



PRE-HISTORIC MEGASTRUCTURES



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Introduction

In the heart of our planet's sprawling history lies a time shrouded in mystery, a period so ancient that it precedes our earliest recorded histories.

Pre-Historic Megastructures is a journey back to these obscured epochs, an expedition to uncover the remnants of civilizations that flourished before the great deluge known to many cultures. This book is an odyssey into the unknown, a quest to bring light to the epochs that lie hidden beneath layers of earth and time.

The term '*Prideluvian*,' drawn from the idea of a world existing before the great deluge, serves as a metaphor for all that is ancient, hidden, and yet to be understood. It is a word that conjures images of forgotten cities, advanced knowledge, and the mystery of human beginnings. This book seeks to explore these realms, offering insights into civilizations that might have thrived long before the dawn of recorded history.

Our exploration is driven by a profound question: What secrets lie buried in Earth's depths, awaiting rediscovery? As we peel back the veil of history, we encounter structures and artifacts that defy easy explanation. These ancient sites, scattered across the globe, challenge our understanding of human history and beckon us to consider civilizations that may have thrived in a world vastly different from the one we know.

This is more than a mere compilation of archaeological findings. It is a narrative that weaves together science, mythology, and archaeology. Each chapter delves into a different site or theory. Through these explorations, we confront the possibility of advanced societies whose existence and disappearance precede the rise of known ancient civilizations.

Baalbek

The ancient ruins of Baalbek in modern-day Lebanon might be the most compelling evidence of an advanced ancient civilization missing from our history books. This monumental complex, with its immense megalithic stones, some weighing over a thousand tons, defies any explanation through the lens of conventional archaeology.



Photo by Megalithomania

Baalbek is situated in northeastern Lebanon, approximately 60 miles from Beirut, making it a somewhat challenging destination to reach in present times. Perched 3,000 feet atop a sacred hill in the fertile Bekaa Valley, long before the Romans conquered the area and erected their monumental Temple of Jupiter, and even before the Phoenicians built a temple to the god Baal, Baalbek was home to the largest stone block construction ever discovered in the world. The mainstream narrative about Baalbek's history is one of Roman ingenuity. The Temple of Jupiter, one of the largest temples in the Roman Empire, still stands as a testament to the power and reach of Roman architecture.

However, beneath the Roman construction lies a series of enormous megalithic stones, known as the trilithons, which form part of the foundation of the temple complex.



These trilithons, each measure over 19 meters (62 feet) in length, 4.2 meters (14 feet) in height, and 3.6 meters (12 feet) in thickness, and weigh approximately 900 metric tons, making them one of the largest stones ever moved, lifted, and stacked in human history. To put this into perspective, each stone is roughly 36 times the weight of the stones used to construct Stonehenge and approximately 10 times the weight of the largest stones used in the construction of the Great Pyramid of Giza.

Despite their immense size, these stones were somehow transported from a quarry located over half a mile away and raised to a height of 30 feet, or 9 meters, on top of these smaller 400-ton blocks to form part of the foundation of the Heliopolis complex, upon which the Temple of Jupiter was later built. The precision with which these stones were cut and aligned is extraordinary, as they fit together almost seamlessly, with gaps so narrow that not even a piece of paper can fit between them.

Unlike typical Roman construction, which focused on grandeur and aesthetics in visible structures, the trilithons were not designed to be seen. They were buried within the foundation, hidden from view, and seem to have been laid out primarily for structural purposes. This raises the question of why a civilization would go to such lengths to move and position these massive stones only to bury them.

There isn't any historical documentation from the Romans detailing how they achieved such an architectural feat. The Romans, renowned for their meticulous record-keeping, documented nearly every major construction project they undertook. Yet there is no Roman account explaining the process of moving these immense stones or how they were incorporated into the foundation of the Temple of Jupiter.

Furthermore, the different construction methods evident at Baalbek—ranging from the finely crafted megalithic stones at the base to the more rudimentary stonework of the Roman structures—indicate that the site may have gone through multiple phases of development, with the earlier phases being of a higher technological standard.

Moreover, according to historians, the largest Roman cranes could only lift six metric tons, making it highly improbable that they moved stones weighing 900 tons or more. Additionally, the Romans used to drill Lewis holes in the stones to be able to lift them with their cranes. However, the Trilithon stones do not seem to contain any Lewis holes. But if no known Roman engineering technique explains how these stones were moved or positioned with such precision, who built Baalbek's original foundation?

The Trilithon shows evidence of wind and sand erosion that is not seen in the Roman construction, suggesting it could have predated the Romans for thousands of years, with some researchers like Graham Hancock, believing the Trilithon is around 12,000 years old, predating Roman construction by around 10,000 years. This is not a simple guesswork, as there are archaeological signs of continuous habitation at the site as far back as 9000 BCE. This means that whoever the actual builders were, they are entirely unknown to us and our established historical records.

But the trilithon stones are just the beginning. On this side of the Temple of Jupiter, there's another giant megalithic work, with this enormous block that weighs around 800 tons. Just compare the size of the block to the tourists nearby.



Photo by Brien Foerster

Right next to it is the south megalithic wall, where numerous such blocks with flat surfaces can be found. Look at the perfect fit between them.



Some of the fittings are even at an angle, making the megalithic wall even more impressive and sophisticated. The joint is so well-fitted that it looks like a scratch rather than a place where blocks weighing several hundred tons meet. This is clearly the work of a far superior civilization than the Romans, Greeks, or Phoenicians. Even a child can see the clear difference between the superior megalithic construction at the foundation and the inferior Roman work built on top.

If we look closer at the surface of the giant stone blocks, we can see these strange parallel scratches. They can be seen in different parts of the complex on various megalithic stone blocks and on the trilithon stones themselves. These scratch marks are around 3 meters or 10 feet long and are perfectly parallel. This means they could not have been made with primitive tools. Moreover, the marks look more like some kind of machine marks.



If you've watched our documentaries before, you'll probably notice that these marks are similar, if not identical, to the marks left on other prehistoric megalithic sites, such as the Yangshan quarry in China, which consists of this gargantuan megalithic block estimated to weigh 16,000 tons. The Yangshan Quarry in China, which we'll discuss in more detail in this book, has the exact same tool marks as those seen on the massive stones at Baalbek. Similarly, in the ancient city of Petra in Jordan, tool marks that closely resemble those on the Yangshan blocks have also been identified. The marks can be seen in the prehistoric parts of Petra, which were created thousands of years before the Nabatean Kingdom settled the city in the 4th century BC.



Shockingly, comparisons with modern machinery reveal striking similarities in the striations produced by contemporary mining equipment, which suggests a level of sophistication in ancient tooling methods that parallels modern technology. Does this mean that the prehistoric civilization that built all of these gigantic megalithic sites had some kind of advanced technology similar to our modern machinery and heavy equipment?

If we go back to the south megalithic wall of Baalbek, and observe the perfect fitting of the blocks once again, we can see that the marks near the edges are even more unusual than those we discussed. They look so precise and miniature that they would be nearly impossible to make with rough tools. Even more astonishing are the edges themselves. If we zoom closer to the edges, we can see there's a miniature line going all along the boundary between the surface where the blocks meet and the bevel. The thickness of this line is less than a third of a millimeter. It's unknown what kind of tool or machine made this line, but creating such a precise and thin line is impossible with primitive tools.

An independent alternative Russian scientific research center called LAH, meaning Laboratory of Alternative History, studied the Baalbek megalithic complex in detail, and discovered numerous tiny machine marks on various parts of the structure. They show the remarkable precision of the south megalithic wall of Baalbek and photograph the perfect fitting of the blocks where we can see that the marks near the edges are even more unusual those we discussed.

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At the edges of the blocks, there is a chamfer composed of multiple phases, and the shape of the chamfer is identical on both blocks. The facets have been crafted with near-jewelry precision, with some areas even polished. The quality and accuracy of the work are evident in this notch, which is precise down to a fraction of a millimeter.

And take a look at this giant megalithic wall made of massive 800-ton blocks. Judging by the darkening on the surfaces of these blocks, it's clear that they are far more ancient than the Roman constructions. Once again, we see remarkable precision in the fittings between the blocks. In fact, in some places, the joints are so closely fitted that you can barely see where the fitting is located.



It's unknown how deep underground this wall continues, as thousands of years ago, the ground level was much lower. This makes you wonder how the builders were able to transport, lift, and precisely stack these giant 800-ton blocks so perfectly at such a height.

In the entirety of the Baalbek complex, there are at least 40 such stones, all weighing around 800 to 1000 tons. Many others may exist, but archaeological excavations have thus far not dug beneath all the sections of the complex.

Right next to the Temple of Jupiter is the Temple of Bacchus. Once again, we can see gigantic stone blocks at the foundation. Stones weighing 800 tons fitted together with absolute perfection, where not even a razor blade can fit between the gaps, both vertical and horizontal. If you're not right in front of the structure, you probably won't even spot the fittings.



Photo by Brien Foerster

But the gigantic stone blocks aren't the only prehistoric remains in Baalbek. If you visit the temples of Baalbek, the first thing that will catch your eye will probably be the large columns, especially those that adorned the Temple of Jupiter, which are the largest stone columns ever constructed in classical history. However, these columns are not prehistoric but the work of the Romans.

These massive columns, standing at 65 feet or 20 meters in height, were constructed using limestone, which was quarried from nearby sources. But they weren't built as a whole, but were instead built in sections called drums, with each drum carefully carved and fitted together to form a seamless column. While the exact weight of each drum can vary depending on the specific dimensions, it's estimated that an individual drum weighs approximately 60 metric tons, which is around the maximum weight capacity that the Romans were able to lift with their cranes.

One of the key techniques the Romans used to lift and connect the drums into the columns was the so-called empolion holes, which are the cavities drilled into the center of each drum segment. These holes were used not only to align the drums, but also to provide a key point of attachment for lifting devices. The Romans often used Lewis irons, which were special metal clamps designed to fit into holes or grooves in the stone. In the case of the drums, the empolion holes acted as convenient insertion points for these lifting clamps. Strong ropes or chains were attached to the lewis irons. These ropes were connected to the crane, allowing the workers to raise the stone into the air carefully.

The entire process of the column construction represents some of the most impressive examples of Roman engineering. But the Roman columns aren't the only columns at Baalbek. Archaeologists were shocked when they found a large portion of columns that were far more ancient, and the majority of them were mostly destroyed.



Roman columns



Pre-historic columns

The reason these columns shocked archaeologists was that they were not made of the limestone found nearby but of rose granite - a much harder material. Moreover, they were not made by different drums connected with each other, but were one single structure.

These 200 rose granite columns were quarried from Aswan, Egypt, over 700 miles away. This is the same quarry that supplied the famous rose granite blocks used in the King's Chamber of the Great Pyramid of Giza. Moving such heavy stones—each weighing up to 80 tons—from Aswan to Giza over 500 miles is an astonishing task, but transporting similar multi-ton granite columns to Baalbek posed an even greater challenge.

These granite columns didn't just travel down the Nile River and across relatively flat lands; they had to be transported over the Lebanon Mountains, which average around 2,500 meters or 8,200 feet in elevation. The sheer difficulty of transporting these colossal stone columns across such a mountainous landscape is staggering. This raises significant questions about how and why ancient builders went to such extreme lengths to bring these columns to Baalbek. The transportation over this challenging terrain would have required technology or methods far beyond what we typically attribute to ancient civilizations.

But that's not the most impressive part. We know that granite is one of the hardest materials on Earth, and the only way to shape granite is with the use of tools with diamond tips. However, such tools were not in use until the late 19th century. The columns are polished to an incredibly smooth and perfectly round finish, with the transition between the curved and flat surfaces being remarkably precise. It's highly improbable that this level of precision could have been achieved using hand tools alone.

Even the most skilled sculptor would likely make minor errors, resulting in dips or bumps, yet after thousands of years, there are no visible imperfections. The remaining edge is still sharp, providing compelling evidence that suggests the possible use of ancient machining technology.

Like we mentioned, the majority of the pink granite columns are shattered to pieces along with numerous other stone pieces. In fact, large parts of the complex are filled with scattered pieces. It's as if some kind of ferocious, cataclysmic event occurred at the site. What kind of power could shatter large granite like that?

If we examine the stone ruins scattered around the site, we find that many of them have strange patterns and what look like modern machine marks.



Photo by lah.ru



www.lah.ru

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Author and researcher Brien Foerster, who visited the site dozens of times to examine its prehistoric ruins, wrote an entire book dedicated to the advanced megalithic work on the site titled "Baalbek Lebanon: Megaliths Of The Gods". In it, he talked about the dozens of strange marks and cuts on the pink granite pieces. Most shockingly, he noted that there are numerous traces of iron oxidation on the stones, meaning they were most likely cut with some kind of machine. Brien Foerster has numerous videos from his trips to Baalbek, together with lectures on the megalithic work there, so make sure to visit his YouTube channel for more in-depth research.

Our chapter on the prehistoric megastructures at Baalbek would not be complete without discussing the site with the most shocking and paradigm-shifting discoveries: **the Baalbek quarry.**



This limestone quarry, located about a mile from the main temple complex, is the place from which the majority of the giant stone blocks at Baalbek were extracted, including the massive trilithon stones. However, the quarry also houses unfinished monoliths, which are even more fascinating. One of the earliest and most famous discoveries in the Baalbek quarry is the Stone of the Pregnant Woman. This monolith, named after a local legend, is approximately 68 feet long, 14 feet high, and 14 feet wide, weighing over 1,200 tons. It lies at a raised angle with the lowest part of its base still attached to the quarry rock as though it were almost ready to be cut free and transported to its presumed location. Its immense size raises questions about how the ancients intended to transport and use it.

At Jungfrau Park in Interlaken, Switzerland, there's an intriguing model that demonstrates the number of modern cranes needed to lift the Stone of the Pregnant Woman. Even if we assume this prehistoric civilization had the same crane technology as we have today, there's still not enough space for all the required cranes to be placed there. And even if they lift the block, how will they transport it to the temple?



Initially, a large part of the monolith was buried underground, but after a long process of excavation, in 2014, a team from the German Archaeological Institute, led by Jeanine Abdul Massih of the Lebanese University, made an ever more shocking discovery. It was revealed that next to the Stone of the Pregnant Woman, underneath, there's an even more enormous monolith, which weighs 1,650 tons.



This stone became known as the Forgotten Stone, and as of today, this is the largest stone block ever quarried in the world. In this aerial photo, you can compare the Forgotten Stone to the Stone of the Pregnant Woman. The size difference is considerable. Considering the stone block was discovered just ten years ago, who knows how deep the quarry goes and what else will be discovered in the future. Who knows what other giant prehistoric megaliths are out there, buried beneath the ground?

The reason these stones remain an enduring mystery to modern scientists, including engineers and archaeologists, is that the techniques used for quarrying, transporting, and precisely positioning them are beyond the capabilities of any known ancient or contemporary builders. The path to Baalbek is uphill, traversing rough and winding terrain, and there is no evidence that a flat surface for hauling was ever constructed in ancient times.

Furthermore, once the massive blocks reached the site, the challenge of how they were lifted and placed with such precision arose. Even if we assume the ancients could have used large pulley systems, the arrangement and positioning of the stones offer no feasible location where such an apparatus could have been installed.

