Part One

Evidence

“Those who do not remember the past are condemned to repeat it”

- George Santayana
Chapter One

Enigma & Conspiracy

“To see the future you must look backwards” - the book of Isaiah

The beginnings, both of earth and of man, are a complete mystery.

The theories concerning our beginnings that we have been presented with, by both Academics, who talk of evolution and gradualism; and by Theologians who claim creation, are each fraught with a myriad of inconsistencies and contradictions. In reality, the true histories of both man and of our planet are still an enormous riddle. It would seem that all anthropological, archeological and now even genetic evidence says that modern man simply does not belong here.

The question was posed by scholar Zechariah Sitchin in this manner: “If life indeed began through a series of spontaneous and random chemical events as evolution and science has so far surmised then why is it that all life on Earth stems from a single source and not from a myriad of different sources that were each arrived at by chance? And most importantly why does life on Earth contain so few of the chemical elements that can be found in abundance on the Earth yet so many others that are in fact, celestial elements, and rare to our planet? Could it be possible that the seed of life did not actually evolve on the Earth but in fact came here from somewhere else?”

We have, in some ways, gained some insight into the very first stages of our Solar System and our home planet. How it was first formed from the gases, elements and primordial stuff of the universe, gradually cooling into a solid sphere and how the elements then reacted and combined until somehow at last, the spark of life was born; but from then on, it becomes a little hazy.
Embracing evolution, scholars have taught us that all life on earth first came from the sea, gradually finding limbs and crawling its way onto land where it slowly evolved to form new creatures, and eventually birds, animals and all other life. We are taught that in ancient times, well before the dawn of man, strange prehistoric beasts of huge proportions ruled the earth, enormous cold blooded reptilian creatures, which we have named Dinosaur, meaning: “Terrible Lizard.” It is believed they first appeared around 193 million years ago and reigned supreme until most were wiped out some 65 million years ago in the shattering impact of a meteorite or comet fragment in the vicinity of the Gulf of Mexico. The event caused mass extinctions among many species by covering the entire globe with a cloud of dust and debris plunging the planet into a nuclear winter and a devastating ice age. But, almost miraculously, small pockets of the prehistoric creatures somehow withstood the ravages of cold, survived the ice age and continued to evolve. Then there is a kind a ‘grey area’ during which the first man evolved from apes and began life in caves some 2 to 3 million years ago. During that time primitive man is said to have evolved from primates through to Australopithecus, Homo-Habilis; Homo-Erectus; then Neanderthal species, which eventually declined to be replaced by Cro-Magnon a species that was very similar to modern man that seemed to appear apparently from nowhere. Then eventually Cro-Magnon was itself replaced when the first species of Homo-Sapiens was born about 250,000 years ago. Homo-Sapiens-Sapiens or modern man is said to have first appeared about 40,000 years ago, at which point it’s not considered to be too ‘grey’ anymore and we’re told that mans history then becomes a relatively straightforward affair: Over time, man ceased dwelling in caves, learned to become hunters and gatherers, formed villages to live within organized communities and slowly progressed to civilization about 6,000 years ago, eventually learning to sail and travel, and finally culminating in our current civilization and advanced level of technology.

We are therefore, in the 21st century, at the very cutting edge and peak of mans technological achievement so far. Never before in the history of our species has man had such wonders at his fingertips as those we have created for ourselves in the brief moment in time that is the 150 odd years since the industrial revolution of the 1800’s – apparently.

All scientific investigation into our past up to this point has been designed to fit within this orderly paradigm. But due to these restrictions, and even with all of the significant advances in technology we may have made in the past 150 years, we have made very little progress in solving the puzzles presented to us by the earths past.

The reality is that our distant history is still an enormous riddle. We only know what we do from the gradual piecing together of the many enigmatic and confusing traces that have so far been recovered from around the world, but our true knowledge of ancient history still remains confusing, unknown, or fragmented at best.

All we really have are various creation myths and theories. And it must be clearly understood here that in the case of archeology and even evolution, theories are really no more than ideas and possibilities; one person putting forth what they see as a rational scenario based on the various information or artifacts they have personally been able gather and study. A hypothesis or possibility based on available evidence. These theories are then put forth to the Academic community for peer review and when the evidence that led to the conclusions has been tested and assessed and criticized and re-assessed and re-criticized and the idea has been deemed agreeable by all parties, an overall assumption of fact is born. This “fact” can then be used as a basis, or ‘rule of thumb,’ for further studies; that is, until someone else comes along and disproves it by discovering and proving a new ‘fact’. That is how peer review works.

For example: the theory encompassing the entire history of mans ascension that was just described for you on the second page was surmised from scientists studying a total collection of a mere 200 hundred bone fragments, which was the entire amount that had been excavated and recovered from around the world at the time. And the theory has never really been subject to any serious revision or academic challenge.

The entire theory is also based on the assumption that Darwin was correct…
But what if the basic supposition that was used as the ‘rule of thumb’ in many of these cases was erroneous to begin with?

What if it didn’t happen that way at all?

What if our history did not actually run as has so far been believed?

Surely if it could in any way, shown to be possible that man’s history and indeed the entire Earth’s history ran in a completely different way to what has been currently theorized, and taught as fact, then shouldn’t that be investigated too? Shouldn’t all avenues be exhausted before being dismissed, until the whole and real truth is found?

Isn’t that true investigative science?

Well, yes it is, but the trouble unfortunately, is that modern science contains a certain amount of Politics and well, people just simply hate having their theories proved wrong. In fact it’s always been that way. As history recalls to us, the great scientist Copernicus wasn’t even game to release his theory on planetary rotation until he was on his death bed and it was his very last day of life; and just look at what happened to Galileo. Even Newton, as admired and respected as he was, never announced his involvement in Alchemy and his search for the hidden codes of creation he believed were locked within the words of the Bible until death, for fear of being tried for heresy. In that respect, it appears that things haven’t really changed a great deal.

If the truth be known, and in stark contrast to the currently accepted view of history we are presented with by Academia, there are certain, and quite numerous, telltale signs on our planet and in our solar system at large that suggest a very different course of events than the orthodox tenet, and there are also other more esoteric signs that can be found around the world, evidence that has been left by our ancestors clearly suggesting that they possessed a very extensive and extraordinarily detailed knowledge of these events and of the behavior and workings of our planet and solar system. There is also evidence that they based entire cultures on these celestial events and believed them to be moments of incredible significance for mankind and for the earth. And there are also tantalizing hints of a long forgotten method to decipher these earthly and celestial signs, if we could but find a way to read and understand them.

I understand of course that most people who disagree with the theories of Charles Darwin are almost automatically labeled as ‘creationists’ but I assure you that this is by no means the case. In all reality, after even a cursory investigation, biblical creation stories are far too contradictory to make any real sense. Also, in the case of the biblical tale, the really disturbing part is that the story is not actually original to the bible as has been claimed but is in fact, as has now been adequately proven, a borrowed, greatly edited version of a much earlier, more complete account.

By way of comparison, the orthodox accounts and theories of evolution and man’s past history that we have been given by Academia, (and that are now presented to us, virtually as concrete facts,) are also patchy and problematic at best, while some can even appear quite fanciful.

The real problem with both theories being, that they simply cannot account for a great many details and, in many cases, are both vastly contrary to quite solid evidence.

But cunningly, when such evidence is found, if it appears to, in some way, prove our history to be different to what is taught; it is hurriedly dismissed, ignored, hidden, thrown into a dark basement locker or somehow, mysteriously ‘lost.’ In the past many such acts of intellectual vandalism were often committed in the name of various religions in an effort to maintain supremacy. Such things are probably to be expected by religious organizations as most are essentially insecure in their foundations and need constant reinforcement, but when we find these deeds also being committed within the scientific community it becomes far more sinister and disturbing. In an institution of learning such an attitude can only be described as detrimental to the true pursuit of knowledge and extraordinarily unscientific – at best. And have you ever noticed how many Scholars that do actually come forth with a different theory about our past, and seriously attempt to discover and debate the real truths, often have their efforts constantly thwarted and are invariably ridiculed and ostracized? And not just by Academia either, many are quite often terribly vilified through legal, social, and media channels as well. It seems incredulous
how much trouble and effort is actually gone to in order to stifle their information and perpetuate what appears to be, an enormous myth that is being currently presented to us as historical fact.

The real truth of the matter is that almost every continent on earth can lay claim to some strange or unusual relic from the past that cannot easily be explained by either Academics or Theologians. Many scholars have attempted to explain away or quietly dismiss such enigmas offhandedly but there are simply too many that have been found and even more that continue to be unearthed that just cannot be explained away.

Where then, did all these things come from?

Do we need to know? Are they all nothing more than a collection of interesting and unexplained “oddities” from a past that is largely unimportant to our future lives, or is there actually something of benefit, or even great importance, that we can learn from them?

Was there a real reason for the people of old to have gone to such a ridiculous amount of effort to create the many intricately detailed works of such amazing precision that have been recovered, or to build such incredible structures? Could there be some message contained within the structures of these Ancient Places that we may be missing? If these ancient structures were really designed purely as Temples then it certainly seems that these people went to an awful lot of trouble to build them and to make sure we would notice their work. Or could it be that many of them were perhaps something other than merely temples or fortresses?

When examining some of these structures it seems inconceivable, almost incomprehensible the people who lived in our distant past could possibly have ever created such enormously impressive stone monuments and delicately tooled items, but somehow, they are there – and we’re not just talking about a couple of odd items here either, there are absolutely hundreds of them in all shapes, sizes and forms. Ancient Monuments, Sunken ruins, Incredible Pyramids, strange and ‘out of place’ artifacts of a scientific or mechanical nature, and even odder things, in almost all countries, right across the entire expanse our globe.

Thankfully, in recent years a number of very reputable scientists, mathematicians and archeologists have begun to realize that things are quite simply not what they have seemed and are beginning to explore some of the more radical possibilities of mans beginnings that evidence has suggested. In this time several new fields of study have also opened up within the science community. Undoubtedly one of the most intriguing of these fields must surely be the study of ‘Ooparts’ or ‘Out-Of-Place-Artifacts’ though often the study of these Ooparts can present a good deal more questions than it can answers.

Before the study of Ooparts was recognized as a genuine (though still highly criticized) field of study, such items were usually considered merely as curio’s or archeological oddities. An out of sight, out of mind approach was invariably adopted towards any such artifacts and they were quickly locked away or, in acts of gross irresponsibility, dumped at sea before anyone noticed, so as not to rock ‘the archeological, anthropological or historical boat’, so to speak. Many such artifacts are rumored to have been dumped off the coast of America by the Smithsonian Institute – after all, who wants to re-write all those history books? Such out of place artifacts were usually deemed ‘painful’ or ‘time wasting’ because they invariable provide evidence that is contrary to the orthodox tenet we are presented with, and they raise far too many questions for the closed minded. They can be the most intriguing questions too. All of these artifacts ultimately question our past as they simply don’t belong where they were found and definitely don’t fit in with in what we “know” to be mans history. Yet here they are, right before our eyes. For example:

How could ancient Jewelry bear evidence of electroplating?

How could a stone slab and set of earplugs from the Aztec era bear the signs of being machine cut at a time when there were supposed to be no machines?

How can there be ancient maps that accurately show the Antarctic coast and continent, free from ice, hundreds of years before it was even discovered?

How could a lump of coal have a delicate gold chain trapped inside?
How can there be numerous signs on earth that suggest ancient atomic or nuclear warfare?
How can ancient Indian texts contain scores of pages of complicated flight manuals?
How can ‘modern human’ fossils exist?
How could people in ancient times have moved 800 ton blocks of stone?
How could the Mayans have built those gap free Megalithic Fortresses?
How could a 500,000 year fossil encrusted geode contain a spark plug within it?
How can there be a computer code or algorithm encoded into the text of the Bible?
And that’s just a few of the examples. There are literally dozens more.

In the ensuing investigations of such enigmatic riddles and artifacts there have been many amazing, and sometimes downright outrageous, statements made by people in numerous publications throughout the world; so many in fact, that it becomes difficult to distinguish truth from fiction. Theories have been put forth concerning vast armies of slaves, teams of craftsmen devoting their entire lives to the completion of one small object, Master stone masons, Alien Intervention, Beings from other dimensions, Time Travelers, ‘Gods’ from other planets.
All have been suggested as possible explanations, and the list goes on.

At this point you may be asking, ‘But why should we really care anyway? What’s all the fuss about? The past is just the past - isn’t it?’
Well, interestingly enough, such may not always be the case, because the past may also be a good indication of the future and, (not withstanding the fact that it would just be awfully nice to actually know the truth,) there are many scholars who believe that there are certain routine events that occur on Earth that concern both mankind and the planet we live on significantly. Many believe them to be events that are, in fact, a normal part of our solar system’s rotational mechanism and that they happen in regular and predictable orbital cycles.

There also is real evidence to suggest that the people of Earth’s ancient past possessed some very detailed information concerning these events. Many of them based their entire cultures, sciences and religions on them! And there are also other more esoteric signs: Enigmatic references and hints of a hidden book or code with which we may be able to unlock these mysteries of our past and future.

At face value, it seems significant that those people who inhabited our far distant past quite obviously considered a detailed understanding these celestial events to be far more noteworthy and important than any other religious knowledge, science, or indeed, anything else at all! In fact, they considered the information to be so important, that they appear to have based their entire civilizations upon it.

The question is why?
Why such an extraordinary preoccupation with astronomy and the Zodiac? What for? What kind of information could they glean from such a constant and accurate scrutiny of the heavens that they deemed so important that it would account for the meticulous degree of perfection insisted on in aligning their structures? How on earth did they acquire such extraordinarily sophisticated knowledge to begin with? Who or where could they have possibly acquired such information from? Much of it is data that would probably be extremely useful to us today and yet we have only learned a fraction of it and we are still searching through ancient myths and modern sciences trying to fully comprehend that which we have so far managed to gather.

Most people think of the zodiac as names for nice patterns in the sky or a report they read in a daily newspaper but the Zodiac is actually an incredibly complex celestial mechanism. It must be clearly understood just the ancient knowledge of its existence is astounding because even a basic understanding of the phenomenon of precession of the zodiac requires some very advanced scientific know how to obtain. It does not happen from someone merely observing the stars, even if they were to spend their entire life doing so, and yet we ourselves obtained our knowledge of precession and the cycles of the zodiac from the ancients, not through discovering it of our own accord.
Even when the earth was still believed to be flat, man had knowledge of the zodiac and precession of the equinoxes. Precession is the result of a slow axial wobble the earth maintains as it travels around the sun so how could that possibly be?

This fact alone presents substantial evidence that our history may not be really what it seems. And if our history really is substantially different to what has been presented to us - and may truly hold significant information in regard to our future as the evidence seems to suggest, then why is the real information being withheld from the general public?

It is one of the intentions of this book to examine many of these subjects and the urgent significance it holds for us all. But be warned, to properly answer to these questions, we have to be prepared to assimilate a vast amount of data and to look outside of the orderly academic framework we have been given of our history.

We must also be prepared for the moment, to objectively look outside of any currently prevailing religious belief system we may embrace and attempt to examine all of the evidence with an open mind before blindly believing any doctrine.

Please understand at this point that it is not my desire to attack any religion or creed during the course of this book, nor do I wish to diminish anyone’s personal religious beliefs, my sole intention is the presentation of facts and an examination of the implications that are presented to us through a rational assimilation of evidence. For those of you who are religious, I ask to remember before dismissing any of this evidence offhandedly that Jesus himself said: “The Truth shall set you Free!”

If any person reading this belongs to a religious organization that rests on a foundation so frail that it cannot be faced by the facts and hard evidences that will be presented during the course of this work then I would suggest that it may be prudent for them to examine their surroundings and consider the sad possibility that their faith may have been misplaced. Especially those poor unfortunates belonging to the new wave of unbelievably misguided radical Islamic groups who somehow mistakenly believe they are doing ‘the will of Allah’ while in fact twisting the words of their own faith beyond recognition and blowing themselves and others up in the unfathomably deranged belief that mass murder leads to paradise and they will be ‘gwine up t’ hebben’ if they kill those who embrace a different belief system. But then most such individuals are usually banned or prevented from reading anything that may interfere with their doctrine anyway.

Radical religious extremism seems to have been in our world since the onset of religion, either from one side or the other. Of course back in the 15th century it was Christian suicide bombers like Guy Fawkes trying to blow up London and not those who embrace Islam, but the same extremist misinterpretation of doctrines was evident even then.

In any serious attempt at discovering the real truths to our past differences of Religious opinion should be set aside and there is no piece of information that should be left out. Not anything. No ruin, artifact, doctrine, myth, legend, fossil, Oopart or otherwise, should be considered too small or insignificant to be included in the puzzle and examined for its relevance. For without all the evidence, discovering any real answers to our past without contradictions would not be possible and be no more than another fanciful theory.

But the thing is, my intrepid reader, when you really get involved in the topic and look at what data actually does exist – much of it in the form of hard physical evidence, that completely and utterly dissolves both our Academic and Theological views of history – you see it re-enforced by a myriad of ancient texts; then you witness the extraordinary lengths that some Governments and both the Academic and Religious communities at large are willing to go to, just to keep the information out of the public eye, it becomes very hard to keep the word “conspiracy” from springing to mind. And you can forget the media.

Naturally, I’m well aware that whenever anyone mentions the word conspiracy these days, especially when referring to the science or archeological community, they are walking on very thin ice and toying with their own credibility. The modern world tends to be very skeptical about
conspiracies unless we’re talking about Al Qaeda, or perhaps some other terrorist splinter cell either real or invented, and the scientific community considers itself to be reasonably impregnable behind the walls of Academia it has created for itself and they simply hate people who attempt to tunnel in underneath and undermine their Doctorates..

We have been deeply conditioned to immediately associate the word ‘conspiracy’ with the word ‘theory’ yet if one is to analyze the nature of what a conspiracy really is it suddenly becomes easy to see a number of them happening all around us, almost every day.

All a conspiracy actually consists of is two or more people, maybe even a committee, deciding to do something in order to achieve a mutually desirable outcome for themselves – and not really telling anyone else about it. One person just needs to say “Hey if I do this and you do that, then this should happen and we’ll be better off!” and Bang! You have a conspiracy. Just look at insider trading, there’s a nice little conspiracy for you.

A conspiracy can take many forms, some more complex than others. Look at price fixing; and what do you think our World Leaders are doing when they’re meeting behind closed doors? Socializing? Playing darts over a couple of beers and talking about the garden? No of course they’re not. They’re planning moves for the future - ‘negotiating’; saying, ‘If you do this, I’ll do that’. Well gee, sounds like - (you’ve got it) a ‘conspiracy.’ Even in tandem if you want get finicky about it because they are doing it all behind closed doors – our Publicly elected ‘Leaders of the Public’ have privately ‘conspired’ to discuss things that concern the public out of public earshot. They’ve ‘conspired to further conspire’ if you like. You know how it goes…

Let’s be realistic about it, criminals are charged with conspiracy regularly, in fact two persons with criminal records need only converse with each other to be charged with conspiracy. Yet when someone mentions the word conspiracy in regards to the government or especially the Academia Community there is invariably a huge media storm whipped up around them and they are publicly ridiculed.

So are we then to assume that no one but criminals or terrorists ever plan things together in private in order to achieve an outcome that is mutually favorable for them? I mean in reality, isn’t that what politics is actually all about? That’s why parliaments have closed sessions: to plan things, ‘to conspire’ so they all know what the next move will be, entire economies can either flourish or flounder from the outcome of such meetings, its called politics, if done on a corporate level we call it insider trading and you go to jail. It’s a bit obvious really but in actual fact, in the real world, conspiracies happen virtually all the time.

Blatant double standards constantly flown in full public view while being cunningly denied can always be a fascinating topic but, when used by powerful governments who don’t even bother to disguise them any more, they can also become a little scary too. Don’t get me wrong, I don’t like to think the worst of anyone, but looking at it logically and realistically; what, after all, was the blatant invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq by the ‘Coalition of the willing’ (or was that a coalition of the economically coerced?) if not a conspiracy to deceive the peoples of at least three nations, if not the world.

Of course, when initiating any such mass deception, the best way is to prevent any real conspiracy from being exposed is to create an unending air of ridicule around anyone making the claims purporting to it. This is because if you can make the person look stupid enough in public – whether they are or not, even by dropping snide little comments here and there at the correct moments, then other people won’t want to listen to what the person is saying either – even if its very important and concerns them greatly. You get the ‘Ooh but some people say…’ syndrome; it sort of goes like this:

“Some people say the theory is stupid! ...What, you believe it? You’re kidding! But wait... you’re not stupid too are you?” …it’s a tried and true formula.

No-one wants to feel that they might be thought of as stupid or weird, now do they? Politicians and media tend to use this method frequently, while the Fox (Fix) news network seems to have refined it down to an art form. They do it to promote the party line but just always seem to
neglect to mention who these ‘Some People’ actually are. Of course, due to cunning media portrayals, to make an actual conspiracy appear virtually non-existent to the public, you just have to put the word ‘theory’ in the same sentence or even just publicly call it a conspiracy claim and the public subconscious will automatically associate it with the word ‘theory’ and view the person making the claim as a ‘conspiracy theorist’ then everyone will start thinking of The “X-Files”, “UFO’s” and the “lunatic fringe” and it will all go away. Planting this type of seed in some ones mind is perfect for eliminating free and independent thought. As was once pointed out in an enormously witty and typically humorous article by the extraordinarily prolific composer Frank Zappa:

Many people, when faced with something that may require serious thought or opinion, or perhaps may require them to think outside of what is the ‘accepted norm’ seem to willingly lower their socio-intellectual profile and undergo this strange kind of, “self-inflicted, home-made, mental nose job” – almost everyday, in order to maintain their status as ‘One of the Guys.’ As he pointed out: Many modern people treat intelligence as some kind of hideous deformity and in order to “cosmeticize” it, they willingly lower their perceived IQ level in order to be able to converse about insignificant drivel with their peers. Let’s face it, it’s no good to appear too intelligent because no-one wants to ‘hang around’ with someone who is smarter or possibly more informed than they are, now do they, this is simply not ‘fun.’

Perhaps you remember the story of the Emperors New Clothes by Hans Christian Anderson?

The tale relates how the King had employed an expensive and gifted tailor for the task of making his new outfit. The Kings ego was enormous and he paid the tailor a vast amount of gold to make him a suit that would be the most splendid in all the land yet when the clothes were finished the King was positive that he actually had none on! The cunning tailor assured King that the clothes were in fact, woven from enchanted thread that could only be seen by those possessed of great intelligence, but to the very stupid, he said, the fabric would be invisible.

