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Recovering the Lost World, A Saturnian Cosmology -- Jno Cook Appendix O: List of Books.



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A List of Books

Most often bibliographies weigh in as a cudgel to convince the reader of the level of scholarship of the author. And most often they are only accessed by the reader to check if a favorite author has been included for consideration. In fact, I left off the list any number of books -- books I totally disagree with, or which have served me badly despite some measure of inspiration. I should not subject you to trash and junk.

Annotated bibliographies, as you will find here, are much more interesting. They present the author as if he is pushing a pile of books across the table toward the reader, saying, "read these first," noting their individual importance, what was learned from them, and also what was glossed over or neglected. Ideally such a source list ought to be organized by the chapters of the prime text, but I only do that in the second half of this list. In the first half I will list books by topics. Some 400 or 500 books have been accessed, of which about half are in my possession. In addition I have accessed about 4600 other source documents from the Internet, disappeared websites, specialized CDROM's, most all of which are to be found in the "files" subdirectory.

Some books have by this time (2010) appeared on the Internet, making them suddenly amenable to instant textual searches. I'm not listing math, physics, chemistry, etc., required to get an engineering degree, or most of history, literature, art, astronomy, and other topics needed to round one out beyond engineering. Thus missing also are Hesiod, Homer, Herodotus, Thucydides, Ovid, and any number of other Greek or Roman commentators.

What Else Is Missing Here

Except for (I think) three references to texts on plasma, all texts dealing with course work for an engineering degree are missing: Analytic Geometry, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Statistics, Investment Discounting, Set Theory, Boolean Algebra. That is the math. Then there are the courses in Physics, Chemistry, Materials, Mechanics, and the usual

Thermodynamics. Some additional topics particular to my degrees in Electrical Engineering and Industrial Engineering: Field Theory, Transmission Lines, Fourier Analysis, Information Theory, Difference Calculus, Operations Research. I should note also Particle Physics (Atomic Physics), which we called the Atom Bomb Course.

I actually learned Boolean on my own, and used it for the design of relay switching circuits for years. Similarly I learned just enough spherical geometry to be able to apply it for a computer program which calculated the location and time of the rising Sun along with the zenithal angle for any day and latitude ([sun.html] available locally).

Do I remember any of this? No. But I know the basics of *what* exists, where to look it up, how to get into the topic again. This is the result of the discipline of engineering rather than any specific course work: you learn that there are likely solutions, and you learn to research them.



[Image: Books to read. After Hannah Warren.]

At some point, I think as part of the Industrial Engineering course work, I learned a variety of Basic, which was just being introduced at that time for use on a University mainframe, with input via punched cards. Where I worked at the time I had to backtrack and use punched cards as program and data on hardwired "accounting machines" to carry out a simulation of transit travel demand. But the outfit got a mainframe a year later, and Fortran 4 was offered by the supplier, General Electric, still using punched card as input. Since that time I have learned portions of a number of languages -- including shell programming (Bash), Perl, PHP, sed (yes!), and any number of other odds and ends, but all to the point of solving some problem, or the need to design a script. And then I quickly forget.

Primary Source Books

Immanuel Velikovsky, *Worlds in Collision* (1950)

The book which started it all, relating the near contact between Earth and Venus at the time of the Exodus of Moses. Almost entirely evidenced from tales and histories rather than physical data.

Immanuel Velikovsky, *Earth in Upheaval* (1955)

A compendium of physical catastrophic evidence. Most of it has been more clearly defined since 1955.

Immanuel Velikovsky, *Ages in Chaos* (1952)

The first of a series of book presented as a revision of Middle East chronology. Followed by *Peoples of the Sea* (1977); *Rameses II and His Time* (1978); and, never published: *The Dark Ages of Greece* and *The Assyrian Conquest*. This data is mostly accepted, although still under discussion. The unpublished titles are on line at [www.varchive.org], which is Jan Sammer's website..

Giorgio de Santillana, and H. von Dechend, *Hamlet's Mill* (1969)

The forerunner to the post-Velikovsky polar configuration thesis by David Talbott (below), dealing mainly with the fall of the Saturnian polar configuration. Scholarly, but offers no physical model, except to suggest a succession of "ages" based on an erroneous backward extension of the precession of the equinox. The amount of information presented, however, is astounding. Originally undertaken as an antidote to Velikovsky's book.

