

El Enladrillado: A Pre-Diluvian Site in the Andes of Chile

*There was in Chile, before the arrival
of the Araucanians to the country,
a more advanced race than the one
found by the Spaniards*
José Toribio Medina
Los aborígenes de Chile (1882)

A Mysterious Site in the Mountains

Back in 1968, the newspapers of the city of Talca and Santiago described the discovery of a mysterious plateau in the Andean highs of the Región del Maule in the central southern part of Chile. The plateau, known as *El Enladrillado* due to its particular shape and symmetry, originated immediately reactions both in the always unchangeable scientific community and in the general public¹. The reason? *El Enladrillado* is a plateau composed by over 200 stone blocks located in the Andes Mountains.

According to orthodox historiography the Pre-Hispanic cultures of the Southern Andes did not build megalithic constructions. Then, to what culture or civilization would *El Enladrillado* belong to? When was it built? What means were used to its construction? What purposes or aims did it have?

As expected the academic community determined that the stone blocks that conform the plateau were the result of the ice which formed in such a way the square-shape angles of the blocks that characterize it.

By 1964 an archaeological expedition of Universidad de Chile developed a field research in Altos de Vilches reaching as well the plateau. However, there was no significant mention to *El Enladrillado*.

A second archaeological field research took place in 1969.

So far now, no *crónica* or etno-historic sources have any reference to this place. Astonishingly, no mention of it is found either in the main books about the Pre-Columbian cultures of Chile such as *Los aborígenes de Chile* ("The Aborigines of Chile", 1882) by José Toribio Medina; *Chile prehispánico* ("Pre-Hispanic Chile", 1929) by Tomás Guevara and *Prehistoria chilena* ("Chilean Prehistory", 1936) by Ricardo E. Latcham.

Is it possible that a site with evident anthropic characteristics does not generate the proper attention of archaeologists, anthropologists and historians? How can this lack of interest and omission be understood?

Maybe the reason is found in the fact that before the indigenous people there was another group in Chile and in the Americas which does not fit with the canons of mainstream history.

Vestiges of an Unknown Culture

El Enladrillado is located around 2184 m a. s. l. in the Reserva Nacional Altos de Lircay in the Region of Maule, in the South of Chile.



The Region of
El Maule in Chile.

¹ An appropriate translation of this neologism is «bricked pavement».

The plateau has a peculiar triangular shape of approximately 330 x 170 x 249 m composed by over 230 stone blocks.

Since its «discovery» in 1968 there have been many interpretations about the Andean plateau: From being the remains of an unknown advanced primitive civilization to a UFO base². The main reason for the last assertion is the abundant sighting of UFOs in the area, a controversial phenomenon which has had many witnesses and numerous film and photographic records. As a matter of fact *El Enladrillado* is probably one of the most important of UFOs sightseeing of the country.

Nonetheless, could it be possible that these almost perfectly shaped stone blocks are the result of the forces of Nature? The scientific explanation indicates that the conformation of the plateau was originated by the action of the ice over the rocks. Its geological chronology goes back to between 0, 5 y 1, 7 million of years.

The square and rectangular stone blocks and their pattern disposition refute a natural cause for its conformation. But yet, as explained before, if ice would be the reason for it, why would only be here –so far known– the place with these characteristics throughout the Americas?



Left: A panoramic view of *El Enladrillado*. Right: A Google Earth satellite image of *El Enladrillado*. It presents a triangular shape. Can it be natural formation?

Yet, it is not just the stone blocks and their pattern the only anthropic factors. Cristián Pérez de Arce, who was one of the first persons to reach *El Enladrillado* after it became publically known during the 1970's has stated that there was a menhir in the center of the plateau –an “obelisk” as it was called by mountain travelers and muleteers³–. Regrettably, this menhir disappeared in the following years and it may have had the same astronomical ritual-calendar functions of other monoliths found as well in Chile like those in Patagonia, Santo Domingo, Atacama and in the rest of South America as for example in Tafi (Argentina), in Tiahuanaco (Bolivia) and the Andean world in general.

Besides the menhir it has been detected a type of stone altar that reaches 1,55 m wide and 1,40 m high as well as three head-type forms similar to birds quite eroded by climatic factors. These figures are facing west which would suggest some possible connection to the sunset in the Pacific Ocean.

