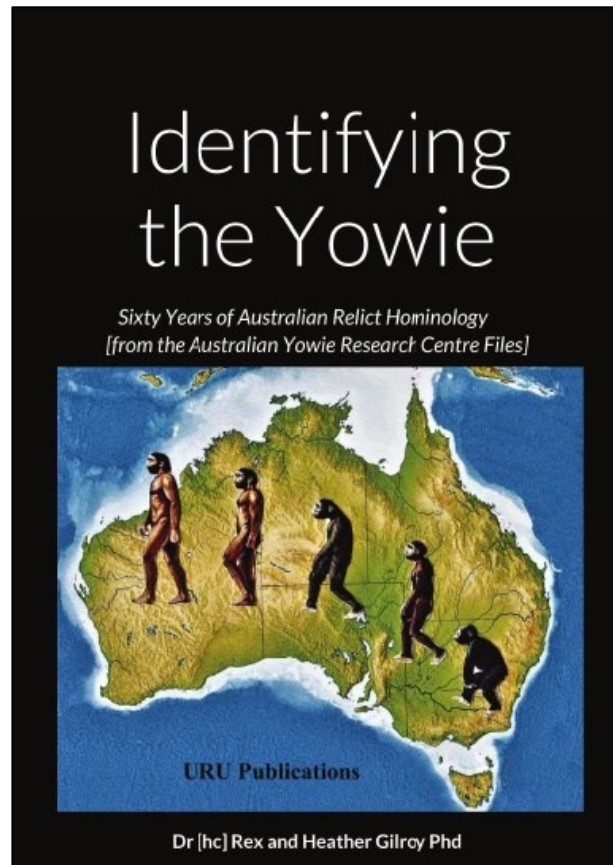


“MYSTERIOUS AUSTRALIA”

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INSIDE:

- **“IDENTIFYING THE YOWIE – 60 YEARS OF AUSTRALIAN RELICT HOMINOLOGY”.**
- **“URU – MOTHERLAND OF THE GODS”.**

WE HOPE THIS NEWSLETTER FINDS ALL OUR MEMBERS IN GOOD HEALTH DESPITE THE WEATHER, and the dreaded virus, which has seen so many favourite locations closed off by the authorities. However, time has seen the re-opening of some areas, here on the Blue Mountains and Central west, as well as in the Sydney region, which has seen ‘Team Gilroy’ hop into action again, which has seen us start making up for lost time. The mysterious depths of the Kanangra Boyd National Park are finally open in a limited capacity with the Boyd River cross bridge [burnt in the bushfire] having been re-built by the Oberon Council.

“IDENTIFYING THE YOWIE – 60 YEARS OF AUSTRALIAN RELICT HOMOINOLOGY”.

by Dr [hc] Rex Gilroy PhD
Professor [hc] of History
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This is the most important book on the Yowie-Australian relict hominin mystery written to date, and will be available by Christmas. Watch NEXUS Magazine for details.

This book presents a scientific approach, for unlike hoaxers who claim to be ‘researchers’, rather than reporting sightings descriptions of questionable hairy ape-like beasties in the forest, the authors Doctors Rex and Heather Gilroy present the anatomy and physiology of all the relict hominin races linked to this mystery and their fossil histories.

Many surprises await open-minded scientific researchers in this book, for rather than presenting sightings claims “Identifying the Yowie” does exactly that. The reader will learn that the ancient Aboriginal names of ‘Yowie’ and ‘Yahoo’ do not refer to one and the same Hominin but two distinct forms. For example, the word ‘Yowie’ means “Hairy Man”, but not because ‘he’ is hairy, rather it is because he wears marsupial hide garments, like the early Aboriginal tribes, and also manufactures stone, bone and wood tools. These hominins also manufacture fire by friction.

The authors can show from a comparison of present-day ‘Yowie’ footprints and good fossil examples of *Homo erectus*, that the Yowie is in reality living *Homo erectus*, our immediate ancestor. Overlarge fresh feet impressions of the ‘Giant Yowie’ compare with fossil examples of Giant *Homo erectus*, revealing hominins of 3 to 4 metres height named *Meganthropus* in Java their massive stone implements occur Australia-wide.

Also, stone tools from ‘Yowie’ campsites compare with those of ancient *Homo erectus*. *Homo erectus* fossil skull evidence from Australia, gathered by the Gilroys pre-dates African evidence. It is shown in the book that both forms of *Homo erectus* shared Australia 1.8 to around 2 million years ago. Making our island continent the birthplace of modern humans [*Homo sapiens*] *Homo erectus* is our immediate ancestor.

As to the ‘Yahoo’, or “*Hairy Man of the Forest*”. Traditionally regarded by the world’s scientists as having evolved in Africa, to where it was confined, on January 5th 2000 Rex Gilroy unearthed the mineralized ironstone skull [minus the jaw] of a ‘robust’ form of Australopithecine, the first of its kind found beyond Africa! It now bears the name of *Australopithecus australis* Gilroy, and dates 2.8 million years old. Other Australopithecine species have since been found around this continent by the Gilroys, such as one at least 3 million years old at Kanangra Walls south of Bathurst. The Australopithecine skull-types Suggest this country was home to a wide radiation of regional variations of this group of primitive beings. Our evidence shows that some of these apeish Australopithecines still survive here in Australia.

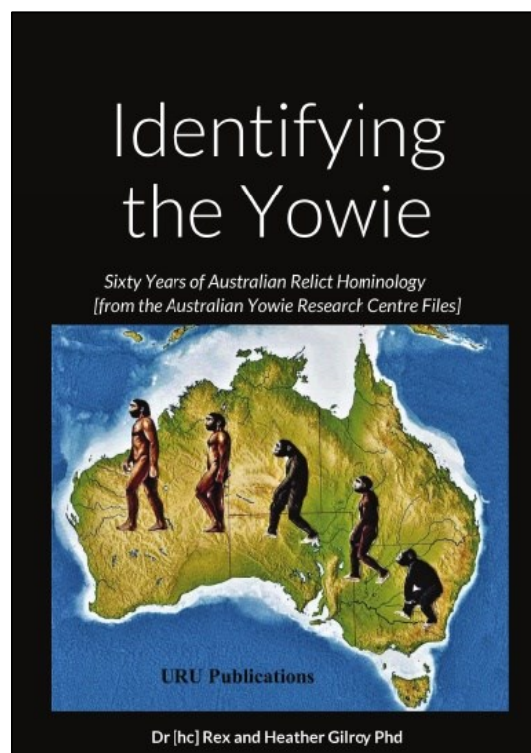
What the authors have done is, with the aid of fossil evidence, show that across Australia our Aborigines recognized at least several types of Australopithecine and Homo erectus, as well as a number of pygmy races as the “hairy people”, the giant hairy people, and the little hairy people. The ‘Yowie’ therefore, was as we have previously stated in our books on the subject, a composite being. Our new book, “Identifying the Yowie” has done exactly that.

The Aboriginal people recognized these ‘Yahoo’ as a separate race to the ‘Yowies’ because while the Yowie beings were carnivorous fire-makers with a crude Stone-Age technology, the hairy Yahoo lived upon nuts, berries and other native vegetable food, in the manner of ‘robust’ Australopithecines of up to 2 million years ago. Although Australopithecines, both ‘robust’ and ‘gracile’ died out in Africa around 1 million years ago’ our evidence shows they survived in Australia, where it appears that a species is still with us!

