the force that generated the

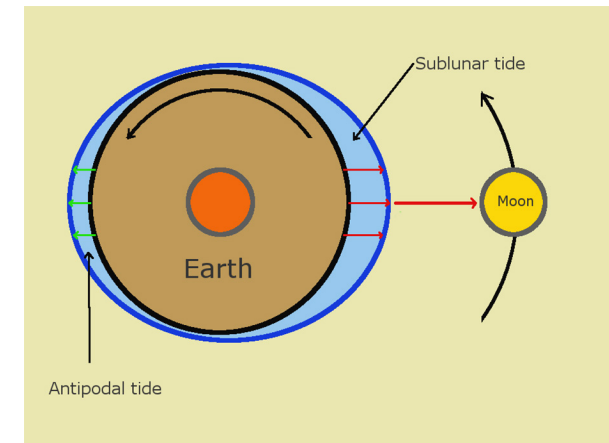


Fig. 47

motion after that force stops its action, like a train that keeps moving forward after the operator cuts the engine but doesn't pull the brakes. The role of breaks is to fight that inertia. There is no inertia opposite to the force that generated the motion. The way tides are explained is like saying that when the train's operator cuts the engine, the train starts moving backward. This does not make sense.

If we accept the Hollow Earth model, however, it is logical and natural to say that the tides result from an inner force of the Earth. We can easily see the evidence and the logic of it. Let's take a look at Figure 48. The sublunar tide's resultant total force is the Earth's inner force (in blue) PLUS the Moon's gravitational force (in red). For the Antipodal tide, the total force is Earth's inner force (in blue) MINUS the Moon's gravitational force (in red), which obviously has the same direction as the force of the sublunar Moon. Doesn't that make more sense?

Unfortunately, the puzzle of tides doesn't stop here. The crest of the tide is not at the Moon's zenith (an imaginary point directly "above" a particular location), but one shifted slightly ahead (Fig. 49). This is known as a "tidal bulge offset." This is

Fig. 48

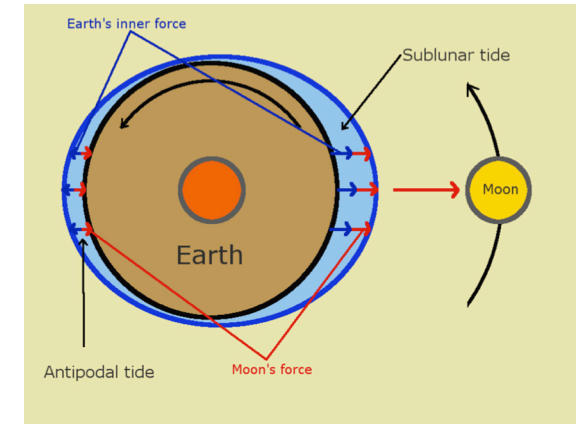
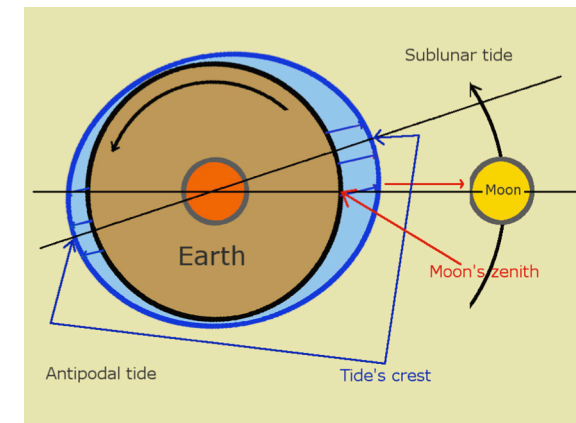


Fig. 49



the most obvious proof that the tides are triggered from inside the Earth. Scientists explain this by the fact that the Earth is rotating, and the speed of the rotation pushes the crest ahead. I don't agree since everything sitting on the crust is spinning at the same speed, regardless of its density or fluidity.

According to Figure 48, it is obvious that the tides are not driven by the Moon. The tides are affected by the Moon but produced by Earth's inner force. Of course, things are complicated by the fact that the Moon's orbit is not on the same plane as the Earth's but rather tilted 28.7 degrees.

Is the inner core described by the Aztec Stone, "Nahui Atl" (Water; Fig. 24), responsible for generating tides? I'm sure it is. Is Nahui Ehecatl (Wind) responsible for the prevailing winds? I'm sure it is. "Nahui Atl," "Nahui Ehecatl," etc. are not frightening characters but rather symbols of "RESPONSIBILITIES" or "SERVICES" related to Earth's health, similar to the Greek gods and goddesses, who were almost all in charge of one of the "ESSENTIAL SERVICES."

Another question about the Moon is why does it always shows us the same side? We know that celestial orbits are perfect, but we also know that "nobody is perfect." How can the Moon's behaviour be so perfect? How in hundreds of thousands of years has this tiny satellite not rotated an inch around its own axis?

Scientists say that the Moon has a "synchronous rotation," meaning that it rotates once on its axis in 27.322 days, which is the exact same time that the Moon completes its orbit around the Earth. For me this perfect synchronization doesn't sound natural. Common sense again tells me that something else forces the Moon to be so disciplined.

The Moon gets disciplined, as we all do, by the constraints imposed upon it. Those constraints are imposed by the Earth (Fig. 50). The Moon and the Earth's inner core form a perfect rotor-stator tandem, which means that they should work perfectly together to generate the tremendous power that Earth needs to sustain the life on it. The Moon is captured by the Earth's core and, reciprocally, the Earth's inner core is captured by the Moon.

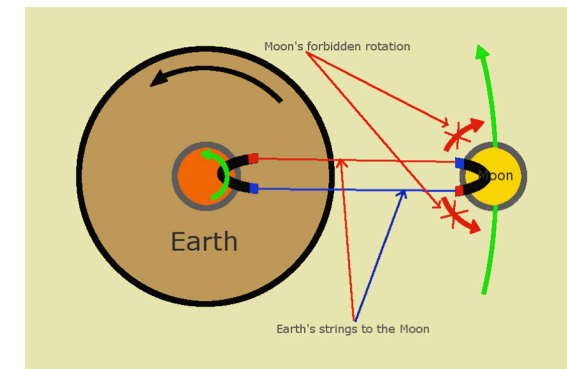


Fig. 50

For that reason, the Earth's inner core rotates synchronously with the Moon's movement on his own orbit and the Moon cannot spin around its own axis.

The latest geophysical determinations have confirmed that the Earth's inner core is spinning at a different speed relative to all the other layers (crust, mantle, etc.). Because studying Earth's structure is actually much more difficult than studying the universe, I think this is quite an important step forward. Scientists have not yet figured out either the absolute speed or the relative speed, but at least they know for sure that these are not equal. Finally, new findings in geophysics have begun to contradict the traditional model of the structure of our planet.

If the inner core of Earth is synchronous with the Moon, this means that the inner core is spinning slower than the other layers. As we've seen, the Hollow Earth model confirms a rotor-stator engine, which generates the magnetic field. If Earth's core had the same rotational speed as the rest of layers, it would not be possible to generate the magnetic field.