The very fact that the earth swelled the entire quarry proves that the site could be tens of thousands of years old, placing it in the pre-diluvian era. This could also explain the sudden and abrupt abandonment of the quarry. A cataclysmic event—whether an earthquake, flood, or some other natural disaster—could have forced the builders to halt their work unexpectedly, leaving these colossal stones unfinished and in place.

The Baalbek quarry is not just home to massive monoliths; it also contains caves, smaller quarried stones, and a series of enigmatic structures referred to as the Witnesses, which all add to the complexity of the site. These standing stones are different from the horizontally cut blocks in that they stand vertically, almost like sentinels guarding the quarry.

The name "Witnesses" implies that they served as markers or indicators, perhaps denoting the significance of the quarry or the completion of specific quarrying stages. The purpose of these monoliths is still debated, with some suggesting they could have been part of an ancient megalithic marker system, similar to other standing stones around the world, like those found at Stonehenge or Karnak in France. Some researchers propose that the Witnesses may have had ritual significance or marked important celestial alignments, as ancient builders often incorporated astronomical features into their monuments.



A lesser-known site is a smaller quarry nearby, which is barely excavated. There, we find another gigantic stone monolith known as the Stone of the South. The Stone of the South surpasses the Stone of the Pregnant Woman in size, with an estimated weight of 1,300 tons. Its upper part was most likely still visible during the time of the Romans, and for this reason, we see numerous small extractions on its surface.

Since the Romans were unable to move and use this giant monolith, they simply cut pieces from it for their constructions.



Stone of the South

In conclusion, the prehistoric megalithic work at Baalbek remains one of the most awe-inspiring evidence of an advanced pre-historic civilization that possessed technology far superior to any known ancient civilization. There are many theories, myths, and legends surrounding the site.

Ancient legends say that Baalbek is the most ancient building in the world and was built by Cain, the son of Adam, 133 years after the Creation, with the help of Nephilim giants, who were punished for their iniquities by the Great Flood. Some even believe the giant foundation was some kind of landing pad for extraterrestrials.

The Osirion

The Osirion, a monumental ancient structure in Abydos, Egypt, approximately 350 miles south of the Great Pyramid of Giza, remains a subject of profound mystery and debate. Its architectural sophistication and unique characteristics have led some to speculate that it might be the product of a much older, advanced ancient civilization possessing technology far beyond what is traditionally attributed to the Egyptians of the Pharaonic era.



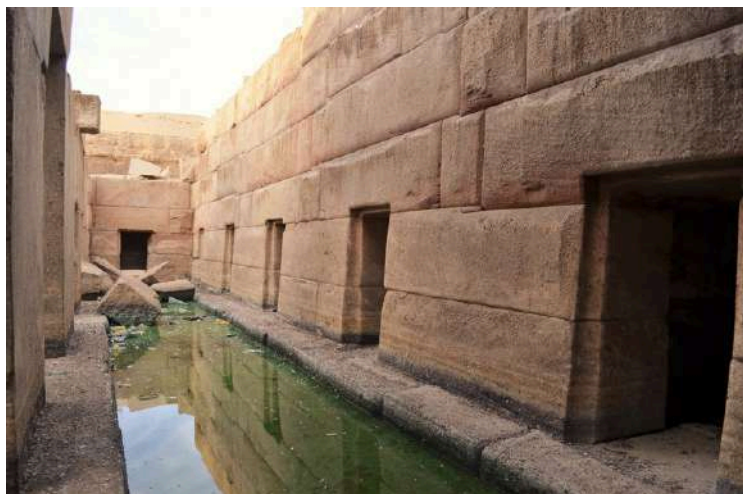
One of the first puzzles the Osirion poses is its architectural design, which deviates significantly from the typical temple structure found in ancient Egypt. Unlike the linear, rectangular layout common to most Egyptian temples, the Osirion features a complex, L-shaped configuration. This anomaly raises questions about the intentions behind its design and construction. Further complicating matters is the Osirion's relationship with the Temple of Seti I, as it appears to predate the latter, suggesting it was a significant site long before Seti I decided to build his temple adjacent to it.



The sheer scale of the Osirion is breathtaking. Massive rose granite blocks, some weighing 100 tons, form the core of this structure. These colossal stones were quarried from Aswan, located a staggering 200 miles away. The logistical challenges involved in moving these massive blocks across such distances, only to be placed in a desert location several miles from the Nile, are monumental. The transportation and placement of these enormous blocks defy the capabilities attributed to ancient Egyptians. The question then arises: How were these gigantic stones moved and precisely placed without any known evidence of advanced machinery?

The architecture of the Osirion further fuels this enigma. The site, featuring a complex, double-layered roofing system and about a dozen chambers, showcases a level of architectural sophistication that seems out of reach for a civilization equipped with primitive tools. Such complexity, particularly the interlocking wedges and precision in stacking the massive blocks, suggests a level of engineering knowledge not typically associated with ancient Egypt. The use of granite, a material far more challenging to work with than the more commonly used limestone, indicates a technological prowess that the ancient Egyptians, as far as historical records show, did not possess.

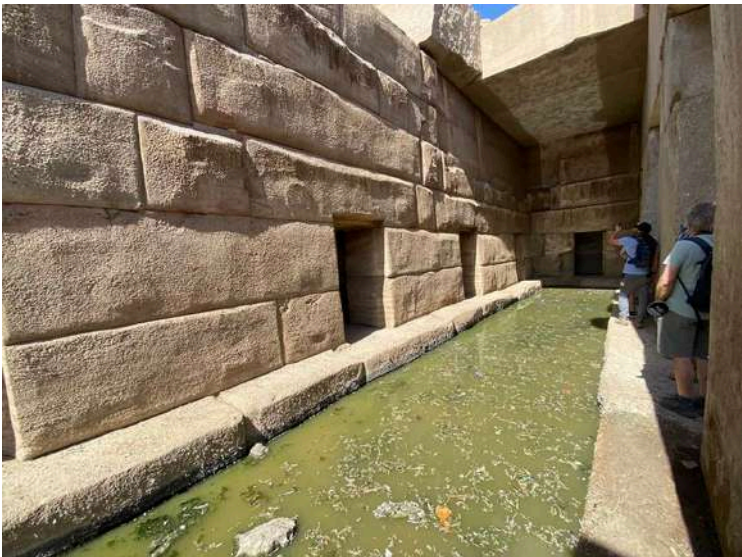
Another mystery of the site is that it lacks any Egyptian hieroglyphs, arts, or artifacts. Absolutely nothing can link this site to the ancient Egyptians. All throughout the history of Egypt, temples and monuments built by the Egyptians were regularly renovated, and with each renovation, additional artworks and hieroglyphs were added. Yet in the Osirion, we don't see anything like that.



Furthermore, the Osirion's subterranean layout is highly unusual for Egyptian temple architecture. It is situated 15 feet below the ground level, a feature that is both unique and puzzling. Some researchers propose that this could be due to the temple being much older than the surrounding structures, possibly predating the sands and soil that have accumulated over millennia. There are also water erosion patterns found on the limestone enclosure around the site, which some researchers argue could only have occurred if the structure was built before the end of the last Ice Age, a time when the climate in the region was much wetter.

Perhaps the most intriguing aspect of the Osirion is its subterranean nature and the presence of water. Modern seismic technology has revealed that the structure extends at least 50 feet, or 15 meters, below the current floor level, suggesting that what is visible today is merely the uppermost portion of a much larger construction. Moreover, seismic tests indicated the presence of hollow chambers at this depth. Just imagine what is hidden inside these underground chambers.

Archaeologists still can't explore these depths due to the water that can't be pumped out as it constantly refills. The Osirion's hydraulic system is characterized by an intricate network of channels, basins, and possibly sluices, designed to control and manipulate the flow of water within the complex. The precision in the design and execution of these features indicates a deep understanding of hydraulic engineering principles, including water flow dynamics and pressure management.



Comparative analysis with known Dynastic Egyptian technology reveals stark differences in the sophistication of water management techniques. While the Egyptians were skilled in utilizing the Nile for agriculture through basic irrigation canals and basins, the complexity and precision observed in the Osirion's hydraulics are unparalleled in other contemporaneous Egyptian works. This discrepancy raises questions about the origins of such advanced engineering knowledge, suggesting the involvement of a civilization with a higher degree of technological advancement than previously recognized. James Westerman, a researcher, historian, and archaeologist, has dedicated several decades to studying the mysteries of the Osirion.

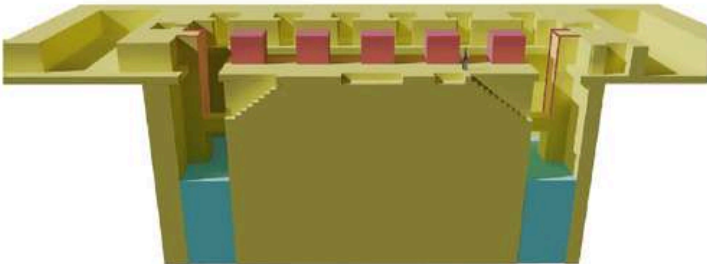
To study what's hidden beneath the water, Westerman decided to pump out the water with a powerful pump capable of removing 500 gallons of water per minute, which is around 1,900 liters. Shockingly, the water level continued to replenish itself at a rate that outpaced the pumping capacity. The source and mechanism of the water's emergence remained a mystery.

In the words of Westerman:

"Somehow, water is emerging from inside this structure. That's unique. There shouldn't be water coming out of the desert, especially pressurized water. There's something strange going on there."

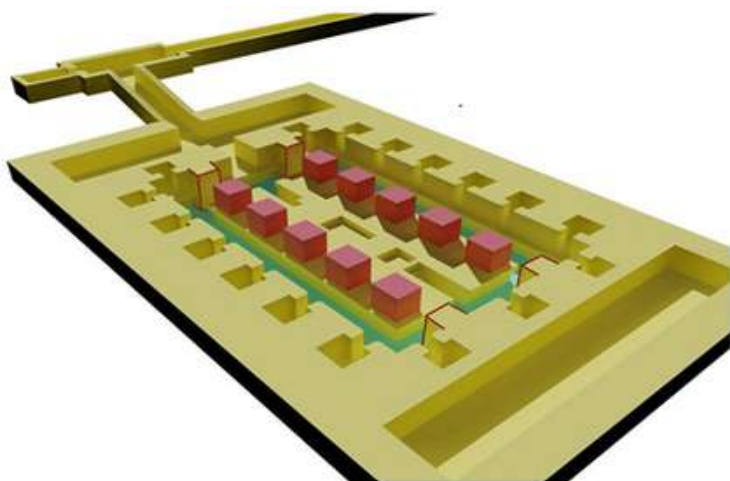
In 2023, Westerman's team employed advanced technology that was able to monitor pressure, temperature, conductivity, and chemical properties of the water in the Osirion, and he compared the results with the surrounding wells in the area. Preliminary results showed that the water within the Osirion indeed possesses unique characteristics, and came from a different source or pathway compared to the other local water sources.

In his words: *"I have determined through research that water flowing into the Osirion is different from ambient water at this location. The Osirion's water has a different chemical composition and isotropic profile. Why? The water is under pressure and flows into the Osirion as though it were being forced up through rock like a geyser, but water is not reaching the Osirion through bedrock. What is propelling it? My research so far indicates that the water in the Osirion is unique, it is not coming from the local aquifer or from the Nile River several miles away. Further scientific investigation will help me determine where its coming from."*



Hydrologic studies show that the water in the Osirion was drinkable, and after filtering it, Westerman started drinking the water, stating that it did not have any predominant taste. He continuously drank from the filtered water from the Osirion, and after some time, something remarkable happened. He experienced an unexpected improvement in his eyesight, and although he has been nearsighted since he was a kid, after taking an eye test, it was determined that he no longer needed glasses. Ever since, Westerman continues to drink this water, believing in its healing properties.

Another anomaly about the water was a strange temperature fluctuation that wasn't natural. It was as if something was heating the water beneath the Osirion. The water surrounding the structure is measured at 16.9°C or 62.5°F, while remarkably, the water within the pipe registers at 23.8°C or 74.8°F. This presents a notable deviation which seems to contravene the second law of thermodynamics, which states that heat cannot spontaneously transfer from a cooler to a warmer body. This suggests that some unknown force is warming the water inside the pipe despite it being enveloped by cooler water. No one knows where and what is the source of the water, how it replenishes so quickly in the middle of the Egyptian desert, and what is the scale of the entire complex that is now underground.



Dwarka

The enigmatic tale of Dwarka, often heralded as the lost city of Krishna from the Mahabharata, begins with a blend of myth and reality, where ancient texts and modern excavations intertwine to reveal a civilization that once thrived and then mysteriously disappeared beneath the sea. In the words of author and researcher Brien Foerster, who studied the site and led many underwater expeditions there, *"The science tells us that we're here inland to what was once an enormous antediluvian domain, extending more than 50 kilometers out to sea. The archaeological surveys here haven't even begun to test the myth."*



The journey into the heart of this legend takes us through a labyrinth of historical and mythological narratives, each shedding light on the grandeur and mystery of this ancient city.

The story of Dwarka is deeply intertwined with the narratives of Hindu mythology, particularly with the life and times of Lord Krishna, one of Hinduism's most revered and enigmatic deities. The creation of Dwarka is a tale of celestial engineering and divine will.

Believed to be located on the western tip of the Indian subcontinent, the city, constructed under the direction of Vishwakarma, the divine architect, was a marvel of palatial buildings made of gold, streets lined with precious stones, and gardens adorned with celestial trees. The city was not only an epitome of material wealth and beauty but also a fortress, impregnable to any external threats.

Dwarka was more than just the physical manifestation of a city; it represented a utopian society where righteousness, truth, and dharma reigned supreme. Under Krishna's rule, it became a center of spiritual and cultural learning, attracting sages, scholars, and devotees from far and wide.



The mythology of Dwarka reaches its climactic end following the departure of Krishna from the world. It is said that after Krishna left his earthly abode, the city he so lovingly created faced a series of catastrophic events. Massive floods engulfed the city, and within a matter of days, the glorious Dwarka submerged into the sea, leaving behind only traces and memories in the sacred texts.

But is there truth to all those tales and legends of this sophisticated ancient metropolis? Did it indeed exist, bridging the gap between mythology and history, or is it merely a figment of collective imagination, a symbol of cultural aspiration?



For centuries, the story of Dwarka was confined to the pages of sacred texts like the Mahabharata and the Puranas. However, the turning point came in the 20th century when marine archaeologists and historians began to investigate the possibility that this mythological city could have a basis in reality.

Dr. Shikaripura Ranganatha Rao, an eminent Indian archaeologist, was so fascinated by the story of Dwarka that he dedicated his life to unraveling the mysteries of this legendary city. His quest began in the city of Bet Dwarka, an island facing the Gulf of Kutch, which set the stage for a series of remarkable discoveries.

Bet Dwarka, initially thought to be the site of the mythical Dwarka, revealed incredible layers of history buried deep beneath its surface. Dr. Rao's excavations uncovered evidence suggesting that the city's foundations were thousands of years old. The presence of six distinct layers of urban settlement indicated a continuous process of rebuilding and resettlement, signifying the city's ancient and enduring nature. This initial finding hinted at the possible existence of a much older, grander city, perhaps the Dwarka of Krishna from the Mahabharata.