Our book is packed with photographs of skull-types, fossil footprints and their present day comparisons. Anatomical diagrams showing how the various hominins moved upon two legs, with fossil feet parallel with present-day foot structure. The scientific contents of this book dismisses the claims of hoaxers. The reader will find many surprises, particularly concerning giant hominin races. Beings of 4 to 6 meters height are one thing, but there were much larger, incredible ‘Gargantuan’ beings discovered by us over the years on the Blue Mountains and elsewhere.

As the founding father of Australian Yowie, ie relict hominin research, I have devoted the last 60 years of my life to field research, for which long ago I acquired the title of “Rex the Yowie Man” from the general public. Indeed, were it not for me there would have been no scientific relict hominin research as we know it. The fact is that titles can only be earned by hard work. My lifetime’s research into Australian Cryptozoology and Relict Hominology within recent years was recognized by an American University, which conferred on me the honorary degree of PhD. This was followed a year later with the honorary degree of Professor of History. I believe I have earned them. One has only to look through my massive natural science collection to see that. Our web sites reveal more: mysteriousaustralia.com; Australianyowieresearch.com; mysteriousaustralia.com

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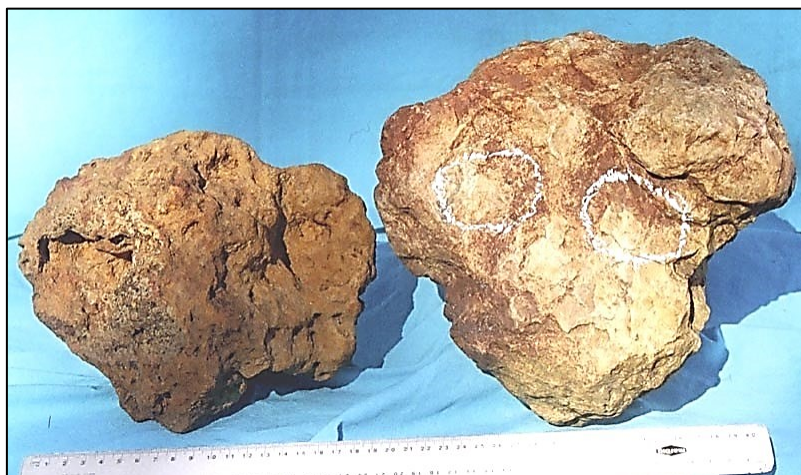




The type specimen Australopithecus australis skull. Now turned to ironstone, besides distortions it bears extensive signs of an earlier period of long-time surface exposure, as shown by excessive, deep pit-marking. A worn sagittal crest is still recognisable. The originally doliocephalic braincase was partly crushed flattish due to sediments not having sufficiently filled it to otherwise provide some resistance to distortion in the early stages of burial. This right-side view of the skull shows the face projected outwards with the right, badly worn brow ridge having been thick and projecting.
 Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.

The Australopithecus australis skull, frontal view. Note the weathered pointed sagittal crest. Although no lower jaw has survived, the dental arch [not visible here] shows faint outlines of several teeth sockets. Note how the brow ridges project outward. Outward projecting brow ridges is a feature of archaic skull types from Asia and Africa.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.



The Bega NSW Australopithecus australis skull [right] beside the smaller Australopithecus australis type specimen skull from Katoomba, NSW. Both skulls display remnant raised sagittal crests, with the eye sockets tending to project outwards from the skull. This is a very primitive feature best known to Africa's Australopithecines. ridges project outward. Outward projecting brow ridges is a feature of archaic skull types from Asia and Africa.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.



On Thursday 19th July Rex Gilroy unearthed a larger endocast example of his January 2000 Katoomba Australopithecus skull at Bega, NSW. Rex Gilroy is seen here examining his important find, which helps question the “Out of Africa” theory, in favour of “Out of Australia” for our modern human origins. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.

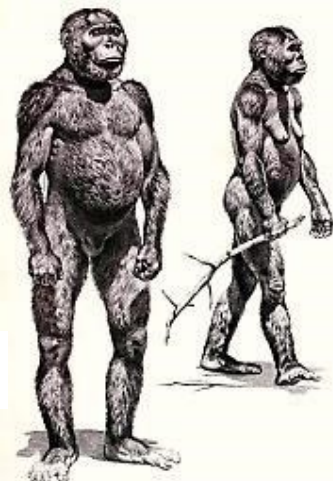


Heather Gilroy, about to prepare a picnic lunch, looks pleased at husband Rex’s big find. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.

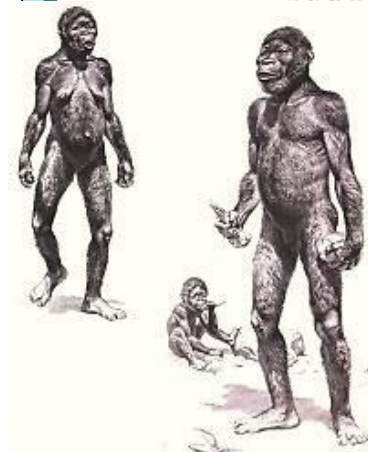
Frontal view of the Australopithecus australis mineralised skull endocast. Note the remains of massive brow ridges. It is the largest Australis skull known at present and belonged to a giant form of 2.1 metres in height. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.



Australopithecus robustus



Australopithecus africanus



AUSTRALOPITHECINE RECONSTRUCTIONS. Based upon reconstructions from skeletal remains, scientists are able to create a reasonable picture of what these two forms of Australopithecines looked like. A. Robustus for example, was a strong, big-boned creature, weighing around 54kg [120 lbs] possessing a small Chimpanzee-size brain. The female was shorter and slither in body proportions. A. Africanus was slender and weighted under 7 stone. The jaws of these hominins projected forward due to big front teeth and walked with a swaying motion. In physical appearance Australia’s Australopithecus australis would have closely resembled African Australopithecus robustus. Illustrations courtesy TIME-LIFE BOOKS.



Mr Phil Whittaker, a leading Gilroy field assistant, during March 2018 recovered this ironstone mineralised skull in a Pliocene swamp deposit 3 to 3.5 million years old, outside Lithgow on the western edge of the Blue Mountains. The skull is that of a 'gracile' Australopithecine, displaying evolving 'Homo' features. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.



