#### Chapter 1: Enki - Wikipedia

the finds have also revealed the extent of missing texts-so-called lost books-which are either mentioned in discovered texts or are inferred from such texts, or that are known to have existed because they were cataloged in royal or temple libraries.

Introduction Some, years ago, astronauts from another planet came to Earth in search of gold. Short of manpower, the astronauts employed genetic engineering to fashion Primitive Workers--Homo sapiens. The Deluge that catastrophically swept over the Earth required a fresh start; the astronauts became gods, granting Mankind civilization, teaching it to worship. Then, about four thousand years ago, all that had been achieved unraveled in a nuclear calamity, brought about by the visitors to Earth in the course of their own rivalries and wars. What had taken place on Earth, and especially the events since human history began, has been culled by Zecharia Sitchin, in his The Earth Chronicles Series, from the Bible, clay tablets, ancient myths, and archaeological discoveries. Would it not be auspicious were one of the key players, an eyewitness and one who could distinguish between Fate and Destiny, to record for posterity the How and Where and When and Why of it all--the First Things and perhaps the Last Things? But that is precisely what some of them did do; and foremost among them was the very leader who had commanded the first group of astronauts! Scholars and theologians alike now recognize that the biblical tales of Creation, of Adam and Eve, the Garden of Eden, the Deluge, the Tower of Babel, were based on texts written down millennia earlier in Mesopotamia, especially by the Sumerians. As a result of a century and a half of archaeological discoveries in the ruins of the ancient civilizations, especially in the Near East, a great number of such early texts have been found; the finds have also revealed the extent of missing texts--so-called lost books--which are either mentioned in discovered texts or are inferred from such texts, or that are known to have existed because they were cataloged in royal or temple libraries. An oft-quoted example of the extent of lost books is that of the famed Library of Alexandria in Egypt. That great library, where scholars gathered to study the accumulated knowledge, was burnt down and destroyed in wars that extended from 48 B. It is only thus that we know that the second king Ptolemy commissioned, circa B. At first, Manetho wrote, only the gods reigned there, then demigods, and finally, circa B. The divine reigns, he wrote, began ten thousand years before the Flood and continued for thousands of years thereafter, the latter period having witnessed battles and wars among the gods. One who had been an eyewitness to all those events, indeed a key participant in them, was the leader who had splashed down with the first group of astronauts. For the first time ever, this dispersed and fragmented material has been assembled and used by Zecharia Sitchin to re-create the eyewitness account of Enki--the autobiographical memoirs and insightful prophecies of an extraterrestrial god. In dealing with the past, Enki himself perceived the future. The notion that the Anunnaki, exercising free will, were masters of their own fates as well as the fate of Mankind gave way, in the end, to a realization that it was Destiny that, when all was said and done, determined the course of events; and therefore--as the Hebrew Prophets had recognized--the First Things shall be the Last Things. The record of events dictated by Enki thus becomes a foundation for Prophecy, and the Past becomes the Future. Missing from these accounts, however, was the perspective of the Anunnaki themselves. What was life like on their own planet? What motives propelled them to settle on Earth--and what drove them from their new home? Convinced of the existence of a lost book that held the answers to these questions, the author began his search for evidence. An epic tale of gods and men unfolds, challenging every assumption we hold about our past and our future.

### Chapter 2 : The Lost Book Of Enki - Eden Saga - english

Reading The Lost Book of Enki is a truly unique, intellectual, and pleasurable experience to recommend to customers looking for something a little different." R. John Allcorn, New Age Retailer, March/April "This book is another brilliant example of Sitchin's scholarship.

