

Before The Moon Existed

#####

Creative Commons License: Attribution-Non-Commercial-No Derivatives (CC BY-NC-ND) - This license allows you download this article and share it with others as long as you credit author Raymond Towers. You may not change or modify the contents of this article or use them commercially in any way.

I am a writer of dark fiction. My author page is at:
Raymond Towers Dot Com

My fiction e-book titles are found at:
<https://www.smashwords.com/profile/view/raymond towers>

Read book announcements and articles on writing at:
RaymondMTowers dot Wordpress dot com

And finally, visit my Truth / Conspiracy blog at:
Verum Et Inventa dot Wordpress dot com

#####

(This begins a series of articles questioning the origins of our Earth satellite Luna. I am revising these articles at a leisure pace and will be posting a couple per month until I've gone through the entire bunch. The complete series has nine parts.)

Article 1 - What Is Known

Okay, I've been putting this series off because I was trying to round up a decent amount of sources and opinions on this. I now have enough material to give readers some interesting things to think about. The majority of the articles referenced can be found on the Moon's Origin And Purpose section of the website Biblioteca Pleiades. Just this source alone accounts for about 236 Word pages, so I do have plenty of information to sort through.

First question: What is the moon made of? Like the Earth, the Moon is believed to have layers. The innermost layer is the lunar core. It only accounts for about 20% of the diameter of the Moon. Scientists think that the lunar core is made of metallic iron with small amounts of sulfur and nickel. Astronomers believe that the core of the Moon is probably at least partially molten.

Outside the core is the largest region of the Moon, called the mantle. The lunar mantle extends up to a distance of only 50 km below the surface of the Moon. Scientists believe that the mantle of the Moon is largely composed of the minerals olivine, orthopyroxene and clinopyroxene. (These are igneous rocks, made from cooling magma and classified as pyroxenes, and are also prevalent on Earth.) The Moon's mantle is also

believed to be more iron-rich than the Earth's mantle.

The outermost layer of the Moon is called the crust, which extends down to a depth of 50 km. This is the layer of the Moon that scientists have gathered the most information about. The crust of the Moon is composed mostly of oxygen, silicon, magnesium, iron, calcium, and aluminum. There are also trace elements like titanium, uranium, thorium, potassium and hydrogen. (Source article: Universe Today website)

What is the Earth made of? If you could take the entire planet and sort out its various elements into piles, you'd have the following: 32% iron, 30% oxygen, 15% silicon, 14% magnesium, 3% sulfur, 2% nickel, and then much smaller piles of calcium, aluminum, and other trace elements.

We live on the outermost layer of Earth, called the crust. This varies in depth between 5 and 75 km. It's mostly made of silicates, with a tremendous amount of oxygen mixed in. In fact, 47% of the Earth's crust is oxygen.

Beneath the crust is the mantle, which goes down to a depth of 2890 km. It is the largest layer on Earth, and mostly consists of silicate rocks rich in iron and magnesium. Volcanoes are places where this mantle wells up through the crust. (Source: Universe Today website)

There is debate over whether the Earth and Moon are made of the same materials. The theory is that both places are made up largely of iron. I say theory because the Fact is that the deepest man has ever bored into the Earth is only 8 miles out of a radius of 3,960 miles! (Source: Wikipedia article on the Kola Superdeep Borehole.) The Mariana's Trench, the deepest place on Earth's oceans, only goes down to about 7 miles. In modern recorded history NO ONE has gone any deeper than that. The idea that scientists can know without a doubt what lies deeper than 10 miles is absurd, let alone all the way to the core. If this supposition is incorrect, that means that speculation for other planets also has to be rewritten.

Let's make a comparison between the two. Both the Earth and the Moon are made up largely of iron, allegedly. The Moon's crust is made up of mostly silicon and oxygen. The Earth's crust is made up of silicates and oxygen. Now, silicon is a basic chemical element. Silicates are a combination of silicon and oxygen, so they are derived from silicon, but are a different thing. The difference may be due to the Earth having an atmosphere, while the Moon does not. Also, much of the minerals on the surface of both are made of igneous rock, or rock from cooling magma. That's the more or less agreed upon theory. Other people will say that the Moon is much different, because there is a lot of basalt directly on the surface.