Julian Jaynes, *The Origin of Consciousness in the Breakdown of the Bicameral Mind* (1976)

Worth reading a few times. The specific conclusions may not be acceptable to you, but the information about how we think is absolutely solid. Jaynes claims that the *subjective consciousness* we exhibit did not become part of human culture until the first millennium BC -- late, very late. Most interesting is his assembly of cultural evidence from the second and first millennium BC, most of which is related to the gods of Mesopotamia and Greece, but unrelated to the literature of catastrophism. This has been one of my most solid sources.

Henry Bauer, *Beyond Velikovsky: The History of a Public Controversy* (1984)

Looks like a "must-have" text of reasonable criticism of Velikovsky's thesis in being a summary, but turns out to be very mainstream and biased.

David Talbott, *The Saturn Myth* (1980)

The book which started all the interest in the polar imagery. This was the answer to what de Santillana and von Dechend were looking for. Talbott's search among Egyptian and Mesopotamian sources established the image of a large globe above the Earth at the North horizon in remote antiquity. Many other researchers have followed up on his initial concepts, proposing various physical models. The original purpose was to disprove Velikovsky.

Alfred de Grazia's writings.

Everything is on line at [www.grazian-archive.com] in PDF as complete books or HTML as separate chapters.

-- *Chaos and Creation* (1981) more or less (more less than more) parallels these pages, except that it is a Young Earth thesis, and simply lacks any consideration of the information which has been developed in the last two decades.

-- *God's Fire* (1983) is the story of Moses and the Exodus (1500 BC). De Grazia reviews works by every biographer of Moses since antiquity, the operation of the Ark, the organization of the camps, the details of the whole migration, the electrical tricks of Moses, his interaction with Yahweh, and the character and psychology of Moses.

-- *The Velikovsky Affair* (original 1966, current 1978) records the tribulations of Velikovsky on the publication of *Worlds in Collision*. With essays by Ralph Juergens, Livio C. Stecchini, and Velikovsky. The two introductions by de Grazia are the best overviews to all of the controversy.

-- *Cosmic Heretics* (1984) is an amazing biography of the whole alternative cosmology movement since Velikovsky. Perhaps too verbose and too much about Alfred.

-- *The Disastrous Love Affair Of Moon And Mars* (1984); an absolutely great analysis of the Mars and Venus incident in the *Odyssey*, which was left out of the *Iliad*.

-- *The Iron Age of Mars* (2009), a compendium of the history of catastrophes of the 8th and 7th century BC. The most noteworthy resource for that era.

David Talbott and Wallace Thornhill, *Thunderbolts of the Gods* (2005)

A first book which will tie together Saturnian and plasma information. A general introduction to the background of mythology which is the primary pointer to the events of antiquity.

-- ***The Electric Universe* (2007)**

An excellent introduction to plasma and the electricity of space, the sun, comets, and planets.

Donald Scott, *The Electric Sky* (2006)

An explanation of the electrical theory of the Sun. As an electrical engineer and astronomer, Scott knows what he is talking about, and provides a clear and readable text, also covering stars and galaxies.

Dwardu Cardona, *God Star* (2006)

Cardona here traces Gods and initial conditions of the Earth as recalled from the earliest mythological sources. He adds a vast collection of biological and geological data to support his claims for a Saturnian polar sun. Additionally, Cardona recounts the theories which have come forward in efforts to explain the Saturnian polar globe over the last 25 years, as well as attempts to account for biological and geological discrepancies.

Three additional books have followed: *Flare Star* (2007), *Primordial Star* (2009), and *Metamorphic Star* (2011), which continue to maintain the original thesis and expand on it.

Some Background Books

There are a hundred others, but I had to start somewhere. The following list mostly covers meta-topics -- in archaeology, astronomy, paleontology, geology, biology, history, etc. Topics like electrical engineering, field theory, statistics, atomic physics, and the associated math, are not covered, for they were part of my education. I read all the time.

C.J. Ransom, *The Age of Velikovsky* (1976)

Ransom actually has a Ph.D. in Plasma physics, so that not only does he know what he is talking about, but he has the mindset of an engineer in being able to separate facts from pretense. The book covers the standard accepted theories as presented by Velikovsky, carries through with the expansion by others through the 1970s, and includes the AAAS meeting of 1974 which convicted Velikovsky of scientific heresy.