All the members of his court at once assured the King that the fabrics he had donned were the finest ever and his new clothes were absolutely superb and magnificent, indeed the most splendid and dazzling they had ever seen. So then the King turned to them and said he was very pleased they were not all stupid and, not wishing to himself appear stupid to the members of his court, he walked about the kingdom naked and had a parade to show the town his new attire.

The entire town cheered and praised the Emperors new clothes and all discussed the splendor of the magnificent garments and the quality of the stitching among themselves until one young peasant boy who knew nothing of ego dared to ask: Why is the king naked?

And it was true. The king was in fact no more than a naked fool surrounded by bigger fools who had all been controlled by their own egos.

Well, in a scenario almost reminiscent of a scene from Anderson’s story, there is now enough real evidence to totally disprove the history we have been asked to believe, much of it is right out in plain view and yet it is still being ignored and in some cases flatly denied by mainstream academia. Those people who do try to investigate these things and bring to public attention, issues that may sometimes go against the “norm,” are ridiculed, usually by someone with a Degree who invariably uses their position of assumed knowledge as a means to completely disregard and discredit what is often quite significant research or substantial facts. No apposing evidence is ever presented by the academic quarter and the poor researcher is then usually subjected to a series of vilifying personal attacks designed to shift attention away from the actual evidence they were trying to present in the first place. If they then attempt to protest and return to the actual issue, they are generally harassed, banned from archeological sites and made the brunt of endless bad media coverage until they finally just shut up and go away. The whole issue is then closed, hushed up and forgotten as quickly as possible, hopefully to never again see the light of day. It’s a sad, but unfortunately, very common occurrence these days to see an archeologist,
anthropologists or Academic ‘heavy weight’ who has been backed into a corner by indisputable
evidence, suddenly start brandishing their degree and launch into a series of scathing personal
attacks against their opposition, simply because they can come up with no valid scientific
rebuttals to dispute the hard cold facts they have been presented with.

Unfortunately when so many debates surrounding these issues are continuously and repeatedly
conducted in such a predictable and completely unscientific manner, after a while it becomes
difficult to think imaginatively enough to see it as anything else but a conspiracy.

In all reality, any reasonable theories need to be fully evaluated. All the world leading
archaeological teams need to combine their resources, all the available information needs to be
accessed and viewed together as a whole; all of the monuments need to be examined “en masse”
and all the existing ancient texts from all countries need to be studied together as one, though
due to the worlds populations constant religious and racial bickering such a thing may never actually
occur.

Many of these ancient tales have always been viewed exclusively as myth and fantasy, but
when these ancient ‘myths’ are corroborated by each other and by physical evidence and when
such inexplicable evidence is in turn found to be adequately explained by the myths then it stands
to logic and reason that perhaps a more detailed scrutiny may perhaps be in order.

Could some of these ancient texts and scriptures actually contain complex scientific
information, hidden within the narrative in the form of code or numerology as Newton and many
others have believed?

Is there a coming ‘Armageddon’?
Are we to expect a devastating global war?
Could a global catastrophe, a celestial ‘event’ or polar reversal such as is alluded to so often be
what we are being warned of in ancient texts and myths?
Is that what the monuments and astronomical alignments are trying to tell us?
Do they tell us to watch for certain astronomical or celestial signs that warn of impending
disaster?

There have been many authors who have theorized that it is indeed so. In fact, it has recently
been discovered that there is a computer code or algorithm running through the entire Hebrew
Bible that has been now confirmed to be real by many of the worlds leading mathematicians. The
author who released his study of the code believes it tells us of a coming World War. The code
appears to speak of or predict all major world events past, present and future and simply has no
right being there unless someone put it there purposely, and that someone must either have been a
time traveler who knew of all the events that would ever befall the world, or lived for literally
thousands of years, or possibly even something else, some intelligence vastly more significant.

Does this mean that God is real? Could it be that time is cyclic as some have surmised? It says
in the bible that the end days will be as the first days, and implies as much in many other texts
and legends. But have both these periods already come gone before?

Is man destined to repeat again, things that have befallen in the past?
It is the intention of this work to explore many of these questions in an effort to provide a
deeper understanding of our past, our future, ourselves and the perilous situation we now find
ourselves in.

The journey towards our future begins with an understanding of our past and so I would first
now like to present to you, a collect of rather intriguing artifacts, just so you can first see what
kind ‘ooparts’ actually have been found around our planet that might suggest to us that perhaps a
wider investigation of our true past may be sorely needed by the Powers that Be. There is a
myriad of these rather unusual discoveries that have been made, some recently, some many years
ago and all of these artifacts represent discoveries that need to be included as pieces of the puzzle
if we are ever to gain any coherent picture of our past
So hold on folks because when you really start looking into some of these intriguing discoveries and begin to grasp a true understanding of their real significance and where they all may actually come from, the conclusions can be quite astounding.
Chapter Two

Riddles from the Past

It all started for me when I was a young child and I saw a picture of the Great Pyramid. I was told right then that no-one really knew how it was done and in that moment I was hooked on our mysterious past.

From that moment, all interest in comic books was gone and for hours I would pore over my mother’s encyclopedias. I couldn’t understand much of the text, but the pictures of Dinosaurs and ancient and mysterious megalithic structures absorbed me totally.

Where do they come from I wondered? Does mankind really have an unknown history that has been lost or forgotten? Could there really have been an advanced civilization in far ancient times, before our recorded history? The questions and debates on the issue have raged for years. When asked, most scholars will tell you that it’s a nice idea, but fanciful at best and there is really no hard evidence to show that such a civilization ever really existed. However, many others will argue that there is actually a significant body of evidence that does exist that simply cannot be explained away. So what are the realities? What kind of evidence are we talking about? Just a bunch of weird cave paintings and esoteric theories by strange people, or is there something more tangible?

To be perfectly honest about it, anthropological evidence, however convincing, is always circumstantial, while legends and myths without evidence are questionable at best and naturally open to individual interpretation, so we must look for further corroboration. When we do, we find that there is in fact, a large and ever growing body of hard physical evidence that goes a long way towards disproving what we have been led to believe. This evidence tells us that either the history we are taught of the earths is wrong, or the history we are taught of mankind’s development is wrong – or both.

The reality of this is fast becoming far too great to deny and still more evidence to re-enforce the conclusion is being found ever more frequently. So the obvious conclusion that we’re faced with here is that the academic community is either completely stupid (which is doubtful,) or quite simply not telling us the truth! Maybe they’re just waiting for the right moment…

But before we try and find where the answers to our puzzle may lie, let’s investigate what kind of body of evidence for an Ancient civilization of advanced technology actually does exist, in what form it takes and whether we are presented with anything that truly cannot be explained. And as you will see, the evidence that our entire history is wrong is indeed quite vast and comes in a great variety of forms. But to start with we can examine some of the tantalizing Ooparts
mentioned in the previous chapter – and, according to our orthodox history, these objects really are extremely Out-Of-Place!

A word must also be said here on the methods used to date many of these artifacts. In objects that contain organic material, the Radio-carbon dating method was used. While other inorganic objects were dated by dating the rock strata they were found in and other standard geological methods. Both these dating techniques are subject to variation depending on past events that may have occurred at the sites being dated and this will be discussed later but for now, consider some of these enigmas:

**The Piri Reis Map of 1513**

In 1929 there was an amazing map discovered in the Imperial Archives at Constantinople that had been sitting, virtually unexamined, for years. The map (Fig.1), which had been drawn in 1513 by a Turkish Admiral named Piri Reis, showed North America, South America, Greenland and Antarctica. However what is so perplexing about this map is that Antarctica had not been discovered in 1513. Antarctica was not located until 1820 and America had only been discovered in 1492, a mere 21 years prior to the maps creation and yet it is mapped quite accurately.

Remarkably, the map also depicts several land masses bearing their correct longitudes even though longitude itself was not discovered until the late 1700’s either.

Reis had been a famous Turkish Admiral of the 16th Century. He had a passion for maps, He loved cartography and was a highly experienced and respected mariner. In his day, he was considered to be an expert on all Mediterranean Lands and Coastlines and also held high in the favors of the Turkish court. Such a noble status enabled him to enjoy privileged access to the Imperial Library at Constantinople and he spent much of his spare time there. In his notes Reis said that he had based his map on several much older maps he had seen at the library, including one that Columbus is reported to have viewed prior to his voyage to the Americas. The map in question was said to have been captured from the Spaniards in a naval engagement and later
given to the admiral by a Spanish prisoner who had apparently sailed on three of Columbus's New World voyages! Many scholars have indeed suspected that Columbus was in possession of a map and already knew of the existence of America before embarking on his famous ‘voyage of discovery’. Reis also wrote a well known Turkish book on sailing called ‘Kitababi Bahriye’ in which he gives detailed and accurate descriptions of the coastlines, harbors, bays, currents, shallows and straits of the Mediterranean and Aegean Seas. He was beheaded by the Turkish Court in 1554 or 1555 for reasons now unknown.

In case you can’t see it, That’s the top piece of Africa on the top right of the map and the tip of south America reaching out to it from the left side of the map, running up through the gulf of Mexico and up to Nth. America. The tip of Antarctica can be seen sticking up on the bottom right. Another interesting point to this map is the strange layout of the South American continent which looks sort of stretched out of shape. However, viewing the sphere of earth from space accurately produces this type of view. Funny that…

**The Orontius Finaeus Map of 1531**

The Orontius Finaeus map (fig.2) was found in 1960 by Charles Hapgood and it too, apparently shows the continent of Antarctica along with the accurate outlines of Antarctic rivers that are now covered by thick glaciers. The map was found in the Library of Congress in Washington DC where it had been sitting unstudied for a great many years. In the map the continent and coastline is shown to be ice free and, like the Piri Reis map, it too shows an accurate depiction of the Ross Sea which today is totally hidden beneath a floating ice shelf several hundred meters thick.

Studies of actual core samples taken from the Antarctic ice shelf have also clearly revealed numerous layers of strata in the ice showing that the area has indeed gone through several periods of dramatic environmental change. Some sedimentary deposits that were found in the samples were from sea water that had flowed into the area and were even actually datable. The tests show that the sediments were deposited sometime around 4000 years ago which indicates that the Ross Sea would have had to have been flowing and free from ice at the time for the deposits to have occurred.
**The Bauche Map of 1737**

Phillip Bauche was a French geographer of the 18th century who also drew a map that clearly shows Antarctica except that Bauche's map shows Antarctica two separate land masses, with detailed shorelines (fig.3). For many years the map was generally considered to be wrong because when Antarctica was discovered it actually looked nothing what Bauche had drawn. Then in 1958 a seismic survey of Antarctica was carried out which surprisingly showed that Antarctica was indeed two archipelago islands covered by a thick layer of ice that made it appear as only one land mass and not only that, but that the general topography of the lands beneath the ice matches the drawings on the Bauche map in every detail. So how on earth this can be in any way possible? This map means that Bauche was in possession of a correct map showing Antarctica 100 years before it was discovered and not only that, but without any ice on it. Antarctica has not been in an ice free condition for a minimum of at least 10,000 years and many scientists believe that the period of time to be more like several million years.

![Fig.3](image3)

**The Franco Rosselli map of 1508.**

Franco Rosselli was a renowned Florentine cartographer of the 15th century who created a relatively small but richly illustrated copperplate engraving, hand colored on Vellum, measuring just 6 x 11 inches (fig.4). The piece is now kept in the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich. At the time Rosselli created the map, cartography was still a relatively new and experimental art which makes the revelations in his world map even more amazing. The maps depiction of Antarctica is a work of great accuracy and even names the area quite specifically as Antarticus.

![Fig.4](image4)
The details on the Rosselli map are extremely well painted and as with the previous maps, geographical features such as the Ross Sea and Wilkes Land are particularly easy to identify on it. Again, what is so perplexing about this extraordinary map is the year it was painted in 1508. According to our history this is a full three and a half centuries before Antarctica was discovered. And yet here again we have Antarctica depicted accurately on a 15th century Florentine map.

**The Mercator Map of 1538**

And even yet another intriguing map is one drawn in 1538 by Mercator, another highly respected cartographer who lived in the 16th century. His works are quite famous and you can still buy a Mercator atlas in shops today. Mercator was known to periodically update his works and produce a new, more definitive world atlas as more shores became charted and more accurate charts become available to him. In doing such an update, his 1538 world map (fig.5) was replaced by a new one in 1569. However we now know that not only was his 1538 map far more accurate than the latter one but what proved to be even more amazing was that it also contained correct measurements of longitude.

To put all this mention of longitude into some sort of perspective for you: Longitude is the distance in degrees east or west of the Prime Meridian. Due to the Earth's rotation, it is far harder to calculate longitude than it is latitude, which can be measured by using the stars or the sun for observation. To calculate Longitude, requires an equation of ‘distance = speed x time’ and, most importantly, an accurate clock. Discovering longitude was once described as "greatest of all naval problems" and in the 1700’s an actual Board of Longitude was set up in England to solve the issue. In 1714, Sir Isaac Newton appeared before the board and explained that the real problem was that "a watch required for such accuracy has not yet been invented". The Queen then offered a prize of 20,000 pounds to any man who might build such a device and finally, in 1761, a man by the name of Harrison claimed the prize and put forth his prototype chronometer which then "ushered in a new era of sea travel" for the world.

During the 19th century maps then began being updated with the correct degrees of longitude. However Mercator’s map of 1538 was marked with correct longitude a full 223 years before it was discovered. Where was he able to gain that information from? It is obvious that Mercator himself had no real knowledge of longitude at the time and must have borrowed or been given the information from another source because he then updated his subsequent maps incorrectly with what was considered to be more recent and therefore, supposedly more reliable information.

These maps constitute some extremely significant evidence indeed, for if ancient man had never circumnavigated the globe or possessed any knowledge of longitude then how can any of these maps exist?
The Egyptian Pyramid

In any list of strange and unusual artifacts one of the first things that comes to mind is, of course, the Great Pyramid in Egypt. The Pyramid has been the source of endless theories, ideas, rumors and speculation. Amazing powers have even been attributed to it.

Though many theories have been put forward as to how the pyramid was built, under scrutiny, none presented so far have proved able to be adequate. It has been theorized to have been built to serve as everything from a tomb, to an initiation chamber, to a cosmic beacon, to a giant water pump and many other things besides. Endless books have been written on it and endless theories argued. Indeed the entire Giza Valley Complex is quite remarkable and there are many mysteries surrounding the entire Necropolis; its uses and construction.

The Complex is in fact, so remarkable, that an entire chapter is dedicated to it later in this work. (See chapter 4 – A Valley of Kings).

Aztec Earplugs?

The Aztec Culture, as with many other past cultures of the Mesoamerican region had a love for Obsidian. It was used mainly for objects of a sacrificial or ritualistic nature and is a reasonably common find at many South American sites. In case you’re unfamiliar with it, Obsidian is a very brittle, black volcanic glass and is quite difficult to carve or work with.

However, sometime during the past an ‘unknown Aztec craftsman’ is believed to have made these wonderful and rather unusual little items (fig.6) which are thought to be earplugs. Yes that right, earplugs, and we are asked to believe that they were made by using the typical Aztec tools of the time, such as bamboo drills, stone chisels and fine sand as an abrasive agent.

This can only be seen as an incredibly unfathomable conclusion, because these items are polished to a constant thickness of less than one millimeter throughout, they are perfectly circular, completely symmetrical and are both exactly the same size.

Now just think about that for a moment and remember that we’re talking about earplugs here. These things really are, very small, as I’m sure you will realize if you consider the size of an actual ear canal, plus they have been made to an incredible degree of precision from obsidian.

Just notice the accuracy of the small flanges protruding from the ends of the items. It is very difficult to imagine someone making these from brittle Obsidian by using primitive hand tools.

![Fig.6](image)

However the most fascinating and interesting thing about these artifacts is that under close scrutiny the unmistakable signs of machining are actually quite clearly visible on the surfaces making the idea that they were hand made even more difficult to deal with.
The Mysterious Metal Vase

In June, 1851, ‘Scientific American’ reprinted a report that had first appeared in the Boston Transcript about a metallic vase that had been discovered by miners (fig. 7). The vase was found in two parts among rubble that had been dynamited out of solid sedimentary rock in Dorchester, Mass. The strange thing though, is that it came from about 15 feet below the surface and was deeply embedded inside the rock. This indicates it had been there for an extremely long time.

The bell-shaped vase measures 4-1/2 inches high and 6-1/2 inches at its base and consists of a zinc and silver alloy while the sides are decorated with designs of flowers and bouquet arrangements, all inlaid with pure silver. The rock out of which the vase came from came is estimated at about 100,000 years old.

How did this vase come to be solidly embedded within 15 feet of solid sedimentary rock?

The Lost Necklace

It is a known fact that coal is formed over thousands of years from fallen timber that has been charred and undergone immense pressure for many years beneath many tons of earth. A lump of coal therefore, by the simple nature of its own creation, is very ancient stuff. There is quite literally, no such thing as ‘new coal’. Yet one morning in June of 1891, a Mrs. S. W. Culp, of Morrisonville, Illinois was fragmenting coal into smaller pieces for her kitchen stove when she noticed that one of the lumps she had broken apart had a chain necklace stuck in it. The chain measured about 10 inches long and was later found to be made of eight-carat gold. Unfortunately no photograph exists of the necklace and its whereabouts is presently unknown, however, the actual event is quite well documented.

As accounted by ‘the Morrisonville Times’ of June 11, 1891, investigators concluded that the chain, which was described as being "of antique and quaint workmanship" had not simply been accidentally dropped in with the coal by a worker, since an examination of the item clearly displayed some hard fragments of the coal that still clung on to the links of the chain, while the part of the coal that had broken apart also still bore the distinct impression of where the chain had been encased in it. The reporter of the day described it in this way:
"Mrs. Culp thought the chain had been dropped accidentally in the coal, but as she undertook to lift the chain up, the idea of its having been recently dropped was shown to be fallacious, for as the lump of coal broke, it separated almost in the middle, and the circular position of the chain placed the two ends near to each other; and as the lumps separated, the middle of the chain became loosened while each end remained fastened to the coal....."

How did a finely wrought gold chain come to be firmly encased in a lump of coal, an object that’s very existence requires it to be many thousands of years old?  Obviously the chain wasn’t lost too recently.

**The Puma Punka Stones**

There is a most interesting thing that can be found in the Puma Punka Complex near Tiahuanaco. At the ancient site, standing upright in a courtyard, there can be found a tall flat stone that has a striking feature on it. The entire complex is actually quite remarkable, featuring a huge doorway complete with lintels that has been cut from a single stone and many other odd shapes that appear to have been machined including this one (fig.8).

The remarkable thing about this ancient slab is that it has a perfect cut or groove approximately 1cm wide running down its entire length while inside the groove there is a set of equidistant holes that appear to have been drilled into it.

The site is only a few hundred meters from the famous site of Tiahuanaco but the stone slab and many other enigmatic features of the site are so hard to explain and pose so many difficult questions that the entire site is virtually hushed up by the entire archeological community and almost never mentioned to tourists.

The consistent accuracy of the groove and the holes within it cannot possibly have been achieved with any known types of hand tools. It would appear that the only satisfactory explanation is that it was done by a machine or possibly – by molding?

![Fig.8](image-url)
The Nasca Lines

In continuing our display of ‘ooparts’ mention must of course be given to the enormous motifs, spirals and geometric shapes that appear on the Nasca Plains in Peru. There really are few places on earth more baffling or shrouded in mystery. The actual Nazca civilization was one that had flourished in the area from between 200 B.C. and 600 A.D. but no one really knows the true origins or meaning of the enormous and very mysterious Nazca Lines.

The lines appear etched into a vast plateau, 37 miles long and 15 miles wide called Pampa Colorado that sits high in the mountains of the Nasca region of Peru. The lines were probably first brought to the wider attention of the world by Eric Von Daniken in his book “The Chariots of the Gods.” The etchings are of truly monumental proportions with the plain containing literally thousands of criss-crossing, zigzagging, spiraling and parallel lines covering virtually the entire plateau. The lines have been made by simply removing the hard rocky surface of the plain and exposing the lighter soil beneath. They range in average width from 6 inches to over 6 feet and run in absolutely every direction across the plain. Some of the lines are over 6 miles long and yet they still run unbroken over plains, hills and valleys and always remain perfectly straight and true. The motifs they depict include bird, animal and human forms, astronomical symbols and interestingly, even one section that seems to look exactly like an enormous long runway (fig.9).

The truly gigantic size of these glyphs that are depicted at Nazca also means that none of them at all are visible to a person standing on the ground and only a person viewing them from the air can see that they actually form shapes and pictures.
The Nazca lines were only discovered accidentally when a plane flew over the site in the mid 20th century and the surprised pilot suddenly noticed them from the air. From the vantage point of the sky however, there can be clearly seen the huge shapes of a monkey (fig.10), a Hummingbird (fig.11) and one that really does look like an astronaut (fig.12). And that’s just a few. There are many, many more, covering virtually the entire plateau (fig.13).

The enormous size of these pictograms really and truly cannot be understated and it is widely believed that the design blueprint for the Nasca site could only properly have been realized from the air. How else would the artist ever know if the design was correct? It also seems strange that anyone would go to all the trouble of covering a mountain plateau in huge pictograms that no-one (who couldn’t fly) would ever possibly be able to view in the first place, there is simply no apparent point to such an exercise.

The Ica Stones

Undoubtedly another one of the greatest enigmas of the archeological world surrounds a collection of some 15,000 artifacts that were found in Peru in 1960. Similar in many ways to the Nasca lines, I refer to a collection of glyphs carved onto stones that collectively form a veritable ‘rock library’ now known as the Ica Stones. The unusual scenes depicted in detailed carvings on the stones appear to be from the Pre-Columbian era and the sheer volume of them is astonishing.

But there is also a rather intriguing story that surrounds these enigmatic carved stones.

The stones were supposedly found in a cave by a native farmer at a place called Ica, about 300 klm from Lima. The farmer claimed to have found piles of them in various caves and gorges in the area, some scattered about the ground and some slightly buried beneath the surface. At first the farmer had only a few bags of carved stones but then later returned with literally thousands of the artifacts and for some time made a comfortable living for himself selling the stones to tourists at a market stall.
Before long the farmer had become something of a local celebrity and word of his find began to circle in the Archeological community and many experts began to descend on the area to investigate the validity of the stones. Naturally the sudden attention quickly aroused the interest of the Peruvian Government who, fearing Peru would become another Egypt and soon be overrun with diggers and robbers, promptly arrested the farmer to investigate his claims for themselves.