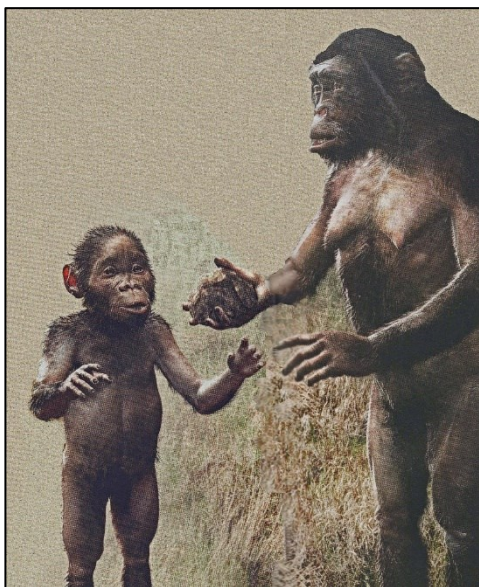
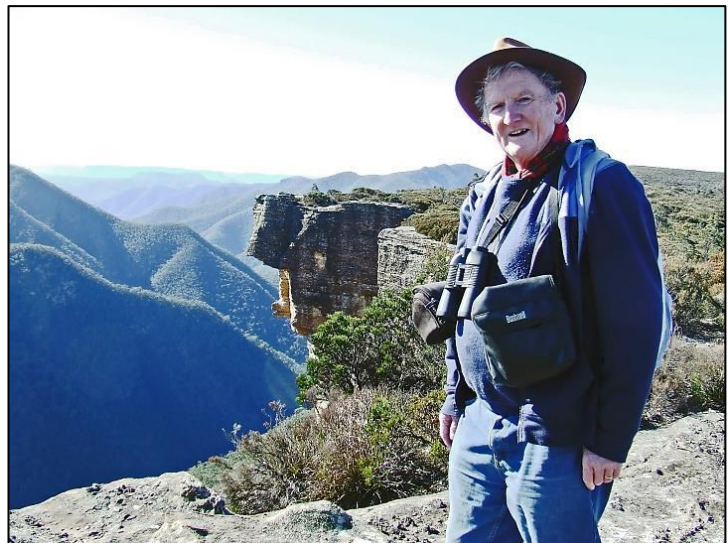
The skull from various angles. Note the close-knit eye sockets, forward-projecting face and gently receding forehead There is a lower jaw with the right side zygomatic arch intact [the left one has been crushed in the dim past]. The skull may have been that of a female. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.





Dr Rex Gilroy PhD, with the 3.5 million years old limestone mineralised incomplete Australopithecus skull, found by him in Kanangra Boyd National Park, western edge of the Blue Mountains NSW on Monday 30th May 2016. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.

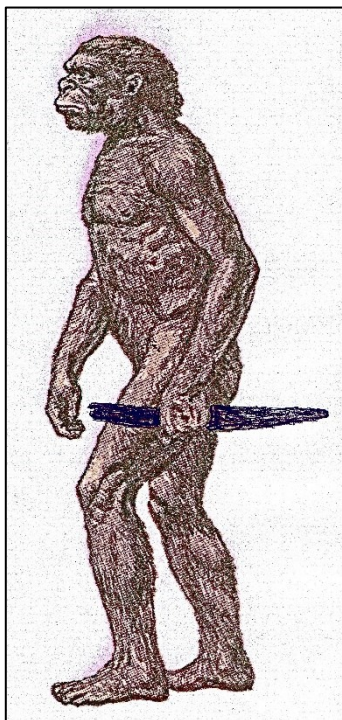
*The wild Kanangra Boyd National Park, on the western edge of the Blue Mountains NSW.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.*



A 'gracile' female Australopithecine holding a crude stone implement. The 'graciles' are now known to have manufactured crude 'eoliths' or 'dawn tools' as they evolved into the Genus Homo over 3 million years ago. Courtesy Science Illustrated Magazine, July 2018.



An Australopithecine group search for vegetable matter on the plains near Bathurst, NSW 2 million years ago. Wikipedia image.



Artists reconstruction of the Homo erectus Yowie seen by Dave Boyd and Martin Durrel, in Girramay National Park during May 2005. Wikipedia image.



An artist's impression of an Homo erectus Yowie hunting party, scavenging in an open grassy area with gum trees in the background. Note the marsupial hide cloaks and loin cloth garments. Wikipedia image.

Homo erectus, who appears to have been widely dispersed across Australia during Pleistocene times, and who is believed to survive today in small groups in remote regions in the form of the tool-making, animal hide clad Yowie! Wikipedia image.



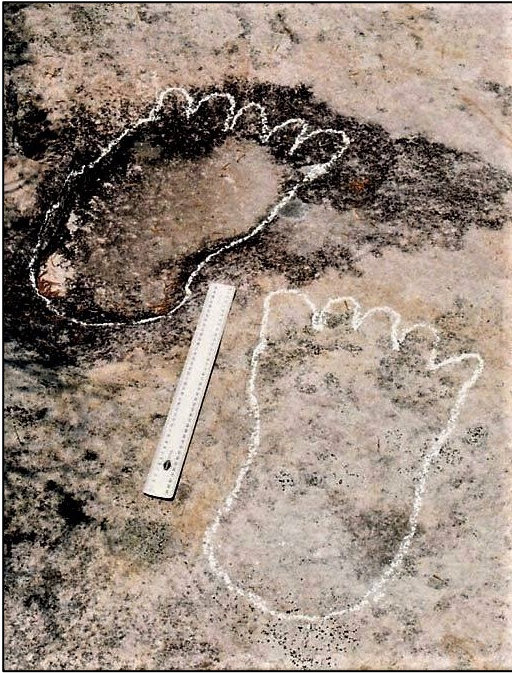


At a granite shoal situated in the Kanangra Boyd National Park wilderness NSW, on Sunday 25th September 1994, the Gilroys discovered this Pliocene period 'trackway' of an Australopithecine who was walking from north to south.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.



One of the Kanangra fossil feet impressions. The footprints were about 33cm long by 16cm wide across the toes and heel by between 6 to 12 cm deep in the rock. The being who left these "tracks through time", by the size of the impressions would have stood about 1.4m tall. Dated at 3 million years old, the impressions had been covered by a volcanic mud flow which had protected them until their gradual re-exposure through ages of weathering. Fossil footprints of Australopithecine form occur at various central and northern Queensland locations dating back at least 3 million years. The 'Yahoo' has a long history in Queensland's north! Photos copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.



A left and right set of giant Homo erectus footprints found at a Sydney fossil tracks site. Measuring 54cm long by 30cm across the toes and 25cm across the mid-foot, with a heel width of 21.5cm, being 3cm [left and right] depth in the solid sandstone. The maker would have stood at least 3.66 metres tall. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.



On Thursday 2nd August 2018 Rex and Heather Gilroy, together with their Lithgow NSW field assistant, Phil Whittaker, carried out a search for Yowie footprints in the Kanangra Boyd National Park wilderness, at a forested sandy area overlooking the Kowmung wilderness west of the great plateau. These hand and feet impressions parallel those being found in the Tully-Cardwell districts. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.

In this area amid leaf litter they found a number of fresh feet impressions. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.





*The 'big' find, the 62cm length hand and arm impression of a giant Homo erectus hominin. It took a lot of plaster to make a cast 1 to 3cm in depth in places.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.*



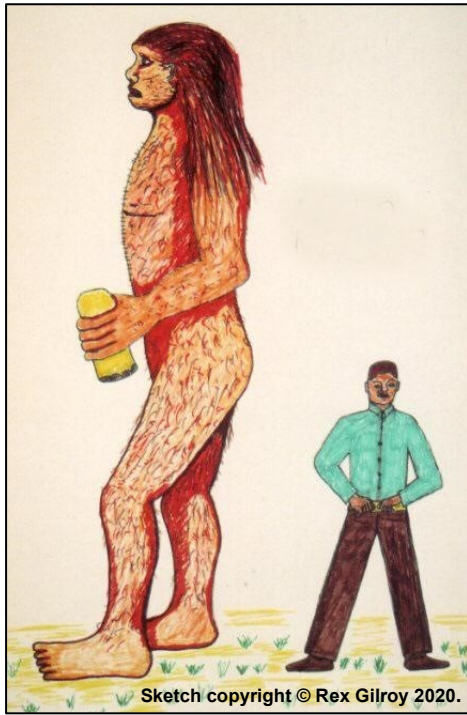
*The giant cast. It measured 62cm from finger tips to end of forearm, 34cm width across the hand, which was 32cm in length, the arm being 15cm in width.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.*