Robert Bakker, *The Dinosaur Heresies* (1986)

A wonderful book; Bakker knows how to conduct research in his field. His claim is that dinosaurs were warm-blooded. He mostly dismisses the meteorite impact theory for the dinosaur extinction, and adds a few lines about the changes circa 65 million years ago which will leave you gasping.

Halton Arp, *Seeing Red* (1998)

Another researcher who knows what he is doing, Arp produces evidence of the bipolar creation of adjacent galaxies from parent galaxies. The red-shift/distance relationship is shown to be a fallacy.

Sylvanus Morley, *An introduction to the Study of Maya Hieroglyphs* (1915)

A far ranging and detailed investigation into the Maya calendar system and the glyphs involved in this. However, Morley uses the 'Morley-Spinden' correlation, which is off by three years from the use by others .

Diego de Landa, *Account of the Affairs of Yucatan* (1975 translation by A. R, Pagdan)

A comprehensive overview of the Yucatan Maya customs and beliefs. Original (not extant) consist of AD 1566 notes in Spanish, translated to French in 1864 by de Bourbourg from abstracts. This is the only contemporaneous accounts of the Maya from the 16th century.

Jared Diamond, *Guns, Germs, and Steel* (1999)

The absolute exhaustive source on the spread of agriculture, animal domestication, and languages during the Neolithic. Answers many of the questions on how and why cultures spread. See also his *Collapse* (2005) which deals with ecological issues -- very insightful and extendable to the past.

William Howells, *Back of History* (1954, 1963)

Paleolithic and Neolithic studies. The first chapter, a thorough explication of climatic conditions, is worth the price of the book alone. Wish there were an update.

Gordon Taylor, *The Great Evolutionary Mystery* (1986)

Manages to dismiss just about everything about Darwinian evolutionary theory. Historical account of controversies. Read Bakker for a differing perspective on some items.

Richard Dawkins, *The Blind Watchmaker* (1986, 1996)

A popular presentation of the case for Darwinian evolutionary theory, in contrast to the above. But arguments are too frequently from mechanical analogs.

Derek Ager, *The Nature of the Stratigraphical Record* (1973)

Questions the nature of stratigraphic dating techniques. A thick book. In *The New Catastrophism* (1993) Ager violently disputes Velikovsky's use of stratigraphic evidence. Han Kloosterman, a Dutch geologist, wrote in 1976, "It occurred to me as singularly insignificant, somewhat like a treatise on the danger of knitting-needles written during a world war." Kloosterman is one of the *et alii* of the Firestone paper of 2007.

Ian Tattersall, *The Fossil Trail* (1995)

Describes the paleontology of hominid fossils from the perspective of an insider. He has coauthored articles with Niles Eldredge (who developed the concept of 'punctuated equilibrium' with Stephen Gould). Especially interesting are the details of how the researchers remained stuck with received wisdom, and only slowly adopt new concepts.

James Shreeve, *The Neanderthal Enigma* (1995)

About the European and Middle Eastern Neanderthal fossils, by a science reporter. As a science reporter, this book is eminently readable, but as inconclusive as Tattersall's. Nothing really is resolved, yet all the data is presented, generally from discussions with the researchers at the source sites. Only in the last two chapters does he attempt a resolution, but it is entirely based on applying a contemporary perspective to the remote past.

William Ryan and Walter Pitman, *Noah's Flood* (1998)

Describes the evidence bearing on the sudden flooding of the Black Sea through the Bosphorus in circa 5600 BC, and the diaspora of the mixed-farming peoples (and languages) to Europe, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and central Asia (the last to return on horseback a thousand years later as the speakers of Indo-European languages). Twenty years of research by them and many others.

Richard Rudgley, *The Lost Civilizations of the Stone Age* (1999)

Neolithic cultures comprehensively detailed with respect to languages, writing, medical practices, religious symbolism. A very good source which should stand your ideas of "advances" on its head.

Denise Schmandt-Besserat, *Before Writing: From Counting to Cuneiform* (1992)

Use of tokens for record keeping since 8000 BC, leading to cuneiform by 3100 BC. Amazing. But also see Gimbutas, below, for clear indications of some sort of script in the Balkans and Minoan Crete earlier.