It is unclear what was said to the farmer during his confinement but upon his release he suddenly stated *in writing* that the entire collection of stones was a hoax and that he had carved the stones himself in order to trick the tourists and make some easy money. He had just never realized it would get so out of hand.

But there’s much more to the story than that.

In 1966 the town’s local physician Dr. Javier Cabrera received one of the stones from a native as a birthday present. The Doctor, who had heard of the farmers novelties, noticed that the stone certainly *looked* ancient but what had really intrigued him was the fact that it appeared to accurately depict a type of prehistoric fish (*fig. 14*). The actual farmer in question was wholly uneducated, unable even to read. So how then, puzzled the Doctor, could such a man possibly possess enough knowledge of paleontology to be able to produce an accurate and anatomically correct carving of an extinct sea creature?

![Fig. 14](image1.png) ![Fig. 15](image2.png)

Now, somewhat interested, Dr. Cabrera began to visit the farmer and soon became the main recipient of the carved stones, of which it appeared the farmer had a virtually endless supply. The Doctor then began to create a kind of stone library which he organized by subject matter; the subjects including the races of man, ancient animals, lost continents and global catastrophes. He questioned the farmer many times about the source of the stones but the farmer, still in fear of being arrested again and jailed for life, remained evasive and persisted with his story that he had carved the stones himself. (It must also be understood here that removing or selling ancient artifacts carries a heavy penalty under international law, a fact which could help to explain the farmers’ sudden change of attitude when he was arrested).

The farmer produced more of the stones for sale every week and after purchasing a few thousand of them Dr. Cabrera became to feel as though he had indeed fallen prey to the farmer and that the man had actually created the thousands of carved stones himself. So he then began pressing the man on the method he had used to carve them but again the man continued to remain evasive and kept refusing to discuss even the method he had used to carve them with the doctor.

Eventually Dr. Cabrera reasoned that logically, because of the enormous volume of stones in the collection, if the farmer had indeed carved all the stones himself he would have to have carved the first stone when he was 2 years old and then carved one stone every day for over 40 years in order to produce the total library! It didn’t take much to reason that quite obviously such a thing was not possible so Dr. Cabrera then set out to find out the answers about the Ica Stones based on a study of the many designs depicted on them.
The carved stones come in a huge variety of sizes: there are some that will fit in the palm of your hand, others about as large as a medium sized dog and all sizes in between. Every stone depicts an image etched into the surface of the rock in continuous lines, not scratched on by repeated lines. Geologically, they are a form of andesite, a very hard volcanic rock that varies in color from grey to black and is quite difficult to etch using hand tools. (Andesite comes in various forms – coal is also a type of andesite)

Notably the etched sections on the rocks reveal a different color than the original patina that appears on the outer surface of the stone and yet the etched grooves also reveals signs of this patina indicating that the etching was done a very long time ago. However patina can also be faked and so one of the stones was also sent for testing to laboratories in Germany who have since authenticated both the patina and the incisions of the etchings as being extremely ancient.

To briefly explain the dating of carved stone: Radio carbon dating, commonly used on such things as pottery or clay figurines, cannot be used on rock because rocks contain no organic material, however the surface of rock has a ‘varnish’ coating covering it which is the result of bacteria and other minute organisms that adhere to it over time. Old rock will have a coating of this thick black varnish which is known as ‘Patina’ on its surface. A good strong patina takes thousands of years to darken, discolor and eventually form a solid coating on each stone. Etching the surface of the stones naturally removes this layer of varnish. On the Ica stones however, this layer of patina can also be found within the etched grooves which indicates that the etching was done an extremely long time ago. At least long enough for the varnish to build up again.

Many of the scenes depicted on the Ica stones are quite astounding and seem well beyond the knowledge of an uneducated farmer from a small Peruvian village.

Fig.16

There are stones showing genetic codes, and the prolongation of life, some that show blood vessels being reconnected via re-absorption tubes. One stone depicts a cesarean section while using acupuncture as a form of anesthetic. There are many stones that clearly depict people riding on dinosaurs (fig.17) and on flying reptiles (fig.15).

There are stones depicting natives wearing tall crowns and long robes similar to the Incas in appearance while performing medical procedures on patients (fig.18). Some even depicting heart and brain transplants. Others show men, using telescopes to view an approaching comet (fig.19).

There is a series of four stones that show the four hemispheres of the earth and studies have now shown that all of them are reasonably accurate except that one shows an extra continent that is no longer there (fig.20).

It’s interesting that lost continents are such a constant theme of so many ancient myths isn’t it?
Another very interesting stone shows a rather accurate depiction of some of the lines found on the Nasca Plains (fig. 21) even though the lines can only really be viewed from the air. It is difficult to believe such an accurate carving could have been done by a village farmer.

Dr. Cabrera soon reasonably concluded that it simply was not possible that the farmer had carved all the artifacts on his own, he simply did not have the time, the skills needed, or the scientific and botanical knowledge required to create the stones. After some time and after purchasing about 11,000 of the stones, the Doctor became a trusted friend of the farmer.

He eventually learned that the man was only released from prison once he had agreed to present a signed confession stating that he was cheating the tourists. He had agreed to say that the stones did not come from the hills but that he had actually carved them himself. It was either that or go to prison for the remainder of his life for selling stolen antiquities.

Fig. 17  
Fig. 18  
Fig. 19  
Fig. 20  
Fig. 21
Dr. Cabrera continued his research in an effort to interpret the maps depicted on several stones even working with numerous geologists to obtain their expertise. Several of the stones had maps on them showing what looked like the world, only in a somewhat weird configuration. Some of the angles and land masses looked vaguely familiar, but the majority of the continents were badly warped into strange shapes making identification difficult. However after further study Geologists have now confirmed that based on current computer projections, the shapes indicated on the rocks are indeed accurate for the planet Earth, as it was – about 13 million years ago, that is, pre-stone age. Some of the carved stones even accurately show ancient star charts.

And again, the poises enormous questions, for how could anyone without very recent scientific knowledge accurately know how the skies looked from the earth and how the earth looked from the skies at around 13,000,000 years ago? Let alone an uneducated farmer in Peru - in 1960.

Some local farmers, lured by the fame of the stones, have now taken to creating and selling forgeries to unsuspecting tourists and so stones that have recently appeared from the area are highly questionable. However, there is no denying the authenticity of the original stones. Who actually created them will probably always remain an unsolved mystery but the graphic detail and unquestionable accuracy of the 15,000 artifacts truly poses one of the greatest enigmas and most alluring mysteries of South America.

**Ancient Nanotechnology?**

Here are some very inexplicable little items. These most intriguing artifacts were made between 1991 and 1993 by a group of men prospecting for gold on the Narada River, which is located on the eastern side of the Ural Mountains in Russia. In a far cry from gold, what the prospectors found were some highly unusual and mostly spiral-shaped objects (fig.22), the smallest of them measuring a miniscule 1/10,000th of an inch!

At first glance the objects appeared to be similar to tiny shells or crustaceans only analysis proved them to be something quite different. Laboratory tests subsequently revealed that these most unusual objects are actually composed of an alloy of copper and the rare metals tungsten and molybdenum, though what on earth they are, what they may have been used for or who made them is an utter mystery.

Further tests have calculated these objects to be between 20,000 and 318,000 years old!

**Fig.22**

*A 500,000 year old Spark Plug*

In another equally bizarre find in 1961, the owners of a gift shop in Olancha, California retrieved what appeared to be a normal fossil-encrusted geode while fossicking in the Coso
Mountains. Much to their surprise however, when they later cut the geode in half with a diamond saw, instead of a collection of crystals as one would expect, they found an obviously artificial object inside it.

The encased object had a metal core surrounded by layers of a ceramic-like material and a hexagonal (now petrified) wooden sleeve (fig.23). To the surprise of all, when X-rayed, the object appeared to very closely resemble a modern day spark plug or some other electronic component (fig.24), showing far too many striking similarities to be just casually dismissed (fig 25).

The obvious problem here is that it was found encased inside a fossil encrusted geode that was an estimated to be around 500,000 years old!

The last known person to be in possession of the intriguing Coso artifact was one of the original people who discovered it a Mr. Wallace Lane. Lane kept the object at home with him but flatly refused to display it to anyone during his later years. It is thought that Wallace Lane has since died and the current location of the artifact unfortunately remains unknown.

Stone Age ‘Modern’ Hand Tools

Do you realize how long it takes for an object to fossilize? We are told that the process literally takes millions of years. Consider then that a group of workers quarrying limestone in 1786 came across an amazing artifact in an underground sand bed about 50 feet below ground level. In the layer of sand they found the stumps of stone pillars and fragments of half-worked rock and after digging a little further, they discovered coins, petrified wooden hammers handles, and pieces of other petrified wooden hand tools. The sand in which the discovery was made was lies beneath a layer of limestone that has been dated to be at least 300 million years old and still more recent discoveries of petrified tools have occurred since then:
There was a hammer handle found inside a 100 million year old rock near London, England (fig.26). This find was particularly unique in fact because though the exterior of the handle was petrified, the interior was discovered to contain an amount of porous coal. Now this is very significant and quite remarkable because there is no scientific way to account for such a thing happening. To explain: The process of petrification occurs when timber or other organic objects are buried in silt; when this occurs, silicates impregnate the material and dissolve it, slowly replacing the oxygen and hydrogen which begins the process of silification which eventually leads to petrification. Coal on the other hand, is formed by charred timber being greatly compressed under tons of earth. The two processes could not be more different, yet in this case each process must have occurred virtually simultaneously or in extremely short succession. As for Science? Scientists are unable to produce petrified timber containing porous coal through any modern methods. This also completely negates any possibility of the item being a hoax.

**A Fossilized Human Hand Print**

We also have the amazing and thoroughly ‘impossible’ discovery of a completely fossilized handprint which corresponds perfectly to an actual human hand which was found in Limestone at Glen Rose (fig.27). The fossil shows a considerable amount of detail, even the print of the thumb nail. Do you really realize how long it takes for something to fossilize?

This fossil quite simply should not exist because the limestone in which this hand print was found has been designated to be from the Middle Cretaceous period which places it at around 110 million years old.
An Ancient Calculator?

Further evidence of ancient machining can be observed in the mysterious ‘Antikythera Device,’ an artifact that was found at the site of an ancient shipwreck just off the Greek island of Antikythera. The artifact is manufactured from bronze and consists of a series of interlocking cogs and wheels and although heavily corroded, is quite unique and very extraordinary (fig. 28). When it was first discovered experts thought it was possibly some type of navigational instrument, but a more detailed investigation revealed it to be something vastly more complex.

Radiograph and X-ray examination revealed the existence of a differential turntable comprising of over 30 interlocking geared cogs set at various different planes fixed within the device testifying to an extremely high degree of craftsmanship and a clockmakers attention to detail. It is quite obviously a precision instrument of enormous complexity. But what exactly is it?

The instrument bears inscriptions, unfortunately heavily corroded by sea water, that seem to refer to zodiac positions with a great deal of accuracy which, apart from its perfection in manufacture, is something that then also involves a considerable amount of astronomical expertise. It also has certain similarities with some known astronomical instruments and is thought to possibly be an advanced type of ‘astrolabe’, a celestial calendar and navigational device used for determining and exhibiting the year round positions of stars and planets.

Adding even further to the puzzle, the wreck, from which the device was salvaged, dates back to nearly one hundred BC and it has been previously thought that such refined craftsmanship was completely unknown until the mid 16th century. No other artifact that comes anywhere near this degree of sophistication has ever been recovered from another wreck either before or since. Even Astrolabes that have been recovered from vessels that sank millennia later look simplistic by comparison as this diagram shows (fig. 28b).
The Antikythera Device is very much a puzzle in itself but another very intriguing part of the puzzle is this: For this kind of precision machined instrument to even exist, it means that there must also have been an equally sophisticated machine on which it was made, yet we have no record of such a machine ever existing and no hint of any such capability has ever been found, so who made it – and how?

**Baalbeck**

Still many other, even more wondrous things were achieved in times long past. In eastern Lebanon lies a city called Baalbeck that can truly lay claim to some of the most spectacular ruins on earth: The ruins of the Temple of Jupiter (fig.29).

Now in attempting to identify the true origin of the constructions at Baalbeck we are told by Academics that in 27 BC, the Roman emperor Augustus supposedly came to the rather unfathomable decision to build what is absolutely and irrefutably the grandest, mightiest and most lavish temple built in of all antiquity and to do so in what is quite literally, the middle of nowhere.

The ruins at Baalbeck are absolutely massive with its huge courtyard constructed on a wide platform that is still retained by three huge walls. These retaining walls contain twenty-seven limestone blocks, larger in size than those that can be found anywhere else in the world. Each of the blocks in these walls weighs in excess of 300 metric tons, however there are three blocks in the wall that, weigh in at over 800 tons each. This trio of blocks has gained world-renowned and are collectively known as the "Trilithon" (fig.30).

The Temple of Jupiter really is one of the most impressive ancient Temples in the world. It measures 88x48 meters and stands on a platform or podium reached via a wide stairway that can also only be described as truly monumental. The actual Podium rises a full 13 meters above the surrounding terrain (fig.31). The Trilithon in the retaining walls are three of the four largest stone blocks ever hewn.

Now if we really think about all this and consider events within the officially accepted academic framework that we are given of history, the site chosen for the Temple of Jupiter makes no real sense at all and we can find no apparent or obvious rhyme or reasons Augustus may have had for selecting the site at Baalbeck for such an elaborate temple.
In Roman times, Baalbek was (apparently) just a small city on a trading route to Damascus. It held no special religious or cultural significance for Rome, other than being in the centre of a coveted burial region that was favored by local tribes. It also seems completely out of character for the undeniably selfish Rome to have gone to all the trouble of creating such lavish and extravagant architecture in Lebanon - and at a place like Baalbek that is located so far from Rome. The Romans were, after all, an enormously and undeniably greedy empire and were in the very process of *stealing* historic treasures from other countries, such as the obelisks from Egypt, at the very same time the Temple of Jupiter was under construction.

It makes much more sense to surmise that Baalbek may have had something else the Romans wanted from the site. Possibly something no other place, not even Rome, could offer them. It could even be the reason why so many people wished to be buried there. But we are told by Academics that no, the temple is definitely and indisputably of Roman origin.

There are however, serious problems with this claim. Investigation into the blocks in the retaining wall of the Baalbek temple site very clearly shows them to be far more eroded than the bona fide Roman ruins of the Temple of Jupiter and the two other Roman temples that can also found on the site. Now since the stone of the retaining wall is of the same type as the Temple, it is reasonable and logical to assume that the heavily eroded blocks are naturally, much older.

It is then also logical to surmise that the Roman temple was in fact, an augmentation to a much older pre-existing platform and this of course would also help to explain why on earth such a remote site was chosen for the temple – because it offered Augustus a ready made, pre-existing platform on which to construct it.

The issue really is quite simple and straightforward and it’s difficult to understand why the idea that construction of the platform and retaining wall could have taken place earlier than the Temple is scoffed at by the mainstream Archeological Community. The substantial amount of erosion visible on the large blocks of the retaining wall quite adequately qualifies as material proof of their far greater age than the actual ruins of the Temple of Jupiter. It’s reasonably apparent that if quite substantial geological evidence significantly apposes the theory then the theory is obviously incorrect!
But there is a problem with this for academics, because this of course would have to mean that when the Romans had constructed the Temple of Jupiter, they had done so on a platform that had been previously constructed by a far more ancient party who at this stage remains unknown and they certainly don’t want to bring up that “Ancient Civilization” thing again.

A notable point in this issue is that the Roman Empire was well known to have been quite an egotistical regime and yet we find no claim to building the incredible retaining wall anywhere in Roman records. There still exists, actual texts that record Roman transport capabilities during the reign of many Roman Emperors, including Augustus. These records clearly show that the load limit for the transportation of big blocks elsewhere in the Roman empire at the time was just a little over 300 metric tons and that was achieved only with the greatest amount of difficulty. The highly celebrated transportation of the 323 ton Laterano Obelisk to Rome, for example, was an enormously difficult and dangerous task that spanned the reign of three emperors. And yet we find that transportation of the massive 800 ton blocks at Baalbeck for the Temple of Jupiter is not mentioned in Roman records anywhere at all. This fact also raises immediate questions.

It is also very worth noting that by the reign of Augustus, the Romans also knew about, and very often used, concrete. The Coliseum still standing in Rome today is a good example of a classic Roman concrete structure. It has simply never been in Roman style to build with megalithic blocks. In fact such megalithic architecture appears nowhere else at all in the entire Roman Empire. It is also significant that Ptolemys conferred the title of Heliopolis upon Baalbek. For him to have given the place that particular title, it stands to reason that Baalbeck had to have been an ancient holy place and must have already had some notable architecture or some significant connection to the other Heliopolis (Sun City), also part of Ptolemys' domain in Egypt.

And there’s still a further clue: In 636 AD the Temple of Jupiter was taken over by the Arabs who turned it into a fortress, also doing some further construction of their own. This means that the blocks used in the Arab sections of Baalbeck were laid about 650 years after the blocks of the
Roman Temple. So consider this conundrum: If the large blocks of the retaining wall were Roman, then the newer Arab blocks would mark the erosion of the older Roman blocks as they were after the first six or seven-hundred years since they were laid. Right? So how then, can the erosion of the large blocks in the retaining wall be so much greater than the erosion of both the old blocks of the Roman Temple and the newer blocks of the Arab ruins, in the subsequent 1500 years since the Arab section was constructed?

According to local legend, Baalbek had supposedly been a religious centre devoted to Baal in Phoenician times and local Arab legends actually place the cyclopean blocks of the retaining wall back to the time of Cain and Abel. Other tales tell that the platform was built by the Gods of old.

Near the southern entrance of Baalbeck is a quarry where the stones used in the temples and retaining walls were cut. No traces of any ancient road can be found between the quarry and the Temple which also raises questions on how the enormous 800 ton quarried monoliths were ever even transported to the site.

This lack of any road can only mean either one of two things: Either the blocks of the retaining wall were transported so far back in antiquity that all trace of the road has long since disappeared, or: a road was never required for the task of transporting them. In fact a road would have been of little use anyway due to the sheer weight of the blocks. The foundations of any road strong enough to be used for such a task would have to have been truly immense and if such a road had ever existed some trace of it would undoubtedly still remain today. So how were they moved?

Another huge stone block known as the "Stone of the Pregnant Woman" (fig.32) still now lies in the ancient quarry where it was cut in antiquity. It measures 21.5m x 4.8m x 4.2meters in size, weighs an estimated 1,000 tons and is the largest hewn stone to be found anywhere in the world.

Fig.32

There is no contractor or crane in the world that is capable of moving these hewn blocks from the quarry to the temple site. Such a task is still well beyond any of our current transportation capabilities. In fact I will quite happily donate the entire proceeds from the sale of this book to anyone who can move this stone from the quarry to the Baalbeck Temple podium.

**An Iron Pot in Coal**

In 1912, two employees who were shoveling coal in the Municipal Electric Plant in Thomas, Oklahoma, broke apart a larger chunk for the furnaces when, to the surprise of both men, an iron pot fell of the chunk (fig.33). Several experts subsequently examined the iron pot and it was
declared to be genuine. The imprint of the pot could also still be clearly seen in the broken chunks of coal that had encased it.

According to Robert O. Fay of the Oklahoma Geological Survey, the Wilburton mine coal in which the pot was found is about 312 million years old.

Evidence of Advanced Medical Knowledge

Apart from enigmatic works in stone there are also telltale signs of extremely advanced surgical procedures that were performed in days long past. These come in the form of numerous skulls from the Neolithic age that appear to have been trepanned. Trepanning involves inserting plates into a patient’s skull. It’s a delicate and quite advanced medical procedure. Richard Mooney explains the process in his book ‘Colony Earth’ in this way:

"Trepanning today is an operation in which a section of bone in the skull is removed, either to ease pressure caused by a tumor or blood clot, or to remove splinters of bone caused by a skull fracture, and the cavity closed by a plate. The operation is hardly minor and requires great skill and care to perform. It is difficult to believe that Neolithic man - if he was, as has been thought, extremely primitive - could have carried out such operations with the crudest techniques, a flint knife, and no anesthetics or notions of hygiene."

Evidence shows that the survivors of this ancient cranial treatment also went on to live for years afterwards, this is very remarkable considering that up until quite recent times, patients undergoing any type of trepanning had a very high mortality rate due to infection, blood poisoning and the other obvious complications involved with cranial surgery. Still more evidence of ancient trepanning also comes to us from the former Soviet Union where examination of several skulls unearthed at Ishtikumuy near Lake Sevan in Armenia, indicate a similar highly developed technique of cranial surgery employed over 4000 years ago! One patient had obviously suffered a serious head injury and the prehistoric surgeon had neatly plugged the fracture by using a carefully shaped wedge that had been delicately crafted from animal bone. The skull showed obvious signs that the patients bone tissue had then grown over and enveloped the plug which adequately indicates that the person had survived the operation and lived for quite some time afterwards.

Another similar skull was found revealing that one woman had been operated upon to remove an inch wide object that had smashed through her skull, penetrating directly into the brain but the surgeon had cut around the object to remove the splinters and again closed the wound using a
section of crafted animal bone. Such an operation would have been incredibly complex and would also have undoubtedly involved brain surgery and yet the growth of the bone over the wound again shows that this patient of prehistoric times was then able to live on for many years afterwards.

**A Petrified Human Skull**

Another completely baffling artifact was unearthed in the form of a petrified human cranium with the eye sockets broken that was found along with other human bones and soft organs in Pennsylvania and again in an Anthracite vein (fig.34). According to official geological estimates, the structures of Anthracite are a minimum of 300 million years old which means that this man existed on earth in the Carboniferous period or possibly even earlier.

![Fig.34](image)

**Ancient Electricity**

There is compelling evidence of an ancient electrical supply that was used as much as we use the electric current today. On a low voltage scale: several clay pots have been excavated in Iraq that appeared to have been soldered with a lead/tin alloy, topped with copper discs and sealed with bitumen (fig.35). The device is in fact, basically a laden jar; when a mixture of copper sulphate and acetic acid (citrus juice or vinegar) was added to these excavated pots they produced around 2 volts of electricity. Over the years many more of these electric cells have been discovered in other places throughout the Old Persian Empire and also in Egypt indicating that the use of them was widely and quite commonly practiced. Electroplating is a technique that was previously thought to be only recently discovered however such small voltage is perfect for electroplating objects and may help to explain the discovery of pieces of electroplated gold jewelry found at sites in Egypt.