*On Thursday 9th August, 2019 Rex and Heather made a second search at Kanangra, during which another inspection of the previous site resulted in the discovery of a giant Homo erectus type Yowie left foot impression, measuring 53cm length by 27cm width across the toes, 24cm width at mid-foot and 18cm across the heel by 3 to 4cm depth in places.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.*



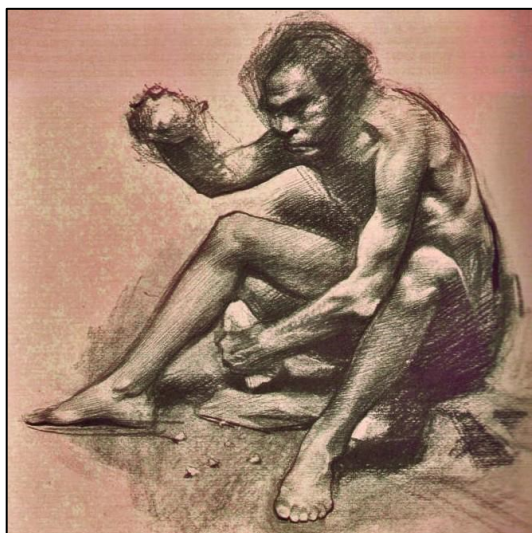
The footprint was photographed and then cast. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.



Rex Gilroy's sketch of a giant Homo erectus in relation to an average height modern human. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.



The skull of an 'archaic' Homo sapien compared with a modern skull-type. Many of the stone tools of 'Archaic Homo erectus are easily mistaken for those of his ancestor, Homo erectus. Wikipedia Image.



An 'archaic' Homo sapien hominin manufacturing a stone tool. This ancestral race to ourselves, like Homo erectus before him, was another form of non-Australoid which the early tribespeople included in the composite image of the Yowie, or 'hairy man'. Wikipedia Image.

Coming in 2021:

“URU – MOTHERLAND OF THE GODS”.

by Dr [hc] Rex Gilroy PhD
Professor [hc] of History
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Presently well into production is URU Publications finest work on the lost Australian civilization to date. The evidence to be presented virtually on a world-wide scale shows that the advanced Stone-Age megalithic civilization of Uru evolved in Australia, from where it spread out across the earth at a very remote period, surpassing the other, later and more commonly known Old World civilizations.

Presently well into production is URU Publications finest work on the lost Australian civilization to date. The evidence to be presented virtually on a world-wide scale shows that the advanced Stone-Age megalithic civilization of Uru evolved in Australia, from where it spread out across the earth at a very remote period, surpassing the other, later and more commonly known Old World civilizations.

With yet another expedition in search of sunken Atlantis under way, organized by people with more money than common sense. and which we can predict will find nothing to substantiate this fabled lost continent's former existence, the expeditions of the Gilroys and their field assistants always return from their searches with physical evidence of Uru. Why? Because its remains, at least in Australia, certain Pacific islands and the Americas, all occur on dry land!

Yet despite the impressive amount of stone idols, ruins and other relics we have discovered Over the years in Australia alone, this 'Australantis' has gone largely ignored by Australians forever, it seems, fixated on the Atlantis of Platon [ie the proper spelling of this ancient Greek philosopher's name].

When I became the first researcher to discover the Uru civilization in 1965, at a remote Blue Mountains bushland location, which consisted of a crumbling terraced sandstone pyramid-temple, containing a large sandstone altar once carved in the form of a snake, I could hardly believe that my find would be one of many that were yet to come to light. My previous writings have explained my great discovery, the identification of Uruan writing in the form of rock inscriptions in 1974 etc. Now the Gilroys are preparing a book that will present all our best evidence found to date. "Uru – Motherland of the Gods" is expected to be a large volume containing all the ancient city ruins around Australia, the world's oldest pyramids, their often extensive astronomical observation sites and other Stone-Age marvels.

When later maritime cultures from the Old and New Worlds landed in Australia the people marveled at the remains of this former great civilization, much of which had already vanished, leaving behind it ancient pyramidal structures, megalithic "Stonehenge-type" circles, extensive stone alignments and other remains dating back up to 80,000. 90,000, even around 100,000 years [BP].

This incredible ancestral Aryan race arose in Australia, the "Land of Uru". The Uru were a White, or pale-skinned race who had already evolved and spread out across this land long Before the Aborigines began arriving here around 65,000 years ago. Thus our Aborigines are by no means the 'first' Australians, for by the time they walked or sailed here from Asia.

A more ancient people [the Uru] had already established a megalithic culture and civilization here, that would gradually influence the rise of the old and new world civilizations. Our evidence is in our new book. Watch for it in 2021.

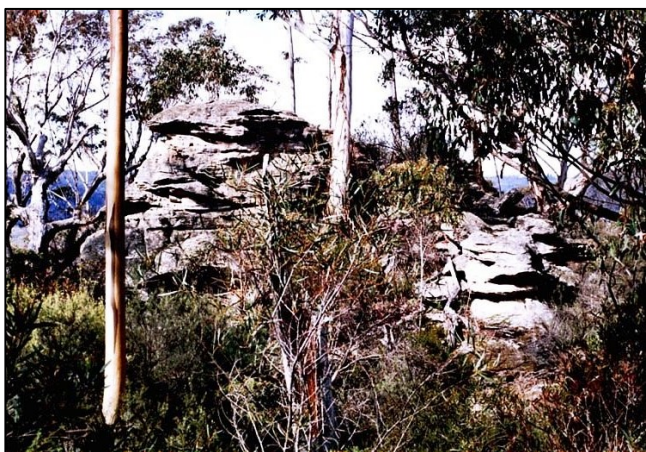
What “Uru –Motherland of the Gods” offers is a wealth of knowledge of an Australia that nobody ever knew until the Gilroys announced its former existence. People long ‘brainwashed’ on the Atlantis myth, like those others on the Blavatsky Lemurian and James Churchward Mu nonsense will not accept our Uru. Yet once again not one idol or other stone image has ever been recovered from submerged remains of these mythical cultures and that of course includes Atlantis!

We are not denying the right of believers in these ‘lost civilisations’ to search the ocean depths for them if they wish, but our work is based upon far more solid dry ground.

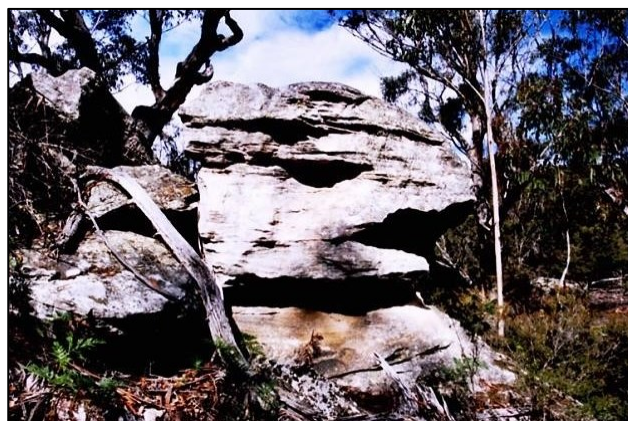
Uru stoneworks occur across Australia and are so ancient that they have fallen away with Time, while others can still be detected, particularly on the Blue Mountains west of Sydney. These “*Mountains of Lost Gods*” are incredible for the vast amount of Uruan cultural remains. I have written in the past of the ‘Ruined Castle’ rock formation, and have done so again in “Uru – Motherland of the Gods”. This ‘natural’ formation was in ages past modified to form a great ceremonial structure. Heather and myself have been the brunt of academic ridicule by many Australian university-based archaeologists, who have tried to bury our discoveries, without of course permitting us the decency of examining our finds before making their half-baked pronouncements. Our new book presents evidence, which we hope they will read first before dismissing the evidence for we believe it was the first civilisation on earth.