In addition, there are at least four monoliths in the plateau that may present a pattern that has not been determined yet.

² See the newspapers *La Mañana* (Talca, August 8, 1968), *El Sur* (Concepción, August 25, 1968), *Las Últimas Noticias* (Santiago de Chile, October 26, 1968) and *La Tercera* (Santiago de Chile, September 19, 1978).

³ Personal communication with the author in Santiago de Chile, January 2008.



Left: A singular photo of a UFO over *El Enladrillado*. This picture was taken by the author in January 3, 2009. *Right:* The same flying object over *El Enladrillado*.



Left: One of the petroglyphs known as the “Suns of Malloa” in the Región de O’Higgins, in Chile. *Right:* A petroglyph in Colbún, in the Región del Maule of Chile. Are these Pre-Hispanic petroglyphs the representations of some heavenly phenomena?

Also, in the nearby area a petroglyph was identified in one of the paths that go through the forest. It is characterized by a circle with a central point that may suggest a solar nature. Another petroglyph is a cross that presents similarity in its proportions to the constellation of the *Southern Cross*.

Perhaps one of the most extraordinary discoveries in the area is a stone map that represents the continent of America.



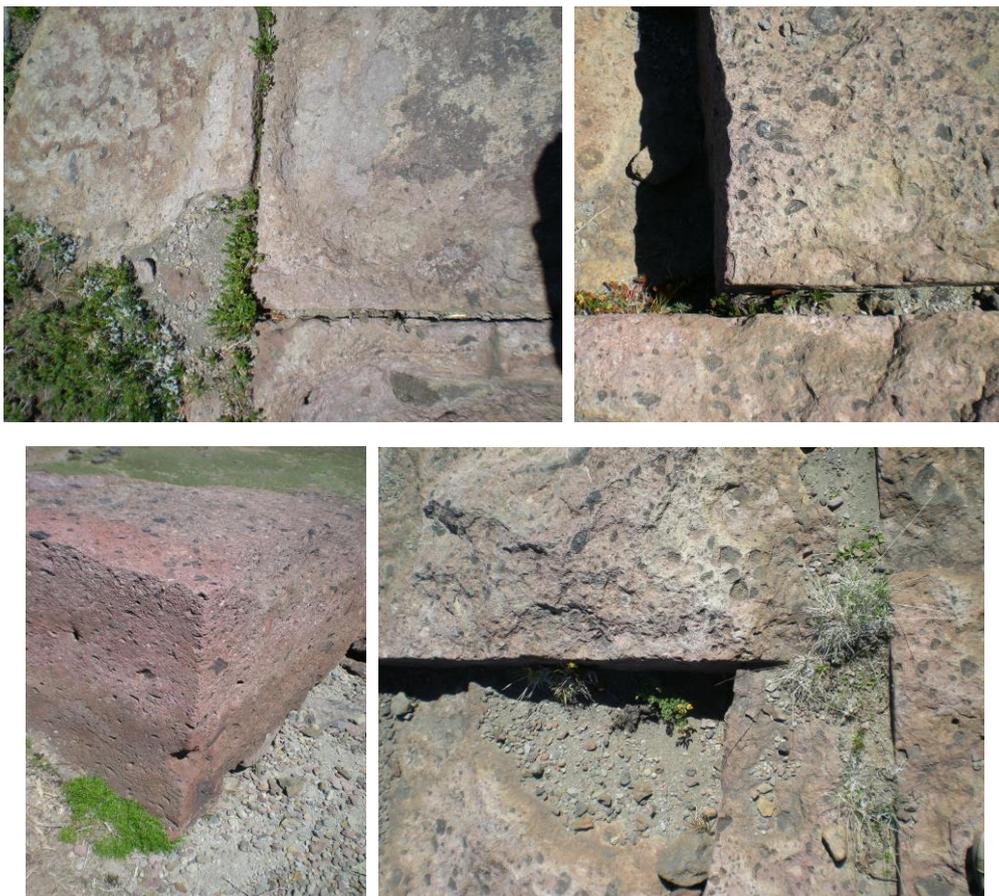
Left and center: A petroglyph with the shape of a cross on the way to the Laguna del Alto. Is it a representation of the constellation of the *Southern Cross*? *Right:* A solar petroglyph.