On the higher voltage scale: Scholars have often wondered how such intricate paintings were done in many Egyptian tombs and yet there are no signs of soot on the ceilings of any of them. Soot would indicate the use of a candle, lamp or some kind of flame to provide light for the artist. Many have surmised that a series of linking mirrors may have been used to bring in light from the
outside. There are however, some very interesting paintings on the walls of a tomb at Abydos in Egypt that appear to show people holding large filament devices (like big light bulbs) that are resting on stands and attached to some kind of power supply box by a cable while other people are working nearby with hand tools (fig.36). These filament devices also look very similar to a device known as ‘Crooke’s Tube’ (fig.37) which is an early cathode ray tube. X-Rays were actually discovered while conducting experiments with a Crooke’s Tube.

Röntgen discovered X-Rays while experimenting with a Crooke's Tube.

Accelerated electrons fly past the anode and form a shadow on the wall of the tube.
An Ancient X-ray Machine

There is also a quite remarkable rock painting that can be found in the caves of Toro Muerto in Peru that closely resembles a figure with raised arms holding what appears to be an X-ray plate of the thorax. I have been unable to obtain a photograph of the painting but apparently the ribs, chest cavity and a central column resembling the spine are all clearly visible on the plate the figure is holding. Now what on earth could that be doing there?

A Fossilized Human Shoe Print

A most amazing artifact was discovered in Antelope Springs, Utah by William J. Meister in June of 1968. Meister split open a two-inch-thick slab of rock with a hammer and the rock fell open "like a book." revealing a shoeprint of a human on one side with trilobites right in the print itself (fig.38). This artifact is extremely significant because this is not a footprint, no, no, no, it’s a shoeprint! The other half of the rock slab in turn, showed an almost perfect mold of the print and fossils. The shoeprint is 10 1/4 inches long and 3 1/2 inches wide; the heel is indented slightly like the sole of a modern shoe and seems to have crushed a living trilobite. The Obvious problem the artifact creates is that trilobites lived between 300 and 600 million years ago yet here is evidence that a person wearing a shoe once crushed one beneath his heel. The heel of the fossil print even displays fine stitching similar to that found on a modern leather shoe. Go figure…

The Dropa Stones

There are very view artifacts more mystifying than the Dropa stones. The tale of the stones is quite an amazing story and some time should be given for a reasonable account.

I just love this story.

Our tale begins in 1938 high in the BayanKara-Ula Mountains on the border between China and Tibet. A group of archeologists, led by a Professor Chi Pu Tei, were exploring a series of interlinked caves when, much to their surprise, they came upon a collection of neatly arranged graves within the cave system. The graves contained within them a number of somewhat unusual skeletal remains and the scientists at first surmised that they had discovered a new species of ape. However, since it is unreasonable to conclude that apes buried each other it was deduced that they skeletons could only be of an unusual and possibly hitherto unknown race of human beings. The
remains were quite unique in that they were only around 5 feet in height, had unnaturally spindly bodies and quite large and ‘overdeveloped’ heads (fig.39).

While the archeological team was studying the skeletons, one of the men also accidentally stumbled across a large, round stone disk that lay half buried in the dust on the floor of the cave. The disc had a hole in the center and a fine, spiral groove radiated to the rim and looked ridiculously like a kind of 'Stone Age Gramophone record'. (fig.40). Closer inspection, however, showed that the spiraling groove was, in fact, a continuous line of tiny and very closely written characters that had been somehow meticulously inscribed on to the surface of the disc. The object, it appeared was indeed a record of sorts, though not of the gramophone variety. On the walls of the caves themselves archeologists also discovered crude pictures of the rising Sun, the Moon, the Earth and some unidentifiable stars all joined together by lines of pea-sized dots. The discs and the cave drawings have both been dated at around 12,000 years old.

In all, 716 such discs were eventually found and retrieved from within the cave system; all have been dated as being between 10,000 and 12,000 years old. Each stone disk is precisely 9 inches (22.7 cm) in diameter and 3/4 inch (2 cm) thick, each disk has a perfectly circular 2 cm hole in the exact center and each bears an inscription in the form of strange carved hieroglyphics.

For 20 years after their discovery, all attempts to translate them having failed, the discs sat in the Peking museum mostly forgotten. Finally in 1963 another Chinese Professor, Dr. Tsum Um Nui was finally able to break the code and set about deciphering the discs. And it's here that the story becomes even more intriguing. Initially, the Professor’s conclusions on the meaning of the discs was considered so shattering that his transcriptions were suppressed and he was forbidden to publish his findings by the Peking Academy of Pre History. However two years later in 1965, Dr. Nui and four of his colleagues at last received permission to release his transcription.

The story it told was astounding, to say the least for the discs told the tale of a spaceship, perhaps like a probe or scout ship, from a distant planet that crash-landed in the Himalaya Mountains region thousands of years ago. They tell how the surviving occupants of the spacecraft, ‘the Dropa’, had taken refuge in the caves of the mountains but despite their peaceful intentions, they had been misunderstood by members of the local Ham tribe who were occupying

![Fig.39](image1.png) ![Fig.40](image2.png)
neighboring caves. The ham tribe distrusted them and hunted down the survivors and killed some of them.

According to Dr. Tsum Um Nui, one of the first lines of the hieroglyphs reads: "The Dropas came down from the clouds in their aircraft. Our men, women and children hid in the caves ten times before sunrise. When at last they understood the sign language of the Dropas, they realized that the newcomers had peaceful intentions". Another section mentions that the Ham Tribe eventually became the friends of the Dropa and even expressed regret that their spaceship had crash-landed in such remote and inaccessible mountains and that there had been no way of building a new one to enable the Dropa to return to their own planet.

However, in those 27 years since the discovery of the first disc, archeologists and anthropologists had also learned a good deal more about the isolated Bayan-Kara-Ula region and much of the information seemed to corroborate the bizarre story recorded on the discs. Local legends, still surviving in the area, also speak of small, gaunt, yellow faced men who 'came from the clouds, long, long ago'. These legends tell of men who had huge, bulging heads and puny bodies and were considered to be so ugly and repellent that they were hunted down by local tribesmen on horseback and many were killed. The description of the 'invaders' is also remarkably close to the skeletons originally discovered in the caves in 1938 by Professor Chi Pu Tei.

Most interestingly, the cave systems of the Bayan-Kara-Ula Mountain area are still inhabited today by two semi-trogloidyte tribes known as the Hams and the Dropas. The Dropa tribesmen are themselves, extremely odd in appearance, being somewhat frail and stunted and averaging only about five feet in height. They are neither typically Chinese nor Tibetan and anthropologists readily admit: "Their racial back-ground really is a mystery." Are the Dropa the descendants of the people mentioned in the discs? Do these strange discs actually record a disastrous space mission by alien astronauts 12,000 years ago? Nearly all the leading theorists believe so. We may never know for sure but the message contained in the discs is extremely fascinating none the less.

A Fossilized Human Finger

Another similar artifact that simply just should not exist is this fossilized human finger. The fossil, known simply as "DM93-083" dates from the Cretaceous Period or about 100 to 110 million years ago (fig.41). X-Rays of the specimen have also shown some less dense areas within the finger revealing the presence of marrow within the bone, shown in the slide by the darker areas.
**A Brass Bell In Coal**

In a discovery in 1944 that by now is almost becoming common place, a man called Newton Anderson found this quaint brass bell inside a lump of coal that was mined near his house in West Virginia (fig.42). Newton dropped the lump and it broke revealing the bell encased inside. The bell underwent rigorous testing and was extensively analyzed at the University of Oklahoma and found to contain known metals but mixed together in an unusual blend and quite different from any modern alloys.

Numerous other such discoveries in coal have even been recorded, including the delicate gold chain mentioned previously and a cast iron pot that was also found inside a coal seam.

![Fig.42](image1.png) ![Fig.43](image2.png)

**The Rhodesian Man**

In 1921 a Neanderthal skull was discovered 60 feet below ground in Rhodesia that produced a strange mystery. Upon examination it appeared that the skull had been pierced by a high velocity projectile similar to a bullet in the left temple area (fig.43). Tests have shown that the injury must have indeed occurred at the moment of death and not from a stray bullet years afterwards.

This means that whoever fired the fatal bullet must have done it thousands of years ago.

According to author, Rene Noorbergen: "A German forensic authority from Berlin has positively stated that the cranial damage to Rhodesian man's skull could not have been caused by anything but a bullet." The rounded entry point of the wound also testifies to the great speed at which the projectile would have had to have been traveling.

**A Pillar of much too Pure Iron**

In Delhi India there is an Iron Pillar that has completely defied metallurgists by remaining absolutely rust free for the last 1600 years, ever since its discovery by the west (fig.45). It’s unclear for how long the pillar has actually been standing for (in fact there is more than one of these in India) but the problem lies in the fact that such rust free iron, of the type that is found in these pillars is unheard of in our modern technology.

These iron pillars are in fact a metallurgist nightmare, or dream, depending on your mindset, but one truly interesting thing is the fact that the only other place completely rust free iron has been located, is in rock samples that were brought back from the moon during the Apollo missions!
So where ‘on earth’, did the iron used to make these pillars in India come from in ancient times? Some people have theories on where such pillars are from – save that thought.

![Fig.45](image)

**2.8 Billion year Old Metal Spheres**

In a most bizarre series of finds that are still ongoing, for the past 60 years or so, miners in Africa have been finding literally hundreds of metal spheres, some from quite deep underground. And at least one of them, possibly more, has three parallel grooves running around its circumference (fig.44). The spheres seem to come in two types: one is of a solid bluish metal and has white flecks in it and the others are hollow with a kind of spongy centre. The curator of the museum of Klerksdorp in South Africa, where many of the spheres are housed, a Mr. Roelf Marx describes them this way: "The spheres are a complete mystery. They look man-made, yet at the time in Earth's history when they came to rest in this rock no intelligent life existed. They're nothing like I have ever seen before"

Roelf Marx also wrote a further letter dated September 12, 1984 that contains more information on the spheres. In it he wrote: "There is nothing scientific published about the globes, but the facts are: They are found in pyrophyllite, which is mined near the little town of Ottosdal in the Western Transvaal. This pyrophyllite (Al2Si4O10(OH)2) is a quite soft secondary mineral with a count of only 3 on the Mohs' scale and was formed by sedimentation about 2.8 billion years ago. On the other hand the globes, which have a fibrous structure on the inside with a shell around it, are very hard and cannot be scratched, even by steel." *(The Mohs' scale of hardness was devised and is named after Friedrich Mohs, who chose ten minerals as references points for comparative hardness, with talc the softest and diamond the hardest.)*

However, as if the mere existence of these metal spheres is not enough there is still another amazing property of the artifacts that captured the attention of a Mr. John Hund of Petersburg about fifteen years ago. While playing with one of the objects on the flat surface of a table one
day, Hund apparently noticed that the sphere seemed to be particularly well balanced so he decided to take it to the California Space Institute at the University of California for testing to determine just exactly how well balanced it actually was. What the results of the tests surprisingly showed, was that the sphere was in fact balanced perfectly and exactly.

The balance of the sphere was in fact, so exact, that it exceeded the limits of any of the space institutes current measuring technology – and these are the people who make gyrocompasses for NASA! Not too badly balanced at all really…

Fig.44

The sedimentary rock in which most of these spheres were found is located well below the surface in deep underground mines and is estimated to be a staggering 2.8 Billion years old.

**The Crystal Skulls**

Perhaps it’s because they are fashioned in the shape of human skulls or maybe it’s due to the hint of some dark and mysterious curse, whatever the reason may be; there are few artifacts that have generated more interest than the crystal skulls.

There have actually been several crystal skulls of quite incredible workmanship found in various places around the world though perhaps the most widely celebrated and also the most mysterious of these is the Mitchell-Hedges Skull which has also been known as ‘the skull of doom’ (figs.46a & 46b). There are at least three very good reasons for this. Firstly, the skull is very similar in form and size to an actual human skull, even featuring a fitted and removable jawbone while most other known crystal skulls are of a more stylized or avant-garde appearance, quite often with unrealistic features and teeth that are simply etched onto the surface of the crystal. Secondly, it is as yet, unknown how the Mitchell-Hedges skull was constructed. From a scientific and technical perspective, it appears to be an utterly impossible object that has been made to a ridiculous degree of perfection by an unknown technique, which today's most talented sculptors and engineers are still unable to duplicate, even by modern methods and quite simply should not exist. Thirdly: It is a complete mystery as to where the skull actually comes from.

The discovery of the skull is still a controversial matter and one that has been brought into question many times. The story goes like this: A British explorer by the name of F. A. Michael Mitchell-Hedges, embarked on several expeditions with the aim of searching for evidence of the lost civilization of Atlantis. He claims that his step-daughter Anna unearthed the skull in 1927 during such an expedition that he had led into the ancient Mayan ruins of Lubaantun, in Belize (then called British Honduras). According to Mitchell-Hedges, Anna (then 17 years old) was searching inside a structure that was believed to have once been a temple, when she found the cranium of the crystal skull inside. At the time of the discovery, the skull was lacking its jawbone which was itself found three months later, about 25 feet away from where the cranium had been
found. Mitchell-Hedges says that he felt the object held some special significance and claims that he didn’t want to take the skull away from the site where it had been found and had offered it to the local priests but that the Mayans had then given the skull back to him as a gift upon his departure - a dubious tale at best.

Michael Mitchell-Hedges was born in 1882 and died in 1959. He was known by his friends as a “charming rogue.” At one stage of his career he was even know as “the British Baron Von Munchausen.” He was an explorer, an author, a gambler and a soldier with Pancho Villa during the Mexican Revolution. He was undoubtedly a very colorful and quite ‘roguish’ character, the rather impressive initials that he had next to his name actually resulted from him having joined the London Zoological Society and enabled him to enter the zoo on Sundays. Although I think that he make have actually founded the society to begin with.

Many people found Mitchell-Hedges story to be ‘questionable’ at the time and evidence now shows that his tale of the skull's discovery was probably entirely fabricated. There are no known photographs of the skull among those that were taken during any of his Lubaatun expeditions, and there is no record of Mitchell-Hedges ever displaying or even acknowledging any existence of the skull any time prior to 1943. It is also interesting that when he took the skull on a trip to South Africa in 1947, Mitchell-Hedges himself made this cryptic remark about the skull: "We took with us the sinister Skull of Doom of which much has been written. How it came into my possession I have reason for not revealing." Yet the story he had always maintained was that it was found by his step-daughter, so why would he have reason for not revealing how he came by the object?
Many believe that the skull was placed there for the young girl to find but if Mitchell-Hedges did indeed put the skull in the temple for Anna to find in 1927 and just never let on about until 1943, then where did he actually get it from prior to 1927?

There are several other theories on how Mitchell-Hedges came to be in possession of the skull and a number of books have been written on the subject. One theory suggests that the skull is actually a 12,000 year old artifact that has been handed down from an Ancient civilization through the Knights Templar and eventually coming into the custodianship of the Inner Circle of the Masons Lodge. Mitchell-Hedges was, in fact, an Inner Circle Mason and may have “acquired” it through the lodge or possibly from a Lodge gambling debt. Another theory is that it may have been looted from a pyramid on one of his Mexican expeditions, which is why he may not have wanted to reveal how he came by it. Another more fascinating theory holds that the Knights Templar had been in possession of it for centuries but had previously moved the skull to Lubaatun many years before to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Vatican and that Mitchell-Hedges had been purposely sent to the site by the Freemasons to retrieve the artifact.

In a somewhat less romantic series of events however, it is believed that in reality Mitchell-Hedges purchased the skull in 1943 at an auction at Sotheby’s Auction House in London. This has now been reasonably verified by documents found at the British Museum which had in fact bid against Mitchell-Hedges for the crystal artifact at the same sale. The Sotheby’s records show that the artifact was actually purchased by Mitchell-Hedges from one Sidney Burney but the Museum could only go as high as 340 pounds. Burney then sold the skull to Mitchell-Hedges for 400 British pounds. So now the question now becomes: Who was Sidney Burney and how on earth did the skull come to be in his possession?

Unfortunately no other records remain of anyone called Sidney Burney. The enigmatic skull remains in the possession of Anna Mitchell-Hedges who, even after all these years, continues to maintain that she discovered the skull, even though the Sotheby’s auction has been verified and there is considerable reason to question that she was ever present at the Lubaatun expedition at all. If there is any truth in the tale at all and she was present on the expedition, then there is little
doubt that Mitchell–Hedges actually placed the skull in the temple for her to find. Anna still often displays the skull on frequent ‘final’ tours and she now lives in Canada.

The Mitchell-Hedges skull is made of clear quartz crystal. Both cranium and mandible are perfectly proportioned and are believed to have been fashioned from the same solid piece of crystal. It weighs 11.7 pounds and is about five inches high, five inches wide, and seven inches long. Except for some very slight anomalies in the temples and cheekbones, it is an anatomically perfect replica of a human skull. Because of its small size and other characteristics, it is thought to bear a closer resemblance to a female skull than a male’s, which has led many to refer to the Mitchell-Hedges skull as a "she."

In 1970, the Mitchell-Hedges family loaned the skull to the Hewlett-Packard Laboratories in Santa Clara, California for extensive study. HP is a computer equipment manufacturer and a leading facility for crystal research. The studies were conducted by an Art restorer named Frank Dorland who oversaw the testing procedures and the HP examinations yielded some quite remarkable results. Researchers discovered that the skull had actually been cleverly carved against the natural axis of the crystal. To explain: The axis or orientation of a crystal's molecular symmetry is an important aspect of crystal cutting and is something that is always taken into account by modern crystal sculptors, because if they carve against the natural axis the piece will usually shatter. This is true even when using lasers and other high-tech cutting methods and yet this skull is cut against the natural axis. Then, to exacerbate the issue of the object even further, the HP tests could find no trace of microscopic scratches on the surface of the crystal either. Such microscopic signs would be a welcome indication that it had been carved with metal instruments or other tools.

Finally, after a series of exhaustive tests and microscopic examinations, Dorland's best possible hypothesis for the skull's construction was that it had been roughly hewn out using something like diamonds and then the detail and clean up work would have been very meticulously done using a gentle solution of silicon sand and water. But assuming that it could really have been done that way at all, which is the only possible way that anyone can think of, the entire somewhat exhausting job would have then required the combined and devoted services of an extremely gifted group of sculptures, working in shifts and required a labor of continuous man-hours totaling about 300 years to complete. Under these circumstances, experts believe that successfully crafting a shape as complex as the Mitchell-Hedges skull by hand is quite frankly, impossible; as one HP researcher is said to have remarked, "The damned thing just simply shouldn't exist!"
The mysteries of the skull, however, do not end there. The skull has been fashioned in such a way that the zeugmatic arches (the bone arches that extend along the sides and front of the cranium) are accurately separated from the skull piece, and act as light pipes, using the principles of optics, to channel light from the base of the skull to the eye sockets, the eye sockets are miniature concave lenses that transfer light either from the ‘bone arches’ or from a source below into the upper cranium. While in the interior of the skull is a ribbon prism and small light tunnels which greatly magnifies and brightens objects that are held beneath the skull.

Strange powers and manifestations have also been attributed to the Mitchell-Hedges skull. During his years of testing the skull at Hewlett-Packard, Frank Dorland says it sometimes displayed strange characteristics. Dorland says that often the eyes would flicker as though alive and still other observers have reported strange odors and sounds emanating from the object. It has been known to give off sensations of heat and cold to those who touch it, even though the actual crystal has always remained at a constant physical temperature of 70 degrees F under all conditions, and has also produced sensations of thirst and sometimes of taste in some instances. Dorland and other also took strange photographs of the skull in which object could be seen within it such as strange flying discs and mountain temples. The skull has also many times been reported to emanate a glowing aura. Other observers have reported that occasionally the skull will change color. Sometimes the frontal cranium may become cloudy up while at other times it remains perfectly clear, sometimes it will start off cloudy and then clear right up as if the space within the skull had ‘disappeared into an empty void.’ Over a period of 5 to 6 minutes, a dark spot often begins forming on the right side and slowly spreads until it has blackened the entire skull, then recedes and disappears as mysteriously as it came.

Still others, including Mitchell-Hedges himself have said the skull holds a curse and for this reason it is also sometimes known as the “Skull of Doom.” Mitchell-Hedges is known to have referred to the skull as “the embodiment of evil” and said that “some people who have laughed cynically at the skull have died while others have become stricken and seriously ill.” It is doubtful any such curse actually exists, at least not one that will kill as is believed to be the case with the infamous “Hope Diamond”, in fact, it maybe quite the opposite. Mitchell-Hedges was in
possession of the skull for over 30 years with no harmful effects and during that time he actually survived eight bullet wounds and three knife attacks before dying at the age of 77 in June 1959. One other interesting theory about the skull was put forth by Nick Nocerino in the book ‘Mystery of the Crystal Skulls Revealed’ holds that the crystal skulls “record vibrations in the form of images of events that have occurred around them. In this way they seem to work as video cameras of sorts, recording holographic scenes.” The authors believe the Mitchell-Hedges skull is part of a set and that there are actually 13 such skulls that exist and the rest are still kept in a chamber beneath Potala Palace in Tibet. The general opinion of the book is that the skulls are actually of extra terrestrial origin.

Unfortunately, none of this brings us any closer to solving the mystery of the mysterious object for the questions still remain: Where did it originally come from? And, Who made it?

The Mitchell-Hedges skull is not the only crystal skull to have been found. There two other skulls quite similar to it though not nearly as remarkable. These are known as the British Crystal Skull (fig.47) and the Paris Crystal Skull (fig.48). Both artifacts are said to have been bought by mercenaries in Mexico in the 1890s, possibly even as part of the same purchase. The British and Paris skulls are extremely similar in size and shape, in fact so much so, that some have speculated that one skull was used as a model to produce the other. Both skulls are made of clear but cloudy crystal and are not nearly as finely sculpted as the Mitchell-Hedges skull; The features are only superficially etched into the surface and appear somewhat incomplete. The British Crystal Skull is on display at London's Museum of Mankind while the Paris Crystal Skull is kept at the Trocadero Museum in Paris.

Further examples of primitively sculpted skulls are a couple called the Mayan Crystal Skull and the Amethyst Skull (fig.49). They were discovered in the early 1900s in Guatemala and Mexico, respectively, and were brought to the U.S. by a Mayan priest. The Amethyst Skull is made of purple quartz and the Mayan skull is clear, but the two are otherwise very alike. Like the Mitchell-Hedges skull, both of them were studied at Hewlett-Packard, and they too were found to be inexplicably cut against the axis of the crystal.