Yet, the legend of Dwarka spoke of a city lost beneath the ocean. This led Dr. Rao to turn his gaze to the waters surrounding Bet Dwarka. His underwater expeditions uncovered something remarkable. There were the remnants of a bygone civilization, a civilization that perhaps once thrived in splendor and grandeur beneath the waves.



Stone structures and artifacts lay silent on the ocean floor, holding within them secrets of a forgotten city that once might have rivaled the greatest of its time.

The plot thickened as Dr. Rao ventured into the Bay of Cambay, where, beneath 120 feet of water, lay ruins vast enough to shadow modern-day Manhattan. These submerged secrets hinted at a city so ancient that it could have witnessed the world in a time unrecorded by history. Speculations arose that this sunken metropolis might even be traced back to the Younger Dryas period, around 12,500 years ago. This would make Dwarka one of the oldest known submerged cities in the world.

Dr. Rao's discovery of Dwarka challenged the long-held beliefs about the chronology of human advancement, hinting at a civilization that predated known history. His discoveries ignited a spark in the archaeological community, a spark that continues to fuel the quest for understanding our ancestors' profound and mysterious past. The significance of these findings was monumental. As divers descend into the depths, they are greeted by a surreal landscape of ancient structures. The most striking feature of these ruins is the massive, well-organized layout, suggesting an advanced understanding of urban planning and architectural design.

The city revealed a network of roads and pathways, lined with what were once buildings, marketplaces, and temples. The construction techniques used in Dwarka spoke volumes about the ingenuity and skill of its builders. The structures were predominantly made of stone, specifically large blocks of sandstone and limestone. These stones were expertly cut and fitted together, a technique evident in the precise angles and interlocking joints of the blocks.

The absence of mortar in these constructions suggests a mastery of dry stone masonry, a method that relies on the precise cutting and weighing of stones to ensure stability and endurance.

Among the ruins, one can find the remnants of what might have been grand palaces and public buildings. These edifices showcase intricate carvings and sculptures, some still discernible despite centuries underwater. The carvings depicted scenes from Hindu mythology, floral patterns, and geometric designs, each a silent narrative of the city's past glory.



The underwater city also reveals evidence of sophisticated water management systems. There were remnants of what appeared to be reservoirs, wells, and channels, indicating a complex system for collecting and distributing water. This system would have been crucial for a city located near the coast, particularly for managing freshwater and ensuring its availability for the city's inhabitants.

Moreover, the discovery of what seems to be a harbor or dock area points to Dwarka's significance as a maritime center. The presence of anchor stones and structures resembling jetties and docks suggests that the city was a bustling port, engaging in trade and commerce with other civilizations.

These maritime structures, built with the same precision and skill as the city's buildings, underscore the advanced engineering capabilities of the people of Dwarka.

As archaeologists and historians continued to explore and study the underwater ruins of Dwarka, they uncovered more layers of this ancient city's story. The materials used, the construction techniques, and the architectural designs all point to a civilization that was extremely advanced for its time.

Scholars and researchers have posited that such advanced construction techniques indicate a deep understanding of geometry, physics, and material science, far beyond what was previously attributed to ancient civilizations in this region.

Many theories and hypotheses arose, attempting to unravel the mystery of Dwarka's submersion and the cataclysmic events that might have led to its downfall.

Like we mentioned earlier, according to Hindu mythology, the city of Dwarka was built by divine intervention and was later submerged following a series of catastrophic events, closely associated with the departure of Lord Krishna.

Geological theories attempt to provide a scientific explanation for Dwarka's submersion. One prominent hypothesis is that the city was a victim of rising sea levels, possibly linked to the melting of glaciers at the end of the last Ice Age. This period, known as the Younger Dryas, saw significant climatic shifts that could have led to the inundation of coastal areas. The submergence of Dwarka could thus be a consequence of these natural, climatic changes, aligning with the timelines suggested by underwater archaeological findings.

Another theory posits that tectonic activity, such as earthquakes or subsidence, played a key role in the city's downfall. The region where Dwarka is located is seismically active, and it is plausible that seismic events could have led to the city's sinking. Geological records and sediment analyses from the area provide some evidence of seismic activity that could correlate with the timeline of Dwarka's submersion.

The hypothesis of a cataclysm, possibly a tsunami, has also been suggested as a cause for Dwarka's demise. Tsunamis, triggered by underwater earthquakes or other seismic events, have the potential to cause widespread destruction, especially in coastal cities like Dwarka. Such a disaster could have engulfed the city, leaving behind the submerged ruins that we find today.



Dwarka, according to mythological accounts, was not just a center of cultural and economic significance but also a pivotal player in the ancient warfare narratives of India. The descriptions of Dwarka as an immense fortress in these texts often blend the mystical with the martial, suggesting a city that was as spiritually significant as it was strategically formidable.

One of the most compelling aspects of Dwarka's connection to ancient warfare is the possibility of advanced weaponry and military technology. The Mahabharata and other Vedic texts describe weapons and battle tactics that, while often attributed to divine or mystical sources, hint at a sophisticated understanding of military science.

These descriptions include references to aerial vehicles called Vimanas, powerful explosives, and advanced weapons of mass destruction, which, if taken as more than mere allegory, suggest a society with a highly developed military-industrial complex. The theories about Dwarka's advanced military technologies also touch upon the broader question of ancient Indian science and technology. The Vedic texts, which include not only mythological narratives but also treatises on mathematics, astronomy, and physics, offer a glimpse into the scientific knowledge of the time. The possibility that some of this knowledge was applied in the realm of military technology presents a fascinating area of study.

Furthermore, the description of battles in the Mahabharata, particularly the use of devastating weapons that could cause widespread destruction, has led some to draw parallels with modern weapons of mass destruction. These parallels, while speculative, raise the possibility that ancient civilizations like Dwarka may have had access to, or at least conceptualized, highly destructive military technologies.

The more we uncovered about the submerged city of Dwarka, the more the threads of history, mythology, archaeology, and science intertwined to form a rich pre-historic history that not only depicts the grandeur of an ancient civilization but also challenges our understanding of the past.

Ollantaytambo

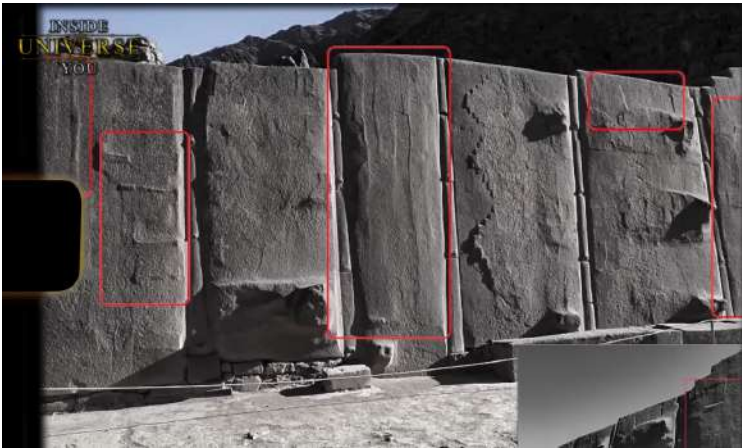
Ollantaytambo is a gigantic complex located in the Sacred Valley of the Incas, northwest of Cusco, Peru. It possesses one of the most precise megalithic polygonal masonry in the world.

One of the most famous structures in Ollantaytambo is the Temple of the Sun. There, we can find remarkable stonework, which includes large slabs of pink granite, intricately carved and precisely aligned. The stone blocks weigh between 50 to 70 tons, and they are fitted together with such precision that not even a sheet of paper can slide between them. This precision, along with the scale and the transportation of the stone blocks, indicates a highly advanced level of technological and engineering sophistication that was not yet available to the Incas.

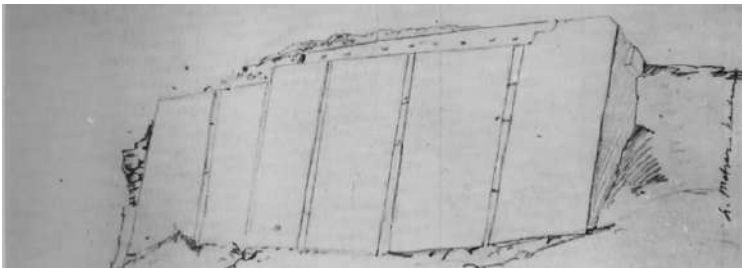


One of the stones has a remarkably precise pattern that resembles a step pyramid. This is actually a Chakana cross, an ancient Andean symbol that can be seen on various megalithic sites all across South America. The oldest Chakana representation was found in Bolivia at the archaeological site of Tiwanaku.

And if you look closer at the surface of the other blocks at the Temple of the Sun, you can notice that although they are exceptionally smooth, there are these scoop marks on their surface. This led many to believe that the creators of these structures had some kind of lost technology that allowed them to soften the hard pink granite and manipulate it with ease. We can see the same thing in various other places in the world, including Stonehenge and the Aswan quarry in Egypt.



In a drawing of the six monoliths made in 1843 by the German painter Johann Moritz Rugendas, we can see that there used to be more stones on the top of the structures which are now missing. And who knows what the complete structure looked like tens of thousands of years ago when it was initially created.



Between the six massive monoliths, there are smaller stones intricately fitted together. These stones vary in size and shape but are precisely cut to interlock tightly with the monoliths, creating a seamless wall that is indestructible even by the numerous earthquakes that are common in this area. We can also see various knobs on the stones, a feature which is also observed all across the world from China and Japan to Egypt, almost as if all of these sites were built by the same builders.



And just as we observed the precise fittings with no gaps, if we go behind the structure, we can see inferior stone work which looks almost primitive compared to the main wall. Many researchers believe that the inferior stone work is the actual work of the Inca civilization, which found this prehistoric site and built upon it.

If we observe the entire structure from above, we can clearly see that in the distant past, this was some sort of gigantic building that served an important purpose. The Inca people tried to repair as much as they could from the old construction, but their methods were simply not as advanced. This is why we can see many gigantic stone blocks scattered around the site, as if the complex was demolished by some cataclysmic event that destroyed and dispersed most of the structures. Some of the blocks are even half-buried. The Incas never managed to move these blocks, which had been left there for thousands of years.



Some of these multi-ton granite blocks have gigantic knobs, and between them, we can see more Inca repair work. Many of the blocks are perfectly rectangular, with straight 90-degree edges and smooth surfaces.



Another key site of the complex is the gateway of the gods. This section also predates the Inca by thousands of years. Once again, we see a lot of massive, perfectly smooth granite blocks with knobs on them. The stones used are expertly cut and fit together. On the top side of the gateway, we can see the inferior Inca repairs made of small, rough stones and clay mortar, which have nothing in common with the precision of the old megaliths.

The gateway continues into a wall on one side, which is truly astonishing and fits together, like a puzzle. There are numerous perfectly parallel cavities on the wall, all with the exact same size and dimension. At some parts of the polygonal wall where there are blocks missing, we once again see crude Inca repairs.



The precision with which these blocks are cut and assembled suggests the use of sophisticated technology and methods that were not available to the Inca even at its peak. Does this mean that the ancients had advanced knowledge? Potentially, even some sort of machinery?

Many researchers speculate that the prehistoric megalithic builders possessed the capability to heat and melt stone, allowing them to mold it into the precise shapes needed, resulting in the perfect fitting of the blocks. Just take a look at this fitting and the precision it showcases. In the distant past, there was most likely a second wall on the other side, as evidenced by the foundational pieces and the three-dimensional interlocking of the stones.



We can see dozens of scattered stone blocks on the ground with many more buried. On some of the blocks, there are unusual keystone cuts visible, likely designed to secure the blocks together using a type of clasp. This is another ancient megalithic feature that can be seen all across the world.



If you look closer at the cut, you can see clear core drill hole marks. What kind of drilling technology could leave such marks on pink granite?



On another stone, we see an incredibly precise saw cut going through it. It appears that something sliced the stone, making a perfectly flat surface and then stopping. The thickness seems very narrow. To cut granite in such a precise way, you would need a material harder than granite such as diamond, and even then, such narrow cut seems impossible. The Inca had only bronze chisels and stone hammers, so who managed to create this precise laser-like cut on this stone?



Observing from above, we can see this half-buried giant granite which has numerous machine marks on it. Although the stone is highly eroded, the clean marks left on it can be seen with ease. It's unknown what kind of tool or machine left these traces on the granite or what their purpose is. On the top of the rock, there are additional carvings that look perfectly rectangular and square with precise 90-degree angles. Considering such a large part of this rock is underground, just imagine how many more clues could be buried beneath the earth.



Take a look at this incredible trapezoidal fountain and the precise carvings it showcases. The carvings are on three levels, and each level has perfect 90-degree angles and smooth surfaces. These cuts look very similar to those we've seen in sites like Puma Punku in Bolivia. On the bottom two sides of the fountain, there are the remains of two knobs which are now broken.

Many noted that the surface of the granite used for the creation of the fountains exhibits piezoelectric properties, and by swiftly running your finger along the edge, you can influence the flow of the water. There have been many demonstrations from visitors who have managed to completely stop the flow of water using this method.



One of the best examples of advanced ancient technology can be seen on the rock walls of Ollantaytambo. If we examine the existing andesite rock on the site, we can see that it was cut and altered in numerous places. Here we see that large parts of the rock have been extracted, leaving a remarkably smooth surface and strangely large knobs like those found on the granite stones. The material was removed with such precision that we hardly find scratches. Considering the rock is made of andesite, an extremely strong and hard material, the work we see is incredible.



Additional knobs can be seen in higher sections of the rock, also accompanied by smooth and precise cuts. Next to these knobs are also cavities carved into the wall. Similar channel marks can be found in other sections of the site.

Here in the distance, we can see three niches, which some believe were traces of some sort of giant escalator.



At the western edge of Ollantaytambo, we find that the ancient builders fit stones into the bedrock itself with astonishing accuracy and created recesses of unknown function.



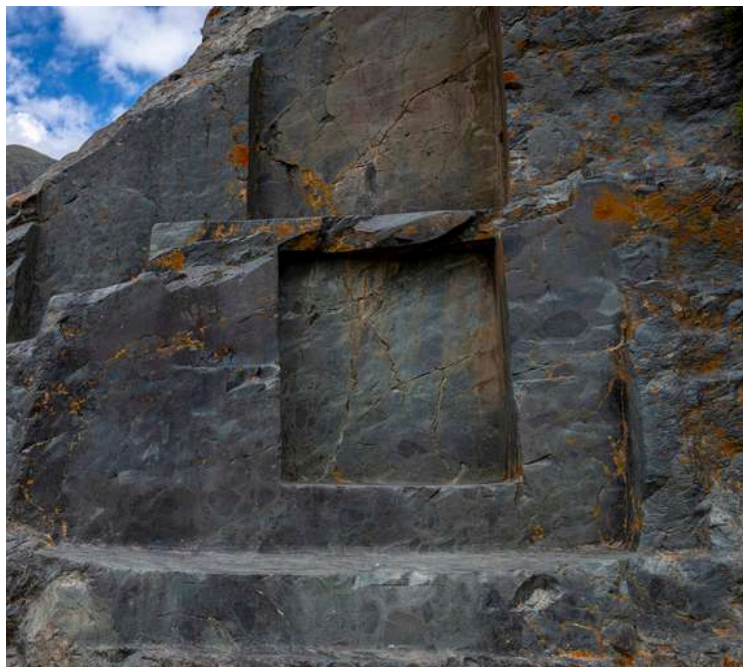
In this particular location, we can see that the ancients left this strange yet extremely precise crisscross pattern. These patterns, according to many, seem as if they were left behind by some sort of machinery after the slabs were removed. The grid is perfectly symmetrical, and the channels are uniform, measuring mere millimeters.