The Aztec model is nothing if not a rotor-stator engine. Figure 51 represents the basic principle of the hydro turbine.¹⁵ The rotor is spinning under the turbine generator shaft, which is

¹⁵ Kaplan turbine and electrical generator cut-away view: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_turbine

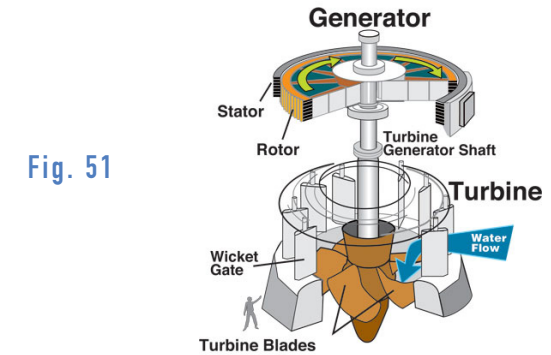


Fig. 51

activated by the force of the water going through the turbine's blades. The rotor's spinning generates the necessary magnetic field to produce electric power in the stator. Figure 52 shows a goofy cross-section of a classical rotor-stator electric engine with the stator's windings (orange) and rotor (dark gray and black). If we superpose this onto the Aztec (outer and inner) core (Fig. 53) we see some striking similarities.



Fig. 52



Fig. 53

We can now easily associate the outer core with the windings of a stator. But our stator is made of 20 gigantic chambers (the glyphs). One single chamber containing one of the glyphs has a height of 3.5 times the height of Everest (8,848 m). The width of one chamber is 6.2 times Everest's height. That means an area of $30.97 \text{ km} \times 54.86 \text{ km} = 1,699.01 \text{ km}^2$. Unfortunately, we can't estimate the depth. Just to have an idea of the size we can compare it with the City of Toronto, which is 630.21 km^2 . This means that a single chamber is 2.69 times the size of Toronto.

All 20 mighty glyphs interact with the inner core where there are another four glyphs at least four times bigger ($6,796.04 \text{ km}^2$ each). It is hard to imagine how much energy the interaction of all these components can release. The similarity between the Aztec model of Earth's structure and an electric power generator is so obvious. The inner core (Fig. 54) is spinning around a north–south axis. All the other “geological” layers are static, forming the stator. All this generates the incredibly powerful magnetic field inside and around our planet. But the reality is, of course, more complex. We have (from centre to outside) the inner core spinning west to east. In tandem with the outer core is the mantle (in yellow and orange), upper mantle, and crust, which together form the stator.



Fig. 54

Just to understand how things work, on the crust are the mountains, oceans, and atmosphere (not in scale in this representation). In reality the “stator” is also spinning because the Earth is spinning around the north–south axis in the same direction as the “stator,” from west to east.

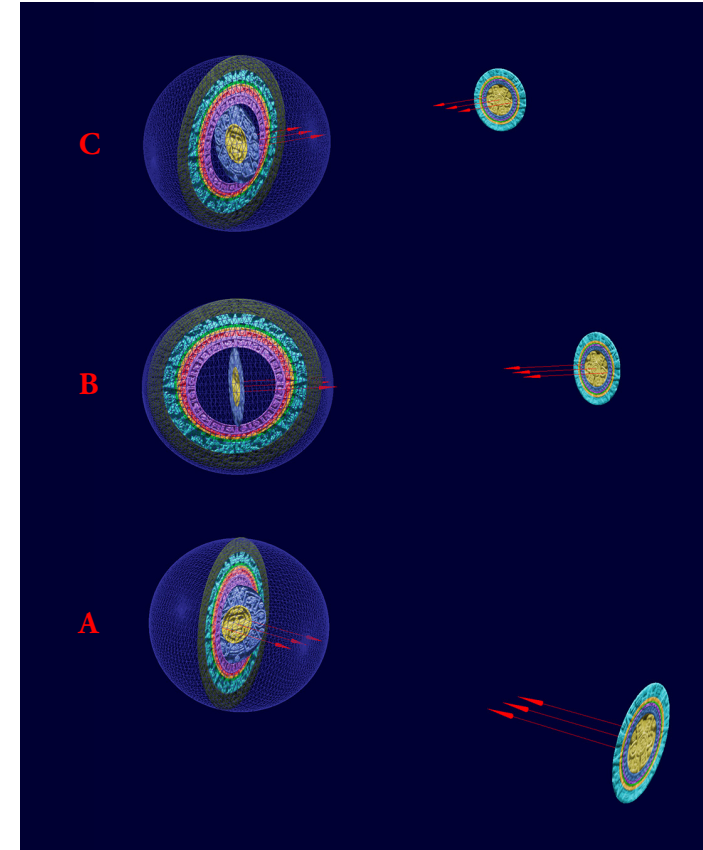
The stator (Earth) rotates 360° in 24 hours. The rotor (inner core) is rotating at the same speed as the Moon since it is synchronous with the Moon (360° in 27.32 days). This means it is rotating just 13.17o in 24 hours, suggesting two rotors and

no stator. We can consider the stator the one that is spinning slower, which is the inner core. Therefore, the Earth's "stator" is becoming a "rotor."

From a technical point of view, which one is the stator and which one is the rotor doesn't matter. The important factor in making the engine work is the relative speed of the two elements: rotor and stator. As soon as they spin at different speeds, they are able to generate magnetic and electric fields. It is quite simple. Imagine you have a small running electric engine in your hand. If you rotate this engine in your hand, it is still working, right? So it is with the stator and the rotor. Both are spinning. All that matters is the relative speed between the two components.

A more suggestive representation of how the model works is presented in Figure 55 (A, B, C). The inner core and the Moon are rotating synchronously (360° in 27.32 days) facing each other. In the meantime, all of Earth's other layers rotate much faster (360° in 24 hours). The wire framed ellipsoid represents (at an exaggerated scale) the two tides: sublunar and antipodal. The red arrows suggest how the inner core captures the Moon, forcing it to face the Earth always.

Fig. 55



This direct interaction between the stator and the outer core generates not just magnetic and electric fields but also a lot of heat. I mean “A LOT OF HEAT” considering the size of the components. Consequently, everything (or almost everything) around the mantle (yellow and orange in Figure 56) gets melted. But it is not just the heat. The huge electromagnetic field probably also contributes to melting all the matter close to the mantle, creating lava. Of course, the pressure at that level becomes unbearable, creating volcanic eruptions. But the eruptions would be more violent without the benefit of the cooling role played by the ocean’s tides.

We know for sure that the ocean’s water goes deeply down into Earth’s layers and comes back as hot water springs. In 2014, Professor Steven Jacobsen of Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, reported that there was “good evidence the Earth’s water came from within.” That water is hidden inside a blue rock called ringwoodite that lies 700 km underground in the mantle.¹⁶ As I suggested before, one of the “services” of the inner core, personified by “Nahui Atl” (water), is pushing the ocean’s water from inside to outside. Or perhaps the two hands of the Sun God hold not a

¹⁶ Brandon Schmandt, Steven D. Jacobsen, Thorsten W. Becker, Zhenxian Liu, Kenneth G. Dueker, “Dehydration melting at the top of the lower mantle,” *Science* 13 Jun 2014: Vol. 344, Issue 6189, pp. 1265–1268: doi:10.1126/science.1253358

Fig. 56

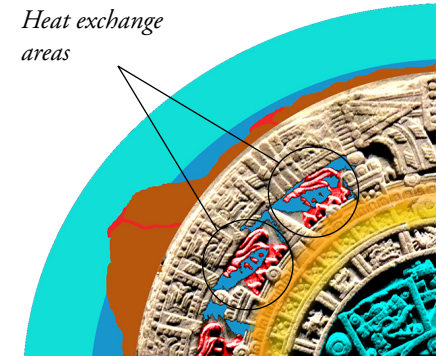


Fig. 57



heart but a pump that pushes the water out. What is a heart after all but a pump that keeps our blood circulating? This transfer happens twice a day, considering the difference of rotating speeds, keeping the biggest cooling pump ever running. This heat exchange happens at the upper mantle level (Fig. 56) where lava meets water.