Left: A stone altar in *El Enladrillado*? Right: Zoomorphic heads? They present high erosion due to the climatic conditions. All of them are facing west and therefore probably connected to the sunset.



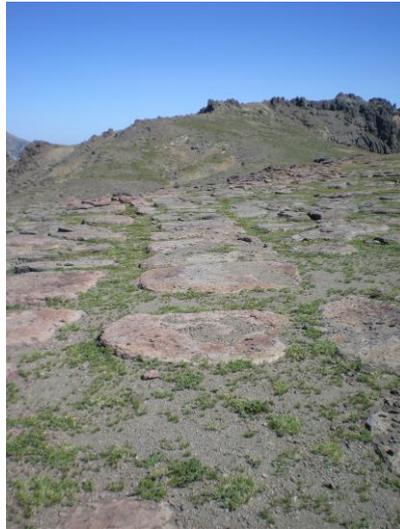
Some of the stone blocks of *El Enladrillado*.



The stone blocks that conform *El Enladrillado*. Can these 90 degree angle stone blocks be natural?



A panoramic view of the plateau of *El Enladrillado*.



The stone blocks that conform *El Enladrillado*.



El Enladrillado.



The monoliths over the plateau of *El Enladrillado*.

A Lithic Map in the Andes

In January 2005 in the path between *El Enladrillado* and the Laguna del Alto I discovered a stone block with the surprising and extraordinary representation of the American continent.

The representation is a bas-relief that in geographical terms starts in North America where it is possible to see the east coast similar but not quite the same of today's depictions: A wider territory in the Florida Peninsula; the Gulf of California does not appear and in the Gulf of Mexico it can be observed a larger continental mass. Cuba does not appear as an island but as a part of the Florida Peninsula.

In South America the coast lines of are quite the same: Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, the Atlantic coast of Brazil, Uruguay –where there is a small difference in the mouth of the Río de La Plata–, Argentina, Chile –with Tierra del Fuego not separated from the continent and with no fiords or islands in Patagonia–.

The Pacific coast of South America is quite the same of today's maps.

This *map* was represented on an approximately 1,50 m stone block is about 25 cm long and 20 cm in its widest part.

But, who could be the authors of this cartographic representation? When and why was it made? What geographical knowledge the authors of this map had? Why is it in the heights of the Andes?

The geographical facts contained in this lithic map covers most of the continent and it shows though different coastal lines and the absence of Cuba as an island and no fiords or islands in Patagonia. In consequence, because of these factors, could it be possible that the map was designed before the geographical changes that occurred in the last *Deluge* or *Great Flood* that took place about 12.900 years ago according to the *Glacial Cosmogony* (1913) by Hans Hörbiger and Philipp Fauth and proved as well by the American Geophysical Union in 2007 that ended with an Ice Age?



Left and center: The extraordinary lithic map of America found near *El Enladrillado*. *Right:* The pseudo-cylindrical *Mollweide Projection* used for global maps. This cartographic projection is the same used in the lithic map of *El Enladrillado*.

The Impossible Maps

Statements such as the lack of significant scientific geographical knowledge before the 16th and 17th century, the furtive copies made over one and another map, the different metric scales used by each nation or the difference of common points of orientation are the explanations usually given by historians, geographers, cartographers and other scholars in order to invalidate the geographic facts that some maps contain which simply do not fit in their time, that is, maps that have unparalleled geographical information that according to the official history should not appear in them. These are the *impossible maps*.

One of these *impossible maps* is that of Piri Reis of 1513 which was published in his *Book of Navigation* (1523). A remarkable fact present in this map is that it shows part of Antarctica whenever it was supposedly unknown by then. But as a matter of fact Piri Reis gave partial knowledge of the existence of a larger polar continent, the *Terra Australis Incognita*, south of the Magellan Strait. According to Piri Reis his map was based on much earlier maps.

From this fascinating map today is known just a part of it.

The notes of Piri Reis were transcribed by Bay Hasan Fehmi and later published by Yusuf Akcura in his 1935 work *Piri Reis Haritasi* and later republished by Ayse Afetinan in 1954 under the title of *The Oldest Map of America*.

