Exposing the Expositions:
Ancient Rome in America?

by

Howdie Mickoski
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface: Why have I written this book?

Chapter 1: The Problem

Chapter 2: World Fair Origins

Chapter 3: Planning and Building Chicago

Chapter 4: Columbia Exhibition 1893

Chapter 5: From Omaha to St. Louis

Chapter 6: San Francisco

Chapter 7: Mudflood Terms

Chapter 8: Ancient Rome

Bibliography

Photo Credits

About the Author
“In a time of universal deceit, telling the truth becomes a revolutionary act.” George Orwell, 1984
“What the hell, that's insane,” I mutter this to myself as I look at a series of images on my computer screen. One of those images is directly above this text, a photo labeled “Court of Honor.” You would think one might be looking at a recreation of Ancient Rome, or at least a photo of some Central European city like Vienna or Budapest around one hundred years ago. The time period is correct, but not the location. No, we are looking at a photograph of the 1893 Chicago World's Fair. Held just twenty years after the city was burned down by the Great Fire of 1871, they built on a massive scale to hold the 1893 Exposition. Look at the area, and the other photos in upcoming chapters. Colossal buildings (one could hold 300,000 people), giant domes, towers, and colonnade pillars. All on a site almost 700 acres. That is 2.8 square kilometers. The Exposition included buildings for every state, every country, a giant midway area, lakes, lagoons, and everything with fine ornamentation and artwork. This was all claimed to be built, from
 scratch, in less than two years. Then as soon as it ended, they tore it all down throwing the remains of all the buildings into landfills. Hence the reason I muttered, “That's insane.”

Originally I thought this was going to be a one or two month project on the Chicago Fair, discussing the oddities of it, and making a few hypotheses. But that turned into months of detailed research because it was not just Chicago where this insanity happened. Similar World Expositions occurred in New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, St Louis and San Francisco (just nine years after their earthquake). Louisville, Omaha, Nashville and New Orleans all built massive buildings for their regional fairs. There were fairs in Paris, London, Barcelona, Melbourne, Lima, Copenhagen, Brussels, Cambodia—just about everywhere in the world. All with magnificent “supposedly” temporary structures, and then having all of the buildings torn down right afterwards. Why build such magnificent structures then just destroy them? So I began looking into it...and a lot of things just do not add up; including the time frames considered for building these structures. Even to the history of the exposition cities themselves. Just about everything in the history of the world between 1800-1920 seems incredibly strange once you begin to examine it. At the center point of the strangeness appears to be these World Fairs, acting like a lighthouse saying 'look here.'

World Exhibitions (or Fairs in the US), started in 1851 in London and were supposed to have became a focus for nations to show off their new found industrial and scientific “progress” being made, while also presenting cultural concepts to reveal Social Darwinism (people today are better than those in the past, industrial people are better than primitive people). It was the new elite that financed the expositions, and who were its main attendees. World Fairs inspired all the modern amusement parks and even theme parks like Disneyland. But there was so much more to these 19th century fairs than amusement. They were called Expositions for a reason.

Twenty years ago I was introduced to the understanding that the ancient world, (Egypt, Mexico, Peru etc) was not anything like the archaeologists were telling us. That the pyramids, cut granite stones and statues were beyond what we could construct or create today. It was inspiring to say the least, the possibility that ancient civilization was so far beyond our own in terms of technology, wisdom and understanding—that I in a sense gave up my normal life and spent 10 years to travel, research and write a 500 page book called The Power Of Then. While I had known much of what we call modern history was not totally truthful,
it has only been recently that it has come to be seen as just as big a lie as what I had examined in Egypt and Mexico. A great civilization might have existed into the 1800's, one that has been systematically eliminated from history. It survives today in pieces that few can recognize. that seemed to be destroyed by a powerful cataclysm or warfare with technology not supposed to exist. While all of this can be hard for anyone to take in, at times it has been very hard for me personally.

You see I have my degree in history. Finished with excellent grades, wrote papers, thesis, even at times argued with professors on subjects. Thought I might even become a professor as well and live the good life behind the ivy walls. But never at the time did I ever think that the basic foundation of all we call history, is just a story- “his” story. That my time at university was actually indoctrinating me even more. University was supposed to try to teach me to think critically, yet only within the box of the standard (stones were pulled on ropes to build pyramids, battles happened when and how it says in the books, gladiators fought in the Colosseum, that North America were only populated by native peoples before the 1600's). But within those boxes it did teach me to think about the bias of an author or researcher. A book about Stalingrad in 1942 would be written very differently by a Soviet writer from a German writer. So one has to learn to read through the author's ideas and beliefs to see what the base research reveals. This has served me well, and it is this background that I feel gives me an advantage to delve into the mass of material this book series is going to look at.