Worship[ edit ] The main temple to Enki was called E-abzu, meaning " abzu temple" also E-en-gur-a, meaning "house of the subterranean waters", a ziggurat temple surrounded by Euphratean marshlands near the ancient Persian Gulf coastline at Eridu. It was the first temple known to have been built in Southern Iraq. Four separate excavations at the site of Eridu have demonstrated the existence of a shrine dating back to the earliest Ubaid period, more than 6, years ago. Over the following 4, years, the temple was expanded 18 times, until it was abandoned during the Persian period. Steinkeller believes that, during the earliest period, Enki had a subordinate position to a goddess possibly Ninhursag, taking the role of divine consort or high priest, [10] later taking priority. The Enki temple had at its entrance a pool of fresh water, and excavation has found numerous carp bones, suggesting collective feasts. Carp are shown in the twin water flows running into the later God Enki, suggesting continuity of these features over a very long period. These features were found at all subsequent Sumerian temples, suggesting that this temple established the pattern for all subsequent Sumerian temples. He is often shown with the horned crown of divinity. On the Adda Seal, Enki is depicted with two streams of water flowing into each of his shoulders: He is shown wearing a flounced skirt and a cone-shaped hat. An eagle descends from above to land upon his outstretched right arm. His grandson Enki, chosen to represent the younger gods, puts a spell on Abzu "casting him into a deep sleep", thereby confining him deep underground. Enki subsequently sets up his home "in the depths of the Abzu. Reeds were an important local building material, used for baskets and containers, and collected outside the city walls, where the dead or sick were often carried. This links Enki to the Kur or underworld of Sumerian mythology. In another even older tradition, Nammu, the goddess of the primeval creative matter and the mother-goddess portrayed as having "given birth to the great gods," was the mother of Enki, and as the watery creative force, was said to preexist Ea-Enki. In the epic Enki and Ninhursag, Enki, as lord of Ab or fresh water also the Sumerian word for semen, is living with his wife in the paradise of Dilmun where The land of Dilmun is a pure place, the land of Dilmun is a clean place, The land of Dilmun is a clean place, the land of Dilmun is a bright place; He who is alone laid himself down in Dilmun, The place, after Enki is clean, that place is bright Despite being a place where "the raven uttered no cries" and "the lion killed not, the wolf snatched not the lamb, unknown was the kid-killing dog, unknown was the grain devouring boar", Dilmun had no water and Enki heard the cries of its Goddess, Ninsikil, and orders the sun-God Utu to bring fresh water from the Earth for Dilmun. As a result, "Her City Drinks the Water of Abundance, Dilmun Drinks the Water of Abundance, Her wells of bitter water, behold they are become wells of good water, Her fields and farms produced crops and grain, Her city, behold it has become the house of the banks and quays of the land. This mingling of waters was known in Sumerian as Nammu, and was identified as the mother of Enki. The subsequent tale, with similarities to the Biblical story of the forbidden fruit, repeats the story of how fresh water brings life to a barren land. Not knowing her to be his daughter, and because she reminds him of his absent consort, Enki then seduces and has intercourse with her. A second time, Enki, in his loneliness finds and seduces Ninkurra, and from the union Ninkurra gave birth to Uttu weaver or spider, the weaver of the web of life. A third time Enki succumbs to temptation, and attempts seduction of Uttu. He cuts it off for him and he Enki eats it". And so, despite warnings, Enki consumes the other seven fruit. Consuming his own semen, he falls pregnant ill with swellings in his jaw, his teeth, his mouth, his hip, his throat, his limbs, his side and his rib. The gods are at a loss to know what to do, chagrinned they "sit in the dust". As Enki lacks a womb with which to give birth, he seems to be dying with swellings. The story thus symbolically reflects the way in which life is brought forth through the addition of water to the land, and once it grows, water is required to bring plants to fruit. It also counsels balance and responsibility, nothing to excess. Ninti, the title of Ninhursag, also means "the mother of all living", and was a title given to the later Hurrian goddess Kheba. Abzu God of fresh water, co-creator of the cosmos, threatens to destroy the world with his waters, and the Gods gather in terror. Enki promises to help and puts Abzu to sleep, confining him in irrigation canals and places him in the Kur, beneath his city of Eridu. But the universe is still threatened, as Tiamat, angry at the imprisonment of Abzu and at