What is basalt? Basalt is a dark-colored, fine-grained, igneous rock composed mainly of plagioclase and pyroxene minerals. It most commonly forms as an extrusive rock, such as a lava flow, but can also form in small intrusive bodies, such as an igneous dike or a thin sill. It has a composition similar to gabbro. The difference between basalt and gabbro is that basalt is a fine-grained rock while gabbro is a coarse-grained rock.

Earth's Most Abundant Bedrock – Basalt underlies more of Earth's surface than any other rock type. Most areas within Earth's ocean basins are underlain by basalt. Although basalt is much less common on continents, lava flows and flood basalts underlie several percent of Earth's land surface. (Remember too that basalt is more common on deep ocean floors than it is on the continents.)

Basalt on Moon and Mars – Basalt is also an abundant rock on the Moon. Much of

the Moon's surface is underlain by basaltic lava flows and flood basalts. These areas of the Moon are known as 'lunar maria.' Large areas of the Moon have been resurfaced by extensive basalt flows that may have been triggered by major impact events. The ages of lunar maria can be estimated by observing the density of impact craters on their surface. Younger basalt flows will have fewer craters. (In the Moon's case, basalt is on the maria, which are on the surface. Note that Maria comes from Mare or Mar, which is Latin for Ocean. Were the Lunar Marias once the bottoms of oceans or deep lakes?)

Olympus Mons is a shield volcano on Mars. It, like most other volcanic features on Mars, was formed from basaltic lava flows. It is the highest mountain on Mars and has the largest known volcano in our solar system. (Source: Geology.com)

Among the many interesting anomalies from the Moon are its craters. Here is the biggest one:

The Moon: South Pole-Aitken Basin – Found on the far side of the Moon, the diameter of this impact crater is equivalent to the distance from London to Athens. The massive Aitken basin measures 2,500 kilometres (1,600 miles) across and is the largest, deepest and oldest basin on the Moon. In fact, it's as deep as six kilometres (3.7 miles) in some places. For comparison, some of the largest impact craters on Earth are only several hundred meters deep.

The Aitken basin is thought to have formed about 4.3 billion years ago, just a few hundred million years after the formation of the Moon itself. Its origin, however, remains somewhat of a mystery. If it formed through a high-velocity impact then scientists would expect to find material from deep within the Moon's mantle at the bottom of the basin, but this doesn't seem to be the case.

Instead, it's thought that a low-velocity projectile hundreds of meters across impacted the Moon at an angle below 30 degrees, enough to create the giant crater but not fast or steep enough to dig deep into the lunar surface. (Source: Space Answers website)

Another gigantic crater is Hellas Planitia, found on Mars:

The largest visible impact crater in the Solar System is Hellas Planitia on Mars, a giant depression with a floor over seven kilometers (4.3 miles) below the Martian surface. Such is its breadth and depth that you could fit every Western European country inside it.

Material from the impact that formed Hellas Planitia stretches for up to a further two kilometers (1.2 miles) from the walls of the crater. It is thought to have formed about 3.8 to 4.1 billion years ago when Mars was hit by a number of objects during the Late Heavy Bombardment period in the Solar System. (Source: Space Answers website)

What is Mars made of? Known as the red planet, Mars is nearly half the size of the Earth. Its outer surface is composed of mostly basalt that was brought to the surface by ancient volcanoes, which were active during the planet's early history. The volcanic activity in the planet stopped many years ago thus leaving its surface covered with iron oxide dust with such a fine consistency comparable to talcum powder. This also gives the planet its red hue. (Source: Planet Facts website)

Well. So far, we've read about the scientific opinion of what Earth, Mars, and the Moon are made of, and when meteors or something else very big crashed down into Mars and the Moon and formed the two biggest craters in our solar system. Before we get into the ancient history, ancient mythologies, and what modern, open-minded scientists and

spiritualists are saying about this, let's analyze what we know scientifically and come up with a plausible theory. This is something none of the mainstream sites seem to be connecting together yet.