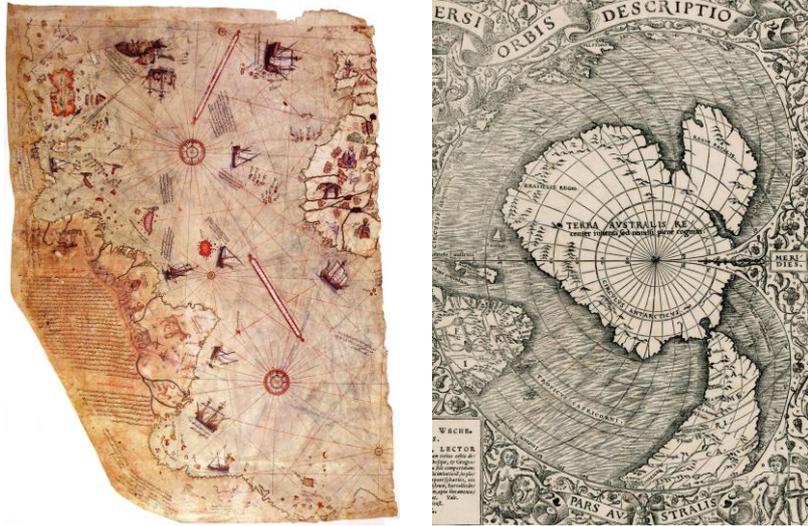
In his book *Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings. Evidence of Advanced Civilization in the Ice Age* (1966) Professor Charles H. Hapgood stated that this map would be one of the proofs of a high civilization in the past, an idea that was followed by Flavio Barberio in *Una civiltà sotto ghiaccio* (“A Civilization under the Ice”, 1974).

Nonetheless, how could it be explained this representation in the year 1513 if Antarctica was first sighted only in 1799 by English captain James Cook or, in its defect, by Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen in 1820 according to official history?

Both Charles H. Hapgood and Graham Hancock have pointed out the presence of rivers, lakes and mountains that in fact exist but covered under ice. They suggest the presence of a preglacial culture that had geographical knowledge of Antarctica. This knowledge would have been transmitted throughout time and it would be the source used by Piri Reis.

However, this is not the only map that contains geographical information that *does not* correspond to its time. A map made in 1531 by the prestigious mathematician and cartographer Orontius Finaeus with the surprising title of *Terra*

Avstralis describes a southern polar continent as well. Once again the unsettling question emerges: Was there knowledge of Antarctica before the modern time exploration of it? Where did the knowledge of these representations come from? What are the sources of the Antarctic maps? Quite interesting is to point out that the Greek philosophers defined the spherical-like form of Earth and also their references to the *Terra Australis Incognita* or “Unknown Southern Land”.



Left: The Piri Reis map of 1513. A part of Antarctica can be seen in the lower side of it.
Right: A detail of the map of Orontius Finaeus of 1531: The *Terra Avstralis*, this is, Antarctica.

The text of the map of Finaeus indicates: *Terra Australis recenter inventa sed nondum plene cognita*, which means: *Southern land recently found but not explored...*

Recently found in 1531? Surprisingly the map shows mountains, valleys and rivers that in fact do exist but covered by extended ice masses, a fact that became known only in the 1956 International Geophysical Year when sound measurements and other scientific analysis were made which allowed to design an ice-free map of Antarctica. According to some geological studies some parts of the White Continent would have been ice-free around 7000 and 4000 b. C.

Another *impossible map* is that of Phillippe Buache who by 1729 was the first cartographer of the King of France. Buache was too a member of the *Académie Royale de Sciences*. One of his most important works is the *Atlas physique* of 1754 where he presented a polar continent in the southern hemisphere.

In that sense, in his book *Fingerprints of the Gods. Evidence of Earth' Lost Civilizations* (1995) Graham Hancock has stated that in fact there was knowledge of Antarctica and it was referred as the *Terra Australis* by the European cartography.