Marija Gimbutas, *The Civilization of the Goddess* (1991)

Neolithic worship of the Fat Lady in the sky. European Neolithic communities, 7000 to 3500 BC. Concentrates mostly on the Balkans, Greece, and Anatolia, with imagery which carries through from Paleolithic times to the Iron Age. See also *The Goddesses and Gods of Old*

Europe (1982) - with 250 illustrations. There are additional titles. Gimbutas reads a dozen European languages, and thus outdoes any other researchers in terms of an overview. Her last book is *The Living Goddess* (1999), published posthumously.

Nicholas Osler, *Empires of the Word* (2005)

Authoritative, detailed history of human languages in their cultural settings. Very interestingly, he details why some languages last, some disappear.

James Mellaart, *Catal Hoyuk (Çatal Höyük)* (1967)

A Neolithic city in Anatolia, with preserved murals and sculptures, a village of mixed farming and hunting people, lasting a thousand years to 6000 BC. Interesting for its bizarre symbolism, but the book probably overstates the case.

Noel T. Boaz, *Eco Homo* (1997)

Human evolution in context of ecological and environmental changes over the last 8 million years. Boaz is a field researcher, paleoanthropologist, and theorist. Amazingly good book, carefully written.

Hannes Alfvén, *Cosmic Plasmas* (1981)

Alfvén became a heretic in rejecting the Big Bang. His explorations laid the foundation for the modern understanding of plasma physics. He was resurrected and placed in proper perspective by Eric Lerner in *The Big Bang Never Happened* (1991).

Nigel Davies, *The Ancient Kingdoms of Mexico* (1982)

Excluding the Maya, this gives a great overview of Mesoamerican history before the Spanish arrival.

Michael Coe, *The Maya* (7th ed. 2005)

An easy-to-read introduction to the Maya, from archaic beginnings through today; covers Olmecs and Guatemalan origins also. Provides much detail not found in other texts.

J. E. Thompson, *Maya Hieroglyphic Writing: Introduction* (1950)

An introduction to the Maya, their writing forms and calendar, from the dean of Maya studies. Very readable. Note that the narrative glyphs were still completely obscure in 1950.

Linda Schele and David Freidel, *A Forest of Kings* (1990)

Almost overwhelming details of religion, imagery, monuments, the personalities, and especially glyphs of the Yucatan Maya, with the period of AD 200 through AD 900 in great detail. See also *Maya Cosmos* (1993).

Dennis Tedlock, *Popol Vuh* (1996)

The best translation, with copious notes.

Charles Mann, *1491, New Revelations of the Americas before Columbus* (2006)

A comprehensive survey of the Americas before the arrival of Europeans. Mann is a science reporter, and willing to breach the 10,500 BC (10,900 BC) barrier held among US archaeologists. As a reporter he presents all sides of ongoing controversies, and presents conclusive evidence of the large population existing in the Americas before AD 1492.

Vine Delorian, *Red Earth, White Lies* (1995)

Deals with Indians in the Americas. It is mostly political, except that he makes a clear case both for why an 11,500 BC "invasion" of the Americas by Asiatics is unlikely, and why the notion is held with such tenacity. A number of other interesting topics which smack of a Young Earth philosophy.

Michael Grant, *The Ancient Mediterranean* (1969)

A very readable book tracing the civilizations of the Eastern Mediterranean, Greece, and Rome to about AD 400, with an emphasis on geography and trade. Grant includes relevant data which explains much more than traditional accounts of wars and conflicts do. Best set of maps also.

Geoffrey Bibby, *The Testimony of the Spade* (1956, 1974)

Overview of European archaeology, mostly from the historical perspective of actual discoveries by the first researchers. From Altamira through Roman times. Readable, and without philosophizing. Bibby dug at Dilmun in the Persian Gulf also.

Michael Cremo and Richard Thompson, *Forbidden Archaeology* (1993)

May also be available in shorter form as *Hidden History of...* An attempt, although religiously inspired, to prove that humanity has existed forever. Some valid data and as much invalid.

S. Warren Carey, *The Expanding Earth* (1976)

The claim is that 200 million years ago the Earth was half its present diameter. This smaller Earth was completely covered by Pangea, the ancestral supercontinent. Expansion split the Earth's old crust into the present-day continents and the spaces between filled with ocean water. In *Theories of the Earth and Universe* (1988) he deals with matter being created in the center of the Earth.

I. E. S. Edwards, *The Pyramids of Egypt* (1985)

Originally published in 1950, but updated in 1971. An excellent overview of early mastabas and pyramids through the First and Second Kingdom. Descriptions, photographs, diagrams and maps, and the relationship of construction between pyramids over time.