This latest book of the Gilroys is one not only of an unknown history, but one of ancient Philosophy, of cross-ocean explorations and colonization by these remarkable people. It is also the story of Rex and Heather Gilroy and their ‘Team Gilroy’ associates in the field, and the search for the remains of the Uru civilization. Read about our searches and discoveries in the Australian bush and the excitement of finding massive stone heads and idols of long-forgotten gods, the deities of a people who ruled much of the earth at the Dawn of history.

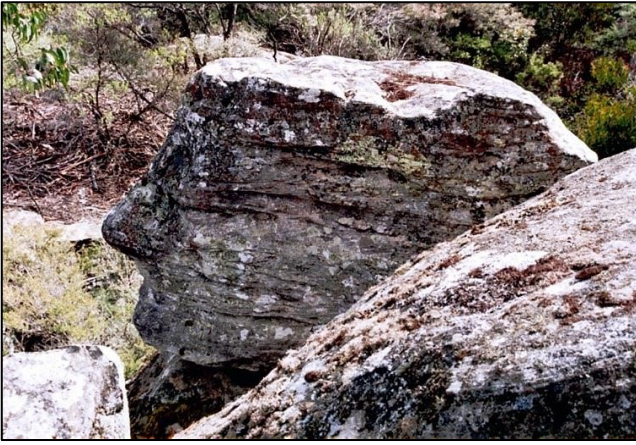
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*The 15m tall sandstone mound atop which stands an altar stone in the form of a serpent.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.*



*On the way up to the mound's summit stands this crude, weathered serpent-headed rock.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.*



The opposite side of the serpent head rock is carved in the form of a human head, believed to depict Ay-I, Supreme Being of the Uru civilisation.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.

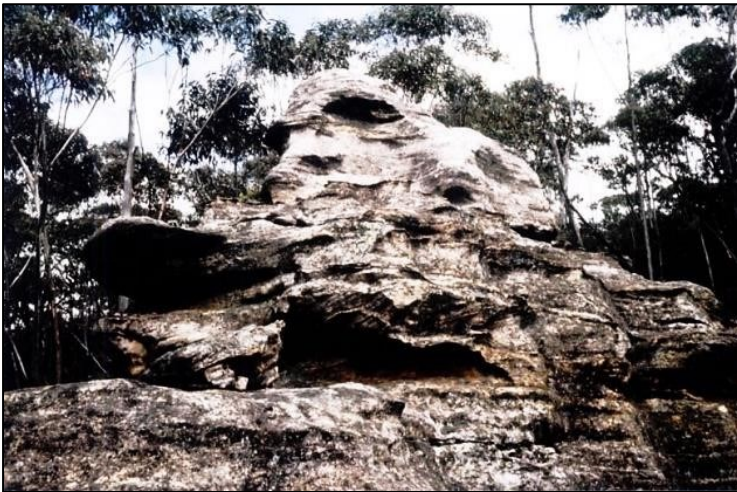


The Serpent Altar upon the summit of the sandstone mound.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.

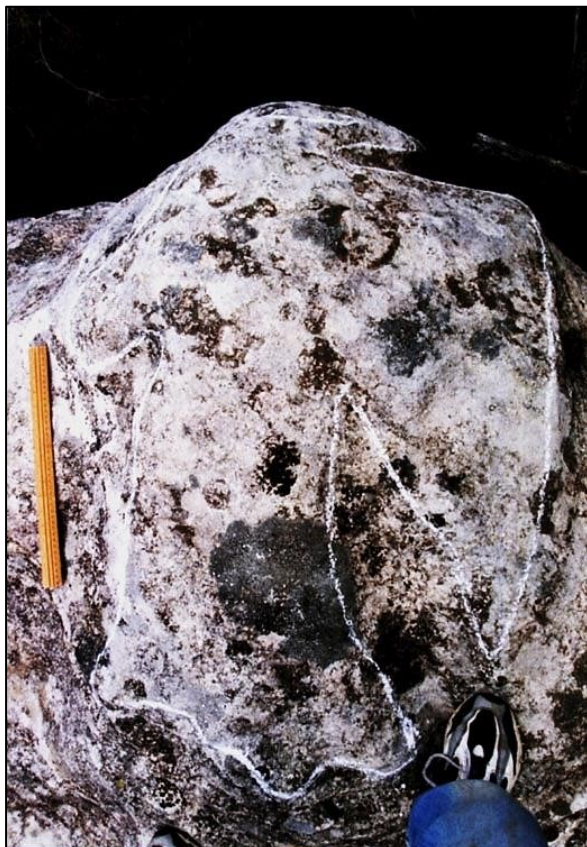
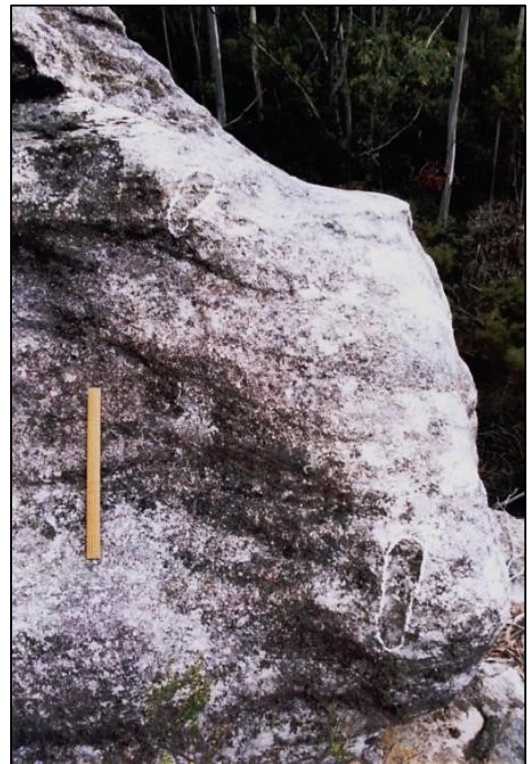


The altar, downview. The surface has been carved in the form of a serpent, the image of the Sun God Nim of the Uru megalithic civilisation. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.