Moreover, another proof of the knowledge of Antarctica is found in the epic *La Araucana* (1569) written in Chile by Spanish soldier and *cronista* Alonso de Ercilla y Zúñiga:

*Chile, fértil provincia y señalada, / “Chile, fertile and known land
en la región antártica famosa, / in the famous Antarctic region
de remotas naciones respetada, / respected by ancient nations
por fuerte, principal y poderosa. / because of being a strong,
important and powerful [one]”.*

Why did De Erçilla y Zúñiga write about the *famous Antarctic region*? Why did he specifically use this definition? What knowledge did people like Piri Reis, Orontius Finaeus, Phillippe Buache and Alonso de Erçilla y Zúñiga have about Antarctica?

Moreover, other *impossible maps* that show the Antarctic land are those by Francesco Rosselli (1508-1521), Lopo Homem (1519), Gerard de Jode (1593) and Matthias Quad (1600).

One interesting point present in these *impossible maps* is the type of cartographic projection used which corresponds to spherical trigonometry, similar to the *Geographia* (150 b. C.) of Greek Claudio Ptolomeo, the Chinese map *Yü Chi Fu* or *Map of the Tracks of Yü The Great* (1137 b. C.) and the one of Nicolo de Canerio (1503-1505) that represents Earth in a spherical form.



Left: The map of Claudio Ptolomeo (150 b. C.). Right: A detail of the map of the world by Nicolo de Canerio (1503-1505).

Nevertheless, as a matter of fact, the lithic map of *El Enladrillado* is truly outstanding even among these *impossible maps* because it just does not fit with the known history: Who made it? Why was it made? How old is it?

Certainly, a huge mystery is set over the enigmatic plateau of *El Enladrillado* and this extraordinary representation of America. An indirect chronological proximity to its antiquity was given by archeologists Alberto Medina Rojas, Ruperto Vargas Díaz and Ciro Vergara Duplaquet as they concluded the *possible human presence during the Pleistocene Period in Vilches*⁴.

This *possibility* of human presence in the area goes to around 12.000 b. C. which corresponds to the *Archeological Paleolithic*.

Although *El Enladrillado* is an archaeological riddle, the map is even a greater enigma because it could be the possible proof of an advance culture in the area. This archeological evidence would confirm the statements of Hapgood especially in *Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings* where he defined the presence of a remote worldwide civilization that witnessed Earth's last great catastrophe.

Hapgood has argued the presence in remote ages of a civilization whose cartographers virtually developed world-map projections. Even more, he suggested that these Antarctic maps are the evidence to sustain that in ancient times before the appearance of any of the known cultures there was an advance civilization that even if it was settled in one place it had planetary cultural connections.

According to Hapgood the evidence of this remote and great civilization exists but there have been no interest in recognizing it. Furthermore, its presence has been rejected because it would simply break down the official history. Moreover, in the

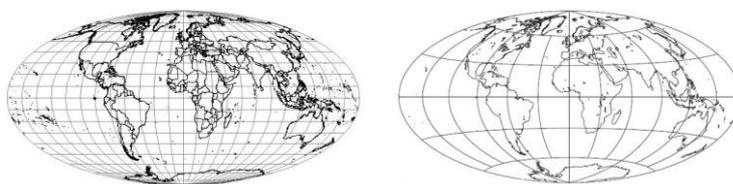
⁴ Medina Rojas, A. & Vergara Duplaquet, C. *Nuevos trabajos y conclusiones sobre el yacimiento de Altos de Vilches*. Pages 462-466.

view of Hapgood the knowledge of classic cultures were transmitted to them from this root-culture.

Is it possible then that these maps –or better, the knowledge presented in them– could come from such an early age? The maps and cartographic information contained in them would prove it.

What could be said then about the stone map of *El Enladrillado*? In fact, not much but that those that designed it had knowledge of all or almost all the geography of the Americas and due to the larger continental mass representation, the absence of main islands and in some areas different coast lines, it suggests its pre-glacial antiquity, prior then too to the arrival of the Asiatic immigration and peopling of the Americas.

Also, and intriguingly, the stone map of *El Enladrillado* corresponds to a *Mollweide* or *Hammer Aitoff* cartographic projection, this is, a spherical representation of the planet.



The *Mollweide* and *Hammer Aitoff* cartographic projections, respectively.
The stone map of *El Enladrillado* has a similar projection.