1. Huge meteors, or something like meteors, crashed into BOTH Mars and the Moon about 4 billions years ago, according to scientific theory as seen above.
2. Basalt is located UNDER the Earth's surface.
3. Basalt is located ON the surface of Mars and the Moon.

Theory: Two big-ass meteors crashed into Mars and the Moon at approximately the same time, and they were big enough and violent enough to abruptly displace both the atmosphere and the upper crust of those bodies, and to expose the basalt underneath. The basalt did not come to the surface as the result of ancient volcanoes, but thanks to the meteors. Think of it like peeling an orange. When you look at Mars and the Moon, you're seeing them after the peel is gone.

Speculation: Mars and the Moon were inhabited. There were survivors, and they might still live there today either underground, or in spacecraft disguised to look as giant rocks. You want evidence? Our probes always seem to disappear whenever they get too close to Mars. If you do some research, you will discover that 13 nations joined Russia in sending the Phobos 1 and 2 probes out to the moon on Mars named Phobos. (What a coincidence! A bunch of nations also joined together to send a probe out to Comet P67 too!) Phobos 1 was 'lost.' Yeah, okay. Phobos 2 sent back pictures of a Martian city, 60 kilometers long, and a spaceship, 300 kilometers long, before Russia stopped releasing photographs in the 1980s. Later, the probe found another 20 km spaceship hanging out by the Phobos moon, and that's when Russia lost contact with the probe. (Another coincidence! The probe that was sent out to Comet P67 runs on sunlight, and after only a short run, we're not hearing about it anymore. Aw! You'd think that the European Space Agency's Rosetta probe, that cost 1.4 billion Euros, would have taken the lack of sunlight into account and installed a back-up power supply. Those goofy scientists! What were they thinking?)

Rosetta's industrial team involves more than 50 contractors from 14 European countries and the United States. The prime spacecraft contractor – the company leading the entire industrial team – is Astrium Germany. Major subcontractors are Astrium UK (spacecraft platform), Astrium France (spacecraft avionics) and Alenia Spazio (assembly, integration and verification)... The total mission cost of Rosetta is close to 1.4 billion Euros of which the total Philae costs are 220 Million Euros (in 2014 economic conditions) including expenses for the one year launch delay. (Source: ESA website)

Do your own research on Comet P67 and the Phobos Incident!

Speculation: Those meteors that coincidentally hit Mars and the Moon at the same time were not natural, but part of an interstellar war. Evidence: India and Sumerian mythologies both tell about wars between the 'gods,' among the stars and planets. Indian mythologies, I think in the Mahabharata or the Ramayana, state that a Spear of Heaven could destroy a planet, and describe the effects of nuclear radiation on human beings. Christianity and Sumeria, and many other mythologies, tell of higher beings coming down to Earth to create and / or subjugate humanity, the idea of which will come more into play as we progress in this series.

Speculation: The descendants of the higher beings that came to Earth are still having this interstellar war TODAY. Evidence: The Lucifer Project, as it is most often described, is the attempt by man to create a small star in our solar system out of one of the gas giants, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, or Neptune. It was noted by a contributor in the summer of 2003 that likely the first attempt at star-making, or at least the pilot project of such, was conducted when NASA's Galileo satellite was plunged into Jupiter on September 21, 2003. (Source: Biblioteca Pleiades)

Project A119, also known as "A Study of Lunar Research Flights", was a top-secret plan developed in 1958 by the United States Air Force. The aim of the project was to detonate a nuclear bomb on the Moon that would help in answering some of the mysteries in planetary astronomy and astro-geology... (Source: Wikipedia article)

LCROSS was designed to collect and relay data from the impact and debris plume resulting from the launch vehicle's spent Centaur upper stage striking the crater Cabeus near the south pole of the Moon.[6]

Centaur had nominal impact mass of 2,305 kg (5,081 lb), and an impact velocity of about 9,000 km/h (5,600 mph),[7][8] releasing the kinetic energy equivalent of detonating approximately 2 tons of TNT (8.86 GJ). (Source: Wikipedia article.)