Peter Tompkins, *Secrets of the Great Pyramid* (1971)

Tompkins traces the strange fascination with the Great Pyramid of Giza over the centuries, and the research by others, often biased by insane theories. Before reading any other book on the pyramids, check this one out. Includes a large appendix by Livio Stecchini on measurements. This book will allow you to keep your sanity through the rantings of "pyramidiots."

E. G. Richards, *Mapping Time; the calendar and its history* (1998)

A lucid book which actually makes sense of calendars and timekeeping in antiquity, set within an historical discussion. Covers the background of astronomy, naming, and counting. Calendars are shown to be needed for religious observations and tax purposes, although as always the additional claim is made that they are needed by farmers to "know when to plant." The author is not always correct, and at times vague.

Joseph Lambert, *Traces of the Past; Unraveling the secrets of Archaeology through Chemistry* (2001)

Stone, pottery, glass, and the metallurgy of bronze -- all detailed (and illustrated) with much

more variety than the traditional simplifications. From Upper Paleolithic colorants through Mesopotamian beer brewing. Very good, easy to read. You will end up with a whole new appreciation for human ingenuity in the Neolithic -- the development of glazes, the variable metallurgy of bronze, the manufacture of Damascus steel.

Martin Jones, *The Molecule Hunt; archaeology and the search for ancient DNA* (1997)

Excellent book on the DNA (and other traces of organic chemicals) of the archaeological remains of plants, animals, humans, Neanderthals. Corrects many ideas about the Paleolithic and Neolithic world, development of agriculture, diets, and the migrations and relationships among populations. Notions of the "cold, barren, windswept" Beringia persist, but Indians are placed in the Americas 24,000 years ago, not just at 10,500 BC.

John McPhee, *Annals of the Former World* (1998)

A massive 700 page book on geology, as told from field trips with geologists and many anecdotes, which makes the book very readable, although you will at times be overwhelmed with the graphic details of the movements of mountains and the local US geography. Presents both sides of the plate tectonics issue, although mostly mainstream.

Vincent H. Malmstrom, *Cycles of the Sun, Mysteries of the Moon* (1997)

The book explains where the Olmecs came from (Guatemala), the development of the 260-day and 365-day calendar, and the Long Count, but it is guesswork based on computational results, rather than insights on how people think. Malmstrom attempts to demonstrate the existence of solar alignments of the ceremonial centers of central Mexico, which in itself goes far beyond all attempts at understanding by archaeologists. He is a geographer.

Clive Gamble, *The Palaeolithic Societies of Europe* (1999).

Gamble discusses the last Homo erectus and the following Neanderthals in Europe who developed a method of making cutting blades by knapping pre-shaped flint nodules. This was a development which may have derived from the Acheulean hand axe. For 300,000 years the blades are consistently the same shape and size. He notes that it was the process of knapping which was culturally carried forward, so that the Neanderthal mind was on the technique, not on the end product. Only this explains how the blades remain the same for such an unimaginable long time, and how no variations are ever developed. Yet despite this complete lack of imagination, the Neanderthals were thought to be effective scavengers.

Gamble also presents a review of glaciations and ice cores and oceanic oxygen isotope dating. He notes that hominids (H.erectus) did not invade Europe until after 500,000 BC, and suggests a combination of the prior existence of large African predators and a very variable climate as responsible for their absence. The cats disappeared a half million years ago, but the variability of the climate in Western Europe, compared to the rest of the world, did not improve. The climate is blamed on the repeated extensive glaciation in northwestern Europe.

James Eades, Jr. *Elements of Orbital Transfer* (1965).

The mathematics has remained the same since 1925. I was interested in this because of what is known as a Hohmann transfer, which involves the use of an impulse to move a satellite from one orbit to another. Some form of this, specifically an impulse at a right angle to the original orbit, closely describes the effect of a set of electrical repulsive and attractive forces between planets. The mathematics for this particular case is of course not covered, but enough is presented for a

number of differing cases to provide insight into the mechanics.

Samuel Gladstone *Sourcebook On Space Sciences* (1965).

Written under sponsorship of NASA. The mechanics has remained the same: trajectories, propulsion, and guidance systems. Many satellites are described, including plasma drive. This is followed by information on the Sun and solar system planets -- which is vastly different today.

Joseph Campbell *The Hero with a Thousand Faces* (1949, 2nd edition 1968).