The Forbidden History

What is in fact the antiquity of *El Enladrillado*? What was its function? Was it the base of a forgotten-by-time city? Was it a magic-religious center, a temple in the heights of the Andes to the ancient *gods*? Is there any connection between *El Enladrillado* and the sightings of UFOs or *cherruve* of the tradition of the Araucanos?

If this site belonged to the acknowledged groups of Pre-Columbian Chile of the region such as the hunter-gatherers Pehuenche and Chiquillanes, why and how would they have built it? What was its function in the mists of time? Something is not right with the reconstruction of the history of the Pre-Columbian times in Chile and therefore too, in the Americas. Something does not fit with the evolutionary and chronology *theory*.

Following the archeological evidence such as the *pedras tacitas* or Cup-Marked Stones and the stone tools as for instance the puzzling *pedras horadadas* or *Donuts Stones* found at Altos de Vilches–, the antiquity of *El Enladrillado* would go back at least to the *Late Pleistocene* or *Archeological Paleolithic*, this is, around ± 12.000 B. P. (± 10.000 b. C.).

The conclusions reached by archaeologists in Altos de Vilches can define significant aspects for understanding its occupational chronology. In first term, the possibility of peopling *before* the Post-Glacial Period, this is, human Pleistocene presence found in the *4b Stratum of Vilches which gives one of these evidences*. Secondly, the conclusion of the specialists in relation to the inhabitants of Altos de Vilches: ***There is no enough reasons to consider that the cultural level found here belong to indigenous people*** [this is, Pehuenches, a branch of the Mapuches]⁵.

⁵ Medina Rojas, A. & Vergara Duplaquet, C. *Nuevos trabajos y conclusiones sobre el yacimiento de Altos de Vilches*. Pages 462-466.

So, if the inhabitants of this area were not Pehuenches, Chiquillanes or Mapuches, who were they then? What was their origin? Where did they come from? What was their destiny? The ice expansion in this area has delimited an occupational period and the migration of this **first group** and the arrival afterward of **new inhabitants**.

The first group is the dolichocephalic-skull culture or Paleo-Americans as proved by the study developed by Universidad de Chile archaeologist Nelson Gaete of the ceremonial cemetery of Tutuquén in the same Región del Maule with an antiquity of 10.570 years⁶.

The Dolichocephalic or Dolicoid skull group preceded the Brachycephalics that characterized the indigenous people.

Thus, the stone blocks of *El Enladrillado*, the menhir or obelisk, the petroglyphs and some of the stone tools would be the evidence of this pre-indigenous culture.

The occupation and peopling of Chile precedes $\pm 10.000-12.000$ years old –as acknowledged with sites as the Quebrada de Maní in Iquique, the mining site of Quebrada de San Ramón in Antofagasta, the Tagua-Tagua site in the Región de O'Higgins and Monte Verde in Puerto Montt in the south of Chile– and was not only inhabited by gatherers and hunters but also by a high developed civilization that witnessed the planetary *Great Catastrophe* that took place around 12.900 years ago. This is the reason why historian José Toribio Medina glimpsed in 1880 *that there will be discoveries of sites in different places in Chile that are going to show irrefutable evidence that will confirm the opinion that there was in Chile before the arrival of the Araucanians to the country, a more advanced race than the one found by the Spaniards*⁷.

El Enladrillado is one of the *irrefutable evidence* referred by Toribio Medina.



The enigmatic *pedras tacitas* or Cup-Marked Stones of Altos de Vilches.
What were they made for? What is their antiquity?

⁶ See newspaper *La Nación*, December 18, 2007.

⁷ Medina, J. T. *Los aborígenes de Chile*. Pages 57-58.



The puzzling *pedras horadadas* and a discoidal stone found in Altos de Vilches –all of them with a diameter of around 20 cm–. What was their use?

The Great Catastrophe

One of the oldest sites in South America is the fascinating ruined city of Tiahuanaco and the nearby Puma Punku. As explained by archeologists Arthur Posnansky and Edmund Kiss, Tiahuanaco was a sea port that succumbed during the last *Great Catastrophe*. This idea would be corroborated by the large presence of sea sediments as well as the numerous sea fossils found in the area surrounding Tiahuanaco⁸.