the prompting of her son and vizier Kingu, decides to take back the creation herself. The gods then seek help elsewhere, and the patriarchal Enlil, their father, God of Nippur, promises to solve the problem if they make him King of the Gods. After dispatching Tiamat with the "arrows of his winds" down her throat and constructing the heavens with the arch of her ribs, Enlil places her tail in the sky as the Milky Way, and her crying eyes become the source of the Tigris and Euphrates. But there is still the problem of "who will keep the cosmos working". Enki, who might have otherwise come to their aid, is lying in a deep sleep and fails to hear their cries. His mother Nammu creatrix also of Abzu and Tiamat "brings the tears of the gods" before Enki and says Oh my son, arise from thy bed, from thy slumber, work what is wise, Fashion servants for the Gods, may they produce their bread? Enki then advises that they create a servant of the gods, humankind, out of clay and blood. Enki assembles a team of divinities to help him, creating a host of "good and princely fashioners". He tells his mother Oh my mother, the creature whose name thou has uttered, it exists, Bind upon it the will? Adapa, the first man fashioned, later goes and acts as the advisor to the King of Eridu, when in the Sumerian Kinglist, the Me of "kingship descends on Eridu". And Nammu told him that with the help of Enki her son she can create humans in the image of gods. Confuser of languages [edit] In the Sumerian epic entitled Enmerkar and the Lord of Aratta, in a speech of Enmerkar, an incantation is pronounced that has a mythical introduction. In those days, the lands of Subur and Hamazi, Harmony-tongued Sumer, the great land of the decrees of princeship, Uri, the land having all that is appropriate, The land Martu, resting in security, The whole universe, the people in unison To Enlil in one tongue [spoke]. Then Enki, the lord of abundance whose commands are trustworthy, The lord of wisdom, who understands the land, The leader of the gods, Endowed with wisdom, the lord of Eridu Changed the speech in their mouths, [brought] contention into it, Into the speech of man that until then had been one. Enki and the Deluge edit Main article: Each time, Atrahasis asks the population to abandon worship of all gods, except the one responsible for the calamity, and this seems to shame them into relenting. Humans, however, proliferate a fourth time. Enraged, Enlil convenes a Council of Deities and gets them to promise not to tell humankind that he plans their total annihilation. Enki does not tell Atrahasis directly, but speaks to him in secret via a reed wall. He instructs Atrahasis to build a boat in order to rescue his family and other living creatures from the coming deluge. After the seven-day Deluge, the flood hero frees a swallow, a raven and a dove in an effort to find if the flood waters have receded. Upon landing, a sacrifice is made to the gods. Enlil is angry his will has been thwarted yet again, and Enki is named as the culprit. Enki explains that Enlil is unfair to punish the guiltless, and the gods institute measures to ensure that humanity does not become too populous in the future. This is one of the oldest of the surviving Middle Eastern Deluge myths. The next morning, when Enki awakes with a hangover, he asks his servant Isimud for the Mes, only to be informed that he has given them to Inanna. Upset, he sends Galla to recover them. Inanna sails away in the boat of heaven and arrives safely back at the quay of Uruk. Eventually, Enki admits his defeat and accepts a peace treaty with Uruk. These beings may be the origin of the Greco-Roman Galli, androgynous beings of the third sex, similar to the American Indian berdache, who played an important part in early religious ritual. Awaking, she discovers that she has been violated and seeks to punish the miscreant. Shukaletuda seeks protection from Enki, whom Bottero [26] believes to be his father. In classic Enkian fashion, the father advises Shukaletuda to hide in the city where Inanna will not be able to find him. Enki, as the protector of whoever comes to seek his help, and as the empowerer of Inanna, here challenges the young impetuous goddess to control her anger so as to be better able to function as a great judge. Eventually, after cooling her anger, she too seeks the help of Enki, as spokesperson of the "assembly of the gods", the Igigi and the Anunnaki. After she presents her case, Enki sees that justice needs to be done and promises help, delivering knowledge of where the miscreant is hiding. Enki and the Kur[ edit ] In the earliest surviving version of the myth of the slaying of the Kur, Enki is the hero responsible for the Kur being slain. Unfortunately, this myth is highly fragmentary and what little that is known about it comes solely from the prologue at the beginning of the epic poem, "Gilgamesh, Enkidu, and the Nether World. Enki sets out in a boat