*The rock bearing the Eagle Altar. Discovered by Rex Gilroy in 1973.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.*

*The Eagle Altar is climbed by clutching these carved grooves.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.*



*The Eagle Altar. It depicts the image of I-na, the Eagle of the Sun, who in Uruan religious mythology, carried the Sun-God Nim across the heavens each day in his beak.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.*



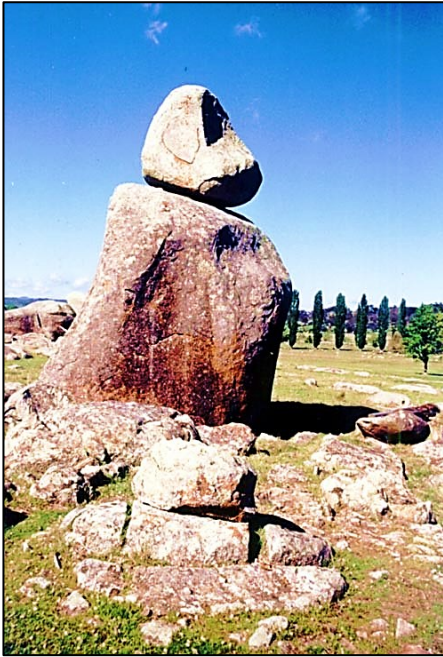
This large reclining image of the Uruan Earth Mother Goddess, Nif, depicts her right arm enfolding her Son, the Sun-God, Nim and to the left the smaller circular image of his sister, the Moon-Goddess, Ara. This weathering image was discovered by Rex Gilroy in November 2001, amid the remains of a ruined city complex of the Uru, deep within the Kanangra Boyd wilderness. The image measures 3.5m long by 1.6m wide and 1.2m deep.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.

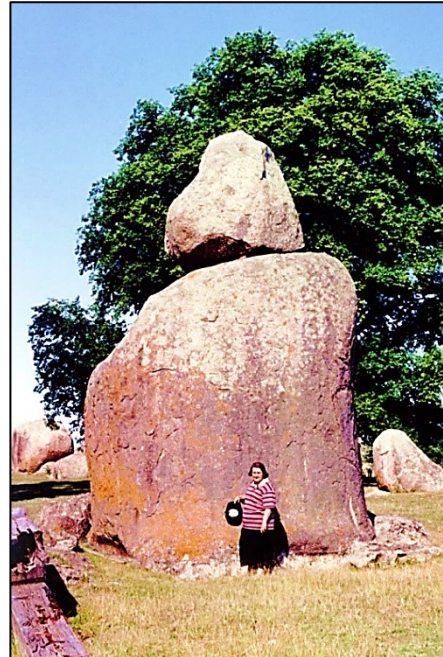


Deep within the vast depths of Kanangra Boyd National Park wilderness, on the western side of the Blue Mountains, lies the ruins of a megalithic city, I-ula which Rex & Heather Gilroy discovered in 1974 and, which with the help of field assistants they have been mapping and researching since its discovery. In August 2014, the "Grand Temple of Nim" was added to the growing list of finds there. This great complex was identified by Uru inscriptions found at two locations within the structure. The first impressive relic discovered there was this right profile squatting image of the Sun-God, Nim holding his altar. The God's head is a 1m x 1m by 38cm deep granite Sun-disc upon which is engraved the Uruan ogham stroke for "Na", meaning "Nim". From the top of the head to the body rump the image is 2.94m tall, and from there the right leg is 2.7cm long. The altar itself is 1.48m long by 96cm width and 52cm deep.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.



*The Glen Innes 'Stonehenge'.
Speculation continues about this 'natural' granite formation. If natural, it certainly once stood upon a granite rock platform, now mostly fallen away or almost buried in the soil. Many thousands of years of weathering has worn away many original features of this huge menhir, splitting the top section to create a 'head' which has gradually been worn to give that appearance. Possibly it was a large phallic menhir which held some importance to the thousands of Uru who once frequented this extensive megalithic culture centre.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.*



*An opposite view of the huge weathered menhir. Cattle now graze and people come to picnic or graze sheep and cattle, where once the Uru worshipped their gods and studied the heavens.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.*



*The temple ruins, west face.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.*



The temple 'corridor', from entrance looking east. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.



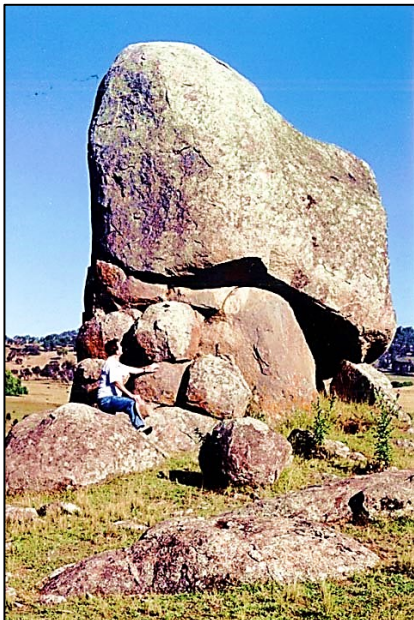
*The temple ruins looking west.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.*



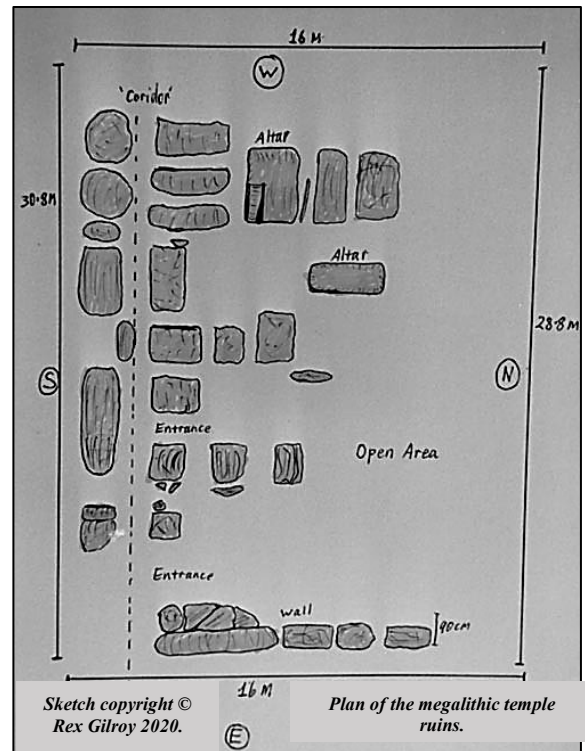
*This altar, one of two in the megalithic temple, is unique for the 'pathway' cut up its left side.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.*



The second altar at the megalithic temple is of the standard variety, worn smooth with ages of weathering. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.

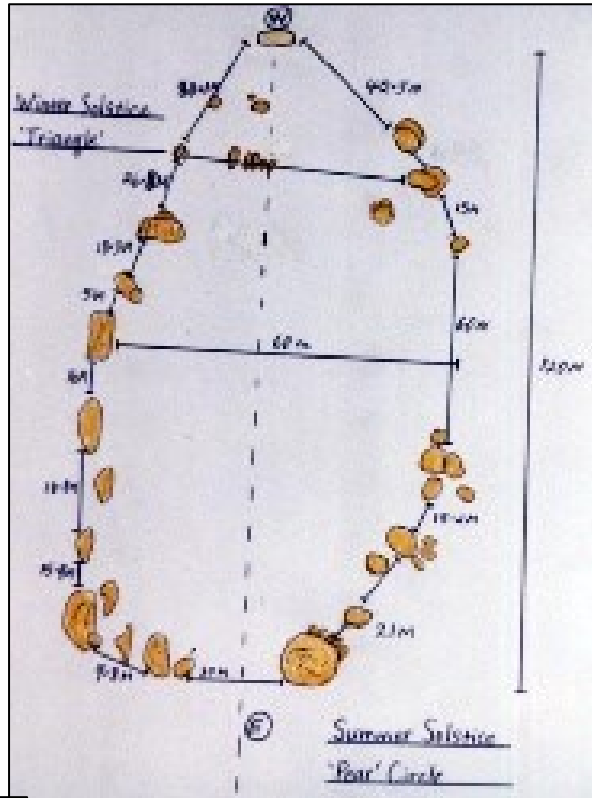
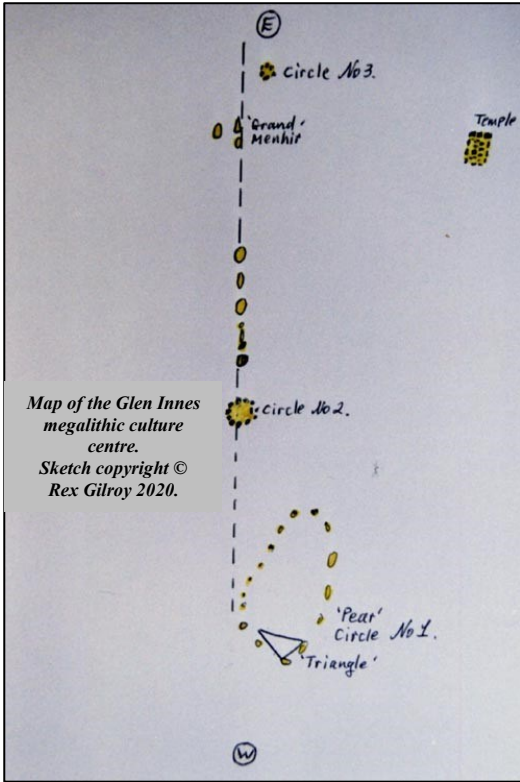