Note that one of the targets of Project Lucifer was Saturn, and along with the Moon, this is where the theorized 'machines' that bind humanity's souls are found, according to researchers like Santos Bonacci, David Icke and Michael Tsarion. Also, note that Project A119 and Project LCROSS were aimed at dark craters that can't be seen from Earth, so Earth-side astronomers wouldn't be able to confirm anything. Why would NASA hide their observations from everyone else? Why would they want to ignite or nuke celestial bodies in the first place? Do we really need to spend \$583 million dollars on LCROSS to bomb the Moon just to see if there is water present on it, like the 'official story' says? (Also note that the Rosetta Probe just happened to get 'lost' in a dark crater.) It's because some people have some deep, dark secrets they're hiding from everybody else. The speculation portions can be questioned or debated, but the remainder of this article can't. Those are Facts.

Article 2 - Historical Observations

In my previous post, I covered the scientific perspective as our modern mainstream educators present it to the public. I disagree that the Moon could have come from the Earth, and I postulate that Mars and the Moon were both struck by very large objects in the distant past. The impacts swept their atmospheres away and possibly shoved the Moon to where it is today. In this article, we'll take a look at what one present day Moon observer is saying, and what historians were saying about the Moon millennia ago.

Let's start off with the present day. We've got amateur astronomer Crrow777, who can be counted on to get his equipment out and focus it on the skies regularly. Crrow777 has observed many, many anomalies during his observation of the Moon. Most striking of these are what he calls the 'Lunar Wave.' On an old analog TV, you might have seen a line of interference descending from the top of the screen to the bottom. The Lunar Wave is similar to this. It starts on one limb of the Moon, and cascades all the way across to the opposite edge. The Wave is very subtle, and Crrow777 always shows the original clips before telling the viewer exactly how he's adjusting the screen so the viewer has a better

idea of what he or she is looking at. This man has filmed the Lunar Wave 5 times, and he's gotten footage from other astronomers that show another 4 instances, or 9 altogether. (Update: I believe the Lunar Wave has been recorded 14 times now.)

Another intriguing facet is that Crrow777 has studied public domain maps from well-known astronomers of the 1700s and 1800s, and found that very few of the details of these maps match. Why don't these maps match? Has the topography of the Moon changed that much during the last 300 years? What is going on with the Moon? Those are the sorts of questions Crrow777 and others are trying to find answers for.

So, we know there are funny things going on with the Moon. Let's see what ancient historians had to say about it. See the website varchive for the original article, which I have reproduced below:

Democritus and Anaxagoras taught that there was a time when the Earth was without the Moon. (Hippolytus, *Refutatio Omnium Haeresium* V. ii.)

Aristotle wrote that Arcadia in Greece, before being inhabited by the Hellenes, had a population of Pelasgians, These aborigines reportedly occupied the land before there was a moon in the sky above the Earth; for this reason they were called Proselenes. (Aristotle, fr. 591 (ed. V. Rose [Teubner:Tuebingen, 1886]). Cf. Pauly's *Realencyclopaedie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft*, article "Mond" ; H. Roscher, *Lexicon d. griech. und roemisch. Mythologie*, article "Proselenes."

The words Pelasgians and Proselenes mean 'people before the moon.' Wikipedia will hedge around this and claim the designations mean 'indigenous peoples.' That's not what the historical evidence shows!

Apollonius of Rhodes mentioned the time "when not all the orbs were yet in the heavens, before the Danai and Deukalion races came into existence, and only the Arcadians lived, of whom it is said that they dwelt on mountains and fed on acorns, before there was a moon." (*Argonautica* IV.264.)

Plutarch wrote in *The Roman Questions*: "There were Arcadians of Evander's following, the so-called pre-Lunar people." (Plutarch, *Moralia*, transl. by F. C. Babbit, sect. 76.)