to attack the Kur and avenge the abduction of Ereshkigal. The Kur is described as defending itself using a storm of hailstones of all sizes and by attacking Enki using the waters beneath the boat. The account never actually tells who the winner of the fight is, but it can probably be assumed that Enki is the ultimate victor. Around the excavation of the 18 shrines found on the spot, thousands of carp bones were found, consumed possibly in feasts to the god. This seems also implicated in the epic of the hieros gamos or sacred marriage of Enki and Ninhursag above, which seems an etiological myth of the fertilisation of the dry ground by the coming of irrigation water from Sumerian a, ab, water or semen. It is believed to remain today as the sacred pool at Mosques, or as the holy water font in Catholic or Eastern Orthodox churches. At all events the prominence of "Ea" led, as in the case of Nippur, to the survival of Eridu as a sacred city, long after it had ceased to have any significance as a political center. He was also the creator and protector of man, and of the world in general. Traces of this version of Ea appear in the Marduk epic celebrating the achievements of this god and the close connection between the Ea cult at Eridu and that of Marduk. The correlation between the two rises from two other important connections: Accordingly, the incantations originally composed for the Ea cult were re-edited by the priests of Babylon and adapted to the worship of Marduk, and, similarly, the hymns to Marduk betray traces of the transfer to Marduk of attributes which originally belonged to Ea. It is, however, as the third figure in the triad the two other members of which were Anu and Enlil that Ea acquires his permanent place in the pantheon. To him was assigned the control of the watery element, and in this capacity he becomes the shar apsi; i. The Apsu was figured as the abyss of water beneath the earth, and since the gathering place of the dead, known as Aralu, was situated near the confines of the Apsu, he was also designated as En -Ki; i. The cult of Ea extended throughout Babylonia and Assyria. We find temples and shrines erected in his honour, e. The consort of Ea, known as Ninhursag, Ki, Uriash Damkina, "lady of that which is below", or Damgalnunna, "big lady of the waters", originally was fully equal with Ea, but in more patriarchal Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian times plays a part merely in association with her lord. Generally, however, Enki seems to be a reflection of pre-patriarchal times, in which relations between the sexes were characterised by a situation of greater gender equality. In his character, he prefers persuasion to conflict, which he seeks to avoid if possible. Much of the written material found in these digs was later translated by Giovanni Pettinato. Among other conclusions, he found a tendency among the inhabitants of Ebla, after the reign of Sargon of Akkad, to replace the name of El, king of the gods of the Canaanite pantheon found in names such as Mikael and Ishmael, with Ia Mikaia, Ishmaia. Some scholars remain skeptical of the theory while explaining how it might have been misinterpreted.