*Tens of thousands of years of wind and rain has taken its toll on many of the Glen Innes 'Stonehenge' boulders, giving the whole site a 'natural' appearance, but this is deceptive. Here is one badly deteriorated standing stone rapidly turning to rubble.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.*



Sketch copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.

Plan of the megalithic temple ruins.



Map of the Summer Solstice 'Pear Circle' with the Winter Solstice 'Triangle' observation section in detail. Sketch copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.

The triangle formation apex area of the 'Pear Circle' looking south. Sketch copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.



Western end of the 'Pear Circle' looking west through the apex Triangle formation from where the Winter Solstice was observed. Sketch copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.



*How did the Uruan workers move and erect this massive boulder into place in the alignment?
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.*



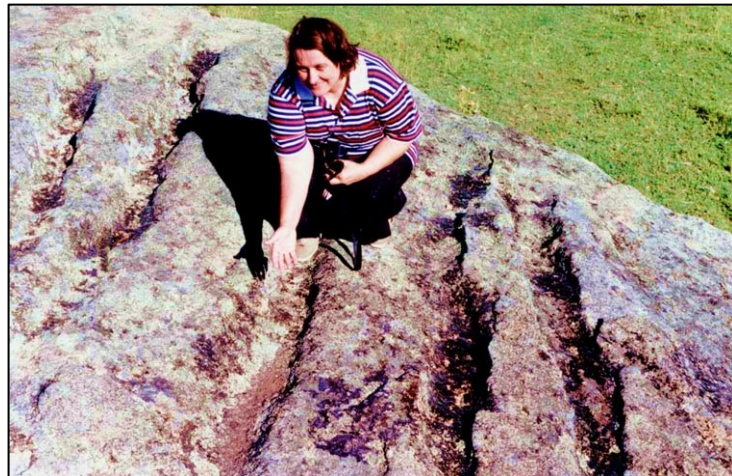
*The beginning of the western end of a massive granite alignment, as seen from the north side.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.*



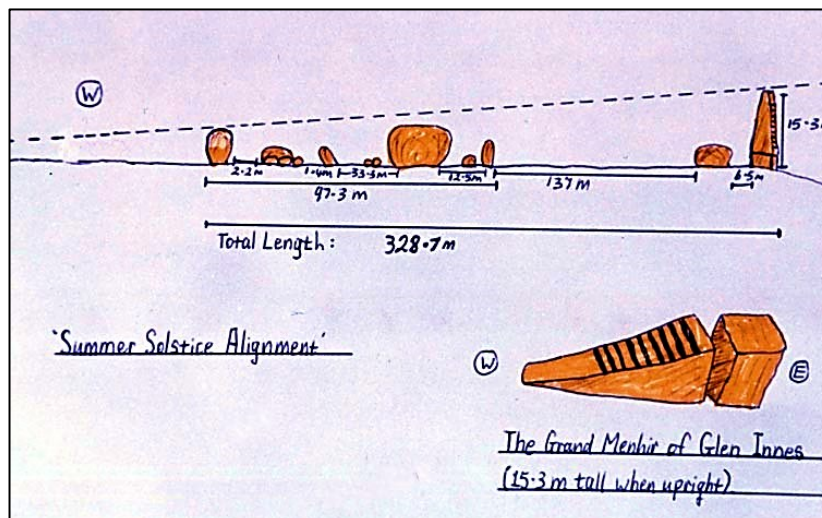
First boulder of the western end of the lengthy stone alignment [left of picture] looking east on the southside of the alignment [note water tank in the distance]. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.



A massive collapsed “grand menhir”. Now broken in two, it was, thousands of years ago, an important marker for lining up the sunrise on the Summer Solstice. Heather Gilroy points to deep grooves on the [east] face of the menhir, whose purpose it once was to catch and calculate the receding shadow of the rising sun. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.



*The grooves on the menhir are now weathered with age. How long ago did this great stone collapse?
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.*

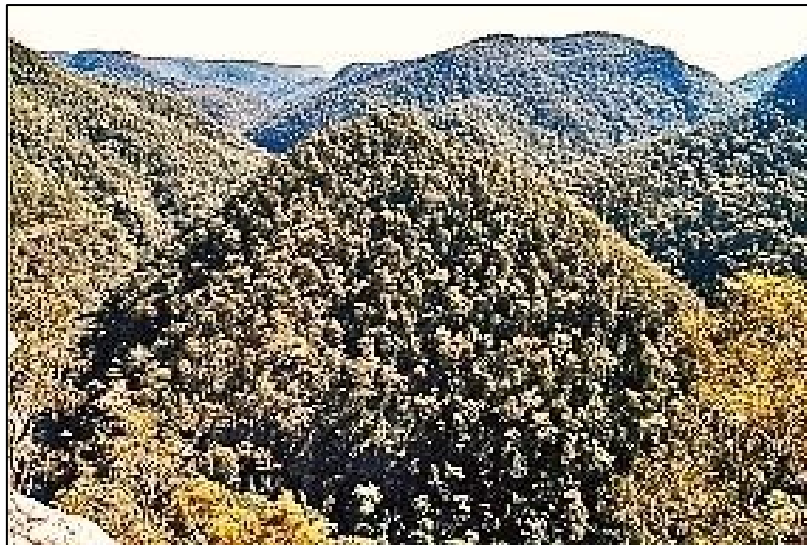


Plan of the lengthy “Summer Solstice” alignment, with the “grand menhir of Glen Innes” [now fallen] in its original upright position. Sketch copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.