I want you too to read this book critically, don't just accept what is here. Think about it. Look up source materials, do some reading yourself. I can do my best to present why I believe the standard story can not be close to correct, and some directions to walk to for what could then be true. Answers in this field (without a time machine) are nearly impossible to get. What we can do though is examine the standard historical story with great critical detail. What of it can be proven, 100% proven. You will see very little. Most of it can not even

---

Who is the “his” that the world history is referring to? Mostly it is thought to refer to men, as in men made all the wars, were the kings so they wrote the history. There is partial truth in that, but I believe the his being referred to in this context might in fact be a direct reference to someone, or something very specific! See chapter 8.
have a 20% proof rate. It thus demands a direct open-minded investigation. People have to look at the past, and really think about it.

“People do not like to think. If one really thinks, one must reach conclusions. Conclusions are not always pleasant.” Helen Keller, who gave a lecture at the 1904 St Louis Exposition

History is one of the most important subjects to study and understand, and it the MOST likely to be disliked by students (for it is taught in a boring manner of the memorization of dates and names). The subject is thought of as useless. But history is incredibly important, because as George Orwell reminded us in his book 1984 “He who controls the present, controls the future. He who controls the past, controls the present.” Everything we do, are and believe is somehow rooted in the past (either our personal past of events) or as a collective (the past we call world history). It tells us who we are as a species, and why were are like the way we are now. But it is very clear on just a little study that all history is only a hypotheses. Very little can be verified. This is not the presentation students get today, where they are told the textbook is right, memorize it, say it on the test, pass-then you never have to think of it again. But if you don't fully examine and dig through history to find the lies, it is not that you will be condemned to repeat it, but far worse. You will be condemned to live the very existence that lie creates. It is our presented history that creates the current bondage, destruction, suffering and lack. But what if the history of this place is something totally different? The story of these expositions is totally different.

It can be quite a ride to honestly study history, but it can also be very disturbing for the foundation of the self that is directly linked to it. To uncover any lies of history will be to uncover a piece of the lie of the self. It is why the resistance for many is so strong to study these topics. You are not just taking apart the history in a book, you are taking apart yourself, one lie at a time. In my book Falling For Truth, I wrote of how we use a false (or at least unproven) point-of-reference for how we view ourselves and reality. Part of that point-of-reference is what we call history.
This book will look at World Exhibitions held between 1850-1915. Seems like a simple thing right? City holds a big fair, constructs a bunch of buildings, presents a ton of technology and “progress.” Millions come to the city. Sort of like an Olympics of showing off. We still have them. Montreal in 1967 and Vancouver in 2010 recently for those of us who are Canadian. Food, beer, midway rides, an art gallery, a new car exhibit, a funky space age building. Voila, fair. But as you see in the above photo, the fairs of hundred years ago are nothing like what they have become. The Australian World Exposition Project Sponsors Report in 1966 claimed that “of all the events of recent history, only wars have had a more dramatic influence than World Expositions upon the expression of civilization.”

We are not just looking at history, we will be looking at how history was being invented and presented, sent to the world's population through the fairs.

What is odd is that every World Expo city prior to 1915 had a giant fire in its recent past. In Chicago's case just 20 years prior to the Exposition. Then the buildings was just torn down. You can sense the question that I have immediately. If a city that has just lost most of its buildings in a massive fire, why would they immediately tear down some giant buildings that were just put up? That led me wonder not only how fast the fairs were supposed built, but how fast the cities themselves

---

2 Found in the Arthur Chandler essay L Exposition publique Paris 1798
were built. In times that seem impossible even with modern building machinery.

The image above is the Chicago Exposition, all 700 acres of it, and all suggested to have been magically built in less than two years. The same story is presented for the 1,200 acre exposition in St. Louis of 1904. The historical claim for what ALL THAT could be built in two years was due to it having been all constructed out of temporary materials. But is that true? Did they really build all temporary buildings, and in the time frame specified? I asked a number of building contractors to get their input, and they claimed very clearly that the time frames given for the building of these expositions was just not possible. These are not theorists, they construct buildings every day of their life, and even given a modern machine-equipped workforce, they were clear the time frame for the building was not possible. No matter what the material was being used, to do that in two years to them is just not possible. The best time frame they could give me, with modern machines, was 15 years. I will go into detail of exactly why they say this in upcoming chapters.