However, the only other known crystal skull that comes close to resembling the Mitchell-Hedges skull is one called the Rose Quartz Crystal Skull (fig.50), which was reported as being found near the border of Honduras and Guatemala. It is not clear in color and is slightly larger than the Mitchell-Hedges, but boasts a comparable level of craftsmanship, including a removable
lower jaw. And as is also the case with the Mitchell-Hedges Skull, many have attributed strange
and psychic properties to the Rose Quartz Skull.

The history of the Amethyst skull is unclear; it was reportedly part of a collection of crystal
skulls that were in the possession of the Mexican President Diaz from 1876-1910, but there are
also reports that the skull was discovered in the Oaxaca area (Mexico) and was handed down
from generation to generation through an order of Mayan Priests. It now believed to reside in San
Jose, California with a group of businessmen who have apparently offered it for sale.

Regardless of any earthly or unearthly properties the crystal skulls may or may not possess, the
question still remains: where did they come from? There are countless theories on the subject
some suggest that they are the creation of some higher intelligence. Others believe they were
created by extraterrestrials or a legacy left behind from beings that lived in Atlantis or Lemuria.
Where ever they came from and whatever their purpose, there can be no doubt that in the
intriguing realm of ancient artifacts, there are few antiquities that are as thought provoking or
have brought more controversy and debate as these carved crystal skulls.

The Museum of Man, in London also contains a crystal skull of indeterminate origin that was
purchased by them at the turn of the last century from an antiquity dealer in New York. The Man
Museum skull is called the Aztec Skull (fig.51).

It is interesting to note that the museum no longer keeps it on display, though it can be viewed by request. This is because several museum
personnel as well as many visitors have claimed that the skull moves on its own within the glass
case in which it is enclosed.

**The Nampa Image**

During the drilling of a well in Nampa Idaho in 1889 a tiny figurine made of baked-clay was
brought up in amongst the debris churned out by the huge drill bit. The object is a one inch long
figure of a man with one leg broken off at the knee, possibly from coming into contact with the
drill bit. The possibility of the object being a hoax is extremely doubtful as it was extracted from
a depth of about 300 feet making the possibility of someone planting it there highly unlikely.
Today the controversial little object remains the property of Charles F Adams and is still
displayed in a glass case at Boise’s Park Museum in Boston. Scientists still cannot agree whether
the object is a genuine relic or merely a unique little ‘oddity.’

Similar finds have been made in other drilling operations. In 1852 a well driller in Whiteside
County Illinois retrieved a copper ring and another copper device shaped like a boat hook from
120 feet below the surface and in 1971 and drill bit brought up a bronze coin from a depth of 114
feet just outside Chillicothe Illinois.

**The Dogon**

The Dogon (fig.52) are an African tribe located mainly in the Bandiagara and Douentza
districts of Mali, West Africa. The tribes population (about 300,000) being most heavily
concentrated along a 200 kilometre stretch of escarpment called the Cliffs of Bandiagara. In
which they have managed to use to fashion some spectacular dwellings for themselves (fig.53).

In the early 20th Century two French anthropologists named Marcel Griaule and Germain
Dieterlen spent a good deal of time living with the Dogon in order to study their ways. In 1930,
after they had been living with the tribe for some 15 years, four Dogon Priests decided that it was
time to take the Frenchmen into their confidence and invited the men to share in the tribes most
important and secret tradition. The tale was the secret Dogon creation myths about their sacred
star which they named as Po-Tolo. The star to which they were referring is Sirius which located
some 8.6 light years from earth. Sirius is also the brightest star in the night sky.

The Dogon told the Anthropologists that Sirius was the home of the Gods who had made them
who they are. They told them that Sirius is the smallest and heaviest thing there is and that it was
white in color. They said that it had a companion star, invisible to the human eye but that it
moves around Sirius in an elliptical orbit that took 50 years. They said Sirius was incredibly heavy and that it rotated on its axis and they further describe it as having a circle of reddish rays around it that is ‘like a spot spreading but staying still’. Dogon oral traditions also quite adamantly state that they have known for thousands of years that Jupiter had moons and Saturn had rings around it.

Initially the men did not see the astronomical importance of what they had been told by the tribe and only offhandedly published the story in an obscure Anthropological journal. However sometime later the information was noticed by several astronomers and deemed worthy of a further, more detailed investigation.

What they discovered was that the Dogon had in fact, accurately described the three principal properties of a white dwarf star: small, heavy and white and had also stated that Sirius is a binary star, both of which we now know the Sirius system to be (fig.54). They are also absolutely correct in their knowledge of its companions’ rotation as Sirius-B orbits Sirius-A every 49.9 to 50 years.

Their description of reddish rays is also quite remarkable as this space telescope photograph reveals (fig.55) and perfectly describes the DNA type pattern that is made by the elliptical orbit of the two stars rotating around each other as they travel through the sky (fig.56).

The Dogon people also use an extremely unorthodox calendar that is based on a 50 year cycle. This cycle is uniquely unusual because it does not follow any cycles coinciding with any
movements of our earth, moon or sun but instead is based wholly on the rotational movements of Sirius B. In fact the entire Dogon Culture is based around the 50 year cycle of Sirius B.

The Dogon People of pre 1930 had no telescopes or real written language. How is it they were able to accurately describe things we still only possessed a very limited knowledge of? Where did they get their information? The Dogon repeatedly say that they were taught these things many, many years ago by their Gods who visited them from their home planet which orbits Sirius B. The Dogon also describe them as being amphibious creatures.

The Giant Stone Balls of Costa Rica

Yet such proof may have already been long ago provided by an amazing discovery was made in the 1930’s by workmen would were clearing land for a banana plantation.

While burning and hacking away the jungle the workmen literally stumbled across scores of stone balls that had somehow been shaped and placed in the forest. Many of these balls are perfectly spherical and vary greatly in size (fig.57) ranging from the size of a tennis ball to around 8 feet in diameter and weighing up to around 16 tons and are great distances from each other with not apparent design to their positioning. Though these spherical stones are quite obviously not a natural occurrence, who may have made them and placed them at their locations or why remains a complete mystery. Some have theorized that the area was once a huge scale map of the Solar system but unfortunately too many of the stones have now been moved from their original locations to know whether this may have been the case.

These spheres are also cut to perfection and are incredibly smooth. Cutting a large stone into an absolutely perfect sphere is an extremely difficult undertaking and the methods that may have been used to achieve such flawless results is also totally baffling.
The Lanzhou Stone

A truly amazing object has recently come to light in the form of an uncommon stone with a threaded metal bar inside it that was recently found by a Mr Zhilin Wang in China near to the Marzong Mountain region on the borders of the Gansu and Xijiang provinces.

The mysterious stone is pear shaped, about 6 x 8 cm, extremely hard and weighs 466 grams. Incredibly the rock is of a type that is totally unknown suggesting that in may in fact be a meteorite. However it is not only due to its unknown make up that the item has attracted enormous attention from many geologists and collectors around the world but also because of the starling artifact it contains within it.

As reported in the ‘Lanzhou Morning News’ on June 26, 2002:

“More than 10 geologists and global physicists from the National Land Resources Bureau of Gansu Province, Colored Metal Survey Bureau of Gansu Province, the Institute of Geology and Minerals Research of China Academy, Lanzhou Branch, and the School of Resources and Environment of Lanzhou College gathered to study the origin of this mysterious stone.

“After a discussion about its possibility of being man-made and the possible reasons for its formation, the scientists unanimously labeled the stone as one of the most valuable in China and in the world for collection, research and Archeological studies.

“During the discussion, the scientists proposed many hypotheses about the formation of this stone, but found all incredible. The screw-threaded metal bar is tightly enclosed in the black lithical material. Neither the bar's entrance to the stone nor the exposed bar tip appear to be man-made. Moreover, the screw thread width remains consistent from the thick end to the thin end, instead of varying due to the growth of organisms. One of the hypotheses says that this stone could be a relic from a prehistoric civilization, since a civilization equivalent to ours is thought to have existed on earth before our current one. Another theory is that it could be a stony meteorite and it could have brought the information of an extraterrestrial civilization.

At the end of the conference, all scientists agreed that further research is needed to address questions such as how the stone was formed and whether the "metal bar" is truly metal, before the "visitor-from-outer-space" mystery can be solved.”

What this stone and the threaded object is still remains any bodies guess at the moment but if it is indeed a meteorite, then it has provided us with unquestionable prove that we are not alone.
The Colorado Pavement

Sometime people really do find things right in their own back yard. In 1936 a man named Tom Kenny was digging a vegetable cellar on his property in Plateau Valley on the Western slopes of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado when his progress was suddenly halted when his pick struck a slab of stone at a depth of about 10 feet. Further digging revealed a smooth and level pavement made of 5 inch square, handmade tiles that had been laid with mortar. Analysis of the mortar also revealed it to be of a different chemical composition to anything that can be found locally, further adding to the mystery.

Scientists cannot fathom the mystery of the pavement and can only agree that it is between 20,000 and 80,000 years old. The problem again is that the pavement was found in the same geological era as the 3 toed the Miocene horse which reputedly roamed the area from around 6 to 30 million years ago. Oops! The pavement still exists on the Kenny property today.

The Kentucky Pavement

In another discovery extraordinary similar to the pavement discovered on Tom Kenny’s property in Colorado was made by workmen digging at Blue Springs Kentucky. At first the men discovered the bones a mastodon at a depth of around 12 feet, however after further digging, 3 feet deeper they uncovered a broad stone pavement of totally unknown origin that was constructed of large, neatly cut stone slabs resembling a road of some kind.

Who could have paved a road through the Rocky Mountains so long ago that it now lies 15 feet below the ground?

A Fruit that Really should not Exist

I’ve included this last little tid-bit in the riddles section simply because I think it’s interesting and just because it may give you something to think about in your everyday life, something that really is most strange.

Most people are completely unaware of this fact but there is a fruit that is eaten by millions of people all around the world everyday that is quite remarkable and in all reality, simply shouldn’t exist. I’m talking of course, about the banana. Bananas are actually the most mysterious fruit in the world because bananas have no seeds and what makes this even more mysterious is the fact that they are found in almost every country in the world.

Now that may not sound so odd at first but let me fully explain this enigma to you:

Firstly, banana plants are not trees; they are actually a perennial herb. The trunk of the plant is really nothing more than the plants outer leaves. The real stem of the plant doesn’t actually become visible until it pushes out through the top to produce the large purple flower that will eventually develop into the fruit. Then, having finished its perennial reproductive cycle, the plant dies. The problem here, is that in the reproductive cycle of the banana, seeds are completely absent from the mature fruit! A new ‘seedling’ (known as a ‘sucker’) can only ever be generated from a piece of the plants rootstock and yet bananas are found in almost most every place on earth, even on quite remote and isolated islands.

How in the world did they all get there?

The seeds certainly weren’t carried across the oceans by prevailing winds. To fully appreciate this anomaly first consider that the only other seedless plants that exist anywhere in the world are things like seedless grapes, naval oranges and the many genetically modified varieties of commercial vegetables that can now be purchased, the point is, any other seedless plants that exist, anywhere in the world, are all that way because they have genetically modified!

And yet here we have the humble banana, which is also the only food in existence that contains exactly the correct requirements of vitamins and minerals for mans metabolism completely. It is the only food that man can live on healthily, by itself, with complete nutrition, it is found all over the world and yet we have no knowledge of how it could possibly have come into being. It seems
highly improbable that the worldwide distribution of a seedless fruit that is perfectly tailored for sustaining man would have just somehow ‘happened.’

It is extremely unlikely for such a plant to have ever been produced by nature all on its own and many people believe that somehow, somewhere, sometime, someone in our far distant past genetically engineered bananas into the widely dispersed and remarkably nutritious plant that we find everywhere in such abundance to day.

These people cite that bananas are living daily proof of an ancient culture that spanned the entire globe in remote pre-history. Botanists also now tentatively agree that the spread of the banana plant appears to have radiated outward from the Pacific region.

The Banana plant incidentally, is not actually a fruit or a vegetable, but it does reach a height of around 30 feet at maturity which makes it the Worlds largest herb and the tallest plant in existence that does not have a woody trunk.

**Loose Ends**

The amount of objects similar to the ones we have just discussed that have actually been found on our planet is staggering, is continually growing and as you can see, many of these artifacts are absolutely unexplainable and absolutely do not fit in any way within our currently accepted framework of history at all. In fact, many of them go so far as to disprove our current theories on the past completely. How is it that scholar’s can ask us to accept the theories they have offered us as ‘fact’ yet in order for us to do so, they ask that we ignore the abundant physical evidence that is right before our eyes? Could it be because the hard evidence completely undermines the very theory they are asking us to believe?

There are many other strange and Out-Of-Place Artifacts (Ooparts) that have been found that are not included in this list and many unconfirmed stories of others. For the purposes of this work I have preferred to deal only with anomalies I have been able to substantially confirm. There are many other reports, though perhaps not quite as compelling because many could have been either forged or misinterpreted but some are interesting to say the least:

**A Gold thread stuck in Rock:** In 1844 The London Times reported that workmen quarrying stone near the River Tweed in Scotland unearthed a piece of gold thread embedded in the rock eight feet below ground level.

**A Much Too Old Screw:** A two-inch metal screw was apparently discovered in a piece of feldspar unearthed in 1865, from the Abbey Mine in Treasure City, Nevada. The screw had long since oxidized and disappeared, but the impression of its form, particularly the slotted head and shape of the thread, could still be clearly seen within the feldspar. The piece of Feldspar that contained the screw has been calculated to be around 21 million years in age.

**A Very old Nail:** In 1851 and as reported in the Illinois Springfield Republican, A man named Hiram de Witt had found a fist-sized chunk of auriferous quartz while on a trip to California. When de Witt accidentally dropped the rock and it cracked apart a cut-iron nail was found inside. The quartz was about 1 million years old.

**Bones Found in Rock:** A man by the name of Ed Conrad, reportedly discovered some impossibly old human bones, trapped in rock in Pennsylvania. The remains had been fossilized and were trapped within solid shale. The bones appear to be human, but the rock in which they were found is between 280 and 300 million years old.

**Grand Canyon Mummies:** In 1931, a Dr. F. Bruce Russell is reported to have found strange underground tunnels in the Death Valley area of the Canyon. Russell claimed to have discovered winding tunnels containing artifacts that appeared to be a combination of Egyptian and American Indian cultures. He said that he had found mummified remains that were over eight feet tall at the site. Russell returned with a group of men but was unable to locate the entrance again. No one has ever rediscovered the mysterious tunnels Russell claims to have found.

**Strange Skeletons:** In 1888, seven skeletons were reportedly found in a burial mound just outside Clearwater Minnesota. All of the skeletons were anatomically correct except for the skulls
which had double rows of teeth in both the upper and lower jaws. The foreheads were also unusually low and sloping, with prominent brows. All had been buried in a sitting position, facing the lake.

**The Salzburg Cube:** In 1885 a strange steel cube was found embedded inside a block of coal. The edges were sharp and straight and later tests confirmed that the object most definitely to be artificially manufactured. The device showed every sign of being machine made and appeared to even possibly be a small part of a much larger instrument.

We have no real idea how many other enigmatic artifacts and items of tremendous significance have simply been labeled “error” and tucked away in a basement drawer in a museum somewhere, never again to see the light of day and we must then pause to question how such a thing could ever be allowed to happen?

Just one of these anomalies should give one reason to pause, but when the sheer volume and unpublicized nature of them becomes apparent it gives cause for alarm. And there are dozens and dozens of such anomalies that can be found all over the world. I could fill an entire volume with such finds and have merely scratched the surface with this list. There are certainly enough of them to challenge the disciplines of traditional science but, because they don't fit with the conventional theories and in some instances may even disprove them, these anomalies and exceptions to the academic rule are almost always rejected out of hand. Such an attitude can only be described as a most un-scientific mindset. If theories are never to be challenged, if no one in science is ever willing to be proved wrong, if mankind ever becomes egotistical enough to claim that we now already know all there is to know and have discovered all there is to discover, then sadly, we have no science, no future and have lost sight of ourselves.

But the real point here is that these artifacts cannot simply be dismissed as ‘curio’s’ and thrown by the wayside because they don’t fit within the academic framework of history. They exist! That is simple fact! So if accepting the fact that these artifacts actually exist is contrary to our current idea of history, then what are we to do? They exist, and when all is said and done it’s as simple as that.

Our view of history is quite obviously wrong and instead of perpetuating an idea we know to be totally erroneous we should be attempting to discover the real truths.

Isn’t that what intelligent and rational people are supposed to do? Isn’t that how mankind should progress towards the future?

It’s pretty obvious just by these artifacts alone that there’s definitely something going on here that we’re not being told about.

When one considers the significance of these artifacts, their implications to disprove what we know as history and the unwillingness of academia to present them for scrutiny or in many cases even acknowledge their existence, is ‘conspiracy’ too strong a word?

So not being able to thus rely on our numerous and trusted institutions to keep us informed, we are therefore forced to seek out the truth in these matters for ourselves but hold on folks because when you attempt to investigate the true nature of these artifacts as many others have attempted to do before us, it can seem for a while that the going just gets weirder.
Chapter Three

Of Lost Explorers
&
Ancient Mysteries

A Lost Frontier

Our journey now moves to the vast areas of rainforest nestled in the northern reaches of South America. The jungles of the Andes are an environment that can be likened to no where else on earth and high in the jagged mountains in areas such as the Matto Grosso region of Brazil (fig.59a,) the jungle is some of the most dense and unforgiving in the world (fig.59b.)

The great explorer Percy Fawcett had called the area “The Roof of the World” and he was right. High in the heavily wooded mountains, even still, there are no towns, roads or known inhabitations of any kind as far as can be seen, just a continuous undulating blanket of dense green jungle, broken occasionally by jagged mountain peaks crumbling skyward and snaking rivers that team with piranha and huge crocodilian. The thick jungle in between them is populated by countless species of insect, enormous spiders, monkeys and other more terrifying predators: Black Panthers and giant anacondas, the largest and most feared snakes in the world. It is a place where the moist forest air itself is alive with all manner of hidden and still yet unknown compounds. Primitive tribes still live in these remote areas and it’s possible that some areas may yet be inhabited by other tribes that are even still unknown.

When the intrepid Fawcett had gone missing in the area in 1925, every major metropolitan newspaper in the entire world had announced: “The disappearance of the expedition organized by Colonel Percy Harrison Fawcett in the mysterious region of Matto Grosso, in the heart of Brazil in search of ‘THE LOST CITY!’”

Colonel Fawcett was certainly not the first to venture into the wilds of the South American Jungles, nor the last. He is however, if not one of the most famous, undoubtedly the most daring and his story is almost certainly one of the most intriguing. The diaries of Percy Fawcett have inspired many a Hollywood Movie pertaining to ‘Lost Worlds’ and mysterious jungle treasures.
Colonel Percy Fawcett (fig.60) had been a retired official of the British Army, a veteran fighter of the Boar Wars in India during the late 1800’s, an explorer of outstanding reputation and considered by his peers to be an expert bushman in any class of forests or other rugged terrains. In 1906 he was requested by the British government to survey the borders between the countries of Bolivia and Brazil.

At the time both the Brazilian and Bolivian Governments had wanted their borders properly defined once and for all in order to quell the constantly erupting border disputes they were experiencing, disputes they were afraid would soon lead to open war between their two countries. Of course, and in true political fashion, neither country had trusted the other to do the job fairly so eventually both countries agreed that only a neutral party could suffice for the task. The Royal Geographic Society of Britain had then recommended Fawcett for the job. Fawcett had agreed and traveling by canoe and foot over roughly an 18 month period in 1906-07, he surveyed and mapped the borders of the two countries using a compass and a sexton, a staggering feat given the conditions he faced and the terrain he covered.

During the four year period from 1908 to 1912 he had then continued further, also successfully surveying the boundary of Paraguay and the border between Peru and Brazil. Then Fawcett’s mind began to turn toward the undertaking of various explorations in the region. Finally, when embarking upon a new expedition from a place deep in the Brazilian Jungle that he had named "Dead Horse Camp", he wrote his last letter to his wife on May 29th 1925.

In the letter he said this to her:

"Our route will be from Dead Horse Camp, 11° 43’ south and 54° 35’ west, where my horse died in 1921, roughly northeast to the Xingu, visiting on the way an ancient stone tower which is the terror of the surrounding Indians, as at night it is lighted from door and windows. If we do not return, I desire not that you organize any rescue game... It is too dangerous. For if I, with all my experience, fail, then not much hope is left in the triumph of others and I would not encourage such an attempt. That is one of the reasons of why I do not say exactly where we go... one thing is doubtful: the answer to this enigma and perhaps to the prehistoric world... it will be found when
these old cities have been located and are open to scientific research. BECAUSE the CITIES EXIST... of THAT I AM CERTAIN.......You need have no fear of failure."

And those were the last words that anyone ever heard from him.

Fig.59b

Fawcett entrusted the letter to one of three assistants who had helped the expedition thus far having told them that he no longer required their services. He had commented that a smaller group would look less like an invasion to the Indians and therefore be less likely to be attacked, an attitude that had in fact, always been his policy. He said to his assistants that the route was carefully planned. He then disappeared into the Jungle, taking with him, his eldest son Jack and another man, who was a close friend of Jacks. None of them were ever seen or heard of again.

Fawcett had been 58 years old at the time.

Despite his wishes, several rescue missions were actually undertaken in an effort to discover what had become of Fawcett, some fraught with disaster and all without success. There were also several, reported sightings by various persons of a man matching Fawcett’s description, though none of these reports were ever confirmed. Rumors still abound concerning his disappearance. Some have said they saw him living with a native tribe attending his son who had become too ill to travel; some claim to have seen him wandering lost and crazed in the Jungle, still searching; one claimed that he had been captured by headhunters and that he had even seen a shrunken head resembling Fawcett. It has even been speculated that he actually found his lost city of gold but that it was still inhabited and he was never allowed to leave.

The diaries of Percy Fawcett were later published in a highly informative book entitled “Exploration Fawcett,” later re-released as “Lost Cities, Lost Trails.” I highly recommend reading these factual accounts of one of the truly great explorers if the book can still be found. To this day, no one has yet fully explored the Matto Grosso region of Peru and it still remains an area shrouded in Legend and Mystery (fig.61).

The intriguing story of Colonel Fawcett and his search for the Lost Cities he was so sure existed is one that could fill many books on its own. It began with a tantalizing tale Fawcett had heard regarding a man named Diego Alvarez.