For a detailed view of how lava exhausts (red) interacting with the tide’s flow (blue), see Figure 57, which is an enlargement

of a section of upper mantle. If you put two images side by side (Fig. 58), you will see on the left a symbol from the Aztec Stone: the exhaust. This symbol is repeated 12 times around the upper mantle. On the right is a well-known image from our own time. Clearly they symbolize the same idea — exhaust — the meaning is obvious. Lava, crude oil, or natural gas would all need exhaust systems that would very much resemble the smokestacks of today.

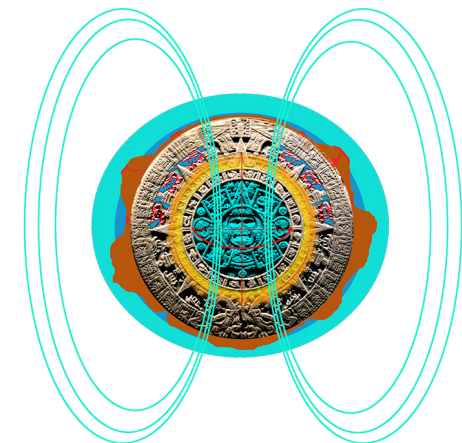
Fig. 58



In other words, the upper mantle is the layer where the heat exchange takes place, where cool water interacts with boiling lava, sometimes in a violent manner, such as earthquakes and volcanic

eruptions. From USGS we know that “the deepest earthquakes typically occur at plate boundaries where the Earth’s crust is being subducted into the Earth’s mantle. These occur as deep as 750 km (400 miles) below the surface,” which confirms the Aztec model. The rotor-stator engine is also responsible for the generation of Earth’s magnetic field (Fig. 59: A, B, C, D, E, F), which in turn triggers all the subtle reactions at the top of atmosphere that generate and maintain the ozone layer, which is vital for our existence. How could a big, static, solid, hot iron-nickel ball generate a magnetic field just by floating in a liquid alloy? You’ll have to admit, the rotor-stator engine explanation makes more sense.

Fig. 59



Now overlapping the Aztec inner core (Fig. 59A) with “the radiation belt of trapped electrons circling Earth” from NASA (Fig. 59B)¹⁷, the resulting image (Fig. 59C) shows the fact that the radiation follows the angles of the four main glyphs of the inner core. The angle between the glyphs is approximately 46° on both north and south.

To further show the evident role of the inner core’s four “mega-magnets,” let’s overlap the same Aztec inner core (Fig. 59D) to “NASA’s Auroral Substorm from Polar” (Fig. 59E).¹⁸ The resulting image (Fig. 59F) is another proof of the Aztec inner core action. The Aurora is generated following the same two northern glyphs (Nahui Ocelot [Tiger] and Nahui Ehecatl [Wind]) at an angle of approximately 46°.

Figure 59D is a screenshot of an animated 3D representation of the globe having as its inner core the Aztec Stone. I designed this in WebGL in my attempt to visualize the Earth’s structure. On my website ¹⁹ you can see many such animated and interactive 3D Hollow Earth models.

¹⁷ NASA Leaky Radiation Belts: <https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/4557>

¹⁸ NASA Auroral Substorm from Polar: <https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/3513>

¹⁹ www.AztecStones.com

I encourage you to visit. I hope you admit now these are not “bizarre coincidences” and that we cannot neglect them anymore. It is time to act to make everyone aware of the real structure of our planet.



Fig. 59 A

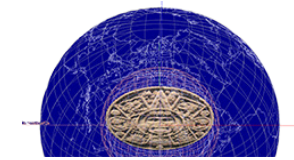


Fig. 59 D

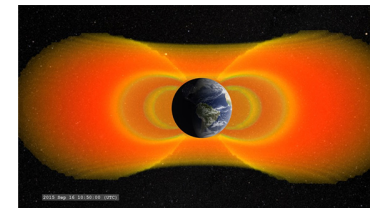


Fig. 59 B

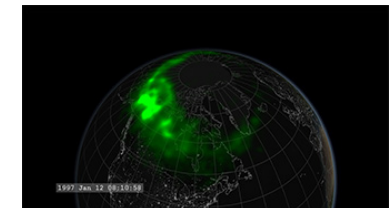


Fig. 59 E

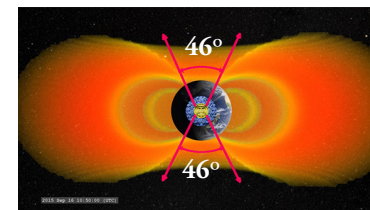


Fig. 59 C

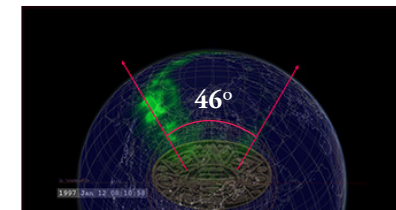


Fig. 59 F

It is time to act to make everyone aware of the real structure of our planet.

Another rotor-stator effect is the “Earth’s Hum,” a continuous “background noise” produced by the Earth, which has also been mystifying scientists. It can be heard if seismographic oscillations are translated in sounds. If you are curious, you can hear it on the internet.²⁰ All engines have a background hum as soon as the inner core is rotating at a constant speed inside the outer core. Remember the rollers I mentioned in the inner core? Some “scientific” explanations of the hum are quite bizarre. One explanation is that it is caused by the pressure that the waves generate on the sea floor, creating seismic waves that make the planet oscillate. That makes no sense, since waves are a surface phenomenon. Dive just four or five feet under the waves and you won’t feel them anymore.

Two other surprising phenomenon can also be explained by the Halley-Aztec model. Contrary to what most of us believe, during a storm, lightening is triggered from the ground. First, a little spark of static electricity comes from the ground milliseconds before the lightening hits it, like an attractor. This tells us that

²⁰ <http://www.wired.com/2014/01/an-artist-records-the-mysterious-rumblings-of-middle-earth/>
(<https://player.vimeo.com/video/80266870?title=0&byline=0&portrait=0&color=ffffff>)

lightening is also controlled from inside the Earth.

A recent discovery shows that the famous neutrinos also come from inside our own planet. In 2016, many experiments were developed in order to capture neutrinos, which were supposed to come from universe. These kinds of experiments are very complicated and mostly located deep underground to protect the equipment from other radiation. To everyone’s amazement, the last experiment showed that neutrinos come from inside the Earth and not from the universe. The Halley-Aztec model can answer this mystery too. Among the 20 outer core chambers (enclosures, services) and the four inner core chambers, I’m sure that one is responsible for neutrino emissions. Or perhaps they are generated by the interaction between the outer and inner cores.