And here we see another interesting pattern. What kind of technology could have left behind such patterns thousands of years ago? Some have even ventured out and said that these fascinating crisscross patterns are, in fact, marks that could have been created by some sort of laser-like apparatus or saw machine, pointing to the possibility that the prehistoric builders had in their possession long-lost technology that allowed them to quarry with ease massive andesite and granite blocks.



If we examine the so-called "Wall of the Living Rock", we can see huge rectangular sections of the stone removed from the mountain with such accuracy that we can't find any scratches on the surface. What's even stranger is that the corners are not as sharp as you would expect if you chipped the rock, but are actually smooth, which makes it even harder to explain how this was done.



The smoothness of the andesite makes many to believe that some sort of vitrification process was used. According to the official narrative, the mountains were used as quarries, but several intriguing questions arise from this. Firstly, the cut marks are perfectly square, which is surprising. One might expect the stone to be knocked out of the rock face first and then squared as modern stone cutters would do, which is not the case here. And on many parts of the rock, we see knobs, which suggest this was something more than a quarry.

Secondly, the surfaces of the cuts are glassy smooth, not rough as one would anticipate from sawn or chiseled surfaces. Another question concerns the height at which these stones were cut. Why were the rocks cut from places that are sometimes 130 feet above the valley floor? How were they brought down?

Although there are some stairways cut into the rock face that allow people to walk up to the quarry site, there are no signs of ramps or skid tracks that could have been used to transport the megaliths. If the stones had simply been dropped to the valley floor, they would have shattered.

Lastly, how were these stones transported from one side of the valley to the other? The quarry site is miles away from locations like the Sun Temple. There is no evidence of any roads in the valley that could have been used to transport such massive loads.

Additionally, on many parts of the rock, we see smooth channels which probably had running water in ancient times.

With everything we have shown you so far, do you really believe all of these traces of advanced technology, the precise megastructures, and everything else on the site are the work of a primitive civilization that used stone hammers and bronze chisels? Or is it possible that Ollantaytambo, along with other ancient sites around the world, holds evidence of a far more advanced civilization that existed long before the Incas?

The precise megalithic structures, advanced stone cutting techniques, and the mysterious transportation of massive blocks suggest knowledge and technology far beyond what the Inca civilization is known to have possessed. The presence of smooth, glassy surfaces and perfect cuts in hard stone materials like granite, which are incredibly difficult to work with, even using modern tools, raises significant questions about the methods used by the ancient builders.

Moreover, the geographic challenges of transporting these enormous stones from quarries high in the mountains, across rivers, and up to the construction sites, without visible signs of roads or ramps further complicate our understanding. How could a civilization lacking advanced machinery achieve such feats?

The various repairs and modifications made by the Incas, which appear primitive in comparison to the original constructions, indicate that they inherited and repurposed these sites rather than creating them from scratch.

Despite that, the official historical narrative of Ollantaytambo attributes its construction primarily to the Inca civilization, specifically during the reign of Emperor Pachacuti in the 15th century AD. The site is thought to have served as a fortress, protecting the sacred valley from invaders, and as an agricultural hub, utilizing its terraced fields to produce food for the Inca Empire. When we call the works of the Inca civilization primitive, what we mean is that they are primitive compared to the advanced, megalithic builders of old. We must remember that, for their time, the Inca were incredibly sophisticated.

The Inca civilization, which thrived from the early 15th century until the Spanish conquest in the 16th century, demonstrated remarkable achievements in architecture, agriculture, and engineering.

One of the most impressive aspects of Inca ingenuity is the agricultural terraces they built on Ollantaytambo. These terraces, known as *anden*, were constructed by creating flat platforms into the steep Andean mountainsides, creating arable land where none previously existed. The terraces were built with retaining walls made of carefully fitted small rough stones and clay mortar, which provided stability and prevented landslides.

Each terrace had a complex irrigation system that included channels and aqueducts to direct water from mountain streams to the crops. The Inca ingeniously designed these systems to ensure that water flowed evenly across all the terraces, preventing water logging and drought conditions. This careful water management was essential in the high altitude environment where the climate could be harsh and unpredictable. The terraces look so massive that some people even call them staircases for giants, which of course is not true.



The Inca built numerous storehouses or coal caves on the hillsides around Ollantaytambo. These structures were used to store surplus foods such as maize, potatoes and quinoa, which were crucial for sustaining the population during times of shortage.

On the opposite side of the town, the Inca constructed several structures on Temple Hill, also known as Pinkuylluna. These include additional storehouses and possibly ceremonial buildings. The location offered strategic views of the valley and the main ceremonial center, reinforcing the site's importance.

In summary, the Inca contributions to Ollantaytambo prove that they had an incredible architectural prowess, advanced agricultural techniques, and sophisticated urban planning. Still, comparing the Inca work with the megalithic prehistoric work reveals a stark contrast in technological capabilities and construction techniques.

To this day, it is unknown who these old builders were and what the purpose of their megalithic constructions was. It's unknown how old they are, but many believe they are at least 12,000 years old, if not older. This means that the site was most likely built by an advanced civilization that disappeared after the cataclysms caused by the Younger Dryas event.



Whether the truth lies buried beneath the earth or hidden in the intricate stone work, Ollantaytambo remains one of the most remarkable ancient sites on our planet.

Its blend of precise megalithic engineering, mysterious technological traces, and layers of cultural legacy makes it a living riddle—one that bridges the worlds of myth, archaeology, and science. Every stone, every carving, every inexplicable cut in the granite invites us to question what we think we know about ancient civilizations. Was there a lost chapter of human history that preceded what we consider to be the dawn of civilization?



Aswan Quarry

This gigantic piece of granite lies in the southern part of Egypt, right next to the Nile River. It was left behind thousands of years ago in the Aswan quarries, abandoned due to a crack. It was never relocated or erected, although it was clearly meant to be. It measures an impressive 137 feet in length and weighs about 1,170 tons, which, if completed, would have made it the largest single-stone monument ever created by the Egyptians.



In Aswan, which is a city essentially perched on a giant granite outcrop, there are numerous features in the quarry that indicate the use of advanced technology that could manipulate the hard granite. For example, we can find strange, perfectly round holes, which some say are test holes to check the condition of the granite in the deeper layers before committing to cutting a huge obelisk. These strange holes are completely smooth without any signs of chisels or tools. They look almost as if they were drilled with modern technology. One of these holes is enormous, almost 30 feet deep.



Moreover, we can see perfectly straight vertical walls, which are very unusual considering their massive size and perfection. Some believe that this gigantic wall was made after an even larger obelisk block was extracted from the quarry. But how is this possible? What kind of technology could shape and cut hard granite in such a precise way? Moreover, how were the massive granite blocks and obelisks transported?



If we go to the unfinished obelisk itself, we can find even stranger marks on the granite surface. The surface of this massive granite slab is adorned with smooth, hollowed-out areas, giving the appearance that the granite was "scooped out" from the obelisk. The term "scoop" actually comes from several researchers who studied the structure and couldn't find a better explanation than this, saying that the rock seems to have been scooped out like a spoon would do with ice cream.



Notably, the sides of the obelisk also exhibit these "scooped out" features but in a vertical and almost uniform manner, extending from the sides of the stone down to the ground, where they form straight lines. One of the most fascinating aspects can be observed at the base of another stone near the unfinished obelisk. This particular stone is almost completely scooped out at the base, leaving just a small portion of granite connected to its original location.

The peculiar appearance of these features, unique and not seen in other Egyptian structures, poses a challenge to modern archaeology. But how does modern archeology explain these scoop marks?

But how does modern archeology explain these scoop marks? The traditional narrative suggests that the obelisk, believed to have been commissioned during the time of Hatshepsut, was carved using diorite balls, which the ancient Egyptian workers are believed to have pounded against the obelisk to shape it.



This theory sounds ridiculous, considering the test holes that are perfectly smooth, the perfectly flat walls, and the scoop marks that are all the same size. Even if we consider that it's possible to shape the granite block simply by pounding it with a diorite stone, there are areas with limited space around the obelisk that simply can't allow a worker to carry out such a vigorous pounding action effectively enough to produce noticeable results. The same goes for the test holes, with some of them being extremely narrow, clearly offering insufficient space for any pounding movements.

Moreover, this ridiculous theory still doesn't explain how the Egyptians planned to have transported this colossal structure had it been completed. The obelisk is situated in a deep pit, and its extraction and transportation to its intended destination would have been an engineering feat of monumental proportions.

Perhaps the unfinished obelisk was left here by a civilization that predated the dynastic Egyptians, a civilization that had the technology to manipulate the granite in such a way and be able to actually transport it to its designated place once it's finished.



Another gigantic unfinished block can be found at the Minya Quarry, also known as the Tura limestone quarry, which is also in Egypt. The block at Minya remains in situ, partially carved from the limestone bedrock, indicating that the work was abandoned before it could be completed and transported.

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We can find at least three gigantic stone blocks left unfinished at the Minya quarry. Blocks bigger than those at Baalbek. These enormous monoliths are thought to weigh between 2,000 and 3,000 tons, meaning they are incredible important relics that can help us understand ancient architecture, stone-working and stone-lifting techniques. The sudden cessation of work at these sites hints at a possible cataclysmic event that abruptly ended these monumental projects.



Yangshan Quarry

The Yangshan Quarry, located in the outskirts of Nanjing, China, is a trove of archaeological anomalies that defy conventional understanding of ancient engineering. The centerpiece of this mystery is the gargantuan megalithic block estimated to weigh 16,000 tons, making it the largest known stone ever cut by human hands.



To put the enormity of this block into perspective, it is over 13 times heavier than the largest known megalithic block in the world, the one at Baalbek, Lebanon, which weighs 1,200 tons. The logistics of cutting, extracting, and transporting a stone of this magnitude are staggering to consider. With our current technological capabilities, moving a 16,000-ton block would be an impossible task, no matter how many cranes and other heavy machinery we use.

So the question is, what kind of technology did this ancient civilization possess to be able to transport such enormous stone blocks?

And it's evident that the massive stone block at the Yangshan Quarry wasn't an isolated case. It appears that millions of tons of rock have been displaced already, leaving towering flat walls that defy traditional quarrying practices. This means that, indeed, whoever operated in this quarry really had the ability and technology to transport the massive blocks that were extracted.



But that's not the only mystery. The methods used to cut and shape this giant stone are also a source of significant wonder. There are massive square holes at the bottom of the block, which were probably made to be used when the block was about to be lifted and transported away from the site. The precision and clarity of the quarry marks, along with the planned smooth surfaces present at the site, indicate a level of sophistication that seems far beyond the capabilities of ancient civilizations as we understand them.

The presence of straight and precise grooves, along with the sheer size of the block, implies a mastery over stone that was simply impossible for any known ancient civilization of the time. Also, the erosion and weathering present on the stone block indicate that it's extremely old, probably much older than the estimated 8,000 years.



It seems as if the entire site was once some kind of complex, as there are other massive structures present there. On one of those structures, we can see perfectly squared cavities carved into the rock, which is a task that would be impossible with simple bronze tools. The precision of the 90-degree angles and the intricate removal of material from these blocks perplex modern researchers. The most shocking feature of the structures was the giant knobs.

Ancient megalithic sites adorned with distinctive knobs are found across various parts of the world, suggesting a shared technique or symbolic significance among prehistoric builders. In Peru, particularly in areas like Cusco, there are many megalithic stones with similar knobs. The Giza Plateau in Egypt, home to the famous pyramids, also features megalithic blocks with knob-like protrusions. The Menkaure pyramid, in particular, showcases this characteristic.



Mainstream historians believed these knobs were used for the lifting and positioning of stones, acting as leverage points for ropes. However, judging by the enormous scale of the blocks in Yangshan, it's clear that there was an alternative purpose behind these protrusions.

But how is it possible that we can find gigantic unfinished stone blocks in various parts of the world, all suddenly left in the middle of their extraction processes and untouched for thousands of years?

We have already discussed the massive stone blocks at the Baalbek quarry in Lebanon, which, for unknown reasons, were abandoned, just like the stone blocks at the Yangushang Quarry. The Aswan and Minya quarries from the previous chapter also ended in the same way—a sudden abandonment.

The commonality of unfinished work at these sites has led some to theorize that a widespread ancient cataclysm might have caused the sudden abandonment of these monumental construction projects. It appears that these advanced civilizations were abruptly halted in their tracks, leaving behind these massive stone giants as silent witnesses to their erstwhile grandeur and technical prowess.



Easter Island

Located 2,500 miles off the coast of Peru in the heart of the South Pacific Ocean lies Easter Island, also known as Rapa Nui. This is the easternmost Polynesian island and the most remote inhabited place on the planet. Many see it as one of the most mysterious prediluvian sites on the planet, mainly because of the iconic and still unexplained Moai statues that dot the island, together with the massive megalithic stone structures that are identical to those found in South America, Africa, Asia, and Europe.



The Moai statues of Easter Island are often recognized as one of the most fascinating archaeological mysteries in the world. They were first encountered by Europeans in 1722 when Dutch explorer Jacob Roggeveen arrived on the island on Easter Sunday, from which the island derived its name. These colossal stone figures have intrigued archaeologists and visitors for centuries due to their massive scale and the mystery surrounding their creation and purpose.

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Nearly 900 statues exist, varying in height from a modest 3 feet, or 1 meter, to an impressive 33 feet, or 10 meters. Some of these statues weigh up to 82 tons. That's three times more than the megalithic stones at Stonehenge. Initially, it was thought that the Moai statues were just these massive heads with no bodies. However, in 2017, researchers made an excavation, revealing that the statues have torsos and truncated waists buried in the ground.



According to mainstream historians, the statues are 800 years old. However, 800 is not enough for the ground to swallow 25 feet of the statues, especially when you consider the climate on Easter Island. Easter Island's soil accumulation rate is not precisely documented, but considering the island's relatively sparse vegetation and volcanic origin, the rate of soil buildup could be slower than in more fertile or densely vegetated areas. If we assume a moderate deposition rate of about 0.5 mm per year, this means that it might take approximately 15,200 years for 25 feet of a statue to be naturally buried on Easter Island.

Certainly, this estimate is highly speculative and could vary significantly. Regardless of the precise number of years, it is clear that they would not be as few as 800 years. And it's clear the statues weren't buried intentionally, as there were remarkable carvings on the buried bodies. All of the statues had hands depicted on them. The hands are slender and rest closely against the body, directed towards the navel.



Curiously, on the pillars of Göbekli Tepe in Turkey, which is approximately 12,000 years old, we find the exact same hand posture, with very long, slim fingers pointing to the navel. Similar depictions can be found all across the world by various other ancient civilizations.