Similarly wrote Ovid: "The Arcadians are said to have possessed their land before the birth of Jove, and the folk is older than the Moon." (*Fasti*, transl. by Sir J. Frazer, II. 290. Jove is the planet Jupiter.)

Hippolytus refers to a legend that "Arcadia brought forth Pelasgus, of greater antiquity than the moon." (*Refutatio Omnium Haeresium* V. ii. Ancient Greeks believed Pelasgus was the first Man, and that he came forth from the soil, rock or trees. (In other words, the first Man was alive before the Moon came about. See the Wikipedia article on Pelasgus.)

Lucian in his *Astrology* says "the Arcadians affirm in their folly that they are older than the moon." (Lucian, *Astrology*, transl. by A. M. Harmon (1936), p. 367, par. 26.)

Censorinus also alludes to the time in the past when there was no moon in the sky. (*Liber de die natali* 19; also scholium on Aristophanes' *Clouds*, line 398.)

The memory of a world without a moon lives in oral tradition among the American Indians. The Indians of the Bogota highlands in the eastern Cordilleras of Colombia relate some of their tribal reminiscences to the time before there was a moon. "In the earliest times, when the moon was not yet in the heavens," say the tribesmen of Chibchas. (A. von Humboldt, *Vues des Cordillères* (1816), English transl.: *Researches Concerning*

the Institutions and Monuments of the Ancient Inhabitants of America, (1814), vol. I, p. 87; cf. H. Fischer, *In mondener Welt* (1930), p. 145.)

[In addition to the sources cited above, cf. *The Nihongi Chronicles of Japan* (I.ii, in *Transactions and Proceedings of the Japanese Society*, vol. I [1896]) which recount how “Heaven and Earth . . . produced the Moon-god.” *The Kalevala of the Finns* recalls a time “when the Moon was placed in orbit.” (Rune III.35)]

The Chaldean version (of the Biblical Genesis myth) goes on to describe the birth of the Moon like this: Anu opened up the original abyss and created a whirling motion like boiling. (A spiral, maybe?) The Moon passed through an opening like a giant bubble and made its way across the heavens. What I find interesting here is that the Chaldeans / Babylonians are referring to a time when there was NO MOON IN THE SKY, which Plato and the Arcadian people also mention, but which the authors of the Bible have conveniently left out. (From my article *The Bible vs. Babylon: The Genesis Myth*.)

From the Library Of Halexandria website: Giordano Bruno (a 16th century Italian philosopher) is reputed to have written in *De Immenso*: (Bk IV, x, pp. 56-57): “There are those who have believed that there was a certain time (as our Mythologist says) when the moon, which was believed to be younger than the sun, was not yet created. The Arcadians, who dwelt not far from the Po, are believed to have been in existence before it (the moon).” “Theodorus writes in his first book that the moon had appeared a little while before the war which was fought by Hercules against the giants. Aristochius and Dionysius Chalcedensis, in the first of their works, confirm the same.” “Mnaseas said that the Arcadians were born before the moon, and so they were called ‘proselenian’; meaning, ‘before the moon’.”

Bruno goes on to step upon the sensibilities of future scholars by noting that, “the earth, which is of the same species as the moon, is of creatable and destructible substance, and is truly animal and even mortal, although divine. Therefore, the planets (worlds) are able to be created and destroyed, and it is not possible that they have been eternal, since we have proved them to be alterable and consisting of changing parts.” (Paterson, A. M., “Giordano Bruno’s View on The Earth without a Moon”, *Pensee*, Portland, Oregon, Volume 3, Winter, 1973.)

Who were the Arcadians that keep getting mentioned here? Herodotus wrote that the inhabitants of Arcadia were Pelasgians, the Greek name for the supposed ‘indigenous’ inhabitants of Greece, who dwelt there before the arrival of the ‘Hellenic’ tribes.[5] Whilst Herodotus seems to have found the idea that the Pelasgians were not ‘Greek’ far-fetched, it is clear that the Arcadians were considered as the original inhabitants of the region.[6] (Source: Wikipedia)

Okay, that’s about all I think I can cover as far as observation and historical perspective. I’ll be heading into the speculation arena in my next post.