All this happens because the Moon and the Earth work in tandem to control all the vital processes of the planet. The inner core and the Moon are condemned to “dance together cheek to cheek” for eternity. Their attachment is so deep that the Moon would never turn its face to another planet, so it always shows Earth the same side.

Many suppositions about the structure of the Moon describe it as being like a bell, meaning that it is less dense than previously supposed. According to NASA, that was the surprising

conclusion of Clive R. Neal, Associate Professor of Civil Engineering and Geological Sciences at the University of Notre Dame when he and a team of 15 other planetary scientists re-examined the Apollo data from the 1970s. “The moon is seismically active,’ he told scientists meeting at NASA’s Lunar Exploration Analysis Group (LEAG) in League City, Texas.”²¹ He also reported that shallow moonquakes lasted for more than 10 minutes, making the moon ring like a bell.

Correlated with the most recent measurements of inner core density, these ideas led me to one single logical conclusion: the inner cores of the Moon and the Earth are hollow or partially hollow and form an indivisible tandem that is the heart of our planet. As mentioned in the *More Aztec Artifacts* chapter, the Moon’s layers are more compact than Earth’s, giving them a higher density, which results in the “bell-like” behaviour. Clive R. Neal’s statement that “the moon is seismically active” confirms both the Aztec Moon model (Teocalli of the Sacred War; Fig. 40) and the Moon model of NASA researcher and space scientist Renee Weber. This all means that the Moon is not a simple big dead rock. It is at least as active as the Earth.

²¹ https://www.nasa.gov/exploration/home/15mar_moonquakes.html



Conclusion —

CHAPTER 11

The Aztec Stone is just one unique, single cross-section of Earth's structure. It confirms Edmond Halley's Hollow Earth theory by the number of its layers, the fact that some of the layers contain considerable empty space, and that some layers spin at different speeds.

We can now state without a doubt that Halley's Earth Model is the most credible. It is endorsed by the Aztec Stone, which is not a calendar but a majestic representation of the Earth's structure.

I am not an advocate of the inhabited hollow Earth idea, but I strongly believe in an active, complex, mighty machinery as represented by the Aztec Stone.

Unfortunately, it is impossible to redesign (reverse engineer) a 3D model based on one single 2D cross-section, the Aztec Stone. The 3D model would be much more complicated. Nowadays there are projects trying to generate a "Seismic tomography" of the Earth's structure. The main issue with those

projects is the fact that the seismic stations are concentrated in the most seismically active areas on each continent but the oceans are not covered. The type of waves (seismic) used in seismic determinations is also a limitation in such a technique.

The outer core, inner core, and the Moon are the key elements in keeping our planet alive. They cannot exist one without another. I cannot bypass the opportunity to highlight the unfortunate idea of one NASA scientist who thought that strafing the Moon would be a good way to figure out if it has any water. They actually did carry through on that experiment, but fortunately the explosive charge was very small compared to the size of the Moon. What would happen if in the future we have enough power to break the Moon into pieces just out of curiosity to see what's inside? Let's just destroy the Moon if we really want to destroy humanity. Never mind what we're doing to our own planet.

The complexity of the outer core and inner core represented by a total of 24 glyphs suggests a multitude of processes going on deep inside our planet. Besides generating the magnetic field, the cores also control many other processes outside, on the crust, where we live. Many previously unanswered "mysteries" of our planet can be answered if we accept the Hollow Earth model. Here are a few examples:

- *The mechanism driving the tides*
- *The mysterious behaviour of the Moon*
- *The humming of the Earth*
- *The northern and southern lights of the auroras, Borealis and Australis*

I'm sure the major winds are controlled by the machine, and so are the oceans' main currents. The ozone layer is controlled from inside too. I'm sure the planet has sensors to inform the "centre" (Sun God) if all critical parameters are within normal limits. In case of alarming deviation, the "centre" instructs the engine to make the necessary adjustments to "reinstate order."

This model explains global warming as well: our planet is reacting to our irresponsibility in releasing tons of toxic gases into the atmosphere.

As we expand wireless technology, we release millions of KW of energy into the atmosphere (see ANEX 2), which puts it into permanent oscillation, permanent instability. Unfortunately, the negative effects of wireless technology is a taboo subject. Despite many voices criticizing this technology, none are taken seriously. Even worse, critics are ridiculed. Why? Because these technologies generate a lot of money. It doesn't matter if the waves burn our brains and kill people. Money is more important than life.

Despite what we, as the unique “intelligent” species, do to harm our home, the planet tries hard to reinstate the equilibrium. How? Sometimes with a violent reaction. It’s no secret that we are so stupid as a civilization that we are destroying our habitat at a frightening pace. Sadly, money is more important than humanity’s future. Who cares what happens after us, even though we are responsible for the future of our kids and our grandkids?

The Earth’s engine is trying harder day by day to reinstate the planet’s equilibrium. At the same time, more and more of us believe that science is at an impasse as scientists and scholars get stuck in their own theories. Many areas of science seem to have reached their limits with no more alternatives. Many believe that fundamental science should be reset. The most important thing to do to fix science would be to reinstall imagination into it.

It is now time to implement a more unconventional approach to the study of already known phenomena. Time to see them from other perspectives. Geologists and geophysicists must drop their stubbornness and seriously consider the Halley-Aztec approach. More than that, they need to think deeply about why ancient civilizations have been trying so hard to send us information over millennia. Isn’t it outrageous that scholars refuse