A rambling compilation of sources bearing on world mythology. Apparently a source book for David Talbott. He follows Campbell's general schema, but Talbott assigns Campbell's generic hero to the planet Mars. This book is also the source for the "chaos monster" (page 286, 287, and Plate XXI "Chaos Monster and Sun God"). The book makes claims to mythology as providing the "profoundest metaphysical insights." This book presents the most serious misreading of mythology.

Edward Tripp, *The Meridian Handbook of Classical Mythology* (1970)

An alphabetical listing, 600 pages, but limited to Greek and Roman. A "must-have" book to check out who did what to whom and when, and who wrote about it in the past.

Thomas Bulfinch, *Mythology* (abridged, 1959)

Absolutely the classic narrative rendering of mythology; originally published in 1855 and 1863. The abridged edition by Edmund Fuller avoids the literary allusion and examples from the 19th century which have gone stale in the 20th century. Very easy reading.

James Frazer, *The Golden Bough* (1922 in 12 volumes, 1950 abridged as one volume)

Even the one-volume edition is overwhelming. The book is subtitled "A Study in Magic and Religion." Based mainly on texts from antiquity, and communications with missionaries, Frazer leaves no stone unturned or uninspected in an effort to pinpoint human sacrifice everywhere, and kings slaughtered at the end of their term of office. But a classic nonetheless.

C. Leonard Woolley *The Sumerians* (1929).

By the excavator of Ur. A great, although inaccurate, overview of Sumer. Woolley tends to be off by a thousand years in his chronology, and has frequent racist opinions. There is another book of the same name by Samuel Kramer (1963) which is much better as an overview and more technical -- detailing language and schooling, for example.

Henriette Mertz *Pale Ink* (1953).

This is a translation with added comments of two Chinese documents, *Fu-sang* of about AD 500, and the *Classic of the Eastern Mountains* attributed to the emperor Yu of 2350 BC (but more likely dating from the Shang Dynasty, 1600 to 1100 BC). Both documents are partially available in translation. The originals have been neglected by the Chinese as being overly fanciful and by 19th century European scholars as unlikely -- for at that time the Europeans had no idea of the geography of North America, and in many instances, did not even have maps.

Mertz traces both texts geographically, including environments and distances, with amazing clarity. Most of the six legged animals remain unidentified (they seem to crustaceans), but outside of some really exotic elements, everything is explained, where early 19th century French scholars had remained baffled. The 1979 edition corrects about 50 spelling errors.

Hayden White *Tropics of Discourse: Essays in Cultural Criticism* (1986).

The book deals with the literary representation of facts, or of history, or of anything needing expression (as in art criticism, of course). His analysis is based on the four grand tropes of classical rhetoric. This is the second-most marked up book in my possession. An earlier resource was **Northrop Frye**, *Anatomy of Criticism* (1973), which develops along the same lines.

I. Bernard Cohen: *The Birth of a New Physics* (1985, revised 1960).

How the Copernican system grew out of the Aristotle's physics of antiquity, and how it influenced the development of the theories of Galileo, Kepler, and the breakthrough of Newton. The concepts of Galileo and Newton are discussed extensively, complete with the math involved, and also inertia, rotational momentum, the shape of the Earth, and the tides.

Bob Forrest: *A Guide to Velikovsky's Resources* (1985, revised 1987).

Bob Forrest provides a topic by topic critique of Velikovsky's *Worlds in Collision*. De Grazia, in *Iron Age of Mars* sums up the effort as follows: "I believe Forrest to be a thoroughgoing honest, if carping, critic. He has done a service in reining in some of Velikovsky's more reckless readings and remarks. In my opinion Forrest asks too much. Legend and myth are suggestive, not conclusive. (So largely are histories and archaeology.) Velikovsky's knowledge of the Bible and its exegesis, of calendrics, astronomy, and psychoanalytic theory permits him to formulate situations in ways deemed conventionally impermissible."

