

Historical Sightings 45,000 BC - 9 BC

45,000 BC China: Rock carvings of round UFO-like objects have been found in China's Hunan province. The depictions date back to age of the Neanderthals.

12,000 BC China: The Dropa, the name given to visitors from Sirius, came down from the clouds with their air gliders.

8,000 BC Australia: The Aborigine believed in "dawn beings" from the stars. Australian aboriginal cave drawings depict celestial beings, with antenna and x-ray style drawings. They were very advanced in "aerodynamics." The boomerang is identical to a modern day aircraft wing. Aborigine means "from the beginning."

4,000 BC The Sumerians from today's Iraq had contact with extraterrestrial civilizations according to their text. The extraterrestrials also interbred with humans and traveled with them to the stars. The kings were taken to the stars by the extraterrestrials. Sumerian text coincides with "the book of genesis". Their astronomy was highly developed. They had numbers with 15 digits! The Sumerians say extraterrestrials are from Mars, the star system Pleiades, and the star Sirius. Sumerian text shows drawings of solar system.

3,000 BC China: From the book *Memories of the Sovereigns and the Kings*, published in the 3rd century AD, in China, in the third millennium B.C., before the birth of Huang Ti or of Chi You, "sons from the sky" would descend to Earth on a star which was the shape of a saucer.

2,345 BC China: [In] the *Hsui-nan-tzu*, a Chinese classic, there is a description of ten suns appearing in the sky.

2,000 BC Peru's pre-Incan civilization records the gods were from the star system Pleiades. Inca ruins have been found at 13,000 feet, with one stone weighing 20,000 tons. Legend tells of spaceships that came from the stars. Inca ornaments of "platinum" were found. Text reveals the Inca's knew the earth was round.

1,766 BC China: The Emperor Cheng Tang commissions Ki-Kung-shi to construct a flying chariot. After construction the aircraft was tested, reaching the province of Honan. The vessel was destroyed by imperial edict, as he Emperor feared the mechanism might fall into the wrong hands.

1,500 BC Egypt: The Palace of Pharaoh Thutmosis III. Circles of fire are said to have hovered over the palace while fishes, winged creatures, and other objects rained down from the sky.

593 BC Ezekiel witnesses an event which some writers have claimed sounds suspiciously like a UFO encounter. Josef Blumrich, former chief of the systems layout branch of NASA, set out to disprove such suggestions, however, from a careful analysis of the data available, he concluded that the vehicle described in the Bible actually was a UFO.

400 BC India: From the *Mahabbarata*. Blazing discs burned and destroyed an entire city and its inhabitants, before returning to the hand of Vishnu.

332 BC Phoenicia, Tyre: During the siege of the trade capital of Phoenicia by the Greeks a fleet of flying shields is described as plunged from the sky and crashed upon the city walls.

329 BC Alexander the Great records two great silver shields, spitting fire around the rims in the sky that dived repeatedly at his army as they were attempting a river crossing. The action so panicked his elephants, horses, and men they had to abandon the river crossing until the following day.

223 BC Italy, Ariminum: "At Ariminum a bright light like the day blazed out at night; in many portions of Italy three moons became visible in the night time." - Dio Cassius, *Roman History, Book I*

222 BC Rome: "Also three moons have appeared at once, for instance, in the consulship of Gnaeus, Domitius and Gaius Fannius." - Pliny, *Natural History, Book II, Ch. 32*

218 BC Rome: Glowing lamps were seen in the sky at Praeneste, a shield was observed at Arpi, and in the Amiterno district the sky was all on fire, and men in white garments appeared.

217 BC Italy, Faleri: "At Faleri the sky had seemed to be rent as it were with a great fissure, and through the opening a bright light had shone." - Livy, *History, Book XXII, Ch. 1*

214 BC Italy, Hadria: "At Hadria an altar was seen in the sky, and about it the forms of men in white clothes." - Julius Obsequens, *Prodigiorum Libellus, Ch. 66*

163 BC Italy, Formice: "In the consulship of Tiberius Gracchus and Manius Juventus at Capua the sun was seen by night. At Formice two suns were seen by day. The sky was afire. In Cephallenia a trumpet seemed to sound from the sky. There was a rain of earth. A windstorm demolished houses and laid crops flat in the field. By night an apparent sun shone at Pisaurum." - Obsequens, *Prodigiorum, Ch. 114*

122 BC Gaul: "In Gaul three suns and three moons were seen." - Obsequens, *Prodigiorum, Ch. 114*

99 BC Italy, Tarquinia: "In Tarquinia, there fell things like a flaming torch in different places from the sky. Towards sunset, a round object like a globe, or round or circular shield took its path in the sky, from west to east."

90 BC Italy, Umbria, Spoletium: "In the territory of Spoletium, a globe of fire, of golden color appeared burning in the north with a terrific noise in the sky, then fell, gyrating, to the earth. It then seemed to increase in size, rose from the earth, and ascended into the sky, where it obscured the disc of the sun, with its brilliance. It revolved towards the eastern quadrant of the sky."

85 BC Rome: "In the consulship of Lucius Valerius and Caius Marius a burning shield scattering sparks ran across the sky." - Pliny, *Natural History, Book II, Ch. 34*

81 BC Italy, Umbria, Spoletium: "Near Spoletium a gold-colored fireball rolled down to the ground, increased in size; seemed to move off the ground toward the east and was big enough to blot out the sun." - Obsequens, *Prodigiorum, Ch. 114*

73 BC Asia Minor, Black Sea, Pontus Euxinus: While Roman legions were engaged in battle near the Black Sea against King Mithridates a huge flaming object fell between the two armies. It was said to have a shape like a wine jar and was the color of molten lead.

66 BC Rome: "In the consulship of Gnaeus Octavius and Gaius Suetonius a spark was seen to fall from a star and increase in size as it approached the earth. After becoming as large as the moon it diffused a sort of cloudy daylight and then returning to the sky changed into a torch. This is the only record of its occurrence. It was seen by the proconsul Silenus and his suite." - Pliny, *Natural History, Book II, Ch. 35*

48 BC "Thunderbolts had fallen upon Pompey's camp. A fire had appeared in the air over Caesar's camp and had fallen upon Pompey's ... In Syria two young men announced the result of the battle (in Thessaly) and vanished." - Dio Cassius, *Roman History, Book IV*

42 BC Rome: From *Prodigia* of Julius Obsequens, "Something like a sort of weapon, or missile, rose with a great noise from the earth and soared into the sky."

12 BC Rome: A comet-like object hovered days over Rome then melted into flashes resembling torches.

9 BC Japan, Kyushu: Nine moons were seen in the night sky over the community.

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