We must also consider that traditionally, Easter Island was known as "the navel of the world." Similarly, Göbekli Tepe, which we'll discuss in detail in another chapter, was referred to as "Potbelly Hill," which again hints at a central, navel-like concept.

Nevalı Çori, another ancient site in southeastern Turkey dating back to around 10,000 to 11,000 years ago, now destroyed, was a sister site to Göbekli Tepe. At Nevalı Çori, like on Easter Island, numerous statues were found with hands directed towards the navel. Notably, one of the statues shared an identical design with a base that supports the Moai statues on Easter Island. This design depicts what appears to be two human forms standing or dancing together.



The most shocking similarities can be found when we examine the petroglyphs on the backs of the Moai statues. Compare these carvings on the next page with those found at Göbekli Tepe. At the top of Göbekli Tepe's vulture stone we see three handbags. On top of the Moai statues, we see a face, and next to it are also three objects. Below these, we see bird figures, and between them, we see a circle.



The most shocking similarities can be found when we examine the petroglyphs on the backs of the Moai statues. Compare these carvings below with those found at Göbekli Tepe. At the top of Göbekli Tepe's vulture stone, we see three handbags. On top of the Moai statues, we see a face, and next to it are also three objects. Below these, we see bird figures, and between them, we see a circle.

On Göbekli Tepe, we see a Scorpio, while on the Moai statues, we see a symbol resembling a Scorpio. At the bottom right of the vulture stone, we see a headless man. On many of the Moai statues, we don't see a headless man in the bottom right corner. Instead, we see the decapitated head that is missing from the body of Göbekli Tepe. Are all of these correlations just coincidences?

And if they aren't, how is this possible, considering Easter Island and Göbekli Tepe are situated on opposite sides of the globe? The approximate distance between these two locations is around 8,600 miles, or about 14,000 kilometers. Moreover, Göbekli Tepe is approximately 12,000 years old. Does that mean the civilization on Easter Island could also have been from this time period?

And if these carvings can be found on both sides, this means that the message they were trying to convey must be very important. But what does it mean? We'll discuss the meaning behind the symbolism in the Göbekli Tepe chapter later on.

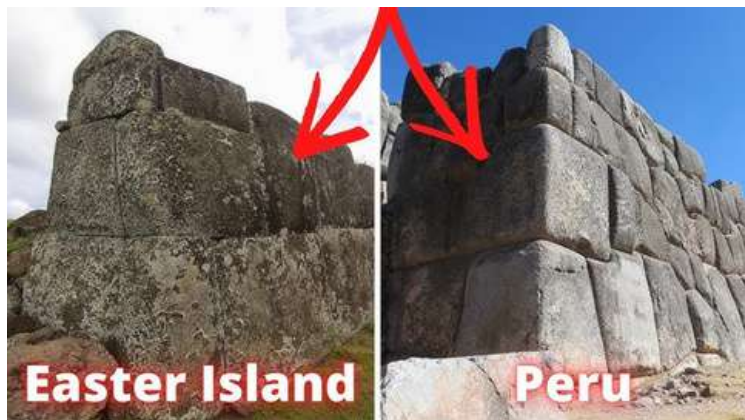
Things get even stranger when we take a look at the massive stone ruins of Vinapu. These megalithic mortarless structures may actually predate the Moai statues themselves. The main wall is composed of enormous slabs, with each stone interlocking with the next. The blocks fit so well that you can't even slide a piece of paper between them.



If you watched our series before, you probably noticed that this structure is not similar but identical to other megalithic stone walls across the world, such as those at Cuzco, Machu Picchu, Sacsayhuaman, and Ollantaytambo, as well as those in Egypt and Japan.



Similar to those structures, the wall at Vinapu is seamlessly assembled using irregularly-shaped stones with rounded edges, and includes small stones filling the gaps.



In fact, the Moai statues themselves have a significant similarity to these strange figures found on the cliffs of northern Peru, attributed to the Chachapoya culture.



Interestingly, these are not statues but actual sarcophagi that represent the so-called Cloud People. The similarity with the Moai statues is incredible. The Chachapoyas are a lost culture about which we know very little. What we know is that they predated the Inca by more than six centuries, living in the northern highlands of Peru.

But let's get back to the stone structures of Easter Island. In 1774, Captain Cook and his British expedition marveled at the precision of the megalithic masonry on the island. Cook even compared these meticulously fitted stone walls to the best constructions in England, expressing particular admiration for a large wall at Hanga Roa. Tragically, this wall no longer exists as its stones were repurposed in the construction of a new harbor.

Many of the ancient megalithic structures along the cliffs, observed by early explorers like Cook and William J. Thompson in the 1700s and 1800s, have since succumbed to the relentless ocean surf and landslides. By 1923, explorer and author Jay Macmillan Brown visited Easter Island, noting that the tooling and fitting of the cyclopean blocks were exactly the same as those in Peru.

Decades later, in the 1950s, Norwegian author and explorer Thor Heyerdahl conducted significant archaeological digs on the island. He discovered a megalithic wall of finely hewn and perfectly fitting blocks on the landward side of an ahu, a structure that predated the middle-period walls visible above ground. Nothing similar was found elsewhere in Polynesia, leading Heyerdahl to assert that the architectural inspiration likely originated from South America, the nearest continent to the east.

Despite everything, mainstream historians and archaeologists state that there is absolutely no connection between South America and Easter Island, let alone other parts of the world, such as Egypt and Japan. However, other mysterious correlations were found on Easter Island.

In 1864, a Roman Catholic friar exploring the villages of Easter Island made a captivating discovery in many Rapa Nui homes of the native people of the island. He encountered various sticks and tablets adorned with mysterious etchings. These markings, shaped like humans, animals, and various geometric forms, intrigued him.

Upon inquiry, the locals referred to these inscriptions as "Rongorongo," a term in the Rapa Nui language meaning "to speak out" or "to recite," suggesting a linguistic function. Despite its apparent significance, the meaning of the Rongorongo script remains a mystery as it's still not deciphered. Moreover, while some native Rapa Nui people hint at understanding its meaning, they often withhold this knowledge from outsiders, leaving a significant mystery intact.

Surprisingly, a similar script was found at Mohenjo-Daro in Pakistan, which was part of one of the oldest civilizations in the world, known as the Indus Valley civilization. We have an entire documentary on the Indus Valley civilization, which some believe actually predates the Sumerians themselves. Like the script found on Easter Island, the Indus Valley script is also indecipherable, and strangely, it looks very similar to the script on Easter Island.

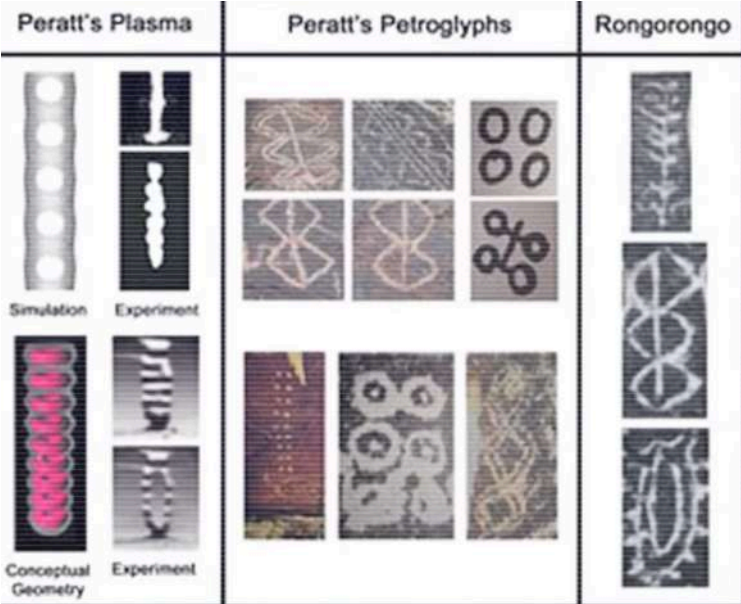


But how is this possible? Does this parallel suggest an ancient global connection that might link these disparate cultures? It is hypothesized that around 15,000 years ago, sea levels were as much as 350 feet lower than they are today. This significant drop in ocean levels could mean that what we currently recognize as separate islands might have once been interconnected by a series of land bridges.

This could lead to a possibility of an ancient international cultural connection via Southern Tamil, extending through the now sunken island chains from the Indian Ocean towards Australia and Polynesia into the South Pacific. This geological configuration could have facilitated migrations and cultural exchanges across these regions, potentially linking diverse ancient civilizations.

The mystery surrounding Rongorongo deepened with the findings of Dr. Robert Schoch, who was investigating Easter Island. His wife, Catherine Ulissey, made a striking observation linking the Rongorongo script with plasma forms studied by Dr. Anthony Peratt. These forms, appearing in the sky during solar storms, resembled the mysterious Rongorongo glyphs.

Ulissey proposed that the Rongorongo tablets might be ancient recordings of celestial events witnessed during intense solar activities around 10,000 BC. Plasma impacting Earth could lead to dramatic environmental and geological effects, such as heating and fusing rock, igniting flammable materials, melting ice caps, and vaporizing water bodies, which in turn could trigger prolonged heavy rainfall and a subsequent warming of the climate.



The subsequent release of pressure from the melting of massive ice sheets might also provoke earthquakes and cause molten rock under pressure to erupt as volcanoes. Such chaotic conditions are believed to be documented by ancient petroglyphs and the Rongorongo texts. The plasma event, dated around 9,700 BCE, is hypothesized to have wiped out advanced civilizations and high cultures of that era.

This is what Dr. Robert Schoch said:

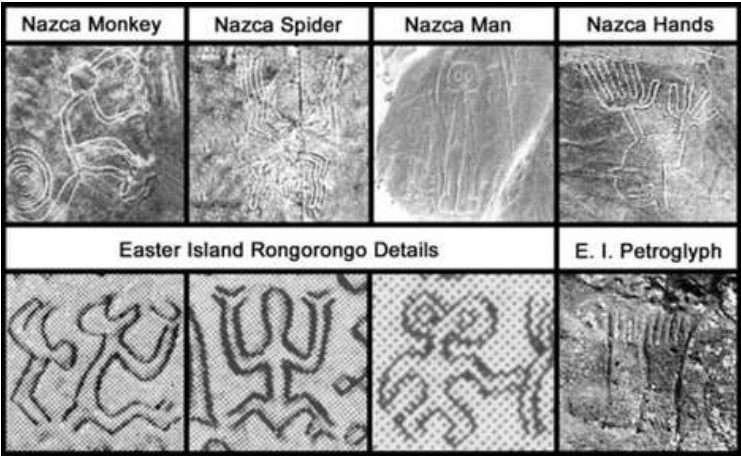
So we suggest, Katie and I, that maybe the Rongorongo tablets are recording some kind of — if it's solar plasma outburst, or maybe in the context here, other type of plasma configurations, cataclysms, geomagnetic storms, could it be recording this? In fact, when you look at the glyphs, they seem to, in many cases, morph from one form to another as if they're recording like a film.

Additionally, radiation from the plasma might have impacted mental and psychic capacities, possibly explaining the widespread myth of a Golden Age – a period when beings possessed superior mental faculties. This event around 9,700 BCE aligns well with Plato's description of Atlantis, suggesting it may have been the historical basis for these legends.

The script's presence on Easter Island and its potential connections to the Indus Valley civilization propose an ancient intercontinental cultural exchange. The Rongorongo script, with its birdman symbolism and perplexing glyphs, remains one of the greatest linguistic mysteries, potentially holding keys to understanding ancient global migrations and exchanges.

Yet, the true nature of its origin and meaning continues to elude scholars, making it a captivating subject of study in the fields of linguistics, archaeology, and anthropology.

Most shocking was the similarity between the Rongorongo symbols and the Nazca geoglyphs. Take a look at it yourself and make the comparison.

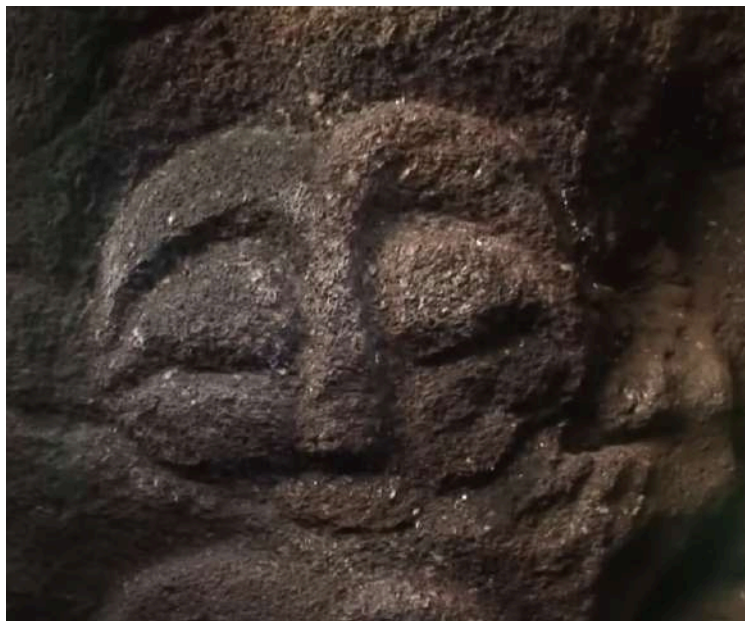


Many more interesting discoveries have been made on Easter Island. For example, miles of caves lie beneath the island, and many of them have yet to be explored.

One of the most interesting cave networks on Easter Island holds incredible mysteries and is associated with the ancient cult of worship of an entity known as the Birdman, a being that seemingly came from the sky and captivated the Rapa Nui so much that they abandoned their previous religion and started worshipping it.

In this cave network, which has many extensions, some of which are not yet excavated, we can find a mysterious petroglyph depicting a head with large eyes. Many believe this depicts some kind of otherworldly being, as similar pictographs have been found all across the world, including among the Nazca people, in Japan, Sumeria, and many more. The Rapa Nui people refer to these deities as the Make-make.

If we go deeper into this cave network, we can find more carvings of strange beings that do not resemble regular humans. In one section of the cave, there are dozens of these depictions, and more surprisingly, right below these images, there are ancient bones that were left for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Till this day, the bones haven't been tested as the place is still considered sacred.



There are many more sites with petroglyphs that are barely visible today, most of which represent the Birdman. In fact, in 2017, a groundbreaking discovery was made regarding the iconic Moai statues of Easter Island, specifically their massive 13-ton stone hats known as pukao. Utilizing advanced techniques in photography and 3D modeling, archaeologists found a surprising diversity of petroglyphs carved into these hats.

These intricate carvings, which are barely visible today, suggest that multiple groups of people may have contributed to their creation, indicating a more complex social structure and cultural expression than previously understood.



Considering these hats are separate from the Moai statues, it's quite a mystery how they managed to place them on top of the statues. It's well-known that all Moai statues had their pukao on top of them, and considering some of the statues are 30 feet tall, lifting a 13-ton block at such a height is still unexplained.

The lifting and transportation of the Moai statues themselves is also quite an achievement, and there are several theories of how this was possible. These statues were primarily carved at the Rano Raraku quarry, a volcanic crater that provided the main source of the island's easily workable volcanic tuff. The process of carving the Moai was a meticulous and labor-intensive endeavor.