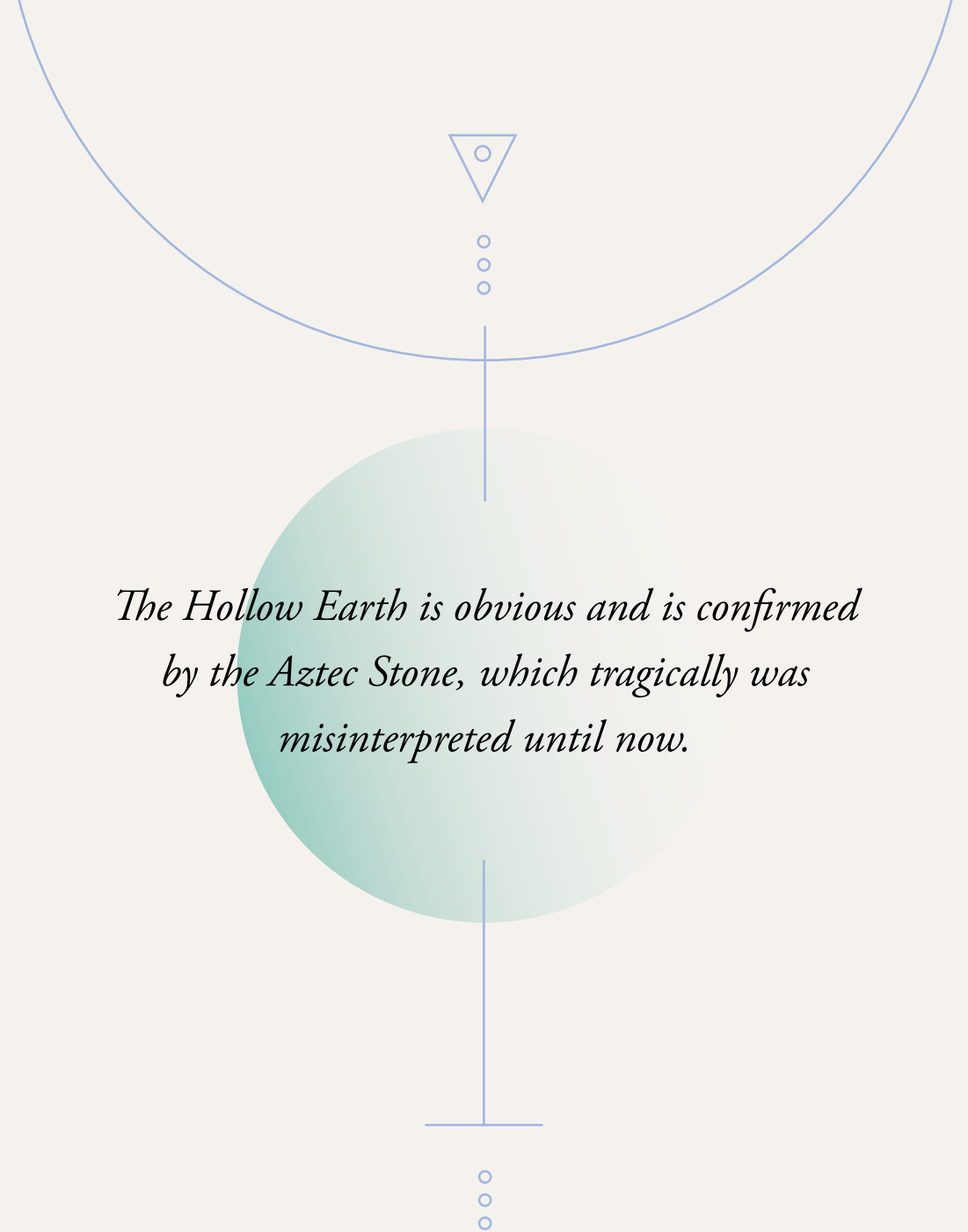
new challenges, new ways to see the world? That is actually their job. Are they so scared of reality that they even reject clear evidence?

The Hollow Earth is not a bedtime story. It is a fact traversing thousands of years through the Aztec Stone. It’s time to give some credibility to our ancestors. They tried very hard — and I like to believe that they actually succeeded — to send us important messages over time. One of these messages is obviously about the Earth’s structure. They knew that it would be much more difficult for us to figure out our own planet’s structure than the rest of the universe. For that they tried hard to send us a clear message about it by carving the Aztec Stone.

Let’s first figure out how our planet works and then look to the sky. Billions of dollars have been invested into space research, and when we dig deep into our Earth it is just to find more stuff to sell, not to understand the planet we are living on. We are in fact in open warfare with our, for now, tolerant habitat. But for how long? We have dangerously underestimated the power of the planet. What happens when the planet (Sun God) decides to take a radical “executive decision” in order to protect itself from us? What happens when the planet finds that the “critical mass of humanity’s stupidity” has been reached? I think it would be too late for us to

do anything to save ourselves, to save the planet, to save humanity. Nowadays all around the globe there are too many “political” (that means money) decisions that hurt our planet deeply. Let’s remember the Aztec model. Our planet is a smart planet and will do everything to protect life even though the casualties would be enormous. As it has done many times before, the planet would reset everything and force us to take it again “from the beginning,” from the Stone Age.

It is not too late for scientists and scholars to wake up, face the evidence, and take a firm position against all the greedy businesses around the globe.



*The Hollow Earth is obvious and is confirmed
by the Aztec Stone, which tragically was
misinterpreted until now.*

Epilogue

CHAPTER 12

I have demonstrated here with plenty of evidence that the Hollow Earth is a model that scientific society should take into serious consideration. Ancient Aztec artifacts are the indubitable proof of this Hollow Earth theory.

The rich collection of artifacts at the National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City not only confirmed my theory but also generated more questions about the magnificent Aztec civilization. There are more Sun God-like stones (Figs. 60–65). Are they representations of other celestial bodies in our galaxy or are they trying to tell us more about the secrets of our Earth and Moon?



Fig. 60



Fig. 61



Fig. 62



Fig. 63



Fig. 64



Fig. 65

One particular detail caught my attention and raised another question about Aztec technology in “carving” these artifacts. Take a closer look at Figures 66–68. The detail I’m talking about is the wrong shape of the base (see circled area in Fig. 66), which is supposed to be a circle. Obviously the base should be a perfect circle like the top but it is not. Suddenly I realized that this imperfection is caused by the fact that this stone is not carved stone but made in a mold. The mold just collapsed under the weight of the mixture inside.

This possibility popped into my mind because some time ago when my son and I were trying to build an enclosure for a small vegetable garden, we filled up a cardboard cylinder with sand in order to put a post inside (Fig. 67). Guess what? Because the sand was too heavy, the base of the cylinder collapsed and it ended up being the same irregular shape as the Aztec base. Unfortunately, I don’t have a picture of our collapsed cylinder. We were too upset to take pictures of our damaged work.

How many other artifacts, not just Aztec, are molded rather than carved? What technique did they use to make the material look like stone, not as molded cement? Are the Egyptian



Fig. 66

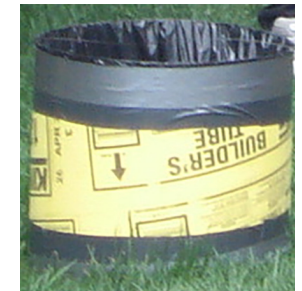


Fig. 67

pyramids built with carved stone or just molded cement? One broken stone at the museum in Mexico City (Fig. 68) shows the internal structure. In my opinion, it looks more like cement than rock, with some layers appearing to be cast on top of the previous one.