Alvarez had been a Portuguese mariner who had apparently reached South American shores a few years after the discovery of the American continent after being shipwrecked. He had struggled ashore in Peru and then began a life filled with everything you would find in a good
adventure story. The tale he tells is one of survival in the savage jungles, capture by cannibals, bold escapes and daring adventures in fabulously rich gold and silver mines fiercely guarded by hostile Indians deep in the thick jungles. Alvarez named the place as ‘The Lost Mines of Muribeca’.

Fawcett is reported to have found an old document in Rio de Janeiro, dated 1753, that spoke of Alvarez and tells of how another man, of seemingly unknown origin, whom Fawcett names only as Francisco Raposo, - “I must identify him by some name” had at that time decided to make an attempt to find the rich mines Alvarez had spoken of, only according to Raposo, he had discovered no such mines. Instead after climbing a narrow pass up a difficult mountain he and his men had found, hidden deep in the Amazon: “at their feet, about four miles away, a huge city.”

Raposo said this ancient and now uninhabited city was located in an area known as the ‘Serra do Roncador’ (Snorer or Bluster’s Mountain) near the Rio Xingu, in northeast Brazil. Raposo described the City as being very large and showing evidence of once being inhabited by a “highly civilized people.” He mentioned a city square, many cyclopean ruins, buildings still partially roofed with stone slabs, stone archways, columns, and statues. Many of Raposo’s description are quite detailed and also sound strikingly familiar to other Mayan ruins that have since been located that he could have obviously known nothing about in 1753 giving a great deal of credibility to the story and also going a long way to re-enforce Fawcett’s tale of his still yet to be rediscovered ‘Lost City’. A city Fawcett referred to only as “Z.”

Sometime later Fawcett himself also came to own a most unusual stone idol baring some curious inscriptions in an unknown language that have still yet to be translated. He said the idol generated an electric current that traveled up the arm of the person who was holding it. He eventually came to believe that this idol was connected to the lost cities he sought, cities he also firmly believed it to somehow have a connection to the legendary land of Atlantis. He describes the idol in his book:

“I have in my possession an image about ten inches high, carved from a piece of black basalt. It represents a figure with a plaque on its chest inscribed with a number of characters, and about
its ankle a band similarly inscribed. It was given to me by Sir H. Rider Haggard, who obtained it from Brazil and I firmly believe that it came from one of these lost cities.

“There is a peculiar property in this stone image to be felt by all who hold it their hands. It is though an electric current were flowing up ones arm, and so strong is it that some people have been forced to lay it down. Why this should be I don’t know. Experts at the British Museum were unable to tell me anything about the idols origin.”

Fig.61

The black basalt image Fawcett spoke of is still a source of wonder and debate (fig.62). As of yet both the writing that appears on the plaque the character is holding and the writing on the ankle bands has not been deciphered (fig.63).

I would be more than happy to hear from anyone who may be familiar with this language or has found anything similar in another location.

In the course of his extensive and very well documented explorations Fawcett discovered many other strange and unusual things. On one of his South American journeys he lived among an tribe of white Indians known as the ‘Tapuyas,’ describing them as follows: “The Tapuya tribe are as fair as the English and they have hands and feet that are small and delicate.” His book also tells of another Amazonian tribe who were red haired and also fair skinned.

On one expedition local Indians told him of a cave filled with markings or petroglyphs in an unknown language that exist at Villa Rica and he heard many stories about lost cities deep in the jungles. One tale in particular, a story recorded in manuscript form by Jesuit missionaries in the 1700’s, told that in the jungles of Cuyaba, Brazil, somewhere in the Matto Grosso region, there are apparently strange bright lights that shed no heat, which the Indians say, have burned continually and quite unattended for many generations and still burn today in the ruins of now uninhabited and long dead cities. Fawcett claims to have also once seen these lights from distance himself. It is rumored by some that just such an eternal, cold light energy has also been found in ancient Roman and Egyptian tombs and in areas of Tibet and India though I am unable to confirm
these rumors. The production of such an eternal cold light source is beyond our current level of technology and still remains a puzzle to modern science.

Colonel Fawcett had first heard these strange stories some time after he had accepted his first survey contract. Until he had known of them, his South American expeditions were completely oriented toward civil and engineering work though even while performing his daily tasks he continued to nurture a keen interest in the forest. During his surveys he also made copious amounts of notes containing detailed observations about everything he saw, especially the ways of the white settlers, the Indians of the forest, and the forest wildlife all of which are recorded in detail in his book. However after Fawcett became familiar with the story of Francisco Raposo his attentions and interests began to shift away from just pure engineering and more toward ventures of exploration and discovery.

In one place in his diaries he records a remarkable conversation with another explorer concerning an unusual forest bird that nests in perfect round holes in rock cliffs. The man had actually spent 25 years living in the forests with the local natives and he had this to say:

"They make the holes themselves. I've seen how they do it, many a time. I've watched, I have, and seen the birds come to the cliff with leaves of some sort in their beaks, and cling to the rock like woodpeckers to a tree while they rubbed the leaves in a circular motion over the surface. Then they would fly off, and come back with more leaves, and carry on with the rubbing process. After three or four repetitions they dropped the leaves and started pecking at the place with their sharp beaks, and—here's the marvelous part—they would soon open out a round hole in the stone..."

"Do you mean to say that the bird's beak can penetrate solid rock?"

"...No, I don't think the bird can get through solid rock. I believe, as everyone who has watched them believes, that those birds know of a leaf with juice that can soften up rock till it's like wet clay."

![Fig.62](image1.png) ![Fig.63](image2.png)
"The man continued with a personal story about his nephew. He had walked through the thick bush to a nearby camp to retrieve his horse, which had gone lame and had been left there temporarily. He noticed, when he arrived, that his New Mexican spurs had been eaten away almost completely. The owner of the camp asked him if he had walked through a certain plant about a foot high, with dark reddish leaves. The young man said he had walked through a wide area that was completely covered with such plants.

"That's it!" they said, 'That's what's eaten your spurs away! That's the stuff the Incas used for shaping stones. The juice will soften rock up till it's like paste. You must show me where you found the plants.' But when they retraced the young man's steps they were unable to locate them."

There is also an interesting footnote to Fawcett's story about these birds that lends further credence to the tale. A man who had been a member of the Yale Peruvian Expedition that discovered Machu Pichu in 1911 wrote this strange story in his notes:

"Some years ago, when I was working in the mining camp at Cerro de Pasco (a place 14,000 feet up in the Andes of Central Peru), I went out one Sunday with some other Gringos to visit some old Inca or Pre-Inca graves—to see if we could find anything worth while. We took our grub with us, and, of course, a few bottles of pisco and beer, and a peon—a cholo—to help us dig. Well, we had our lunch when we got to the burial place, and afterwards started to open up some graves that seemed to be untouched. We worked hard, and knocked off every now and then for a drink. I don't drink myself, but the others did, especially one chap who poured too much pisco into himself and was inclined to be noisy. When we knocked off, all we had found was an earthenware jar of about a quart capacity, and with liquid inside it.

"I bet its chicha!" said the noisy one. "Let's try it and see what sort of stuff the Incas drank!"

"Probably poison us if we do," observed another.

"Tell you what, then—let's try in on the peon!"

"They dug the seal and stopper out of the jar's mouth, sniffed at the contents and called the peon over to them.

"Take a drink of this chicha," ordered the drunk. The peon took the jar, hesitated, and then with an expression of fear spreading over his face thrust it into the drunk's hands and backed away.

"No, no, señor," he murmured. "Not that. That's not chicha!" He turned and made off.

"The drunk put the jar down on a flat-topped rock and set off in pursuit. "Come on, boys—catch him!" he yelled. They caught the wretched man, dragged him back, and ordered him to drink the contents of the jar. The peon struggled madly, his eyes popping. There was a bit of a scrimmage, and the jar was knocked over and broken, its contents forming a puddle on top of the rock. Then the peon broke free and took to his heels.

"Everyone laughed. It was a huge joke. But the exercise had made them thirsty and they went over to the sack where the beer- bottles lay.

"About ten minutes later I bent over the rock and casually examined the pool of spilled liquid. It was no longer liquid; the whole patch where it had been, and the rock under it, were as soft as wet cement! It was as though the stone had melted, like wax under the influence of heat."

The head of the Machu Pichu expedition Hiram Bingham also tells a similar tale that was related to him by natives of how the edges of great stones would be rubbed with the juices of a certain plant which would render them like clay to and create a perfect joint.

The possibility of such a plant existing is not at all unreasonable. There are still a myriad of undiscovered species in the Amazon basin. Unfortunately though, due to the rapid rate of deforestation that is occurring there, we may fast be running out of time to find it. Bingham himself never put much faith in the story as he could never conceive of how such enormous stones would have been lifted in the first place for such rubbing of the edges to have taken place, let alone placed it into its position in the wall. Local legends have always insisted the task was done by giants and Bingham himself surmised that such could only be the case
Impossible Buildings

The ability to soften stone would certainly go a long way in explaining the unique stonework found in the Mayan structures and before you laugh the thought off as ludicrous, consider that many of the fortresses actually bear some very unusual markings that could easily be explained by tooling the surface while it was still soft. It should also be realized that many of the stones used in these structures are truly immense, some as tall as three meters and virtually impossible to maneuver into place using any of our current expertise. And not to forget that some of the stones, like this famous one at Cuzco (fig.64), have up to twelve perfectly fitting angles, and that is just the ones that are visible on the face. Beneath the face, the back and side sections are also perfect, In fact, so perfect that a razor blade cannot fit between the joints and it is the same over the entirety of the wall on every block of stone! Consider that fact when looking at the wall at Sacsayhuaman (fig.65). Apart from it resembling a wall made of grey ‘play dough’ from a distance, such precision is, as yet, impossible using any kind of cutting tool and even if it were possible to cut the stones with such precision, how on earth would they have then been maneuvered into place? Presumably, if they were hewn and then placed in the walls, the process would also have been repeated many times over for each block for fine adjustments to be made to the angles in order to reach the absolute precision obtained in every block. Such a method is not only implausible but is nothing short of impossible and so it stands to reason that the obvious and somewhat disturbing explanation is that the joining edges, quite simply, were not cut in any conventional sense. It is known that the stones were in fact quarried and transported to the site for the quarries they came from have been located. But how were they worked to such perfection and then transported to the site which is located 13,000 feet (Four Kilometers) above sea level and how were the joints perfected? When one looks at these Mayan structures they certainly do have the appearance of a wall that is made of clay that has solidified. Again, take the wall at Sacsayhuaman (fig.65); it seems enormously strange, and also highly unlikely, for the builders to have gone to such incredible trouble to make sure the stones fitted together with what is an absolutely ridiculous degree of perfection, while using the most difficult shapes imaginable, only then to leave the visible face of the wall virtually covered with a myriad of imperfections that makes them look rough and unfinished.
To be honest, that is an interesting enough point in itself. But what does an even closer examination of some of these imperfections on the walls produce?

There is a section of a great wall at Ollantaytambo, Peru (fig. 66) has some highly unusual and very tell tale markings on it. Notice the flat section near the top of the stone marked on the right and the long scrape marks on the stone marked on the left? These marks simply don’t look as if they have been purposely carved onto the walls in any way at all. Another section of the Sacsayhuaman wall (fig. 67) that bears a number of strange scrape marks and dents on its surface that look very much like tool marks. Interestingly, if you prod a lump of soft clay or cement with the end of a stick and let it dry, you can create marks and dents that look just like these.

The stonework at Ollantaytambo is nothing less than spectacular and not by using all our advanced laser and computer systems combined nor by gathering all the technology we could
muster, could we begin to come even close to achieving what has been done in the construction of these Jungle megaliths of ancient times. Softening the stones seems to be the only logical explanation of how these walls were built. It’s the only thing that can adequately explain the precision fit of the stones which would then naturally settle snugly together under their own weight easily creating a perfect and gapless joint.

On another section of the walls at Ollantaytambo we can notice the small plugs protruding from the bottom of each small filling stone between the larger ones such as you might see used to provide stability in concrete form work? (fig.69). It is commonly believed that the protrusions found on the stones in these walls were used to hang gold plating or for tying ropes to for handling. Unfortunately for both of these theories, the protrusions are of completely insufficient size or shape and are too randomly placed to be effective for either of those uses.

They could however, be formed by making marks in the support structure. And interestingly, when working with a substance of such great weight, such protrusions would in fact, actually be necessary to prevent any uncontrolled movement of the heavy and wet material on the outer face of the wall while it solidified.

No-one has adequately explained how the people of ancient times built these structures, or even why on earth they would have thought it necessary to go to so much trouble. All we know is that they did, because the structures are there and still defying our analysis. Archeological and documented evidence suggests the actual builders of these incredible megalithic fortresses may in fact date back to a period far before the Mayans inhabited the area to when the dominant race was the Olmecs. There is also further evidence to suggest that the actual purpose of these structures may have been vastly more profound than simply temples or fortresses. This will be discussed further in a later chapter.
This is a particularly enigmatic stone from the Ollantaytambo wall (fig. 68): Although the surface of the stone is quite rough and could very well have been hewn, it is very difficult to explain the zigzagging pattern on the face of the stone. While it is true that the ‘stairway’ pattern is a motif common to many Mayan structures, notice how the bottom section of the lower zigzag appears to have protruded slightly and sagged a little. It seems quite unlikely and somewhat unreasonable to think that something like this would have been purposely carved onto the surface of the wall? Other sections look as if they have been slapped with blocks or prodded with the end of sticks while the material was still soft and just look at the narrow ‘filler’ stones between the large slabs.
It is obvious that the ancients actually did know of a way to soften stone. It seems to be the only thing that fits. How else could it have been done?

Local legends repeatedly maintain that the walls were erected by giants, gods who raised the stones in a single night. Legends also tell of how the edges of the stones would be rubbed with the juice of a special plant which would soften the stone like clay and thus perfect the joint.

To think that simply because we have not yet located the small crimson plant Fawcett spoke of in the myriad of unknown species that have yet to be discovered in the Amazon jungle certainly does not mean that such a plant does not exist. To rule something out completely because it has been found yet would be nothing short of foolhardy, with such an attitude we would never have discovered electricity, that’s a given.

One of the more unfortunate things in the dilemma though, is that time is fast running out. We may now never find any such plant. Not now that the main Amazon basin has been ruined by International oil interests and the remaining forests are still being destroyed at the rate of at least 3 football fields a day. It’s almost like they’re trying to make sure all evidence of such a thing is destroyed. But then, one should never attribute an action to malice when it can be adequately explained by stupidity. Though, when one is considering the actions, motives and attitudes of modern governments, unfortunately it’s usually the former. Such a plant may have already become a victim of industry, lost forever in the technological crunch.

But then, thanks to a remarkable man, we may not need to find it...

Recent discoveries and work by a Dr Joseph Davidovits of the Geopolymer Institute have produced some remarkable insights into the processes the ancients may well have used to construct these amazing fortresses.

**Softening Stone with Plant Extracts**

Amazingly, a recent ethnological discovery has actually shown that some witch-doctors of the HUANKA tradition remarkably, use no tools in the making of small stone objects, but in fact still use a chemical solution made from plant extracts to actually soften the stone material!

According to Dr. Davidovits, in a paper that was written by Dr. Davidovits, A. Bonnett and A.M. Marriote and presented at the 21st International Symposium for Archaeometry at Brookhaven National Laboratory in New York, USA in 1981:
“The starting stone material (silicate or silico-aluminate) is dissolved by the organic extracts, and the viscous slurry is then poured into a mould where it hardens. This technique, when mastered, allows a sort of cement to be made by dissolving rocks; statues which could have been made by the technique of the pre-incan HUANKA, by dissolution followed by geopolymeric agglomeration, are found to contain Ca-oxalate in the stone.”

The trio then proposed the hypothesis that the large stones in found in the Mayan Fortresses and monuments were in reality, artificial and had in fact been agglomerated with a binder after certain rocks had been slowly disaggregated, an idea that fits very well with what the walls look like and also happens to be in total agreement with local legends and traditions such as those that were told to Fawcett.

The group then even went on to present to the meeting some actual samples of stone that had dissolved and re-aggregated themselves to prove it!

“We present here the first results on plant extracts on the dissolution or dis-aggregation of calcium carbonate containing rocks (Bio-tooling action). The feasibility of chemically working calcium carbonate with various carboxylic acids found in plants (acetic, oxalic and citric acid) has been studied. Maximum bio-tooling action is obtained with a solution containing:

- Vinegar (1 M) (acetic acid)
- Oxalic acid (0.9 M)
- Citric acid (0.78 M)

The great surprise was actually to discover very ancient references to their use since Neolithic times for working materials which are very hard but easily attacked by acids, such as chalk. Thus, a bas-relief from the tomb of Mera, at SAQQARAH (VI dynasty, 3Millenium B.C., Egypt) shows the hollowing out of "Egyptian alabaster" (CaCO₃) vases by a liquid contained in a water skin or bladder. An experiment of interest was to compare the "bio-tooling" technique with the shaping of a hole using a steel tool and the quartz sand technique recommended by pre-historians. The hole resulting from sand abrasion has rough walls, whereas bio-tooling gives a smooth finish.”

The work by Dr. Davidovits is nothing short of brilliant and also very refreshing. It’s also interesting to note how quickly the problem was solved once the right approach to dealing with it had been adapted.

There is now very little doubt about how the Ancients actually built these incredible structures and indeed, softened or perhaps melting the stone has always really been the only possible explanation. The ancient Mayans were indeed quite capable of producing very large quantities of the acids that were used by Dr Davidovits in his experiments from many plants that were quite common to the region in the distant past.

Plants such as: Fruits, Potatoes, Maize, Rhubarb, Rumex, Agave Americana, Opuntia, Ficus Indica and Garlic to name a few.

It is highly feasible that the stones were quarried, then broken or crushed to manageable sizes for transportation to the locations and re-aggregated on site while being cast back into the megalithic slabs we now see, after all, since we have seen that they certainly had and knew about the means to do it, it somehow seems absurd to think they would not have made use of the knowledge.

Once again, the simplest and most likely explanation is usually correct.

But all of this knowledge still does not answer the fundamental questions: Who actually built them and Why?
The ruins found the Jungles of South America are spectacular enough but there are few places in the world that have captured the collective mind of mankind more than the Necropolis at Giza in Egypt (fig. 70). For years many furious debates have raged concerning the construction of the complex especially Great Pyramid and many people have proposed numerous different ideas on the methods that were employed in the task. Theories have been put forward concerning huge stone blocks rolled into place on logs via great earthen ramps. Elaborate Pulley Systems. Massive stones transported from far off quarries by river barges. Counter-weights. Sand traps. Armies of slaves doomed to generations of pulling and lifting - and many other theories. Alien help has been suggested and even Levitation.
But for all the myriad of ways that have been suggested, every one can be found to contain flaws and none can yet provide an adequate explanation that accounts for all the variables.

There are many ancient stele and paintings that exist depicting almost every conceivable aspect of everyday ancient Egyptian life but have you ever considered that not one exists that depicts the building of the pyramids or of people ever even man-handling massive stone blocks?

Ultimately no-one really seems to know who it was done by or how it was done – not yet.

The Great Pyramid

The Great Pyramid is the largest and most controversial of the three large Giza Pyramids. It stands at one side of the three. It’s not the one in the middle with the limestone casing still intact near its summit as many erroneously believe but is in fact the pyramid behind that one, the one that has been completely stripped of its limestone casing and is missing the cap stone (The missing cap stone is an intriguing mystery all on its own). But before we continue, some facts about the Great Pyramid must be taken into account, if only to answer the question: Why all the debate? So please first consider these rather interesting points:

The Great Pyramid (fig.71) is about as high as a 40 story building and contains an estimated 23 million blocks of rectangular limestone, each weighing an average of 2.5 tons (though the exact number is still an issue for contention and recent x-rays have revealed there actually may be as little a half that amount). The blocks are fitted together so precisely that a thin knife blade cannot be inserted between any of them. In its finished state it was covered with smooth limestone casing stones which created a surface that weathered to harden and become smoother and shinier with age causing the pyramid to reflect the Sun and shine brightly from a distance. Napoleon described it as shining like a diamond on the distant horizon. It is said that in those days it was actually visible from Palestine. Its sides rise up from the ground at a uniform 51 degrees and it is almost perfectly square and level. So great is its accuracy that no other structure that has been built, either before or since, is comparable to it. Even those buildings constructed recently using modern laser methods cannot equal the accuracy of this single ancient stone structure. The method employed to square and level the base prior to commencing its construction is also a total mystery because, to make matters even more difficult, a large hump of bedrock exists near the
center of the base of the Pyramid which actually protrudes into the mass of the pyramid itself (fig.72).

This hump of protruding bedrock is nowhere near level which means that a standard 4, 5, 6 method of squaring the base could not have been used, and yet the first layer of blocks have been laid directly and fitted perfectly onto this bedrock base to create a perfectly level second layer. The Great Pyramid is accurately aligned to True North, not Magnetic North (which would have been a lot easier) more accurately that any other existing structure built either before or since. Creating various equations using its measurements produce results that give us the distance from the Earth to the Sun, The distance from the Earth to the Moon, The diameter of the Earth, The Radius of the Earth at the equator, The length of the solar, sidereal and anomalistic years and the mathematical formula of \(\pi\), thousands of years before it was discovered - just to name a few.

![Diagram of the Great Pyramid](https://example.com/greatpyramid_diagram.png)

**Fig.72**

If it is indeed a tomb as we are told then the Great Pyramid has also somehow been constructed in the most difficult way imaginable, even to the extent that it would appear the builders were looking for the hardest way possible to build a structure. The building and layout of the stone blocks is indeed so remarkable with the blocks fitted together to such a degree of precision and in such an unusual fashion that even the most sophisticated, scientifically minded construction teams have not been able to replicate it (even a scientific team who tried using Laser cut Styrofoam and glue). It contains so much stone that it could swallow within its structure, all of Saint Paul’s Cathedral, Westminster Abbey in London, Saint Peter’s in Rome, and the Cathedrals of Florence and Milan without even bulging at the sides.

The sides of the Great Pyramid are not flat. There is actually a slight indentation that runs up the middle of each side starting in a flat triangular section in the middle of each side (fig.73). These indentations were not noticed until the mid 20th century when an aerial photograph was taken of the pyramid. These new points have provided scholars with new points of reference for various measurements but they also raise some more intriguing questions.

Remember, the Great Pyramid used to be covered with a polished limestone casing that was flat and smooth, completely obscuring these indentations. So why on earth were they put there in the first place? And then, after completing such a feat of perfect construction, why then cover them up with casing stones? What on earth was the point to such an exercise? However, because
the indents are there, we can now measure from one corner to the other ie: A – B, we can measure across the bend to all points ie: A – D – E – B and we can measure from one corner to the top of the flat triangle to the other corner ie: A – C – B.