The Moai were carved directly out of the rock face, with the sculptors starting at the head and progressing downward until they reached the torso, leaving the back of the statue attached to the rock. Once the front and sides of the Moai were completed, the final and perhaps most risky stage involved detaching the statue from the bedrock. This was done by carving a deep groove around the base of the statue and then using wooden levers to gradually pry the Moai free from the rock face.

But how were the statues transported, considering some of them weigh up to 82 tons?



One of the earliest and most famous theories was proposed by the Norwegian adventurer and ethnographer Thor Heyerdahl in 1955. Heyerdahl theorized that the Rapa Nui people used wooden rollers to move the statues. According to his hypothesis, the islanders cut down trees to use as logs. These logs were placed under the massive stone statues, which allowed them to be rolled along the ground from the quarry at Rano Raraku to their final locations on the ceremonial platforms known as ahu spread across the island's perimeter.

Heyerdahl even tested this method successfully, although the task was very hard and required substantial manpower. But according to the legend, the Moai statues weren't dragged. The legend states that the statues **walked** to their locations.

This led to another interesting theory. The idea, which at first may sound fantastical, is actually grounded in practical engineering principles and has been demonstrated in experimental archaeology. The "walking" theory was notably revitalized by archaeologists Terry Hunt and Carl Lipo, who conducted extensive fieldwork on Easter Island.

They proposed that the Rapa Nui used a method involving ropes and a carefully coordinated rocking motion to move the Moai upright. According to this theory, the statues were tilted forward, and ropes were tied around the head and base of the statues. Teams of people then used the ropes to rock the statue from side to side, advancing it forward in a controlled, walking-like motion.

This method of transportation would explain several peculiar features of the Moai. Many of the statues have a D-shaped base, which facilitates rocking motion without allowing the statue to tip over completely. Additionally, this theory aligns with the wear patterns found on the bases of transported statues, which are consistent with the kind of abrasion that would occur through such a rocking motion.

To test this theory, scientists, along with a team including National Geographic, conducted an experiment using a replica of a Moai. They demonstrated that with three strong ropes and a team of about 18 people, a 5-ton Moai could be moved in this fashion at a reasonable pace and with considerable control. Still, we're not sure if this method will be possible for the statues that weigh 82 tons.



Regardless of their actual method of transportation, there's the mystery of their placement. The nearly 1,000 massive Moai statues are dispersed throughout the island in a manner that lacks an apparent systematic arrangement. If the statues were intended solely for symbolic or ritualistic purposes, one might anticipate finding them in prominent positions, such as atop hills or mountain peaks, where they would be highly visible.

Surprisingly, this is not the case. Instead, the Moai are often located in less conspicuous places, including coastal areas and lower elevations, facing inward towards the island's interior rather than outward towards the sea.

This unusual placement strategy suggests that the Moai may have served purposes beyond mere visibility or aesthetics. Recent theories propose that the positioning of the statues could be strategically linked to essential resources or social structures within the Rapa Nui community.

For example, some researchers believe the Moai were placed near freshwater sources, playing a crucial role in marking vital resources for survival. Researchers used statistical analysis and digital mapping and found striking correlations. The majority of the Moai statues were indeed located at freshwater sources.

This hypothesized that the statues were positioned to mark these critical resources, serving not only as monumental art or religious symbols but also as practical indicators of water locations vital for survival.



But who were these people that managed to survive and thrive on such a remote and isolated place?

One of the most intriguing aspects of the Rapa Nui people, as recorded by early European visitors, is the presence of individuals with red hair among the predominantly dark-haired Polynesian population. This characteristic has sparked various hypotheses about their origins and genetic makeup.

In fact, many believe the so-called hats of the Moai statues are not actually hats but their red hair. Researchers like Brien Foerster believe that the Polynesians weren't the first to settle Easter Island and they only arrived there around 1,000 years ago, discovering the remnants of a more advanced pre-existing civilization.



This hypothesis suggests that the first Polynesian settlers found either the remains or perhaps even living members of an earlier society that had developed significant technological advancements, which may have influenced the subsequent cultural and architectural developments observed by later visitors.

When Dutch explorer Jacob Roggeveen first arrived on Easter Island in 1722, his crew documented a surprising diversity among the island's inhabitants. According to Roggeveen's logbook, the population included a wide range of physical characteristics. They noted tall and short individuals, people with black, red, and even blond hair, as well as variations in skin color from light to dark.

This diversity is particularly notable given the island's isolated location in the Pacific Ocean. Such observations have fueled speculation about the origins and composition of Easter Island's population. The presence of diverse physical traits might suggest multiple waves of migration, possibly from different parts of Polynesia or even from the Americas, although evidence for the latter is more contentious among scholars.

The variety in hair color and skin tone among the inhabitants could also be attributed to genetic diversity within a relatively small gene pool, which can amplify less common traits. This blending of characteristics might indicate that Easter Island was a melting pot for different cultures and migrations over the centuries. But how sophisticated and developed was this first pre-historic civilization that built the massive megalithic structures?

Curiously, on the Marquesas Islands of French Polynesia, located approximately 2,300 miles northwest of Easter Island, there's a carving of the Seven Tikis. The tikis refer not to actual statues but to a group of legendary figures or demigods who are important in the cosmology and folklore of the Marquesas Islands.



These figures are often described as creator gods or ancestral spirits who played a crucial role in the creation myths and the spiritual life of the Marquesan people. These tikis look very similar to the Make-make gods depicted in the caves of Easter Island, which also have large eyes.

But that's not the only connection. There's an old story on the Marquesas that an ancient, powerful chief had seven sons whom he valued greatly. As the sons reached maturity, the chief decided it was time for them to prove their worth and courage and prepare them for future leadership.

To accomplish this, he tasked them with a formidable challenge: they were to embark on a voyage to a distant and sacred island. This island was not only far away but shrouded in mystery and said to be guarded by spirits and other supernatural entities. The journey itself would be treacherous, involving rough seas and unpredictable weather, testing the sons' navigation skills, resilience, and endurance.

Moreover, the chief instructed his sons to bring back a token of their journey, typically an object of spiritual significance, such as a sacred stone or feather from a rare bird, which was believed to hold powerful mana—spiritual energy.

On Easter Island, there's an ancient tradition where young men would participate in a daring and highly competitive ritual known as the Birdman competition, or Tangata Manu. This event was not just a test of physical prowess but also a profound spiritual and cultural practice that connected the participants with their ancestors and the divine.

The competition took place annually around the village of Orongo, a ceremonial village perched on the edge of a high volcanic crater overlooking the sea. The goal was to obtain the first egg of the season from the sooty tern, a seabird that nested on the nearby islet of Motu Nui.

The contestants, or *hopu*, each sponsored by different clans or tribal leaders, would swim across the shark-infested waters to Motu Nui, enduring harsh conditions and risking their lives in the process. Many didn't survive the competition, drowning or getting eaten by a shark. The one who survives and successfully brings an egg would then be declared the Birdman, earning a sacred status and ruling powers for his clan for the duration of the year.

This ritual, steeped in the belief of the *mana*, spiritual energy, carried by the egg, mirrors in some ways the quest of the Marquesan chief's sons. Both practices involve a perilous journey to a sacred place, the retrieval of an object imbued with spiritual significance, and the potential for elevated status upon successful completion of the task.

But that's not the only connection. One of the most iconic and intriguing sites on Easter Island is the ceremonial platform known as Ahu Akivi. Unlike other platforms scattered on the island, this one is quite unique. On this platform, there are seven Moai statues, and these statues are notable not only for their number but also for their orientation.



Unlike all Moai statues that face inland, these seven statues face seaward. Could these seven figures be somehow connected to the legend of the seven sons of a great and powerful chief from the Marquesas? And does that mean there was a connection between these islands?

But how far does the connection of Easter Island to other sites around the world actually go?

The Ancient Equator theory proposes a fascinating concept that some of the world's greatest cities and man-made wonders, spanning continents and cultures, align along a straight line around the globe, forming an ancient great circle.

One of the most striking alignments is the Great Pyramid of Giza, which aligns with Machu Picchu, the Nazca Lines, and Easter Island along a straight line around the Earth's center, with an astonishing margin of error of less than one-tenth of one degree of latitude.



But the alignment doesn't stop there. Other ancient sites of significance, including Persepolis, Mohenjo-Daro, Petra, the Sumerian city of Ur, and the temples at Angkor Wat, fall within one degree of latitude of this line, adding to the mystery and wonder of this global phenomenon.

Furthermore, this line passes through areas of the world that are still largely unexplored or unexcavated, such as the Sahara Desert, the Brazilian Rainforest, the highlands of New Guinea, and underwater regions of the North Atlantic Ocean, the South Pacific Ocean, and the South China Sea, hinting at even more hidden wonders waiting to be discovered.

The alignment of these sites is easily observable on a globe of the Earth with a horizon ring, where lining up any two of these sites on the horizon ring will place all of the sites right on the horizon ring. The breathtaking connection among ancient sites worldwide tells an incredible story often overlooked by millions. Although history books don't mention these alignments, could the placements of these sites be mere coincidence? Or did ancient civilizations, such as the Egyptians, Maya, Olmec, and Inca, receive guidance from a more intelligent and more ancient global civilization?

There are many more enigmas on Easter Island, like the presence of magnetic stones scattered across the island's landscape. These magnetic stones, also known as "mahanna stones" or "natives' compasses," are natural rock formations that possess magnetic properties, making them unique geological phenomena.



One theory suggests that the Rapa Nui people utilized the magnetic stones for navigation and orientation purposes. One of the most well-known magnetic sites is a large, oval rock called Te Pito Kura. This rock has a high ethnographic value and was first described by William J. Thomson on an expedition in 1886. He noted that the local inhabitants considered it very significant.

Older stories indicated that the rock had come from far off the island and was brought by the first settlers. Because of its high iron content, this stone warms up more than others and causes the compass to behave strangely.

Many visitors put their hands on it to capture their energy, or also, according to the belief of some, increase female fertility.

Easter Island remains one of the most enigmatic prehistoric sites on Earth. As researchers continue to unravel the secrets of Easter Island, one thing remains certain: the island's ancient past holds untold treasures and revelations that have the power to reshape our understanding of human history and civilization.

Gornaya Shoria

In the secluded depths of the Shoria Mountains in Southern Siberia, a secret has lain hidden, undisturbed for thousands of years. It was in this remote wilderness, far from the prying eyes of civilization, that a discovery was made, one that would challenge the very bedrock of our understanding of human history.

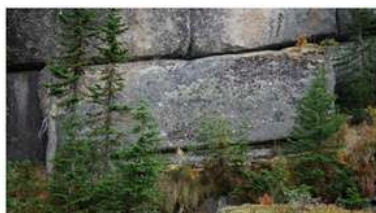
It was in 2013 when a team of 19 researchers, led by Georgy Sidorov, embarked on an expedition to explore the area located on Gornaya Shoria, a mountain rising 3,600 feet above sea level. Situated in a secluded region of Russia, this area was once inaccessible, guarded by checkpoints during the Soviet era. The expedition was initiated based on intriguing reports from the area about the presence of numerous unusual megalithic objects in this remote location. Upon arriving at the specified location, the research team was shocked at what they stumbled upon. It appeared as a gigantic super-megalith, so mysterious that it defied the chronicles of human history. The Gornaya Shoria megaliths, as they came to be known, consisted of immense stone blocks, appearing to be granite, characterized by flat surfaces and right angles. What was even more shocking was the estimated weight of the stones, which was more than 3,000 tons. This would make the Gornaya Shoria megaliths the largest megalithic stones ever discovered in human history.



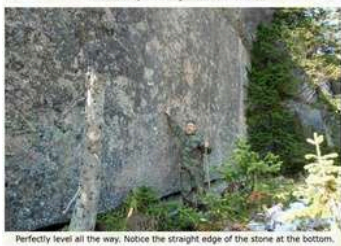
The systematic arrangement of the granite rocks hinted at intentional design, a purposeful architectural effort that went beyond mere natural formation. They were meticulously stacked one atop the other, reaching a height of approximately 140 feet. The sheer size and scale of these stones immediately posed a baffling question: how were such enormous blocks carved, transported, and assembled in such a remote and challenging landscape?



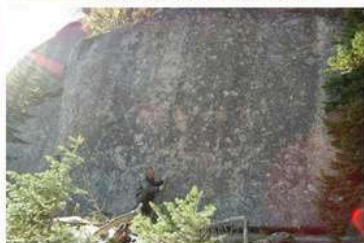
A wall built of precise cut granite blocks of stones.



Always, right angles, level, and perfectly fitting together.



Perfectly level all the way. Notice the straight edge of the stone at the bottom.



Another large, level, right angled block.

According to Sidorov's notes, the structures were around 100,000 years old, a timeline that pushed back the boundaries of known human architectural endeavors by tens of thousands of years. This revelation was not just surprising; it was revolutionary. It suggested the presence of a civilization with advanced knowledge and capabilities long before what was traditionally accepted in the annals of human history.

Georgy Sidorov and his team were astonished by the colossal sight of the structure. The magnitude of the discovery of a monument like this was incredible – one that had remained hidden for eons, a silent witness to the passage of time and possibly to the rise and fall of an unknown civilization. The insights and observations written by Sidorov would prove crucial in unraveling the mysteries of this enigmatic site.

The sight of the huge granite blocks, meticulously stacked in a wall of polygonal masonry, suggested a level of architectural sophistication that was previously unimagined in that era. Sidorov noted the construction's resemblance to other ancient megalithic structures, such as Stonehenge and the Egyptian pyramids, yet unique in its own right. The comparison was not just in terms of the sheer size but also in the mystery of the purpose and functionality of the site.



The dimensions of the structure, as recorded by Sidorov, were staggering. The "wall," as he referred to it, was around 700 feet in length. Each of the individual stones was about 65 feet in length and between 16 and 23 feet in height. These figures were not just numbers; they represented a monumental human effort, a feat that seemed nearly impossible given the presumed technological limitations of the time.

Sidorov and his team considered various theories regarding the origin of the structure. One prevailing hypothesis was that it was the product of an ancient civilization, one that possessed technology and knowledge far beyond what was previously thought possible. This theory raised numerous questions about the capabilities of ancient peoples and the potential existence of a sophisticated civilization that had somehow been lost to history.



Some high heat, or high energy created particular 'pits' in the rocks, possibly from an explosion.



The energy wave must have come from below and traveled upward at an angle.



A hole drilled into the granite rock?

Adding to the enigma, Sidorov reported that there were circular holes on some of the stones, seemingly perfect in roundness. Even more astonishing were the indications of melting observed on the stones. It appeared as though in certain areas, the stones had been melted, hollowed out, or reshaped. Sidorov attributed these meltings to some sort of ancient rock fusion that was implemented on the wall. He also wrote of the possibility of a powerful thermonuclear explosion or a similar destructive force, as there were many megalithic rocks that were scattered around the site, seemingly blown away by a powerful force.

All of this raised even more questions about the purpose of the structure and the fate of its builders. The complexity of the site was further highlighted by Sidorov's description of additional structures in the vicinity. He spoke of a strange cyclopean construction of vertically set boulders standing on a giant foundation.