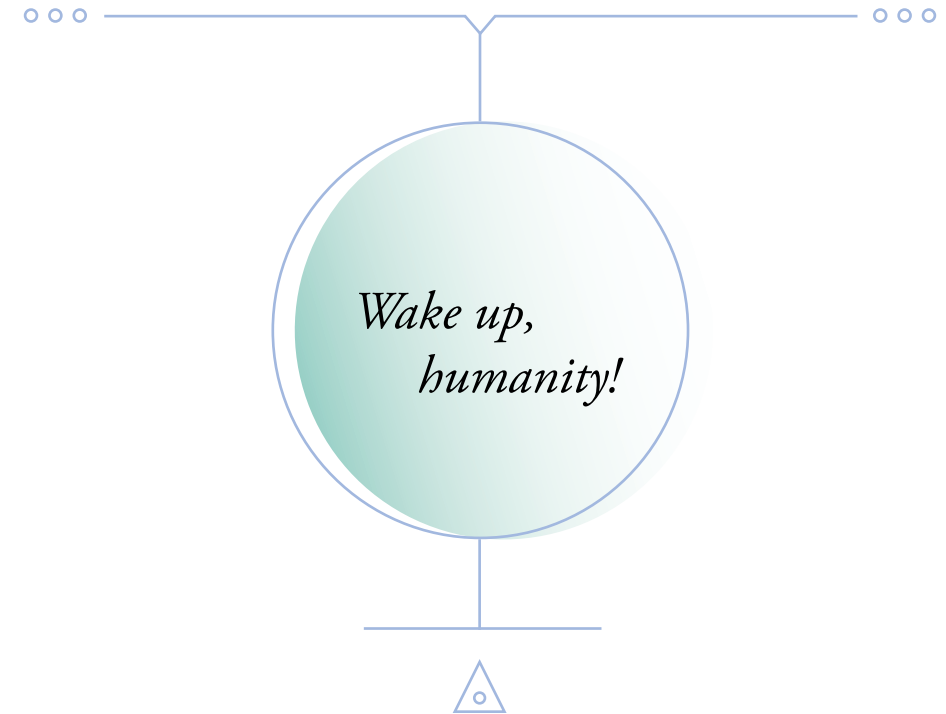


Fig. 68

I hope that all these ideas incite your curiosity about ancient civilizations and their advanced technologies. I hope that you will reconsider the ancient legends and their messages after reading this book. Like I said, these are not “bedtime stories.” They are very important messages that our ancestors tried very hard to send us over millennia. It is up to us to reconsider all their artifacts, monuments, and legends.

I also hope that you will reconsider science. Don’t believe everything that scientists tell you. Use your own curiosity and imagination to push their ideas further. It is not yet too late for us to become smarter than we were yesterday. But this is not possible before we have the answer to a crucial question: were we created

or were we born by chance? Let us clarify once and for all what the truth is. From my own point of view the answer is obvious. We have been created. There are a lot of infatuated scientists who think they are above God or whoever created us, who think math and statistics mean everything. Yes even Einstein said, in his amazing theory: “furthermore, only God knows.”





*To go deeper,
visit AztecStones.com*



Acknowledgements

My deep appreciation to my family, Viorica, Razvan, Lavinia, for their support and positive criticism and jokes about “my underground factories”. To my brother, Alexandru Daniel, for his life long brotherhood.

To Maria for her kind Spanish language support.

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To my kind and lovely proofreading and text editor Ruth Bradely-St-Cyr.

To my friend Robert for the pros/cons of the “jar on the shelf universe”.

To all my friends who took time to have “philosophically” discussions about “humanity’s” origins and endeavour.



ANEX 1:
Glyphs interpretations
(continued)



4. Movement (Ollin)



I agree with the idea of movement and it is obviously the same symbol. I believe it is also inside of what I'm considering to be the "Moon's Aztec Stone." But the codex says it is the sun, which is consistent in the document's entirety.



5. Vulture (Cozcacuauhtli)



It is hard to tell if the stone's Vulture is the same as the codex's Vulture. Sometimes in the codex it looks more like a parrot than a vulture:



6. Eagle (Cuauhtle; Cuauhtli)



The Eagle is very consistent in the codex but I can't really see any idea of eagle in the stone's glyph. Here are some other codex eagles:



7. Jaguar (Ocelotl)



This could be a jaguar or a tiger. There are some variations in the codex, but let's say it is a tiger:



8. Cane (Acatl)



Unfortunately, I couldn't find anything similar in the codex. The closest, I think, is this, which looks more like half a Cane.

9. Herb (Malinalli)



I was not able to find anything similar in the codex, either as a glyph or as an annotation. To me it looks more like another animal than an herb.

10. Monkey (Ozomatli)



This looks more like a cool guy with a big nose rather than a monkey.

I also see a contradiction in the codex; there are actually two different characters annotated as Monkey:



and



I do agree with the second illustration, but not as a monkey.

11. Hairless Dog (Itzquintli)



This dog can be found in the codex with some variations.



12. Water (Atl)



Despite the fact that the glyph is quite consistent in the codex, why has this been interpreted to be water?

Here are the codex's water variations:



13. Rabbit (Tochtli)



This is one of few glyphs that is obviously similar in meaning, symbolism, and consistency.



14. Deer (Mazatl)



The deer is another obviously similar and consistent glyph.



15. Skull (Miquiztli)



Let's accept that the stone's skull means "death" in the codex.
From the codex, here are some variations:



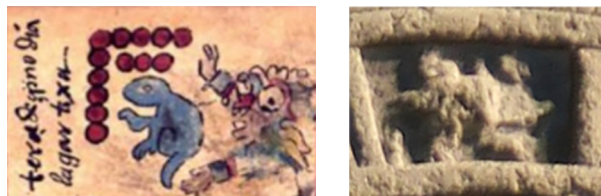
16. Snake (Coatl)



Even if on the stone it looks more like a worm, this is of course a
snake, which appears many times in the codex's story.



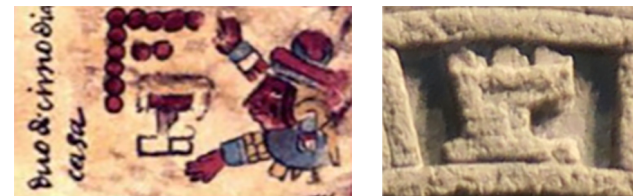
17. Lizard (Cuetzpallin)



It is hard to tell if one of them is indeed a lizard. In codex is quite consistent, at least in the colour.



18. House (Calli)



There are obvious similarities. Is it a house? The codex is more than consistent in this case:



19. Crocodile (Cipactli)



In the stone's glyph, this looks more like a crocodile than it does in the codex. The codex story is consistent, with minor more chromatic variations:



20. Wind (Ehecatl)



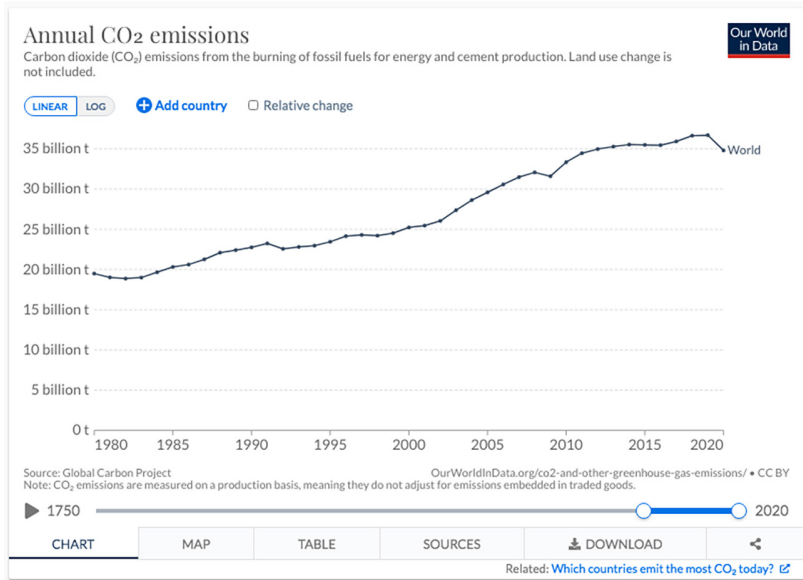
I don't agree that this represents the wind, either in the stone or in the codex. On the stone, it looks more like a myriapod; in the codex, the variations are sometimes dramatic:



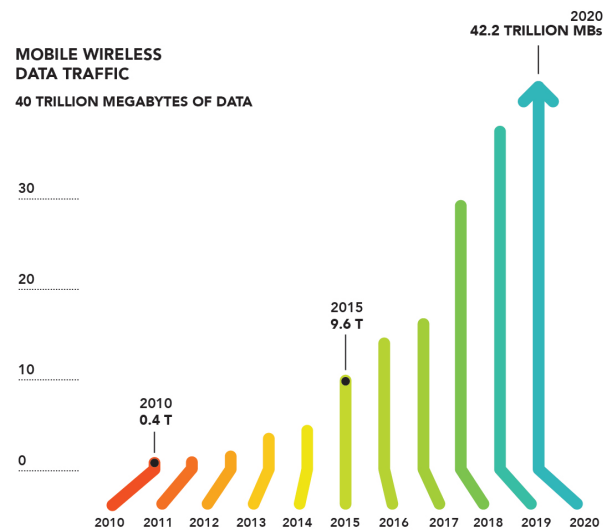


ANEX 2:
Wireless technology

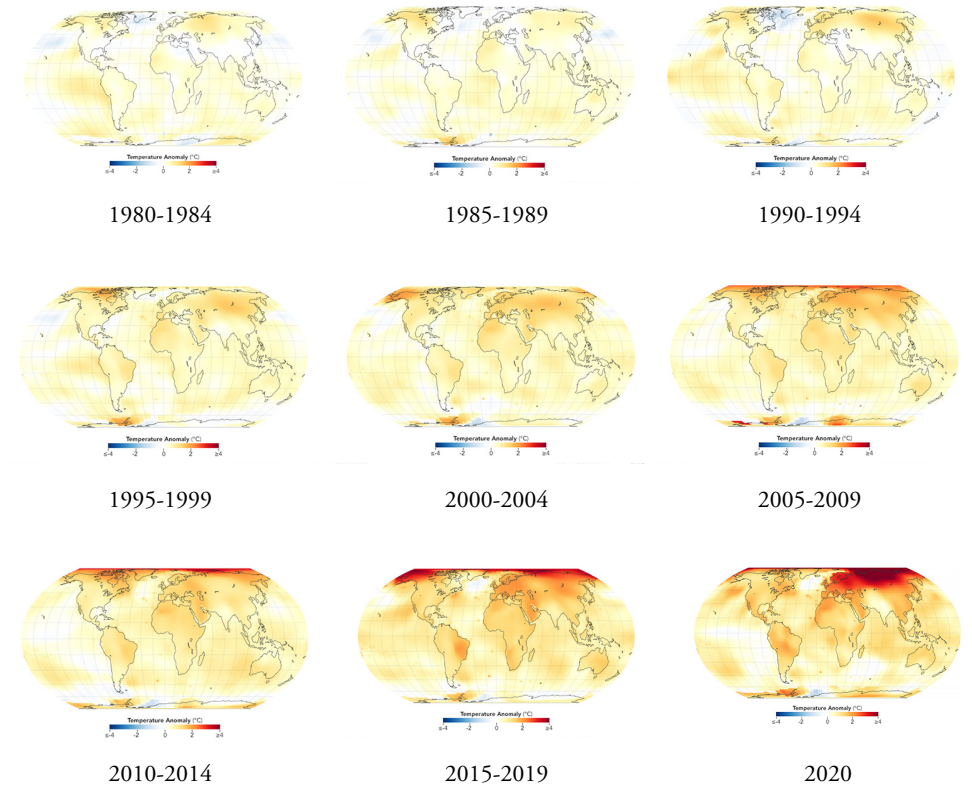




The evolution of CO₂ emissions from 1980 to 2020, according to ourworldindata.org



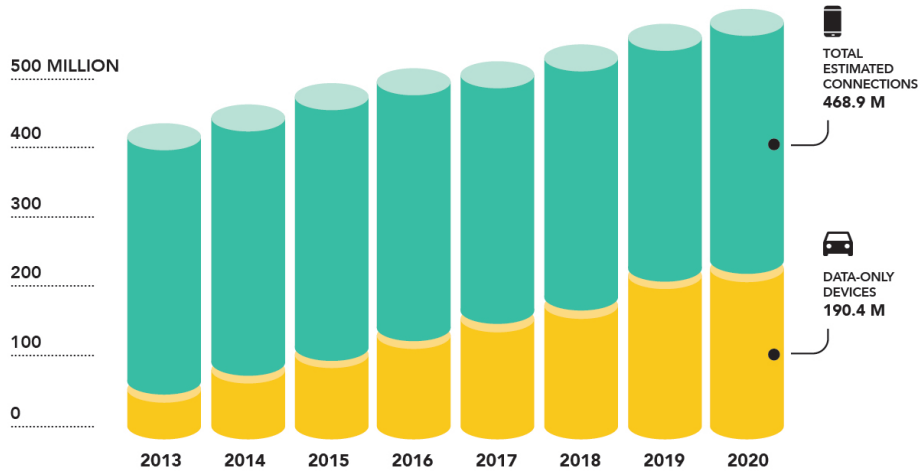
Mobile wireless data traffic from 2010 to 2020 (CTIA)



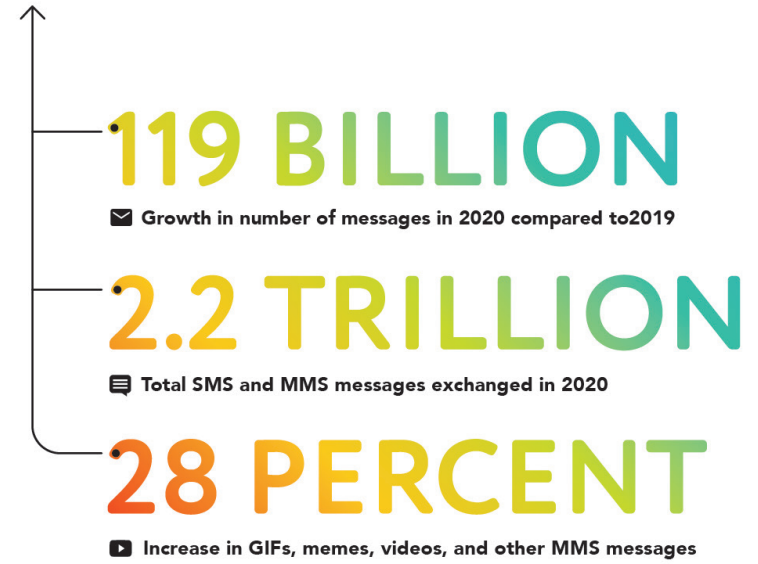
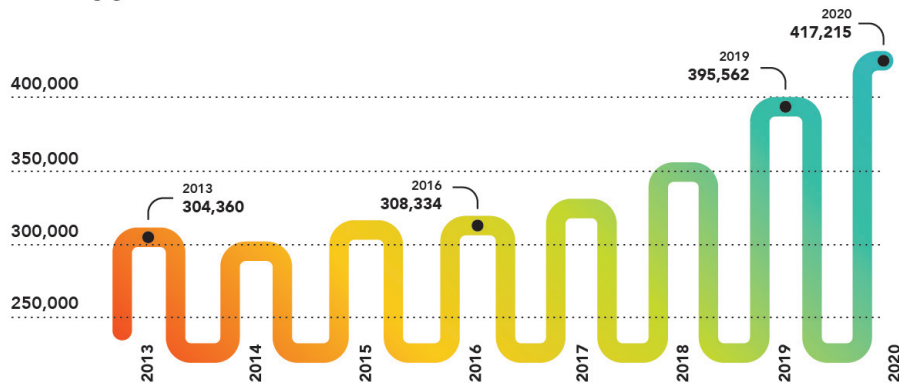
Global average surface temperature from 1980 to 2019, according to NASA Earth observatory. (earthobservatory.nasa.gov)

It is obvious that the CO₂ emissions between 2010 to 2020 were in a kind of plateau or even going lower starting 2019. In the mean time, during the same period, the wireless traffic increased exponentially (According to Cellular Telecommunications and Internet Association - CTIA) as the earth's temperature did.