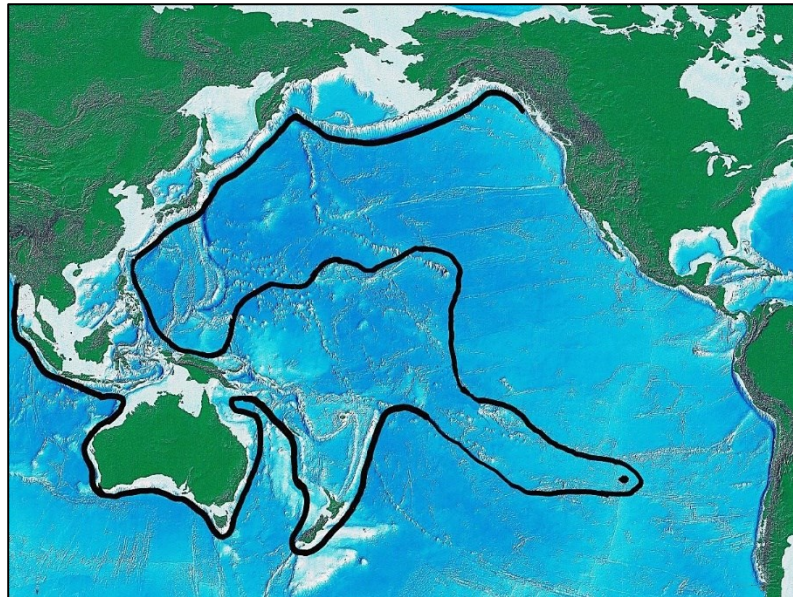


This 15m wide circle of large granite boulders, found deep in the Moonbi Range north of Tamworth NSW, is identified by a nearby Uruan rock inscription as the “Temple of Nim the Sun”. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.

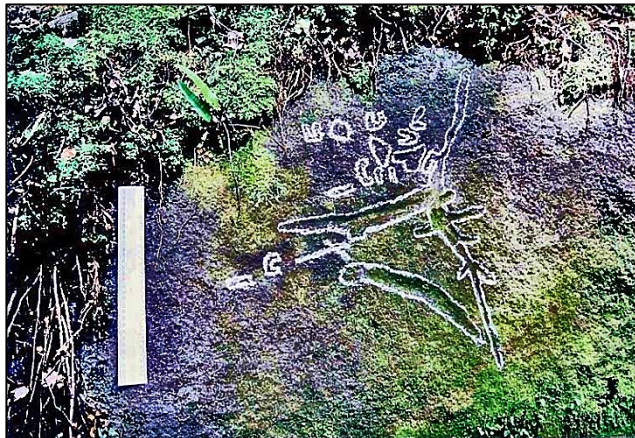
Situated on the southern side of the stone circle is this huge granite head of the Sun-God Nim, once erected upright but now lying on its back. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.



This massive modified hill pyramid over 300m tall located deep in the Blue Mountains NSW, parallels others once constructed by the Uru in New Zealand, and therefore surely also in Wainga-roa in pre-submergence times. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.



This hypothetical reconstruction of the “lost land of Wainga-roa” [the dot showing the location of Easter Island], describes it as having been an extension beyond Australia of the former Pliocene-Pleistocene land shelf which linked New Guinea and Australia to mainland Asia. As with the Australasian region of the illustration, the Wainga-roa contours are based upon geological evidence and ancient native people’s traditions. The theory is that until 12,000 years ago before it sank at the end of the Ice-Age, the Uru spread from Australia over this great united land mass. Map reconstruction copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.



Upon a 3m high stone at the „wall” site, during their 1997 return study of the area, the Gilroys discovered this Uruan inscription: “At the Uruan temple of the Sun, King Ra of the Sun from the Land of the Serpent measures the distance of the Sun’s path”. [*Australia]. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.*



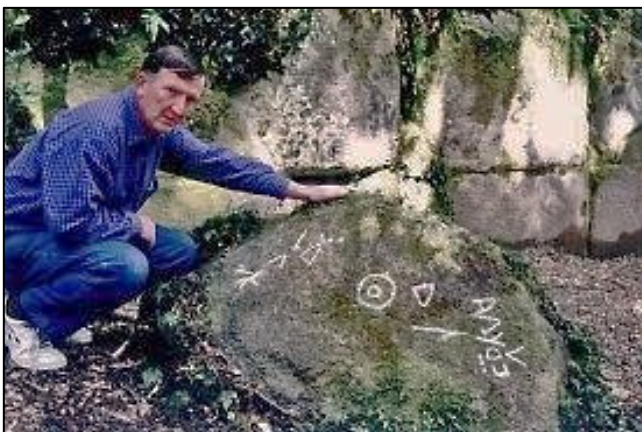
This massive, 300m tall, four-sided pyramid-hill, shaped by human hands about 4,000 years ago, stands near Picton, in New Zealand’s South Island. Its summit was flattened by the builders for ceremonial purposes. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.



*The mysterious Kaimanawa Wall, near Lake Taupo, now covered in forest debris and kauri trees.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.*



The “wall”, or rather what is revealed above ground, is 14m long on an east-west axis. The massive stones are of rhyolite. What appears on the surface is believed to be the summit of a massive stepped pyramid. Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.



A stone slab lying near the wall, and which originally came from the topmost terrace [now buried], after being cleaned of its moss coating, was found by Rex and Heather Gilroy to be inscribed in Uruan glyphs. The inscription reads: “This is the place of assembly at the Pillar of the Sun, where the heavens are observed. Nim, God of the West, gathers everyone from the Land of the West together”.

Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.



*The Kaimanawa Wall.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy 2020.*



*Close-up of the stonework.
Photo copyright © Rex Gilroy
2020.*

PLEASE NOTE: The next meeting will be held on 19th December, 2020 same time, same place and will be our Christmas gathering [covid circumstances permitting].

We hope everyone has been well. There should be some good Skywatches ahead of us up here at Katoomba weather permitting. Meanwhile, there is a lot happening ‘up there’ at present so

– until our next meeting ~~

**Keep safe and
Watch the Skies’!**
Rex and Heather



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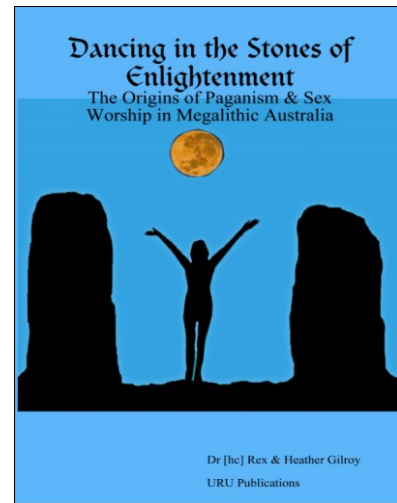
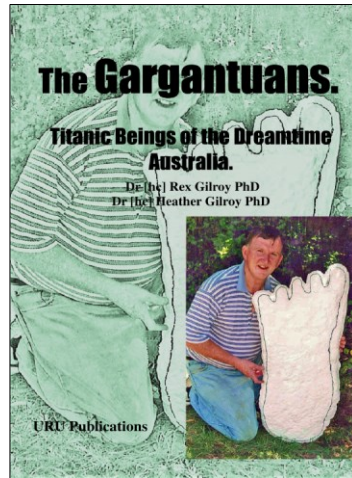
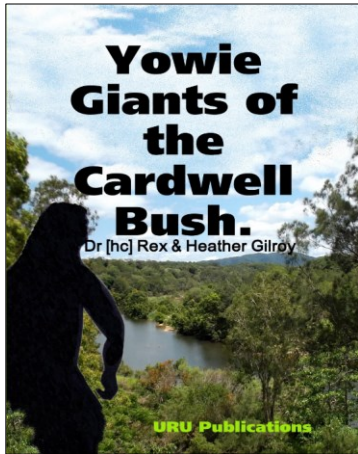
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