Moreover, Sidorov recounted how they encountered unexplainable phenomena during their expedition. The compasses of the entire group behaved erratically, deviating inexplicably from the megaliths.

This phenomenon led to speculation about a negative geomagnetic field in the area, possibly a residual effect of some sort of ancient energy field. This phenomenon of geomagnetic anomalies is not unique only to Gornaya Shoria, as it has been observed at other ancient sites around the world. It often leads to discussions about the advanced understanding of the Earth's magnetic fields by ancient civilizations and their ability to manipulate or utilize these forces in ways that are not yet understood by modern science.



Unfortunately, the worsening weather conditions limited the ability of Sidorov and his expedition to explore further, yet the data collected provided invaluable insights into the layout and scale of the ruins. As the team departed, the sense of mystery only deepened. The immense size and unexplained origins of the Gornaya Shoria megaliths represented a puzzle that was far from being solved.

Yet, the question arises: if these structures were indeed built by humans and not a natural formation, then how could an advanced civilization thrive in such an inhospitable location, a place known for its harsh climate and extremely severe winters?

What would motivate them to settle in such a challenging environment? Wouldn't it have been simpler for them to migrate southward to warmer territories and establish their settlements there?



During the peak of the last Ice Age, around 20,000 years ago, Siberia, along with much of the Northern Hemisphere, experienced a profound climatic shift. Despite the colder climate and the spread of ice sheets, however, the conditions in Siberia were relatively more favorable than those in Europe and North America. In contrast to the extensive glaciation that enveloped North America and northern Europe, Siberia was not completely covered by ice sheets.

The region was predominantly characterized by the Mammoth Steppe, an expansive biome marked by cold, dry conditions yet abundant in grasses and herbaceous plants. This unique ecosystem supported a diverse array of megafauna, such as woolly mammoths, woolly rhinoceroses, and other large herbivores, as well as the predators that hunted them. This rich environment provided ample resources for the support of human populations, offering both food and materials essential for survival.



In fact, archaeological discoveries such as tools and artifacts have already proven that there were human populations living in Siberia during the Ice Age.

The most fascinating of these discoveries was when Russian scientists uncovered a site corresponding to the last Ice Age where ancient hunters lived. The site was filled with stone tools, ivory weapons, and the butchered bones of mammoths, bison, bears, lions, and hares, all animals that would have been available to hunters during that Ice Age period.

Using a dating technique that measures the ratios of carbon, the researchers determined the artifacts were deposited at the site about 30,000 years before the present. That would be about twice as old as Monte Verde in Chile, the most ancient human life known in the American continents.

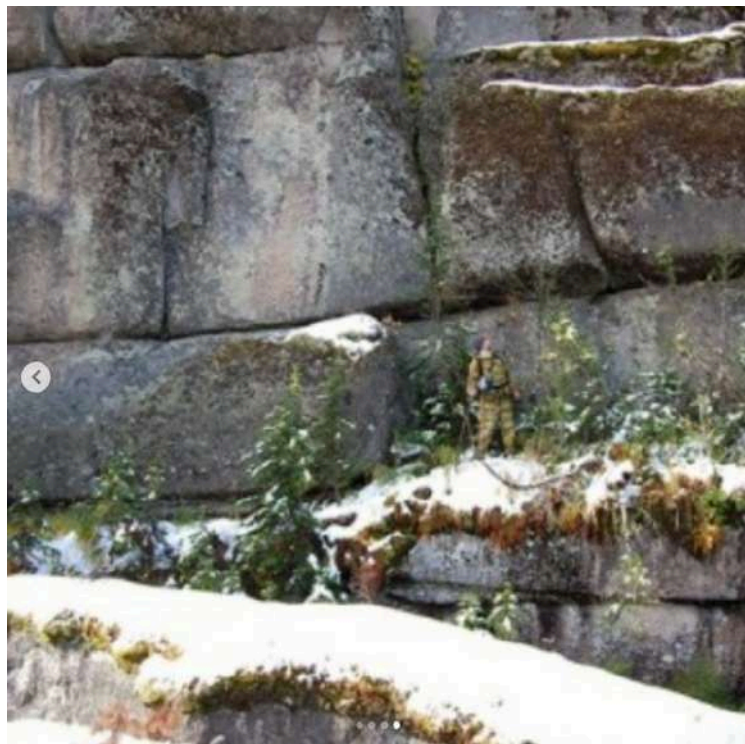
Donald Grayson, a paleoanthropologist at the University of Washington in Seattle, said:

“The discovery is very significant because it is so much earlier than any other proven evidence of people living in the frigid lands of Siberia.”

In contrast, much of northern Europe was engulfed by thick ice sheets, making vast areas uninhabitable. The ice severely limited human mobility and resource availability. Human settlements in Europe were primarily concentrated in the southern regions, which, though free of ice, still endured a cold climate. These areas served as a refuge for humans and animals, but the resources available were scant compared to the abundant Mammoth Steppe of Siberia.

In this context, if the Siberian megaliths were indeed erected during the Ice Age, it suggests that their builders were part of a society that not only adapted to but also prospered in the cold climate. The relative wealth of resources in the Mammoth Steppe would have supported larger human populations, enabling them to engage in significant construction projects.

The discovery of the Gornaya Shoria megaliths has also reignited interest in alternative historical theories. Some researchers have speculated about the existence of a pre-flood civilization, a sophisticated society that existed before a cataclysmic event wiped out much of humanity's early history. This theory aligns with global myths and legends, which often speak of advanced civilizations that vanished under mysterious circumstances.



Intriguingly, the site of Gornaya Shoria, despite its potential historical and archaeological significance, has not been the subject of any follow-up research and archaeological efforts. This lack of continued investigation into such a potentially revealing site raises several questions and adds a layer of mystery to the already enigmatic stones.

The official stance of the Russian Federation regarding these megalithic structures is that they are merely natural formations. Yet without a comprehensive and thorough archaeological examination, how can we be sure that the massive and unusually structured stones are purely the product of natural geological processes?

Numerous observers are skeptical that the stones are a product of nature, citing their precise angles and impeccable arrangement as evidence. They point out that the site is very similar to other megalithic sites around the world that were undoubtedly man-made. The possibility that these megaliths are remnants of a lost civilization or a forgotten chapter in human history cannot be entirely dismissed without a thorough investigation.

What could a proper excavation reveal about the origins and purpose of these stones? Could they possibly be linked to ancient human activity, or are they indeed just an unusual but natural geological formation?

Moreover, the broader implications of such a discovery, if it were proven to be made by humans, are significant. It could potentially rewrite parts of our history, offering new insights into the capabilities and spread of ancient civilizations. It could challenge our understanding of the technological and architectural skills of our ancestors and provide a new perspective on the ancient world.

Egypt's Granite Boxes

The Serapeum of Saqqara is an ancient Egyptian necropolis located near Cairo, which is renowned for its assemblage of massive granite boxes believed to be sarcophagi. These boxes, crafted with astonishing precision, have sparked considerable debate about their creation. The extraordinary craftsmanship evident in these granite boxes suggests the use of advanced technology, far beyond what is traditionally attributed to the ancient Egyptians.

Each box in the Serapeum of Saqqara is hewn from a single piece of granite, a material known for its extreme hardness. The boxes are enormous, with some weighing up to 70 tons, including the lid and base. This means that the blocks from which they were carved would have weighed around 200 tons. The precision with which these boxes have been crafted is remarkable – their corners are perfectly square, and the flat surfaces are exquisitely smooth, with an accuracy that rivals modern machining capabilities. This level of precision, achieved several millennia ago, is astounding and has led to the speculation that the ancient Egyptians had access to advanced technology, possibly lost to time.



One of the most striking features of these boxes is their interior surfaces, which are equally precise and smooth as the exteriors. Achieving such accuracy on the inside of a stone box, particularly with the tools supposedly available at the time, seems impossible. The walls of the boxes are of uniform thickness, suggesting the use of sophisticated measuring and cutting equipment. This level of uniformity and precision in stonecraft is rarely found in other ancient Egyptian artifacts, leading to questions about the technology and methods used in their construction.

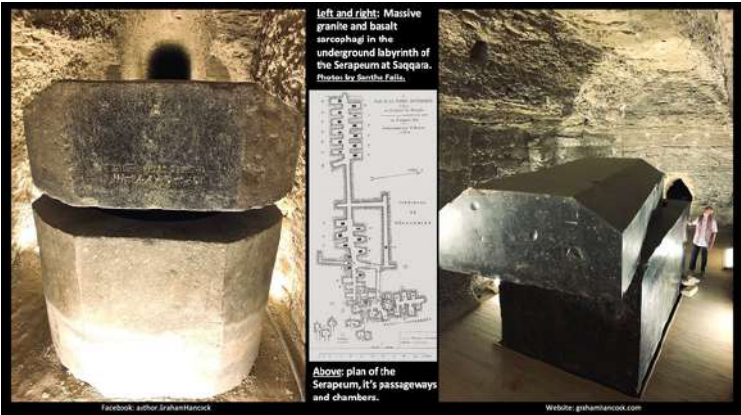
Moreover, the process of hollowing out these massive granite blocks would have required significant understanding and control of stonecutting techniques. The conventional tools of the ancient Egyptians, primarily made of copper, would have been inadequate for shaping such hard stone with the precision observed. This discrepancy has fueled theories suggesting that the builders of the Serapeum possessed advanced technological knowledge, potentially including high-speed drills, diamond-tipped cutting tools, or other sophisticated machinery.



Photo by isida-project.org

Another aspect that intrigues researchers is the purpose of these boxes. Traditionally believed to be sarcophagi for the burial of sacred Apis bulls, this explanation has been questioned due to the boxes' elaborate and precise construction, which seems excessive for mere burial purposes. Some theorists propose that these boxes were used for purposes that required precise dimensions and smooth surfaces, perhaps related to some form of energy manipulation or scientific process unknown to modern science.

Additionally, the granite boxes also possess acoustic properties. The transportation and placement of these massive boxes are also subjects of wonder. The Serapeum's underground tunnels are narrow and winding, making the movement of such large objects a logistical challenge. Also, why are there no signs of torches, such as burn marks, anywhere in the Serapeum of Saqqara? What kind of lighting did they use to illuminate these underground spaces?



Photos by Santha Faiia & Graham Hancock

In contrast to these theories, mainstream archaeology attributes the precision and craftsmanship of the granite boxes to the skill and patience of ancient craftsmen, who, over generations, perfected their stone-working techniques. Critics of the advanced technology theory argue that there is no direct archaeological evidence supporting the existence of machinery or tools sophisticated enough to create these boxes in ancient Egypt.

Creating such precision in ancient times would have required not only advanced tools but also a sophisticated understanding of engineering and geometry. The scale and precision of the boxes in the Serapeum are not replicated in any modern granite quarries, indicating that the ancient Egyptians, or perhaps a pre-existing civilization, had access to technology and knowledge that are not yet fully understood.

But the granite boxes of Saqqara aren't the only ones. Many other fascinating and massive granite boxes are found in Egypt. Each one of them exhibits details suggesting the use of some form of lost ancient technology far beyond what has traditionally been understood or accepted.

Take a look at this giant granite box, displayed at the Cairo Museum. This box, significant yet not widely known, is believed to have been abandoned by the Egyptians due to a mistake in the cutting process.



The irregular, slanted cut, deemed an error, led to the abandonment of this particular stone block. However, this apparent 'mistake' inadvertently provides strong evidence of a sophisticated advanced tooling method, far surpassing the capabilities attributed to the ancient Egyptians.

The cut extends deep into the hard granite, making it impossible to fit a chisel inside. The conventional theory, widely espoused by modern researchers, is that the ancient Egyptians used slow, primitive copper-based saws for cutting granite. Yet, this theory falls short when scrutinized. Trials replicating this method demonstrated an excruciatingly slow cutting rate of only four millimeters, or 0.15 inches an hour.



At such a slow pace, it is highly implausible that the artisans would not have noticed and corrected a deviation as significant as the one seen in the granite box. Where the cut should have continued, the stone has been marked with a groove. Even this mark is precise and smooth. Moreover, it appears the granite was cut from two sides simultaneously, most likely by two circular saws, with one cutting from above and one cutting from below.

To see such smooth and perfectly precise stonecutting, we have to assume that they were using some sort of sophisticated machine capable of rapidly cutting through granite. We can also see precise saw marks in another granite box in the Cairo Museum, which is just a few steps away. The marks we see here look like the marks left by a type of saw strikingly similar to a modern band saw, but with capabilities suggesting a much higher speed of operation.

In contemporary terms, such an advanced cutting mechanism requires the use of diamonds, specifically a diamond-encrusted blade, to slice through granite efficiently. The existence of such advanced tooling presents a historical anomaly. During the dynastic times of ancient Egypt, there is no recorded evidence of diamond technology or tools with diamond encrustations being used or even existing.

Another strange box-like artifact is the one below. On top of it, there are a series of circles that are perfectly smooth, most likely made with some sort of machine, as they are completely identical. On the side of the object, there are strange burn marks that left significant damage to the stone. The head of whatever caused these marks must have been immense. The exact purpose of this artifact is still unknown.



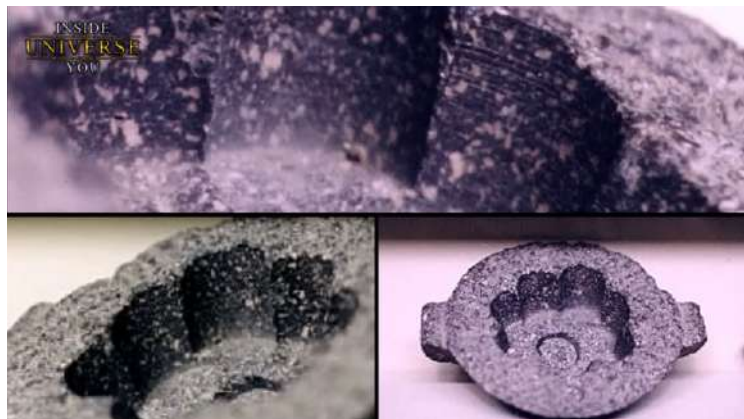
Photo by Brien Foerster

And the box below, made from red granite, has even more spectacular marks. Not only is it perfectly hollowed out and shaped with precise right angles, but it also has these strange tube drill holes.

These drill holes are exactly the same size, penetrating the granite at an intense depth. It's almost undeniable that these marks were made with an advanced machine rather than simple bronze tools.



And if this isn't enough to convince you, take a look at this granite artifact, which also exhibits tube drilling techniques. If you look closer, you can even see the spiral grooves on the piece. These grooves display uniform depth and spacing, and are evident in all the drilled holes of the artifact. Given that the holes intersect, the consistency of these grooves would be unlikely if they were the result of an abrasive slurry.



Core 7 (photo on next page) is a remarkable cylindrical piece of granite discovered near the Great Pyramids that is at least 4,500 years old. This ancient artifact is notable for its perfectly spaced, continuous spiral groove, reminiscent of a vinyl record's grooves. Such precision suggests a level of technology seemingly beyond the capabilities of ancient Egyptian civilization, known to possess only soft copper tools, inadequate for drilling into hard granite.