#### Chapter 3: The Lost Book Of Enki Book â€" PDF Download

In The Lost Book of Enki we now view this saga from the perspective of Lord Enki, an Anunnaki leader revered in antiquity as a god, who tells the story of these extraterrestrials' arrival on Earth from the planet Nibiru.

He received a degree in economics from the University of London, and was an editor and journalist in Mandatory Palestine which in became the modern state of Israel , before moving to New York in While working as an executive for a shipping company, he taught himself Sumerian cuneiform and visited several archaeological sites. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. This planet is called Nibiru although Jupiter was the planet associated with the god Marduk in Babylonian cosmology. This collision supposedly formed the planet Earth, the asteroid belt, and the comets. He wrote that they evolved after Nibiru entered the solar system, and they first arrived on Earth probably, years ago, looking for minerals, especially gold, which they found and mined in Africa. Sitchin states that these "gods" were the rank-and-file workers of the colonial expedition to Earth from planet Nibiru. According to Sitchin, Enki the Sumerian god of water and human culture suggested that to relieve the Anunnaki, who had mutinied over their dissatisfaction with their working conditions, that primitive workers Homo sapiens be created by genetic engineering as slaves to replace them in the gold mines by crossing extraterrestrial genes with those of Homo erectus. Sitchin believes that fallout from nuclear weapons, used during a war between factions of the extraterrestrials, is the "evil wind" described in the Lament for Ur that destroyed Ur around BC. Sitchin states the exact year is BC. Since the release of his first book The 12th Planet in , Sitchin has written seven other books as part of his Earth Chronicles series, as well as six other companion books. Heiser has called Sitchin "arguably the most important proponent of the ancient astronaut hypothesis over the last several decades". He cited the work of Sitchin and others to support his assertion. Translations and interpretations[edit] When Sitchin wrote his books, only specialists could read the Sumerian language. However, sources such as the book Sumerian Lexicon [21] have made the language more accessible to non-experts. American biblical scholar Michael S. Fritze, [23] author of the book Invented Knowledge: Evidence is presented selectively and contradictory evidence is ignored. Sitchin wrote that these ancient civilizations knew of a twelfth planet, when in fact they only knew five. Seal VA has 12 dots that Sitchin identifies as planets. According to Heiser, the so-called sun on Seal VA is not the Sumerian symbol for the sun but is a star, and the dots are also stars. Sumerian, of course, is the virtual archetype of what linguistic taxonomists call a language-isolate, meaning a language that does not fall into any of the well-known language-families or exhibit clear cognation with any known language. Even if Sitchin is referring to written rather than to spoken language, it is unlikely that his contention can be persuasively defended, since Sumerian ideograms were preceded by the Azilian and Tartarian signaries of Europe as well as by a variety of script-like notational systems between the Nile and Indus rivers. According to former Immanuel Velikovsky assistant turned prolific critic, C. Leroy Ellenberger, [29] "[Sitchin states that] from an equal start, the Nephilim evolved on Nibiru 45 million years ahead of comparable development on Earth with its decidedly more favorable environment. Also unexplained is how the Nephilim, who evolved long after Nibiru arrived, knew what happened when Nibiru first entered the solar system. Elementary perturbation theory indicates that, under the most favorable circumstances of avoiding close encounters with other planets, no body with such an eccentric orbit would keep the same period for two consecutive passages. Within twelve orbits the object would be either ejected or converted to a short period object. Thus, the failed search for a trans-Plutonian planet by T. Van Flandern, of the U. Naval Observatory, which Sitchin uses to bolster his thesis, is no support at all. Later researchers have argued that the conclusion from the Human Genome Sequencing Consortium cannot be drawn due to a lack of a comprehensive gene database for comparison. An analysis by Salzberg identified 40 potential genes laterally transferred into the genome from prokaryotic organisms. Salzberg also argues that gene loss combined with sample size effects and evolutionary rate variation provide an alternative, more biologically plausible explanation. He uses the Epic of Creation Enuma Elish as the foundation for his cosmogony, identifying the young god Marduk, who overthrows the older regime of gods and creates the

Earth, as the unknown "Twelfth Planet". In order to do this he interprets the Babylonian theogony as a factual account of the birth of the other "eleven" planets. Sitchin merrily ignores all this and assigns unwarranted planetary identities to the gods mentioned in the theogony. For example, Apsu, attested as god of the primeval waters, becomes, of all things, the Sun! Ea, as it suits Sitchin, is sometimes planet Neptune and sometimes a spaceman. And the identity of Ishtar as the planet Venus, a central feature of Mesopotamian religion, is nowhere mentioned in the bookâ€"instead Sitchin arbitrarily assigns to Venus another deity from Enuma Elish, and reserves Ishtar for a role as a female astronaut. What Sitchin sees is what he needs for his hypothesis. So figure 15 on page 40 is radiation therapy, and figure 71 on page is a god inside a rocket-shaped chamber. If these are gods, why are they stuck with our cheap B movie technology of rockets, microphones, space-suits, and radiation therapy? Sitchin has constructed what appears to be a convincing argument, but when he gets close to single images on ancient tablets, he falls back into the literalism of "Here is an image of the gods in rockets. The gods can cross galactic distances, but by the time they get to Peru, their spaceships are imagined as World War II prop jobs that need an enormous landing strip.