This mega-cataclysm has become known by modern geologists and archaeologists as the *Younger Dryas Impact* or *Clovis Comet* which took place around 12.900 B. P.⁹.

According to the Andean myths and legends that were later written down by the Spanish *cronistas* and missionaries, Tiahuanaco was a city build by the Viracochas or Huaracochas, the civilizing heroes of the Pre-Columbian times that were referred as *White Gods*. In this regard, Gerd von Hassler has appropriately written *that these White Gods were in fact men. They belonged to a high and advanced civilization that faced a major cosmic catastrophe and were forced to struggle for their existence during the Stone Age. They had skills and powers and they knew how to express their cultural development. But at the same time, they were few to create a new culture, a new civilization in the conditions they had to face then*¹⁰.

The geological and archeological studies of scholars Arthur Posnansky and Ralf Müller the primitive Tiahuanaco was founded around 14.000 b. C. in the prediluvial age¹¹. Nonetheless during this time a striking geological process started to take place: The Andes rose in different successive stages with an intense telluric

⁸ See the book by Edmund Kiss, *Das Sonnetor von Tiahuanaku und Hörbigers Welteislehre* (1937).

⁹ See *Very high-temperature impact melt products as evidence for cosmic airbursts and impacts 12,900 years ago*. In: *Proceeding of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* (July 10, 2012); *Evidence for an extraterrestrial impact 12,900 years ago that contributed to the megafaunal extinctions and the Younger Dryas cooling*. In: *Proceeding of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* (October 9, 2007); *Terrestrial Evidence of a Nuclear Catastrophe in Paleoinidian Times*. In: *Mammoth Trumpet* (March, 2001); *Evidence from central Mexico supporting the Younger Dryas extraterrestrial impact hypothesis*. In: *Proceeding of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* (March 27, 2012); *Nanodiamonds in the Younger Dryas Boundary Sediment Layer*. In: *Science* (January 2, 2009); *Shock-synthesized hexagonal diamonds in Younger Dryas boundary sediments*. In: *Proceeding of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* (August 4, 2009) and *Nanodiamonds and wildfire evidence in the Usselo horizon postdate the Allerød-Younger Dryas boundary*. In: *Proceeding of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* (May 15, 2012).

¹⁰ Von Hassler, G. *Los sobrevivientes del Diluvio*. Page 250.

¹¹ See Arthur Posnansky, *Tiahuanacu y las razas y monumentos prehistóricos del altiplano andino* (1910), *Tiahuanacu y la civilización prehistórica en el altiplano andino* (1911), *Una metrópolis prehistórica en la América del Sud* (1914), *La edad del género humano* (1922) and *Tihuanacu: La cuna del hombre americano* (1945).

activity that also meant the rising of the area known today as the *Altiplano* or Highland of the Andes, up to over 4000 m a. s. l.

Referring to the destruction of the primitive Tiahuanaco, ethnologist Belisario Díaz Romero explained that *Swedish engineer and geologist Lorenz Sundt studied the Andean Highlands remarking that huge ice masses fulfilled the valleys and areas of the Highlands during the last Ice Age and that the melting process of the area originated major floods. Was the consecutive water and glacial action and the later advance of the mass of ice of the Andes the cause that originated the great flood that destroyed Tiahuanaco? It is not quite likely a telluric phenomenon that would have put down the standing megalithic constructions but rather the glacial meteorological phenomena the reason that destroyed Tiahuanaco and forced its primitive inhabitants to abandon it. If the geodesic calculations made from the monuments of this metropolis gave 10.500 years of antiquity according to Posnansky and 12.000 according to the opinion of other scholars, this would be chronologically closer to the time when it could have taken place, also due to astronomical reasons, the Ice Age period making with its catastrophic process the disappearance of Tiahuanaco (...). This geological period called simply Glacial by Sundt is in fact the Post-Glacial or Alluvium, this is, the beginning of the era we live in which started with the floods phenomena one after the other until the later Glacial Age expanded ice and snow further over the mountains creating huge masses of ice and covering a vast region that comprehended both the mountains and most of the South American territory. And when the normal temperatures returned, although they were not the same, the melting process began with the withdrawal of the ice back to the mountains. What floods and avalanches must have taken place then, changing the entire region! And the people must have gone insane of terror without knowing what was really happening and without knowing where to find shelter, dying by thousands like other species as well.*



Left: A hypothetical representation of the world before Atlantis sank according to Patroclus Kampanakis in his book *The Procatclysm Communication of the Two Worlds via Atlantis* (1893). Tiahuanaco appears as a sea port. *Right:* The author in the plateau of *El Enladrillado* (January 2009).