The usual response from the historian of how this was achieved is “old world craftsmanship.” OK. but if you are a craftsman in your work, while you produce something terrific, it should take LONGER not shorter to build. These expositions are record building, with incredible finish and
ornamentation that would rival what is witnessed in Ancient Rome. And how were they hauling the materials to the site? Digging and landscaping acres of land? Feeding and supplying the work force? The more you study the structures, the more amazing it all becomes. It will not take long, especially with the commentary of the building contractors, to show that the “story” of the building of these fairs in two years are giant lies. The question becomes, what then could be the truth?

I see there are three likely scenarios. The first could be that the exposition constructions really took 30 or 40 years to build, and for some reason was lied about to be a few years. The history books are clear the Chicago Fair only got the go ahead in 1890, and began planning and landscaping in 1891, and since I do not think the Chicago Expo was being built in 1851 the same time as London, we must move to the next theory. The second, more likely scenario, is that the construction did take only two years to complete, but for that to be true it would mean the builders in the 1890’s had access to a highly advanced technology for building and transportation that they were not supposed to have. Some have suggested some type of 3-d printing, where the entire thing could be generated on site, even perhaps ordered as if from a kit. Another suggestion is that they builders had a direct access to free electrical energy that was used to operate electrical machines as we have today. The Chicago expo had an above ground electric railroad, and you could ride the harbor in electric boats. Where all this electricity was coming from in 1893, and what happened to these boats and trains is never answered. This is a theory that could hold weight.

The third theory is that many of the buildings had been there for hundreds, perhaps even a thousand years. That they were products of a much older civilization, possibly buried in various catastrophes perhaps not that far into the past, now labeled under the catch all term mudflood. As such the buildings were not built, but dug out, (or perhaps there was no need to dig them out, they were simply there aged and weathered). Thus they did not need to be built- but refurbished and painted to look new. This is something that could possibly fit a two or three year time line, while constructing some temporary (similar looking buildings along side) to confuse anyone into what was new and what was old. Could some of the buildings at these expositions have already been there long

---

3 Of course there are many others, including magic, building them in parallel universes, having aliens come in their spaceships to build them. Here though, I will stick with the three most likely to me at this point.
before the supposed construction process began? If either of these final two hypothesis are even close to true it would change history drastically.

![Image of New York's original Pennsylvania Station](image.jpg)

*Just who built New York's original Pennsylvania Station, shown here in 1910?*

On further examination, every city in US since 1800 was constructing spectacular buildings (such as the photos above like New York's original Penn Station or Washington's Old Post Office). Most were also torn down within 50 years (while looking weathered like they were 2-300 year old buildings) or burned in strange fires (such as all the Crystal Palaces around the world). A few of these spectacular buildings still stand today as universities, cathedrals, libraries, art galleries, hotels or simply as homes for the rich. The same is true for South America and Australia (where convicts jump off a boat then within twenty years have Cathedrals to rival France). Perhaps the first “Europeans” to the Americas and Australia did not build the great cities of these continents, they found them already there?

That is why this examination of this period of time is so important. Trying to understand what the evidence of the surviving buildings, and what the thousands of photographs from the 1800's tell us. Perhaps the towers, domes, star forts and colossal architecture were not just things to look nice, but were designed originally to create free electrical (even healing) energy to the city or area. Perhaps our mechanized, technological world is not the top of Darwin's pyramid, we might be nothing but the mud pit of history. A mud pit that might have a
literal truth in the past on the ground. And the World Expositions might be the missing link in the puzzle that can help us answer what really happened in our past.

I am not going to examine all the detail of these exhibitions for that would be a monumental undertaking (a 9-volume set of books from St Louis Exposition of 1904 is about 4,000 pages). I have listed these sources in the Bibliography so you can look into more detail if you wish. Instead in this book I want to focus on the story of how and why these buildings were constructed, as well as some of the underlying principles of Social Darwinism expressed in the fairs. Fairs in which each one made you believe you were in Ancient Rome, which I do not feel was a co-incidence or by accident.

New words will be presented in the text like mudflood (cities seemingly have been partially covered in mud sometime in the last 200 years, but can also refer to any disaster to hit a city between the years 1600-1900), reset (the idea that these city disasters were not accidental by nature, but were somehow orchestrated by an external force), free energy (the use of these buildings to create energy either for electricity or healing based on the building’s domes, towers, copper, mercury, type of stone and the shape), or alternative history (change to the standard historical narrative)\(^4\).

To overcome the lie of history takes years of digging (no pun intended), and this work is just the beginning, but I feel it is an important beginning nonetheless.

\(^4\) now often associated with a Russian mathematician Anatoly Fomenko who is widely followed but of whom I have some concerns with.