#### Chapter 4: Zecharia Sitchin - Wikipedia

The Lost Book of Enki tells t These pieced together fragments and tablets told the tale of the Anunnaki ("Those who from Heaven to Earth Came") from the Kings, Queens, Pharaohs, Priests, Biblical Prophets, and local inhabitants from the ancient cities.

They also tell a much older story â€" that of a man called Atra-Haziz. He was warned by the gods that a terrible flood will soon destroyed everything, and he should build a big unsinkable boat †The ark and the flood of Atra-Haziz is probably the original version of all others. The tablet was dated to BP Before Present by the scribe who copied. So the mentionned flood must be quite earlier. It caused a global warming and a series of cataclysms, the melting of ice sheets causing a mega tsunami: Then the day darkened and the moon seemed devoured by a monster. Even the Earth of the Peaks shook on its foundations and the ground was broken in the crash of a thousand thunders and collapsed in the southern sea. The White Earth broke like an eggshell, and suddenly†Stupor! In their celestial ships, the Anunnaki felt very small. A gigantic tidal wave rose and the sky became a wall of water. A storm of a ferocity unknown screamed to the top of the Earth. A cyclone carried away the rivers of water towards the north: The storm carried away the people like in a deadly battle. The land disappeared under the water and before the end of this sad day, the mountains were sunk. The Anunnaki could see from above the drama which was occuring: Inanna, who stood beside her, wept and wailed too: In the other celestial ships, the Anunnaki felt very small before such fury, so much power. They were lamenting too, humans were dead. Fruits, vines, everything was destroyed. While the Earth was swept by a still greater wave, the heavens broke in a deluge of rain and the Earth disappeared from any sight†For 7 days, the waters of heaven mingled with those of the seas that had engulfed the Earthâ€! The Anunnaki remained around the Earth but could distinguish only water, pouring rain, which fell another 40 days and 40 nights. The highest peaks of the mountains looked like small islands lost at sea. Such is the appalling description of the Great Flood. It is in this submarine that he reached the submerged undergrounds of the Atlantic. In their raft of snakes, Enki, Ziusudra and the other gods survivors have reappeared in the Andes at meters above sea level, in the middle of Lake Titicaca. The Andeans who saw them out of the lake have worshiped face against the ground. They shivered with fear and cold, soaked by the shower of foam that the submarine produced by bursting out of water. But the demons with snake faces did not seem so bad after all. Then the sorcerer spoke: Today, his thesis is no longer valid, nevertheless he remains an important author. In my opinion, the causes of the deluge are very different, and Nibiru is not a planet, as you will read on the next page. If his conclusions seem erroneous, he has the immense merit of pointing to a major and forgotten episode of our protohistory.

#### Chapter 5: the Lost Book of Enki

Zecharia Sitchin's: The Lost Book of Enki - Part1 (Commentary and Read by Josh Reeves).