This is how Tiahuanaco was flooded and its people were forced to migrate... But the temples and the statues of the gods remained standing. Thus it became a Sacred City, an eternal city that was preserved by the gods (...).

This catastrophic event took place around the 8780 b. C. and it must have been parallel to the equinox precession and to the larger eccentricity of the orbit of Earth. Its true reason might be geological rather than astronomical: The sinking of Atlantis.

A whole continent sank into the ocean, getting covered by two seas that were separated until then, changing the weather in both the northern and southern hemispheres. And this enormous geo-physical process originated too the Ice Age.

And the opposite process, inherent to the great movements of the crust of the Earth, that is, the sinking of a large part of it generated the opposite movement in its counterpart: While the movement that made Atlantis sink in the American region precisely in the tangential of the sinking area, it made a land rise into the Pacific Depression which corresponds to the two geographical bands of 20 degree of South latitude: The Highlands of Bolivia. This plateau rose then over 1000 m. And, after all, everything became covered by ice¹².

The origin of this devastating process has been explained by the Geophysical American Union in 2007 which concluded that around 12.900 years ago an extraterrestrial body crashed against the planet creating a “fire rain” that burnt extended regions of the northern hemisphere and made its ice sheets melt into the Atlantic Ocean affecting therefore the *Gulf Stream* and flooding the coastal areas. This is the *Great Flood*, the *Götterdämmerung* or *Twilight of the Gods* according to the Germanic *Eddas*, the *Apachiohualiztli* or *Inundation* of the Mesoamerican cultures and the *Tripalaŋquén* or *Great Flood* of the tradition of the ancient Lituche-Araucanos of Chile. In fact, worldwide myths and fragmentary legends speak of the *Great Deluge*, a real catastrophic event that simply destroyed the prediluvial cultures and that originated the climate change and the transformation of the inhabited areas. This is the cause that made Atlantis sink and at the same time to raise the Andean Highlands –the destruction of the former sea port of Tiahuanaco– reaching 3850 m a. s. l.!–.

Therefore, it is quite possible that the same phenomena of Tiahuanaco occurred to *El Enladrillado*.

Could have been *El Enladrillado* a prediluvial port too?

And just like in the primitive Tiahuanaco, the inhabitants of *El Enladrillado* necessarily had to migrate in order to survive.

They were the *indios blancos*, or *White Indians*, the descendants of the mythical Viracochas, the *White Gods* of the Americas whose population decreased considerably and became later on a ‘myth’ that was transmitted to the later indigenous cultures and whose last offspring were witnessed by the Spanish *conquistadores* and *cronistas* throughout the Americas and certainly, in Chile.

Certainly, the vestiges of *El Enladrillado* are the silent proofs of the cyclic destiny of mankind!

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¹² Díaz Romero, B. *Ensayo de prehistoria americana. Tiahuanacu y la América primitiva*. Pages 144-148.



*Pre-Hispanic iconography of the White Indians. Left: A Stone bust discovered at the ruins of Tiahuanaco by Arthur Posnansky in the beginning of the 20th century. Center: The *Dama de la Máscara* (“Lady of the Mask”), a blue eyes Huari mask found in 2008 at the Pucllana Huaca in Lima, Perú. Right: An anthropomorphic figure found in the south of Chile (Museo Chileno de Arte Precolombino). The legend that accompanies it indicates: *Unidentified culture*.*



Pre-Hispanic representations of blue-eyed White Indians. Left: A detail of a hallucinogenic tablet of the San Pedro de Atacama Culture of the north of Chile, depicting the Supreme Viracocha (Museo Arqueológico R. P. Gustavo Le Paige, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Norte, San Pedro de Atacama, Chile). Center: A Mochica mask from the northern coast of Perú. Right: The Mask of the Lord of Sipán, a Pre-Inca ruler and warrior of the Mochica Culture of Perú.

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