

The Great Serpent Mound of Ohio in Connection to the Realm of Death in the Odyssey by Homer

by

Dr. Christine Pellech

e-mail: christine.pellech@chello .at

The fundamental error in the interpretation of the Odyssey by Homer and the Argonauts by Apollonius of Rhode Island is the assumption that the knowledge of the journeys came to us from the old Greeks. The Greeks only recorded the journeys but did not know where they took place. As far as the Odyssey is concerned, the Phoenicians were the actual sailors who were following the instructions of the old Egyptians. The highest priests and the Pharaoh were the only ones able to write them down, to analyse them exactly and to comprehend the basic points. To the rest of the population, only a coded message was made down – the wanderings of Ulysses.

The voyage of Ulysses was given a Greek background, the search of Telemachos for his father Ulysses. Absolutely independent of this framework is the journey of Ulysses. It starts and ends in Egypt. Thus, the view of the world changed: The earth was not seen as a disk anymore, as the Greeks did, but as a globe as was the Egyptian understanding. The Phoenicians, therefore, were able to sail around the world in a westerly direction. They were the best mariners of their time, and their ships were more flexible than the caravelles of Columbus and Magellan. Magellan sailed the same route as Ulysses, and both needed two years' actual sailing time, not counting the stops. The conditions for both were alike – they had to sail with the wind and the ocean currents.

The code of my paper on the Odyssey is the Phoenician concept of Og – the concept of a circle of water surrounding the earth. In the voyage of Ulysses, this circle of water can be divided into five successive parts of the ocean: 1. The Grey Sea – the Mediterranean; 2. The Okeanos – the Atlantic; 3. The Violet Sea of the prophet – the Pacific; 4. The Black Sea – the Gulf of Bengal; 5. The Red Sea (here you find the wine- or red-wine-colored sea of the Odyssey) – the Erithrean Sea, the Red Sea of the old cultures, the ocean between India and Africa – the Arabian Sea.

After this introduction, I wish to mention shortly the different stations of the wandering of Ulysses till he reaches the realm of death.

On the first station of his journey, Ulysses meets the Lotophages on the Libyen coast – North Africa. Some of his companions eat of the Lotos fruit – a narcotic. Ulysses brings his friends back to the ship by force and ties them up. In the old cultures, narcotics were known and taken.

On the next station, Ulysses encounters the Cyclops. I place them in the south of Tunisia. The Cyclops are the tallest and most beautiful people – Herodotus describes them as two to three meters tall! In this area, Barry Fell found the Tifinag writings.

On the third station, he meets the Lastrygones in Norway. I came to this conclusion on the basis of the exact description of the Fjords and the specific position of the sun – long days and short nights. Moreover, the Lastrygones are giants like the Cyclops. The Ogam writing which Fell found in Norway stem from this area as well.

Ulysses next destination is the Island where Circe is living. Judging from the proportion of light – polar days and polar nights – it can only be the island of the Lofotes off the shore of Norway.

Circe sends Ulysses to the realm of death or the underworld – the geographic underworld, the world below which they are living, the other side of the globe – America. In the realm of death, Hades, the prophet Teresias will give Ulysses directions on how to come home. America is also the empire of death of the sun, here it dies and rises up again every day. It is logical, therefore that Japan is the land of the rising sun.

At that time, the mariners of the old cultures were unable to sail against the Gulf Stream. The crossing of the Atlantic had, therefore, to take place in the high north, as described in the Odyssey. Ulysses arrives in the land of the Kummeres – Labrador or Newfoundland – during the polar night. From there, he travels to the valley of the St. Lawrence River, which is described very exactly both in the Odyssey and in the Argonauts. Among other things, world-wide the plane tree appears at frost in this region only.

At the confluence of the Periphlegeton and the Kokytos, an arm of the Styx, a rock marks the entrance to the realm of death. I found out that at the point where the two rivers, the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, an arm of the Styx – the Niagara Falls, join, there is a rock, the Scout Royal in Montreal. Here is the entrance to the realm of death. In the area of the Ontario Lake near Niagara Falls and the St. Lawrence River, Barry Fell found engravings on the rocks in Ogam and Tifinag writing. Point of time: 1750 BC. The first part of the voyage, the journey to North America, is an interpolation, referring to the navigation around the world.

And this is the area also, in the realm of death of the sun, in Ohio, we find the Great Serpent Mound. The Great Serpent represents the way of sun in the night. At the tail the serpent catches the sun every evening. The body of the serpent symbolises the way of the sun each night. And each morning the serpent spits out the sun – born for a new day to shine for the people all over the world. If you take a look at the head of the snake you can see the open mouth and above the middle of the two jaws the sun is born. This imagination represents the same idea like in Old Egypt, where the sun was born between two mountains. The Great Serpent in Ohio represents the whole day of the sun in the underworld: Dying – the wandering in the realm of death – rebirth.

In the journal "Ancient American – Archaeology of the Americas before Columbus" I could find the picture of the Great Serpent Mound in Ohio. Very important was the direction of the building: north – south. The head of the snake is looking from north to the west. The snake is spitting out the sun in western direction, the direction to Asia - Japan.

Robert Bauval tells us the importance meaning of the cardinal points in his book "The Orion Mystery, Unlocking the Secrets of the Pyramids" (1994, p.303): Bauval states that the cardinal points were of high importance for the rebirth ceremonies; South (Meridian) marks the starting of the cycle ... The North was apparently the energy source of this process. Here was the secret dwelling of Tuat, the Hippopotamus-guised fertility goddess."

We can recognize that the Great Serpent was built after the Old Egyptians imaginations about the Sun-God Ra, its death and daily rebirth, where the snake represented the way in the realm of death. This part of North America in general, which includes the area of the St. Lawrence River, the Canadian Sea Plate and also the State Ohio, represents the realm of death in the imagination of the Old Egyptian, which proves us the journey of Ulysses. Also Ulysses reaches at the Scout Royal in Montreal the entrance to the realm of death. The

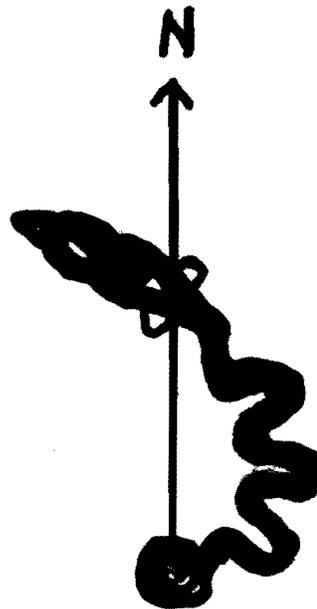
wanderings of Ulysses as the Great Serpent of Ohio leads us to the religious imaginations of the Old Egypt 2000 BC.

Books by Dr. Christine Pellech:

“Die Odyssee – Eine antike Weltumsegelung”; 2011; Verlag König.

“Die Argonauten – Eine Weltkulturgeschichte des Altertums”; 2011; Verlag König.

“Die Entdeckung von Amerika: Der Kulturdiffusionismus in neuer Sicht”; Volume 1,2;
be printing; Verlag König.



Great Serpent Mound