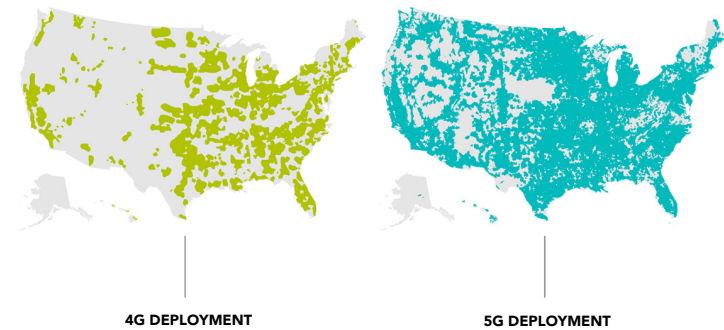
NUMBER OF WIRELESS CONNECTIONS



NUMBER OF CELL SITES IN THE U.S.

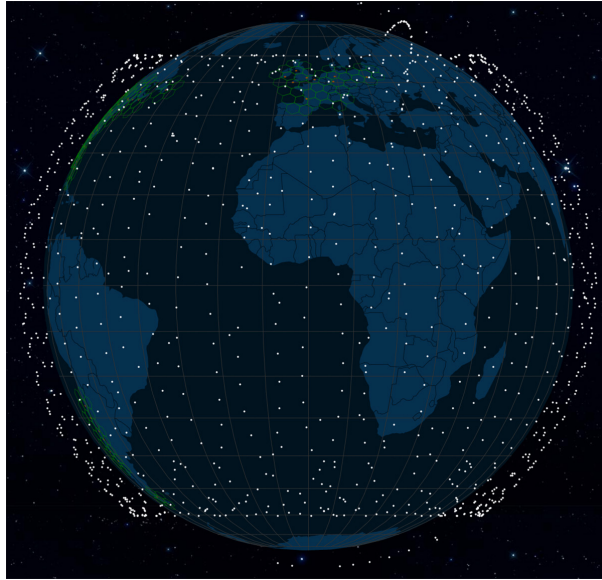


NATIONAL COVERAGE BY TYPE OF NETWORK, 2 YEARS AFTER LAUNCH



Here are more self explanatory statistics from CTIA.
To be highlighted here is the fact that this is just the wireless telephony.

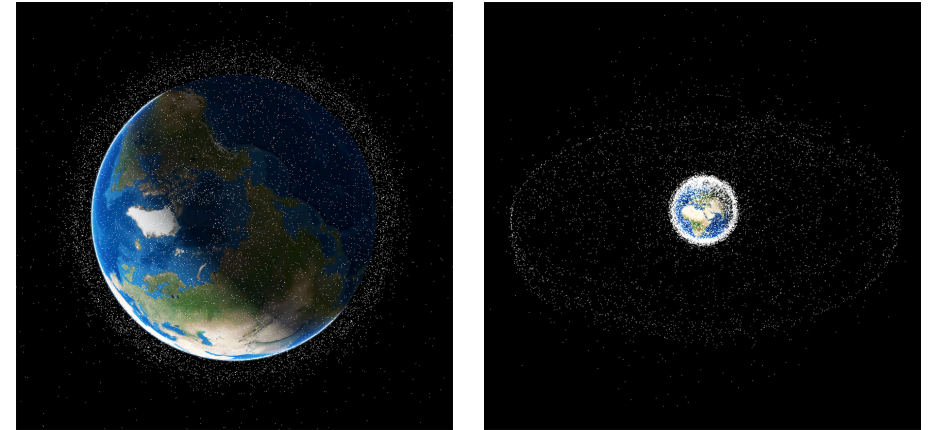
Beside that, there are a lot of other wireless poluters: computer networks, home routers, and a lot of satellites.



Starlink satellite network on November 12, 2021.
(hsatellitemap.space)

According to Wikipedia: "Starlink is a satellite internet constellation operated by SpaceX providing satellite Internet access to most of the Earth. The constellation consists of over 1600 satellites in mid-2021, and will eventually consist of many thousands of mass-produced small satellites in low Earth orbit (LEO), which communicate with designated ground transceivers. While the technical possibility of satellite internet service covers most of the global population, actual

service can be delivered only in countries that have licensed SpaceX to provide service within any specific national jurisdiction. As of October 2021, the beta service offering is available in 19 countries."



In the above two ESRI's Satellite Maps, there are 19,176 satellites - low, medium, geosynchronous, geostationary and high orbit - from US, China and Russia. Obviously these are just civilian satellites. Beside all of these, there are a lot of other unknown wireless applications around for things like defence, police, secret services, etc.

I do not contest the contribution of CO2 to global warming. It is obvious. But more obvious is the fact that in the last 40 years, CO2 contribution is minor compared to the effects of new wireless technology.

IMAGE CREDITS

Figure 3	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Leonhard_Euler.png
Figure 4	https://unwrappingtheplastic.com/2017/04/04/northwest-passage-to-the-hollow-earth/
Figure 5	Halley's hollow-earth schema, Philosophical Transactions 95
Figure 7	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_E._Byrd
Figure 18, 34	USGS
Figure 42	NASA
Figures p. 34-44	Codex Borbonicus https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/
Figure 51	Codex_Borbonicus
Figure 59 (A-E)	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_turbine NASA

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The Earth, the Moon and the Aztecs

Models of Earth's structure from the Aztecs to Halley to today

For many years now, scientists have been telling us that our planet Earth is completely solid, with an iron-nickel core. But how can they know for sure? The deepest drill can only reach 12,262 metres below the surface, which only shows us a tiny fragment of the outermost layer, the crust. Earth's radius (crust to core) is 6,378,137 metres (6378 kilometres), so what about the other 99.8% and the four other layers below?

There are still many gaps in our actual scientific knowledge regarding the model of Earth that we take for granted. How do such things as tides and the orbit of the moon really work?

What if the ancient Aztec civilization actually knew more about these things than we do now? And what if they left us messages carved in stone about them? What if the astronomer Halley, whose name now designates our most famous comet, developed a similar model of the Earth by doing magnetic studies all over the world in the 1600s? This book looks at what we know and what we don't know about the structure and workings of the earth and explores some possibilities about how we can fill in the gaps in our knowledge about our home planet.

To further explore these topics, visit AztecStones.com