Please note that all measurements are done in pyramid inches and sacred cubits. A pyramid inch is .0011 larger than a standard inch while one sacred cubit is 25 pyramid inches. This method of measurement is only found at Giza, the U.S.A and Stonehenge and is the same method of measurement that is used and described in the bible for such things as the two arks.

Interestingly, the distance between points A – B is 365.242 sacred cubits, the exact length of the solar year. The distance across the indentation between points A – D – E – B is 365.256 cubits, the exact length of the sidereal year. The distance between points A – C – B is 365.259 the exact time it takes from earth to return to its perihelion, the anomalistic year.

When a circle is made by using the arc created by the indentation, the circumference of the circle is the same as the circumference of the earth at the equator.

And yet the casing stone were flat! Why were these incredibly accurate measurements purposely contained in the stonework beneath them?

In the ‘King Chamber’ is a hollowed out stone block rising from the stone of the chamber floor that appears to have been fashioned by an as yet unknown means that we are told was where the sarcophagus would have lay. Because of the placement of the stone blocks, passage ways and hollow spaces above the chamber the room is extremely resonant, causing the entire pyramid to ring like an enormous bell when this hollow stone block is struck.

What purpose does all this serve? Coincidence?

Still an impossible feat of engineering by today’s standards, the Great Pyramid just stands there elegantly and defiantly before us, an absolute marvel of construction and mathematics, a complete mystery and a true wonder, by any measure.

So how did it all get there? Who built it? How was it done and why was it built at all? Why on earth go to so much trouble and use such a bizarre and difficult design? And why incorporate so much mathematic, scientific and astronomical information into its measurements?

The Great Pyramid is commonly believed to be the work of the Pharaoh Khufu also known as Cheops. Construction of the Pyramid is said to have taken place during the reign of Khufu about
4500 years BP at around 2500 BC while the Sphinx is thought to have been constructed at a later date, presumably within Khufu’s son Khafre’s life time. Therefore the Pyramid is presumed to be slightly older than the Sphinx. We are told that the smaller pyramid of three found at the Giza complex was built by the Pharaoh Menkara.

These are the mostly accepted theories and indeed are widely taught as fact by Egyptologists and in schools throughout the world.

Some of the main reasons given for coming to these conclusions and believing that the timeline of 2500 BC is correct are as follows:

There exists in the Giza valley near to the Great Pyramid, a Stele that mentions the name of Khufu. The Pyramid is said to be the final rest resting place for Khufu, though no remains have ever been reported to have been found inside. There is also an inscription within the Pyramid itself, located on a wall in a small ante chamber in a roof section above the Kings Chamber appearing in a manner similar to graffiti which also bears the name Khufu.

There was a Mummy retrieved from the smaller pyramid in 1837 that was reported to be the remains of Menkara that is also widely believed to validate the theories.

But there are serious problems with this reasoning.

**The Sphinx**

The Sphinx (fig.74), located in the Giza complex close to the Great Pyramid, is perhaps the most controversial structure in all Egypt. It is carved directly out of the surrounding stone of the plateau and many large blocks have been excavated around it to clear the area. The removed blocks were later used to build the Sphinx Temple that sits nearby. The Sphinx raises a number of interesting questions that beg for explanations but for the purpose of this work the only questions we really need to answers are: Who really built it? And; when was it done?

![Fig.74](image)

The Sphinx is believed by Academics to have been built by Khafre who was a son of Khufu and to have been constructed around 2450 BC. This is because in between the paws of the Sphinx there is a stele that bears the inscription ‘Khaf’. The theory is also said to be corroborated by several statues of Khafre that were found in the temple next to the sphinx and mainly because one of the statues was in the form of a sphinx. It is also said by many scholars that verification of who built the Sphinx is quite simple as the face depicted on the Statue is clearly that of Khafre and that this can be verified by a simple examination of the many statues, busts and carvings of Khafre that still exist today. But there are also serious and very obvious flaws with this theory.
Investigations of the Facts

Although both these theories are still presented to us as fact, the evidence we have been presented with to validate them both is flimsy and circumstantial at best. In reality, the theory that Khufu and Khafre were responsible for the monuments and that they were built as elaborate tombs has long been disproved. There is an abundant amount of new evidence to suggest otherwise and it is now well known by many scholars that the Pharaohs of Egypt were in fact, not the builders of the Giza complex.

In truth, and contrary to common public belief, nothing has ever actually been found in any of them to confirm or even seriously suggest the pyramids were ever tombs in the first place.

When examining the Sphinx we should take into account that the ancient Egyptians went to great pains to produce accurate depictions of their rulers and this can be seen in the various surviving statues we have of them. Many of these statues are quite detailed, even capturing facial expressions and the genuine non-symmetry and subtle variations between one side of the face and the other. It therefore seems safe to assume that they would have also have strived for a certain degree of accuracy when building statues.

Using today’s face recognition techniques and computer technology several stark contrasts between the Sphinx and the face we know as Khafre become very apparent. But any layman can just apply basic geometry to compare the angles of the Sphinx to those of Khafre (fig. 75).

Such comparison clearly shows that the profile of the Sphinx differs totally to that of Khafre. The angles and general shape of the profile is all wrong. At just a glance at the Sphinx, the cheeks are too prominent; the jawbone the wrong shape, the brow too pronounced and the ears too high.

This can then be confirmed further by observing the number of glaring differences that also become apparent when using the same simple geometry to compare the facial angles in the front views of the two faces (fig. 76). As we can see, the jaw is too wide, the mouth is wrong, the eyes are the wrong shape and the ears... ah yes those ears.

It suffices to say; the two statues simply don’t look anything like each other. I mean, sure there’s one head with two eyes, two ears, one mouth, the remnants of a nose and the same standard Egyptian head dress but that’s where the similarities end. *(The nose is thought to have been blown off by Napoleon’s forces, though this is also heavily debated.)*
Then there is the stele bearing the name ‘Khaf’ standing between the paws of the Sphinx itself (fig.77). This granite stele was erected to commemorate restoration work that was done on the monument by King Thutmose IV sometime between 1425 and 1417 BC. That this single syllable of ‘Khaf’ that appears on the stele should give Egyptologists reason to believe Khafre was the builder is somewhat bizarre because the very same stele also describes the entire Giza Necropolis as being a ‘Splendid Place of the First Time’ which of course associates the whole complex a far earlier epoch in Egypt’s history.

There is also another stele at Giza called ‘the Inventory Stele’ which mentions Khufu building a temple and also mentions the Great Pyramid as being next to the Sphinx, which also indicates that both the sphinx and the pyramid were already there before Khufu’s time.

Naturally, Egyptologists have branded the Inventory stele as a forgery because it is contrary to the orthodox theory, though they neglect to indicate who they think may have forged a 4500 year old stone stele or why. This same extraordinary approach has been seen with other stele as well, as in the case of the king list in which the bottom half of the list is said and has been proven to be genuine but the top half is said to be either a ‘forgery’ or ‘mythology’ or ‘mistaken.’

One of the main anchor points for the theory that Khufu was the builder the Great Pyramid lies with an inscription bearing his name that was found in a small antechamber within the pyramid that had long been sealed. This inscription was seized upon as proof but has always been highly suspect and has been now confirmed as a forgery yet it is still used to validate the theory. The story of the inscription goes like this:

In 1837 a man by the name of Colonel Howard Vyse and two companions claimed to have found the remains of the Pharaoh Menkara inside the smaller Giza Pyramid thus proving at last who built it. However the real fact of the matter is that the mummy was a fraud, consisting of a 2000 year old coffin and some bones from the Christian era which had been assembled into a fraudulent ‘discovery.’ This fact is widely known by scholars and cannot be disputed by anyone yet it is almost never publicized. The fact that the inscription found inside the antechamber of the great pyramid was also found by Colonel Vyse in the same year should immediately give one pause, and yet we find that this fact is absolutely never publicized. Why?

The forgery of the inscription has actually now been positively confirmed by the great-grandson of a man who witnessed the actual event! The suspect nature of the inscription was mentioned by the Sumerian scholar Zechariah Sitchin in his book ‘The Stairway to Heaven’. A
reader of the book then wrote to Sitchin confirming the forgery which he reported on in a later book entitled ‘The Wars of Gods and Men’ in which he says: “At the end of 1983, a reader of that book came forward to provide us with family records showing that his Great-Grandfather, a master mason named Humphries Brewer, who was engaged by Vyse to help use gunpowder to blast his way inside the pyramid, was an eyewitness to the forgery and, having objected to the deed, was expelled from the site and forced to leave Egypt altogether!”

It is therefore somewhat strange that still in 2006 any book on the Giza complex you may pick up released by mainstream Academia still states that the smaller Giza pyramid was built by the Pharaoh Menkara even though the fraud was exposed almost immediately is widely known about.

It is interesting that smooth sided square based pyramids were never part of ancient Sumerian construction yet Sitchin also offers us pictorial evidence in the form of 6000 year old Mesopotamian Clay Tablets clearly depicting a smooth sided square based Pyramid during construction (fig. 78a) and celebrations after its completion (fig. 78b) and one clearly depicting the serpent symbol of the Sumerian God Enki (fig. 78c) presenting us with further proof that the monuments were known to the ancient Sumerians of 6000 years ago and of their far greater antiquity than is currently theorized. There is also documented evidence in 6000 year old Sumerian texts which mention the construction of an abode called the EN.KUR which translates as ‘House that like a Mountain Is’ and describes how the structure was eventually abandoned due to a conflict and had its cap-stone removed. These texts also mention the hurried hacking of an emergency shaft to rescue someone imprisoned inside the EN.KUR by huge sliding stones, which adequately explains three enigmas of the Great pyramid all in the one text!
Clearly, if the pyramid was not known to the ancient Sumerians as we are told then they could not possibly be in possession of such accurate information that is also so unique to the structure.

In the extremely well researched book *The Keeper of Genesis* released in 1996, the authors John Hancock and Robert Bauval present strong evidence to support the theory that the sphinx was not built in the image of Khafre. In the book, Hancock and Bauval even go so far as to employ the services of a forensic scientist who specializes in face recognition to compare the two faces. His comparison shows undeniable discrepancies between the two and also punches some more serious holes in the ‘Sphinx is Khafre’ theory. The two authors also present a very solid case in regards to dating the entire complex by examining the work of John Anthony West which raises serious geological questions about the entire Giza complex. In West’s excellent book *The Serpent in the Sky* he also questions the alignments of the monuments, suggesting that these alignments were in no way incidental but rather, they held very significant and easily confirmable astronomical implications.

This is an issue that was also raised in Robert Bauval’s book *The Orion Mystery.* But in *The Keeper of Genesis*, and against a torrent of opposition from the academics, the authors of also put forth another bold theory that not only is the face on the Sphinx not that of Khafre, but based
on overwhelming geological evidence, the Sphinx is in fact, much older than even the Great Pyramid.

The Date or not the Date?

The work done by West and Schoch and the claims made by Hancock and Bauval in the *Keeper of Genesis* at once produced a veritable storm of criticism from the Academic community. The notion that someone who held no Doctorate or degree would dare to present such an absurd theory infuriated them. They flatly proclaimed the authors to be wrong and refused to speculate any further on the possibility that the sphinx was not Khafre. They bluntly dismissed the idea of the sphinx being older than the great pyramid as ridiculous and I believe, also banned the entire party from further access into the Giza complex to conduct any more investigations.

It is an interesting thing that any investigative team that tries to present a different theory on the Giza complex to that which is put forth by the general academic community is subsequently banned from further access to the site by the Society of Egyptology. It doesn’t sound like they feel very secure in their convictions and really don’t want people messing around with the ‘facts’.

Science is supposed involve conclusions that are reached through the rational investigation of all of the theories and all of the evidence, not conclusions arrived at through the blind assumption of one theory as fact. No theory should ever be placed in a position where it is no longer open for debate, especially one so loosely based on circumstantial evidence and pertaining to a site of such significance that is still so full of mystery. But, unfortunately, in blatant disregard for the true advancement of genuine scientific research, the Society of Egyptology is quite adamant about banning anyone with a new theory that doesn’t quite fit with their own. It seems that they are quite intent on keeping the real truth about the Giza complex very tightly under wraps indeed.

It’s very difficult to understand how this type of attitude and behavior could be construed as an intelligent or scientific approach to solving the issue in any way and the reasons they may have for doing this will be discussed later. But for now, the relevant authorities simply say: the debate is closed because we already know, and can prove, who built them! This is of course a statement of either pure stupidity or blatant deception because as we have already shown, it is an assumption based on very thin circumstantial evidence. If the truth be known, there is a far greater amount of much more conclusive evidence to dispute not only the theory, but that actually proves that Khufu and Khafre were in fact, not the builders.

The problem that the authorities faced with is this: if Khufu and Khafre did not build them then who did? No one can show who it actually may have been. The authorities also refuse to consider that it may have been constructed long before 2500 BC because if it was, then history is presented with a rather large gap of time between the civilization that built the complex and the civilization it has been attributed too, it is a large gap in history that cannot be readily explained without admitting our history is wrong and that an advanced civilization existed in antiquity.

That is something they wish to avoid at all cost.

It is also a matter of some sensitivity for Egypt. At present they are able to say, “Look what our ancestors did! They built the greatest wonder on earth.” It is a matter of immense pride for them and understandable why they may not wish to concede that it is not strictly true, that Egypt in fact inherited the complex from a civilization that wasn’t actually theirs. But despite what Academia says about the Giza complex, overwhelming evidence exists to dispute the time frame we have been given for its construction.

The Sphinx is very heavily eroded with horizontal grooves, punctuated by deep vertical fissures. Egypt’s top archeologist Dr. Zahi Hawass adamantly states that this massive amount of erosion was caused by desert winds.

Now quite frankly, wind erosion is an extraordinarily strange claim to make, just in considering the history of the monument. The statue was actually buried in the sand for most of its life. It was uncovered sometime between 1417 and 1425 BC by King Thutmose IV but was soon covered again by the desert sands. It was still buried up to its neck when Napoleon arrived in 1798 and
remained so until it was partially cleared again in 1817 (fig.79) and still more in 1858 and 1885 (fig.80). But it was not fully exposed until 1926. So there really wasn’t a great deal of time for all of this wind erosion to have occurred. But even with it being covered for so long, according to estimates based the figures Dr. Hawass has provided for the rate of this erosion, if it were indeed a fact, then the Sphinx should be all but gone by now, or wafer thin at the very least. There is also the disturbing fact that the deep vertical fissures are quite clearly the results of water erosion caused by prolonged exposure to precipitation. Naturally, any of these telltale fissures that appear on the actual monument are being hurriedly covered by new ‘restoration’ work that is being carried out (Fig.81). But even with this new work, there can be no doubt whatsoever that the erosion seen on the monument was in fact, caused by water.

Hancock and Bauval sum it up nicely in ‘The Keeper of Genesis’:

“The weathering patterns, which have been studied by geologists from Boston University, have been identified as having been caused by prolonged exposure to heavy rains. In 2500 BC when Egyptologists presume that the sphinx was built, Egypt was as bone dry as it is today. Between 15000 and 7000 BC, however, the science of palaeo-climatology indicates that Egypt several times passed through periods of wet climate which could have caused weathering patterns such as these.

“The trench surrounding the Great Sphinx which was created at the same time that the sphinx was carved, very clearly indicates the rolling scalloped ‘coves’ and very deep vertical fissures characteristic of precipitation-induced weathering in limestone (fig.82).

“The sciences of geology and palaeo-climatology alone, however, can only demonstrate that the sphinx and its enclosure are much older than previously thought. Archeo-astronomical analysis provides a far more accurate tool for dating the sphinx”

The work done by West and Schoch clearly demonstrates beyond any doubt that the massive amount of erosion visible on the Sphinx was indeed caused by water.

The somewhat controversial issue of the Sphinx bearing signs of water erosion was actually first raised by a French Egyptologist named Schwaller de Lubizc who’s theory was considered to be much too contentious at the time and was also hurriedly dismissed.

The Academic community chooses to completely disregard this indisputable evidence of water erosion because it poses an enormous problem for them. It’s universally agreed that Egypt has been subject to severe flooding in the past but geological studies of the area show that the last time there were any rains or floods in Egypt, of a magnitude to cause the type of erosion that can be found on the sphinx, was between 7,000 and 15,000 years ago and that just doesn’t help their cause at all because it actually proves their theory to be irrefutably erroneous.
Now just think about all that for a moment. These types of standard geological tests are used to date the last flood in the area and hundreds of other sites around the world and the results are accepted. Yet when exactly the same tests are used and they irrefutably prove the erosion on the Sphinx and its enclosure was very clearly created by water, but the results are dismissed and the entire debate on the issue is not mentioned to the public.

Did you see that? In the blink of an eye and a quick bit of ‘scientific sleight of hand’, one set of standard geological tests is to be accepted while another set of identical test is to be disregarded. Simply because it’s not an issue when the last torrential rains occurred in Egypt, but it is an issue to say the Sphinx may have been there at the time because if it was there it would prove them wrong, so they simply disallow the test. And if someone does one behind their back, well then the test is disregarded and if they complain, it’s back to the doctorate waving and personal attacks as the last line of defense.

And let’s face it folks, it’s really the only defense they have.

The fact that no such erosion is visible anywhere on the pyramids is also a serious issue for contention because that means that the Sphinx may have even been there before the Great Pyramid, in fact well before it. This is also an arena that Egyptologists view as very dangerous ground and flatly refuse to enter in to. Any attempt to raise the issue invariably produces a wave of scathing and usually very personal and unscientific attacks punctuated by numerous brandishing of degrees. Of course one must remember that the pyramids were all encased with smooth, weathered and much hardened limestone and that this may well have served for protection of the 3 monuments during any great rains or floods thus preventing any visible signs of water erosion while the Sphinx would have been left exposed to any damaging flood waters.

However, according to West and others, the entire Giza complex can be accurately dated by simply studying the astronomical alignments of the various monuments.

The reason astronomy can so easily be used for this task is because astronomy, ritual and reincarnation were such very important parts of the Egyptian belief system and many believe the basis of the entire Ancient Egyptian culture. The Egyptians believed heavily in the duality
between heaven and earth and they considered the kingdom of the god Osiris to be a very specific place in the heavens. This duality and the nature of the Duat itself are very well explained in a book entitled ‘Initiation’ by Elizabeth Hiach. In the book Hiach aptly explains the Egyptian reincarnation beliefs which included the various levels of discipline that must be attained in order to reach the ‘ship/house/place/planet of millions of years’. Hiach believes that the pyramid featured very significantly in this process and that the Kings Chamber was actually an initiation chamber. She says that the initiate who had attained high enough level of enlightenment could lie in the actual sarcophagus and be able to ‘meditate’ through all of their incarnations without the need of living them enabling them to then reach their final incarnation with the Gods who reside within the Duat.

Hiach claims that the shape of the pyramid and the unusual placement of the blocks within the ceiling of the Kings Chamber are designed in such a way that certain cosmic energies are channeled through the stonework and concentrated at one end of the sarcophagus. The centre of this concentrated energy lies precisely where a person’s pineal gland would be if they were laying in the enclosure. (The pineal gland lies at the front centre section of the brain between the frontal lobes, kind of between and behind the eyes, and seems to serve no real biological function. The gland is also known as ‘the third eye,’ in eastern cultures and is believed to be our highest spiritual receptor when awakened. It is also often referred to as ‘the impaired eye’.)

Such a theory is not entirely without interest as unusual concentrations of energies within the Kings Chamber have actually been reported by various people and it is quite strange for the roof of the Chamber to have been constructed in such a fashion (fig.83) as it serves no purpose in regards to strengthening the structure and seems like it would have been an awful lot of trouble to build. (The cavities were hidden within the structure until they were found during excavation in search of treasures.)

It is thought that the ancient Egyptians believed the Duat to be a place where man could live in immortality with the Gods and that the soul of a man could reach this place through knowledge and ritual. Many believe that they also believed that the Duat was a specific place in the sky, namely the stars of Sirius and Orion’s belt. Hancock and Bauval believe the Giza structures were
built as an Earthly representation of the Duat and placed in a way that would intentionally mirror the duat on the earth at the time of construction.

As is known to us and was also known to the ancient Egyptians, due to axial wobble, the earth experiences a gradual movement of the stars across the skies. This gradual movement is called ‘the precession of the equinoxes’ and is what gives us the changing signs of the zodiac.

This precession can be calculated by marking the slow rotation of the stars against the vernal equinox. It takes 2160 years for one house of the zodiac to move completely past the vernal point. An entire precession through all the signs of the zodiac takes 29,920 years to complete. Hancock and Bauval used a computer model to simulate this axial wobble and determine exactly when the Giza complex would represent an accurate depiction of the duat of earth. In *the Keeper of Genesis* they had this to say:

“What is required in order to achieve the ideal ground-sky arrangement, is somehow to ‘rotate’ the heavens in an anti-clockwise direction... The vast engine of the earth’s axial wobble offers us a mechanism by which this can be done: we need only instruct our computer to track the precessionally induced movements of the stars backwards in time.”

“As it does so, millennium by millennium, we observe that the orientation of Orion’s belt at culmination is slowly rotating anti-clockwise and thus approaching ever closer to our desired meridian to meridian match. It is not until 10,000 BC however – 8000 years before the ‘Pyramid Age’ that the perfect correlation is finally achieved with the Nile mirroring the Milky Way and the three Pyramids and the three belt identically disposed to the same meridian”

It is only in this epoch that we can find a perfect ground to sky correlation and it is also the only time when the sphinx would have gazed at his own celestial counterpart of Leo as it rose on the vernal point. Hancock and Bauval go on to say:

“There is a feature of this 10,500 BC correlation which suggests strongly that coincidence is not involved. The pattern that is frozen into monumental architecture in the form of the pyramids marks a very significant moment in the 25,920 year procession cycle of the three stars of Orion’s belt – one that is unlikely to have been selected at random by the Pyramid builders... The question reduces to this: is it a coincidence, that the Giza necropolis as it has reached us today out of the darkness of antiquity, is still dominated by a huge equinoctial lion statue at the east of its horizon and by three gigantic pyramids disposed about its meridian in the distinctive manner of the three stars of Orion’s belt in 10,500 BC?"  

“And is it also coincidence that the monuments in this amazing astronomical theme park manage to work together – almost as though geared, like the cogs-wheels of a clock – to tell the same time?”