Other Books Mentioned *En Passant*

(periodicals and ancient documents excluded)

Chapter 1: Introduction

- Giorgio de Santillana and Hertha von Dechend, *Hamlet's Mill: an Essay on Myth and the Frame of Time* (1977).
- Anthony Aveni, *Skywatchers of Ancient Mexico* (1980)
- James Hogan, *Kicking the Sacred Cow* (2004)
- Donald W. Goldsmith, *Scientists Confront Velikovsky* (1977).
- Carl Sagan, *Broca's Brain* (1979)
- Shane Mage *Velikovsky and His Critics* (1978)
- Edward T. Hall, *Beyond Culture* (1976)
- Alfred de Grazia, Ralph Juergens, and Livio Stecchini, *The Velikovsky Affair* (1966, 1978)
- Charles Ginenthal, *Carl Sagan and Immanuel Velikovsky* (1995)
- Eric Lerner, *The Big Bang Never Happened* (1991)
- Hilton Ratcliffe, *The Virtue of Heresy: Confessions of a Dissident Astronomer* (2007).
- Michael Gordin, *The Pseudoscience Wars and the Birth of the Modern Fringe* (2012)
- Laird Scranton, *The Velikovsky Heresies: Worlds in Collision and Ancient Catastrophes Revisited* (2012)

Chapter 2: A Synopsis

- Gary Gilligan, *An Ancient World in Chaos* (2008)
- Donald W. Patten and Samuel R. Windsor, *The Mars-Earth Wars* (1996)
- John Ackerman, *Firmament: Recent Catastrophic History of the Earth* (1996), *Chaos: A New Solar System Paradigm* (2000), and *Peleh: Hidden Knowledge* (2006)
- Julian Jaynes, *The Origin of Consciousness in the Breakdown of the Bicameral Mind* (1976)

Chapter 3: The Osiris Mystery

- Tom Van Flandern, *Dark Matter, Missing Planets and New Comets* (1999)
- Dwardu Cardona, *God Star* (2006)
- Jean Markale, *The Celts, Uncovering the Mythic and Historic Origins of Western Culture* (1978)
- Peter James, *Centuries of Darkness* (1991)
- James Hogan, *Catastrophes, Chaos and Convolutions* (2005)

Chapter 4: The Nevada Conference

- William Matthews, *Fossils* (1962)
- Peter Douglas Ward, *Gorgon: Paleontology, Obsession, and the Greatest Catastrophe in Earth's History* (2004)
- Douglas H. Erwin, *Extinction, How Life on Earth Nearly Ended 250 Million Years ago* (2006)

Chapter 5: The Absu and Speculation

- Herman Kahn, *World Economic Development: 1979 and Beyond* (1979)
- Thomas Kuhn, *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* (1970)
- Michael Kaplan and Ellen Kaplan, *Chances Are* (2006)
- Hannes Alfvén, *Cosmical Electrodynamics* (1950, 1963), and *On The Origin of the Solar System* (1954)
- J. H. Piddington *Cosmic Electrodynamics* (1969)
- Anthony L. Peratt *Physics of the Plasma Universe* (1992)
- Leonard W. King, *Legends of Babylon and Egypt* (1918)
- Joseph Lambert, *Traces of the Past* (2001)
- Richard Rudgley, *The Lost Civilizations of the Stone Age* (1999)
- Alfred de Grazia, *The Iron Age of Mars* (2009)
- Samuel Butler, *The Authoress of the Odyssey* (1922)

Chapter 6: Alternate Cosmology

- Bill Bryson, *A Short History of Nearly Everything* (2003)
- David Berlinski, *A Tour of the Calculus* (1996)
- Lynn Margulis and Dorion Sagan, *What Is Life?* (1995)
- Boyce Rensberger, *Life itself: Exploring the realm of the living cell* (1996)

Chapter 7: Ice Ages and Humans

- Clive Gamble, *The Palaeolithic Societies of Europe* (1999)
- Robin McKie, *The Dawn of Man* (2000)
- James Shreeve, *The Neanderthal Enigma* (1995)
- Charles Mann, *1491, New Revelations of the Americas before Columbus* (2006)

Chapter 8: Tunguska and Chicxulub

- Sean Carroll, *Remarkable Creatures* (2009)
- Mel Waskin, *Mrs. O'Leary's Comet* (1985)

Chapter 9: Event of the Younger Dryas

- Richard Firestone, Allen West, and Simon Warwick-Smith, *The Cycle of Cosmic Catastrophes* (2006)
- J. D. Cobine, *Gaseous Conductors- Theory and Engineering Applications* (1958)
- J. J. and G. P. Thomson *Conduction of Electricity through Gases Vol. 11* (1969)
- E. J. Hellund *The Plasma State* (1961)

Chapter 10: A Timeline and Gimbutas

- Marija Gimbutas, *The Civilization of the Goddess* (1991)
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