Sumerian Tablets - written later NB: This article can be found after the following introductory passages. Before you read this article, please note that, from , I Pari, the author of this article had begun to see numerous visions. I was trying to understand what was happening to me. As I was trying to understand this, I began writing all the articles which can be found in this website. Each article is a continuation of the earlier one. So what I had explained in earlier articles were not explained in subsequent articles. This had also allowed me to keep developing what I have to explain. After I had written numerous articles, people were asking me as to which articles they had to read in order to understand something or the other. Thus, in, I began to write books. All the knowledge which a person needs, so as to understand the contents of a book, are given in the book. Thus, a person could understand the contents of a book without having to revert to other articles or books. However, a better understanding could be had through reading the other books. It should be remembered that my articles were written while I was trying to understand what was happening to me. So, the emphasis in the articles may have been on my own roles due to the afterlife of my past births. In my books, I concentrate on just explaining knowledge and not really on giving an explanation on my own role. It should be noted that since there are so many articles, I find it very difficult to update the articles. So there may be information in them which has not been updated. I try my best to keep my eBooks updated. Anyway, to have a better understand of what has been said in this article, read all my earlier articles. Then, re-read this article to have a better understanding. Click here to understand the basics of the Cycle of Time. Sumerian Tablets - written later Post 1 posted on Nov 4, Endubsar had written the Sumerian Tablets before the Sumerian clay tablets were written. From the words of the Attestation of the scribe Endubsar, as quoted below, the Sumerian myth and Attestation were written on Lapis lazuli. Lapis lazuli is a gemstone. It is a semi-precious stone that is quite rare. It is a blue-coloured rock or stone, which is why it has been referred to as a stone tablet in the Attestation. Thus, the translation was not of the original writings but of something that was based on the original. The Sumerian myth which we have, based on the translation, may not be that accurate because of this. But this does not mean that what had happened is not there within the myth, in a hidden form. The Mapmakers will be able to pick out that which is relevant. This, re-writing of the Sumerian myth, reminds me of an experience which I had soon after my past birth had emerged in My past birth gained control and then went into the subtle state so as to see what has happened from his time until now. And he I saw that the myths had been changed from what it originally was. This does not mean that I will not be able to explain the myths. I, as the Mapmaker, will be able to explain it because in subsequent births after the original Copper Aged Mapmaker birth I saw and heard what was being done to the myths. I was also involved with the myths. I had a few births, in the Copper Age, who were involved with giving immortality to their birth roles. They were successful because those birth roles were in an emerged state in At the End of the Cycle, it is the soul who plays the role of the Mapmaker to explain, based on all the emerged memories within the soul. If a past birth is in an emerged state, it is easy to know his memories. In the Attestation of the scribe Endubsar, it was said: But I saw no clay tablets nor containers of wet clay. Endubsar the scribe, what do you see? And I looked and saw the glowing rayed upon the table and the stones and the stylus, and I said: I see stone tablets, and their hue is blue as pure as the sky. And the voice said: These are the tablets upon which you shall inscribe my words. By my wish they have been cut of the finest lapis lazuli, each with two smooth faces provided. And the chest was made of acacia wood and it was inlaid with gold on the outside. Post 2 posted on Nov 4, Nuclear Weapons used in Ancient Times Post 3 posted on Nov 9, More on Endubsar writing the Sumerian Tablets can be found at:

#### Chapter 6: The Lost Book of Enki by Zecharia Sitchin

In The Lost Book of Enki, we can view this saga from a different perspective through this richly conceived

autobiographical account of Lord Enki, an Anunnaki god, who tells the story of these extraterrestrials' arrival on Earth from the 12th planet, Nibiru.

### Chapter 7: The Lost Book Of Enki: Memoirs and Prophecies of an Extraterrestrial God PDF â€" ArchonMa

In The Lost Book of Enki, we can view this saga from a different perspective through this richly conceived autobiographical account of Lord Enki, an Anunnaki god, who tells the story of these extraterrestrials' arrival on Earth from the 12th planet Nibiru.

#### Chapter 8: Sumerian Tablets - written later - THE WORDS OF ENKI

The "Lost Book of Enki" is written by Zecharia Sitchin who accurately describes the Great Flood that occurred in the age of Leo, some 12, years ago when the planet Nibiru neared Earth.

### Chapter 9: The Lost Book of Enki | Book by Zecharia Sitchin | Official Publisher Page | Simon & Schuster

The LOST BOOK OF ENKI: Memoirs and Prophecies of an Extraterrestrial God "At the end of days a Day of Judgment there shall be. The Earth shall quake and the rivers.