When this information was coupled with the West and Schoch water erosion evidence, the picture was complete for them. But when West and Schoch completed testing their theory and first excitedly announced the results of their investigations to the world, the outcry was almost deafening and the barrage of criticism overwhelming. Egypt’s top Archeologist Dr. Zahi Hawass
and another renowned Egyptologist Dr. Mark Lehner, who is considered the world foremost authority on the Sphinx were quick to launch scathing personal attacks on the pair and publicly discredited the theory as much as possible. Dr. Lehner even went so far as to accuse West and Schoch of being “ignorant and insensitive”.

Now just think about that for a moment – science, insensitive? It is a somewhat unusual remark to come from a scientist don’t you think? His sole intent was to remove the issue from the scientific arena and place it on a more personal playing field. As usual in many such cases it was a public display of a most unscientific attitude that completely failed to address any of the evidence that was being presented. The whole affair was similar to a school boy who had a drawing criticized by one of his peers rather than a scientist debating evidence, for heavens sake… “insensitive”? Get some sort of a scientific grip!

These personal attacks we are now seeing so frequently are actually a highly political strategy that has recently been adopted by Academia and are fast becoming the standard final move. The method is often employed by cunning Politicians when losing an argument. If an issue becomes too obvious to argue against, the best tactic is to discredit anyone who dares to call ‘that which is accepted’ into question thereby shifting attention away from the actual issue and turning it into a more personalized attack against the presenter. It’s the ‘Emperor’s New Clothes Syndrome’

In the case of the Giza complex, rather than having to argue a case they are aware they could not possibly win, Hawass and Lehner again simply invoked the demeanor of ‘untouchable authority’ that is presumed by their positions in the academic hierarchy. It should be mentioned here that Anthony West himself actually holds no credentials, being a self-taught archeologist and so is not part of the “club” so to speak. Though even with this being the case, his research on the Sphinx was nothing short of excellent and his finding were backed up by a considerable amount of scientific, geological and astronomical data. (It probably should also be pointed out that Albert Einstein was just a patent clerk when he destroyed many of Newton’s theories – back then, intelligence was intelligence. Things are not quite that simple now.)

Shortly after the theory was put forth, the American Association for the Advancement of Science invited a debate on the issue, but only Lehner and Schoch were allowed to participate while West, who held most of the evidence, was not, due to his lack of credentials. As was discussed in chapter one, this is another method the Academic community constantly employs to keep credible new information and theories out of the public information loop: Academia decrees that only people with Degrees and Doctorates are permitted to practice science and they have two very important and quite simple filters in place to ensure that independent research is suppressed: One; Credentials; and Two; Peer Review; because no matter what your evidence or theories are, nothing gets past peer review, but you cannot receive peer review without first having credentials but of course in order to get credentials you need to tow the party line and embrace the accepted theories or you simply won’t get your degree in the first place. So what do you do? Remember Catch 22? It’s actually quite brilliant in its simplicity – in some scary way.

Again this is a ridiculous and extraordinarily unscientific approach to science because science is something that anyone can study and learn. All that is needed is for one to possess a keen and analytical mind. A person does not need a degree to educate oneself or record facts, or to conduct experiments, observe their outcomes and think about them in a critical way. In a truly free and open society where the pursuit of true knowledge is nurtured, science, by its very basic fabric, needs to be part of the free democratic process and all theories examined. Science was never designed to be an ‘elitist club’ presided over by closed minds. Such behavior is truly irresponsible and can only ever serve as a hindrance to legitimate research and the genuine pursuit of real truths. Science cannot properly function as an Authoritarian Regime.

The thing is that the entire debate over the real age of the pyramids and the Sphinx could very easily be put to rest once and for all if the Egyptologists really wanted to settle the dispute. They
simply need to hire a team of independent and impartial investigators to either prove or disprove the theory once and for all.

Why hasn’t this been done? And why are they so against anyone doing it?

The answer is so blatantly obvious that the question doesn’t really need asking. It’s because they know their theory is totally wrong! And they know that any real study into the site will prove this and then our whole theory of history will come crashing down. That is why they go to such extraordinary lengths to prevent anyone from conducting tests that they know will prove them wrong. And don’t let’s forget that it’s the theories of Dr. Hawass and Dr. Lehner that are being threatened here and it is they who are the ones who virtually control all Egyptology.

Imagine their embarrassment if it could be publicly demonstrated that they were both incorrect in their theories? And not only that but it would seem they are also quite aware of the facts but still continually go to extraordinary lengths to keep the real truth hidden from public view.

I think it’s high time the world asked them to present the evidence that proves them correct and demonstrate to us how it outweighs the far more abundant evidence that proves them wrong because so far, their theories have never been independently and publicly scrutinized. The good Doctors have simply brandished their credentials and their arguments have been taken at face value and simply accepted without the need for them to present any corroborating proof. This type of approach to science is unacceptable and can in no way be construed as serious research.

The fact of the matter is that the entire Giza complex is a complete mystery and probably still remains so simply because Egyptologists will not open it up to serious research. The time frame Academia has provided for construction of the monuments makes no sense at all. The pyramids were an incredible architectural achievement and yet the quality of all subsequent constructions in the area steadily declined. Don’t builders usually improve with experience? Why then does the opposite apply in Egypt? The simple truth is that the site was not built by them. John Anthony actually summed the whole thing up very eloquently in his book ‘Serpent in the Sky’:

“Every aspect of Egyptian knowledge seems to have been complete at the very beginning. The sciences, artistic and architectural techniques and the hieroglyphic system show virtually no signs of a period of development; indeed, many of the achievements of the earliest dynasties were never surpassed, or even equaled later on. This astonishing fact is readily admitted by orthodox Egyptologists but the magnitude of the mystery it poses is skillfully understated, while its many implications go unquestioned. How does a civilization spring, full blown into being? Look at the 1905 automobile and compare it to a modern one. There is no mistaking the process of ‘development,’ but in Egypt there are no parallels. Everything is right there at the beginning. The answer to the mystery is of course obvious, but because it is repellent to the prevailing cast of modern thinking, it is seldom seriously considered. Egyptian civilization was not a ‘development’ but a legacy.”

Academics like Dr. Lehner dispute the age of the pyramids or Sphinx as being circa 10,500 BC because they simply say that Man had no civilization at that period of our history and maybe they’re right. But what if it was not the civilization of man who constructed them? What if they were actually constructed by those who all the ancient tales tell us they were? What if they were built by the ancient rulers who were thought of as Gods?

In fact the actual builders and true function of the great pyramid may be far more controversial and amazing than anyone could have imagined and this will be discussed later in this book but for now the discussion will turn to how it may well have been done.

**Stone Synthesis According to the Ancients**

Egyptologists have long claimed that no ancient records exist that describe how the Pyramids were built yet at around the age of 17, I became aware of another, very curious, Stele that is engraved on a stone on the island of Sehel, near Elephantine, north of Aswan in Egypt (fig.84).

For some strange reason this Stele, known as *the Famine Stele*, has never been deemed worthy of serious research by scholars and is merely considered to be an interesting oddity by the Society
of Egyptology. Yet after even a cursory investigation of the artifact one cannot help but question the unfathomable reasoning behind this conclusion.

The Famine Stele actually describes an ancient method for manufacturing limestone. It names the aggregates needed for the raw material and the plant extracts that are required to then bond the mixture of aggregates together. Could the pyramids have actually been cast instead of built by teams of men maneuvering hewn blocks?

Now correct me if I’m wrong, but surely the fact that such a Stele even exists at all should give scholars a reason to at least examine the methods described in the ancient text to see if there is any validity to them. Indeed, I believe the Famine Stele needs to be made the subject of some very serious and rigorous research before being so readily dismissed. The simple fact that people of ancient times bothered to write this text down (carved in stone so it would last a very long time) coupled with the fact that the Stele describes such a thing as manufacturing stone should give cause for even the most mentally obtuse to consider it worthy of some serious investigation.

![Fig.84](image)

The Famine Stele was discovered in 1889 by C.E. Wilbour and was subsequently deciphered by various scholars: first Brugsch in 1891, then Pleyte in 1891, Morgan in 1894, Sethe in 1901 and finally by Barguet in 1953. The hieroglyphic text was then examined and the previous translations were all compared with each other. Unfortunately the Stele is slightly incomplete and somewhat damaged with a section that has been broken off near the top but we can still glean enough information from what does exist to kind of ‘fill in the blanks.’

One third of the Stele deals with the building of monuments involving three of the most renowned characters of ancient Egypt: the Pharaoh Zoser, the Scribe Imhotep and the God Khnum. The remainder of the Stele speaks of various aggregates and plant extracts to be used in the process of manufacturing stone, possibly even for the monuments mentioned.

The text contained in this unique artifact has almost exclusively been considered to be interesting but fanciful and has been dismissed as a topic of no real use to any serious investigator of Egyptian antiquities. Yet in studying the Stele an intriguing question emerges: What would happen if we actually tried it and did what they described? Could the stone of the Pyramids have actually been mixed and poured into place at the site using plant extracts and aggregates available
in Egypt? And also, would such aggregates and extracts have been available at the location at the
time of their construction?

The answer to both these questions is very a resounding: Yes, they could have, quite easily!

So surely if one can follow the methods described in the famine stele text and in doing, create a
mixture that will solidify into a stone of comparable texture and composition to the stone used in
the Pyramids, then is it not conceivable that it is most likely the method that was used in their
construction. Indeed, it is the only really possible way it could have been done.

The true answer as to how the monuments were constructed may have suddenly become quite
blatantly obvious. Indeed, it would appear that the builders even wrote it down for us.

The question is: Why is this Stele still being ignored by Egyptology?

**Modern Techniques for Synthesizing Limestone**

Then at last, someone came to the fore with a radical new theory in the now familiar form of
Prof. Joseph Davidovits of the Geopolymer Institute, who also proposed the plant extract theory
in the Mayan process and again, all credit must be given to the man. Ten Points!

Prof Davidovits wrote a fascinating report in 1998 in which he proposed the idea that the
pyramids were indeed constructed using aggregated limestone rather than by manipulating
quarried blocks. His theory was then finally published in 1999 in a book entitled: "The Pyramids:
an enigma solved".

In the book he put forth the very sound, though academically radical theory that outcrops of
relatively soft limestone could simply have been quarried and easily disaggregated with water and
then the muddy limestone sludge (including the fossil-shells) mixed with lime and some kind of
tecto-alumino-silicate forming material such as kaolin clay, silt, or the Egyptian salt ‘Natron’
which is a basic sodium carbonate. The limestone mud could then easily have been carried up by
the bucketful and then poured, packed or rammed into formwork molds made of wood, stone,
clay or brick that had been erected on the pyramid sides. The re-agglomerated limestone, thus
bonded by basic geochemical reaction into a substance known as geopolymer cement, would then
have hardened into resistant Limestone blocks as it dried actually solidifying into a substance a
great deal harder and stronger than the original starting material.

Critics of this theory argue that Davidovits has never proved that Giza limestone really is
gopolymer (and of course this is impossible to do because neither he nor anyone else is ever
permitted to remove any material for testing) and they firmly state that the fact that the limestone
blocks at Giza contain intact fossil remains substantially proves that they can not be manufactured
stone or geopolymers but are in fact hewn blocks of natural limestone.

Interestingly, no-one specifies exactly why they think that intact fossil shells in the pyramid
blocks prove that they are not manufactured blocks as even the most fundamental knowledge of
Davidovits cast-stone theory clearly suggests that it was the Giza quarries themselves (where
else?) that provided the limestone rubble for the aggregates of the pyramid blocks. Such intact
fossils actually exist in abundance in the limestone of the Giza quarries.

Since that time, scientists at the Geopolymer Institute have successfully managed to
manufacture and cast re-agglomerated limestone. Because it is (of course) prohibited to remove
any material from the site of the actual pyramid for testing, for the purpose of the test the
scientists selected a soft material containing a high percentage of fossilized shells from a quarry
in France to ensure the geological material used in the experiment was very similar to that which
is found in the quarries of the Giza plateau in Egypt. The purpose of the test was to demonstrate
that this type of soft limestone material is indeed perfect for re-agglomeration. The scientists then
disaggregated the material with water, they then mixed the muddy limestone and its fossil shells
with kaolin clay and a basic geopolymeric binder. The limestone mud was then packed into a
pyramid shaped mould. The re-agglomerated limestone they created, bonded by geochemical
reaction, then hardened into a resistant geopolymer limestone block (fig.85,86) that turned out to
be a great deal harder than the original starting material exactly as they had predicted it would.
It was very notable that the whole process had the effect of strengthening the softer stone thereby making it more resistant to such things as weather, pollution, acid rain, temperature...
variations and all those things that will generally just mess up your megalithic monument.

Because the Institute was not authorized to sample original materials from the Giza plateau quarries (naturally), they were not able to use the exact formula described in the ancient Egyptian text. The French limestone that was used in the test is very similar but unlike the Giza limestone, had no reactive clay in it and the team was forced to add some. Nevertheless, the final result was extremely close to the constituency of that which is found in Egypt both chemically and geologically. According to Davidovits, with the Egyptian formula, the result is also slightly different because it requires bigger blocks for a better cohesion and is not particularly suitable for smaller items. However even with the slight change of formula due to differences in the materials, these ground-breaking tests have clearly demonstrated that the process is quite possible and the only real key to the complete success of the procedure is in using the appropriate raw materials to begin with.

During a Television special filmed in 1991 called ‘This Old Pyramid’, Prof. Davidovits had the opportunity to demonstrate his cutting-edge theory and in the process, to also demonstrate a unique property of the Giza limestone that further supports the idea. In the presentation a chunk of limestone taken from the nearby Giza quarry was very easily disaggregated in water within 24 hours, leaving the clay and the other constituents gently separated from each other.

This demonstration showed that the existing fossils in the limestone would naturally remain intact as it would not have even been necessary to crush the stone during the manufacturing process as unlike other limestone, material from the Giza quarry simply breaks down in water all on its own.

As I mentioned before all credit must be given to Prof. Joseph Davidovits of the Geopolymer Institute for his groundbreaking study into this process and I highly recommend reading his work on the subject.

This certainly may go a good deal in helping explain how these ancient masses of stone may have been constructed but again we are still left with the question:

**By whom were they made and for what purpose?**
As was stated at the start of this work, in attempting to gain a complete picture of our past and find the key to our future all pieces of the puzzle must be examined, no matter how small or obscure they may seem to be.

In keeping with that view we must now pause for a brief moment and turn our eyes to our nearest celestial neighbor, the planet known to the ancient Sumerians as Lahmu and to the Greeks as the celestial God of War. The planet we now call Mars.

The Broken God

In an amazing demonstration of Yale taught intelligence George Walker Bush made following statement on August 11th 1994: “Mars is essentially in the same orbit as the Earth. Mars is somewhat the same distance from the Sun, which is very important. We have seen pictures where there are canals, we believe, and water. If there is water, that means there is oxygen. If oxygen that means we can breathe”

In actual fact Mars today, is a barren wasteland. It is an inhospitable windswept rock with a poisonous butterscotch colored atmosphere of mostly CO2 and Methane stretched thinly over a dusty reddish landscape. The question is how could it be so inhospitable when the Earth its neighbor is just the opposite?

Some may not know this but our enigmatic celestial neighbor does have a slight atmosphere (not breathable) and a north polar ice cap that scientists have proven to be frozen CO2 and water. Yes that right, water. Pure, drinkable, life giving H2O exists on Mars, frozen at its North Pole (fig.87a) quite a lot too as can be seen in this 3d image (fig.87b). Get yourself a telescope it’s quite easy to see. Mars has a south polar ice cap too but that is said to be all frozen CO2 and there are further indications of a certain amount of moisture existing in the atmosphere as the North Polar Ice Cap undergoes some quite drastic seasonal changes (fig.87c).

Mars also bears some dramatic evidence of former ocean beds, vast river systems and a period of catastrophic global flooding. Of course the planet is barren, dry and windswept now but the evidence still remains. Everywhere across the surface we can still observe the signs of rivers, lakes and even islands. In fact all the telltale signs of water erosion are still very easy to see on the planets surface today (fig.88).
Of course what this all means is that Mars must have once had a greenhouse atmosphere similar to that of the Earth, probably more CO2 than anything else and unlikely to have ever been breathable but an atmosphere that was still much warmer than what it is today nonetheless. Otherwise the water would have always remained frozen at the poles and we would not see all the evidence of erosion that is still visible on the surface.

The question is thus raised: It is quite obvious that Mars once had an atmosphere of sorts and a great deal of water on its surface, so where did it all go? Why is Mars now so desolate? Sometime in the past it appears that the planet somehow lost its ability to retain its warmth and lost all of its atmosphere. In the process it also lost all of its abundant water and oceans which either disappeared into space or seeped underground to lie locked and frozen beneath the surface.

What could have happened?

The answer to this question may well lie in the visible geology of the planet because there is every indication that Mars recently suffered an enormous catastrophe on quite a global scale which caused enough damage for it to physically lose its atmosphere and a good deal more
besides. Of course, when I say recently I mean sometime in the last few thousand to few hundred thousand to few million years, which, in astronomical terms, is really just the other day.

![Fig.88](image)

**The Dragon Whip’s its Tail**

A most interesting and very unusual feature that is quite unique to Mars is that the top section of the planet is divided from the bottom section by an enormous jagged and uneven cliff that stretches around the entire planet. There are no breaks in this cliff; it goes *all the way around!*

The top section of the globe is sparsely cratered lowlands and the bottom is heavily cratered highlands. This provides us with an instant clue. These highland and lowland sections of the planet are large enough to be described as each taking up an entire hemisphere of the planet’s surface but are not at all defined by the hemispheres of the globe with the unbroken cliff that separates the two, running around the planet at roughly 35 degrees to its axis. Get the picture?

It’s kind of like looking at an orange with the top half of the peel roughly torn off while the skin still remains covering the bottom half. This of course gives us every indication that a reasonably large chunk of the planet’s crust is somehow missing from the top half of the planet.

This distinguishing separating feature on the Martian surface is known by scientists as the ‘Line of Dichotomy’ (*fig.89).*
Mars is significantly smaller than earth (fig.90) and yet boasts surface features that are massive, literally dwarfing those found on earth or indeed on any other planet in our solar system. Apart from its missing water and this line of dichotomy being the largest single cliff in the solar system (an average of 3 klms high – and just think about that for a second), Mars also boasts the largest Canyon, the largest volcanoes and the largest crater in our solar system. The sheer size of these surface features seems out of all proportion on our smaller neighbor. Not bad for one little planet.

When I say these volcanoes are large I mean really huge. The largest of the three, known as Olympus Mons is the largest volcano in the solar system (fig.91). It is more than 372.84 miles (600 km) across, towers 16.8 miles (27 km) above the surrounding plain and has a caldera of over 50 miles (80 km) wide! Noticeably all three of these huge volcanoes are located on the top section of the planet while near its equator is the largest canyon imaginable. Known as Valles Marinares, this gigantic rift on the surface of Mars makes the Grand Canyon look like a furrow (fig.92).
Some of the slopes and cliffs look quite gentle and scalable in this mosaic of the Candor Chasma area in Valles Marineris looking from north to south (fig. 92b made from images from both the Viking Orbiters), but it must be understood that this trench is a whopping five to seven km deep split in the Martian surface, an enormous rip, stretching to a gaping 200 km across. At over 5000 km long it would stretch across the entire continent of Australia. Then on the other side of the planet nearer the bottom, in fact almost directly opposite the area where we find the three huge volcanoes, is a huge impact crater and all the signs that a very large object at one time slammed into Mars with such enormous speed and energy that penetrated deep into the planet.

Do you see where this all leads?

There is significant evidence that Mars recently suffered the impact of an asteroid or comet fragment. An impact so great and so devastating that the object in question punched deep into the planet’s lower hemisphere and so doing blew all the crust of the top hemisphere from the force of the blow. The impact had totally devastating results and may well have caused the planet to bulge and split its surface and three huge gaping ‘blisters’ to appear opposite to the impact site to release the sudden pressure and catastrophic energy from the blow that was delivered to it.
In a book by Graham Hancock, Robert Bauval and John Grisham that was published in 1998 on the subject entitled “The Mars Mystery” the authors also proposed exactly that scenario and presented some quite viable evidence to support their claim. Of particular interest is the fact that there is an ancient Sumerian tale which mentions the Earth, the Moon and Mars all suffering calamities at around the same time due to the close passage of a celestial body about 11,500 years ago. Could it be possible that Mars was devastated on that occasion? Could it even possibly have been as recently as that?

Strange Connections

There are other strange legends of Mars too. One of particular interest is related by the Zulu tribe of Africa. An ancient Zulu legend has it that the tribe arrived here many years ago in ‘celestial boats’ because their planet was about to be attacked by an ‘invader’ of some kind. What or who this invader may have been is not entirely clear, however the legend says that the Zulus placed all of their women and children in ‘boats’ and sent them to their nearest neighbor, namely the Earth. Certainly it’s an interesting legend for an African tribe to have.

There are certain Pyramids in Mexico that seem to clearly depict the Martian Calendar, a somewhat unusual coincidence if coincidence it be because the calendar is very accurate.

There also exist legends from ancient Sumer which talk of ‘Gods’ traveling to and from the planet which the Sumerians knew as Lahmu! And there is the enigmatic and very mysterious Cydonia region which many believe to contain pyramids and other structures.

We also have the contentious issue of the cubit. The biblical cubit is widely accepted to have been 523.5 to 524 mm (20.61 to 20.63 in) in length, and was subdivided into 7 palms of 4 digits, giving a 28 part measure in total. The cubit is a bizarre unit of measure to exist on Earth. We can see where feet and inches come from, as unnatural a length as it may be it works for us because we all have them, but then again why was the foot divided into 12 parts and not 10 or 15? We have 10 fingers and 10 toes divided into groups of five digits after all. Twelve is not a natural number for mankind to adopt so why is it that things were always divided into twelve portions? Why do we have a dozen of something?

The meter is of course quite a natural unit of measure for the Earth. Everything comes out even. The earth itself can be measured in meters perfectly. It is a surprise then to see that Mars can be measured in perfectly in cubits. The cubits works on Mars the same way a meter works on earth. The relative length of measure in relation to the size of the sphere is the same. As unnatural as it seems to us in relation to the Earth, the cubit is the perfect length to use if we lived on Mars so what on Earth is it doing here, on Earth, and how or why did any one who lived on Earth ever come up with such a bizarre unit of measure in the first place – and so long ago?

As irrelevant as it may seem to you at this moment, just retain the information contained in this chapter as food for thought in the back of your mind for now as we move on.