The mystery deepens when considering the nature of the groove. Traditional Egyptian tools, like the bow drill, produced a distinct back-and-forth pattern, unlike the single, continuous spiral found on Core 7. This pattern is more akin to the marks left by modern, rapidly rotating drills, suggesting a drilling method far advanced for its time.



Modern machinery capable of creating a similar core operates at high speeds and often employs diamond tips, a material hard enough to penetrate granite. This raises the provocative question of whether ancient Egyptians might have had access to such advanced drilling techniques, potentially involving materials as hard as diamond.

The groove's shape on Core 7 not only defies the expected capabilities of ancient Egyptian technology but also implies a drilling force greater than that of contemporary power drills. Analysis of the spacing between each spiral turn indicates a drilling pressure that surpasses modern equipment, hinting at an unknown, highly advanced civilization or technology.

A scientist studying the artifact noted that

“The core was made by a drilling process with greater strength than a modern power drill. What does this tell us? There are no tools of that caliber that we know of.”

If you were impressed by the granite boxes we showed you so far, you will be stunned by the ones on Elephantine Island. This site is like a graveyard of advanced technology, as it's filled with scattered remains of extremely precise granite artifacts, cut and shaped to perfection.



The only structure that was left in relatively good shape is this massive box in the image above, which Egyptologists call a shrine. It features a pointed or pyramid-like top, which is sharply defined, possibly once housing a Benben-like stone or point similar to the Old Kingdom pyramids. Additionally, the box is not completely hollowed out but includes inset edges and a large step or platform inside.



Photo by stargatevoyager.com

The box's interior showcases precise 90-degree corners with tiny inside radii. Around the inset edge, we can find large tube drill holes, which were probably pivot points for some sort of mechanism. The smooth, flat surfaces, sharp corners, and intricate details suggest a level of accuracy that these primitive tools could not achieve.

Further examination of the box reveals a semicircular edging running around the top and bottom. This edging, seemingly carved from a single piece of granite, is evidently the result of a now-lost technology. What's more shocking is that this granite altar, as they call it, is not a unique creation.

The entire site is filled with the broken remains of dozens of such altars, all showcasing the exact same features and precise carvings. It's like the entire site was a modern factory that manufactured these artifacts in large quantities until something happened that destroyed the entire site.

And all of these granite boxes and artifacts we discussed so far are just the beginning. There are countless more, all of which possess features and qualities resulting from advanced machinery. Perhaps the most precise granite box found anywhere in the world is the one discovered beneath the pyramid at Lahun.



There, inside a chamber made of polished curved granite stones, we find this remarkable tilted granite box that is perfectly flat along the top side. When researchers measured the four corners of the box with modern equipment, they were stunned to find that they are near-identical.

A similarly startling mystery can be found at Mastaba 17, a monument located near Meidum. Beneath a crumbling pile of mudbricks lies an enormous megalithic stone chamber containing a precision-cut stone box, precisely fashioned with perfect corners inside and out from a single piece of granite. The lid has rising rectangular edges, and there are knobs on the ends.



Is it possible that all of these granite boxes and artifacts were the leftovers of a lost prehistoric civilization that flourished before the Egyptians? Perhaps this will explain why such sophisticated objects were used for such primitive purposes as sarcophagi—because the Egyptians who found them didn't know their real purpose, just like us today.

The Richat Structure

Is it possible that an advanced civilization existed on Earth over 10,000 years ago? After all this time, would the remains of these people and their homeland still be recognizable as the seat of power it once was? Could it be that, as a species, humanity has forgotten its past? Or, as Graham Hancock so eloquently put it, are we a species with amnesia?

According to the traditional theory of human evolution, this is impossible. The progression of man's transition is said to be this: bands of nomads that wandered the land and followed wild herds of animals, to farmers, merchants, and townsfolk, to city-dwelling industrial-type society, finally to the global society of today. To those who accept this theory of evolution and progression at face value, humans today are at the peak of their technological and scientific understanding. Society has slowly but surely continued its upward trend from the cave-dwelling Neanderthal of the past to the iPhone-using Homo sapiens of today.

While the traditional linear view of societal evolution is widely held, there is a growing number of scientists and people at large that are seeing more and more evidence emerge for a different human history—a history that has been forgotten. A history that has left clues through myth and legends so that one day, people would remember the accomplishments and heights of the power of their ancestors.

What history could this be? What type of legend could survive over ten thousand years and still be accurate? If there was a myth that could hold the secrets of humanity's past in its words, what would it describe?

Well, that legend is the legend of the fabled city of Atlantis. It is scoffed at by some and pursued with a zealous fervor by others. Atlantis has been a topic of debate among scholars and historians for centuries—a mighty empire, technologically advanced in science and engineering, wealthy beyond measure, and a military superpower.

Could they have existed in the past? Is it possible that such a civilization could be forgotten? Did the winds of time distort our perception of human history?

The evidence indicates that this is indeed what has happened. If this is true, how could a culture so significant be forgotten?

Plato stated in the *Critias*:

"The names of these first inhabitants have been preserved, but their deeds have perished on account of the catastrophes that befell those who succeeded them and the long passage of time intervening. Those of their race who survived these successive destructions were, as I said before, left as an illiterate mountain people who had only heard the tradition of the names of the rulers of their country, and beyond these, only little of their deeds. Now they were pleased to give their descendants the names of these rulers, even though they were unaware of their ancestors' virtues and institutions, except for some dim legends concerning each of them."

Then for many generations, these survivors and their children lived in distress for their survival and gave thought to their needs. They spoke only of supplying these needs and had no interest in the events of the distant past.

It makes clear that due to the immediate needs of survival, the loss of culture and knowledge, and the passage of time, the people forgot their past. The only way this history lived on was through myth and legend, and in the names of their descendants.

But if the story of Atlantis is true, there must be a geographical location that held this once-great city. Where could this city be?

Its location has been a source of controversy for years. It has been suggested that Antarctica is the resting place of Atlantis, or perhaps somewhere in the Pacific. There is also speculation that Atlantis rests at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean between Europe and the Americas. The Bermuda Triangle, the Caribbean, and others have been touted as the original location of Atlantis, but to no avail. No consensus has ever been reached on where Atlantis once existed.

The Richat Structure, also known as the Eye of the Sahara, is a site that could very well be the location of the lost city of Atlantis. Relatively unknown to the world until the 1980s, the Richat Structure is a remote geological formation located in Mauritania, Africa, in the middle of the desert.



Apart from its amazing physical features and breathtaking beauty, when compared to Plato's description of the city of Atlantis, it is the best candidate for the original location of Atlantis.

To fully understand how amazing this discovery is, it is necessary to decipher what Atlantis is, what the Richat Structure is, and who Plato was. By comparing the Richat Structure to the descriptions of Atlantis provided by Plato, you can begin to connect the dots and see the Richat Structure as what it may truly be: the foundation upon which Atlantis was built. But what exactly was Atlantis?

The city of Atlantis is the seat of power that was once held by the Atlantean people over ten thousand years ago. It was told that the Atlanteans lived on a mighty island with very distinct geographical features, and where they enjoyed lives of great sophistication and abundance.

This legendary city was sunk by the wrath of the gods for their impunity, losing all of its secrets to the sea. They were an extremely powerful military civilization that was said to have a vast navy and a strong merchant class. The rulers of Atlantis were described as loving, kind, and good to their people. These facts led to a thriving society that was advanced in its science, politics, and engineering. There are even claims that the Atlantean civilization was more advanced than we are today—that they knew the secrets of anti-gravity and also had contact with extraterrestrial civilizations. In fact, there are claims that Atlantis itself is an extraterrestrial colony on Earth.

There is no way to determine the veracity of these claims, and there would be no point in breaking down these arguments. However, traditional history looks at the myth and existence of Atlantis as a story that was invented out of whole cloth by the only modern source that is available — the works of Plato.

Historians say that if it wasn't a fiction of his imagination, it was a mash of ideas and representations of contemporary and historical civilizations during his time. The one thing that it could not be, they argue, is a real accounting of events.

Often, the very mention of Atlantis can have eyes rolling, and any serious discussion be thrown out the window. It can be considered pseudo-history, or worse. But why is this? Is there evidence that contributes to the theory that Atlantis existed — that it was a real and powerful nation, and was indeed swept into the sea, erasing its legacy from the human psyche?

What evidence do those with traditional views on history have that Atlantis didn't exist? To dissect this topic properly, it helps to understand the source of these myths - Plato. Who was Plato? Why do we remember him? What did he contribute to society? Was he known to fabricate wild narratives complete with geographical, societal, and historical details just to make a point? Or is there evidence to suggest that he delivered, to the best of his ability, a history that was related to him, so that others could remember these events in the future?

Plato was an ancient Greek philosopher who lived almost 2,500 years ago. His philosophical works are regarded as some of the most influential ever written. He was a student of Socrates, the teacher of Aristotle, and was admired in his own time. He has remained a powerful figure in literature and history because of his many contributions to public dialogue around truth, justice, and philosophy. He is also well known because of the books he wrote during his life — two of which are the dialogues: *Critias* and *Timaeus*. This is where our modern understanding of Atlantis is formed.

Throughout the dialogues of the *Critias* and the *Timaeus*, Plato describes the empire and city of Atlantis, the Atlantean people, and their society. He goes into great detail describing the geography of the city of Atlantis, its structure, its history, and the terrible destruction of the city itself.

This history was relayed to Plato through detailed notes that had been passed down for six generations from his ancestor Solon. Solon was an Athenian statesman and lawmaker, known for his work in justice and corruption reform. He was considered a man of strong character and morals.

Solon had received all of the information he had about the Atlanteans on a journey to Egypt, where he visited a Temple of Neith and had the Egyptian priests translate the story from the hieroglyphs in the temple. He took these translations back to Athens, where they were preserved in his family until Plato eventually published what he learned in the dialogues *Timaeus* and *Critias*.

The *Timaeus* and the *Critias* are lengthy works, and the entire description of Atlantis and its society is very detailed. What Plato learned of Atlantis from Solon's translated notes was that Atlantis was a seafaring society with a capital city built in the form of concentric rings of water and land — two rings of land and three rings of water. The city itself was very large, over 20 kilometers in width, and had mountains to the north.

Atlantis also had a freshwater spring in the center of the island, and the city was ruled by a king named Atlas. Plato learned that this mighty city was eventually swallowed into the sea in a single day and night of misfortune. Its destruction was said to have happened 9,000 years before Solon's visit, which occurred approximately 2,600 years ago — placing the destruction of Atlantis at roughly 11,600 years ago.

There were many other details that Plato shared in his dialogues, including the types of animals on the island, the surrounding landscape, and much more. Could all of these details be made up? The imagination of a wild old man run amok? Was he sharing a story from a distant relative whose imagination had run away from him?

The answers to these questions are important, because the entire Atlantis legend is based on these recollections. Traditional historians would say exactly that—the claims made of Atlantis are baseless, wild, and untenable with history as we know it.

This statement runs contrary to the reputations of both of these men. Solon and Plato were known to be men of honor, propriety, and honesty. Are we to believe that in this one area, on this one topic, that these men were not?

Perhaps instead of the problem lying in the source, it is in the history itself—history as we know it. The mainstream historians would say that the story of Atlantis does not fit the current perception of the past. But does this mean that it could not be true?

The accounts of Solon, as translated to him by the Egyptian priest, could not have possibly happened? Or rather, is it possible that our perceptions of the past are faulty? Is the history as we know it not actually as it was?

The fact that the destruction of Atlantis is said to have happened almost 12,000 years ago presents the possibility that if Atlantis did exist and was destroyed violently, the knowledge of this could be lost to the sands of time.

The arguments against Atlantis are mostly based on the idea that if there was truly an empire of such magnitude, we would have known of its existence. There would be clues left behind. The consensus is that if the stories of old are not verifiable in some way, then they must be myths. And myths are simply stories that were made up to explain things people didn't understand, or to explain concepts through narrative.

This seems like sound reasoning—but is it a fact that myths never turn out to be true? Are there examples of myths considered nothing but fables that, through the discovery of archaeological evidence, turned out to be actual history?

It turns out there are examples of history that had been labeled as myth. Almost everyone has heard of Homer's epic poems, *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*. They tell the story of the Trojan War, which is where the famous Trojan Horse was used by the Greeks to eventually take Troy and defeat the Trojans.

It was well known and commonly accepted that this story was simply a myth, that no such war ever took place, and that the city—although rumored to be true—didn't exist.

However, in 1822, a businessman in Turkey was able to locate the city and begin archaeological digs. The layout of the city and the physical damage on its walls suggest that not only were the stories of the city of Troy true, but also that the famous Trojan War may have actually taken place.

Even more amazing was the fact that Homer's poems were passed down orally for centuries before ever being recorded in writing. A myth, its narrative passed down orally for centuries, was labeled as a fabrication—until proof of its existence came to light.

Another myth is the tale of Aurara Menu, which is told by Solomon Islanders. This story speaks of a man who, after his wife decides to elope with another man on an island named Tuanimanu, decides to place a curse on the island.

He brings the curse to the island in a canoe that is adorned with four wave murals. When on the island, he planted two taro plants, while he kept one for himself, which he planted on a different island. As his plant began to sprout, it would cause a disaster on the island of Tuanimanu.

As he watched from the mountaintop on his island, his plant sprouted and waves came crashing into the island, causing it to sink beneath the sea.

This legend, once thought to be fiction, was indeed based on fact. The island of Tuanimanu was sunk into the ocean—not from a series of waves that were sent in anger, but from an undersea tremor. This caused the underwater slope it was sitting on to collapse and sent the entire island to disappear beneath the waves.

The myth said that the waves caused the sinking of the island, when in fact they were the result of the massive water displacement caused by the sinking of Tuanimanu. Lying underwater is the remains of what once was an island. The oral history of that event is given special meaning by the narrative that is attached to the recollection of the events.

Oftentimes, people will dismiss a myth because of the otherworldly elements of the story. Did this man sink the island with a curse born out of jealousy? No. Was there an island that sunk below the surface of the ocean? Yes.

The historical and momentous event is passed down from generation to generation to ensure no one forgets, even if some of the details get muffled along the way.

Could it be possible that another island saw its destruction by being sunk into the sea? That another island could have met a similar fate, and that its history and its accomplishments be translated into a story to be passed down for generations?

Orichalcum is not a place, but a mythical material that was rumored to have existed in the past. It had many amazing qualities that made it extremely valuable and sought after. It was said to be malleable, non-oxidizing, and durable. It was also rumored to have a gold-like shine that was beautiful—so beautiful that the goddess Aphrodite had earrings fashioned from it.

According to the historical record, no such material had ever existed. This changed in 2015, when a shipwreck was discovered in the Mediterranean carrying ingots and jewelry made of mysterious materials. This material had all of the qualities of orichalcum. It turns out that this material did exist. Orichalcum's physical properties determined it to be a high-quality brass—malleable, non-oxidizing, and durable. This material would have been very popular and precious at the time it was reported to exist.

Another myth, based on imaginary tales, turns out to be true. As you can see, historical events and factual information can be misconstrued as myth and legend quite easily. The passage of long stretches of time and the nature of human civilization make it easy to forget important parts of the past.

Critical and foundational elements of our past are lost to the sands of time, waiting for humanity to remember them. Many monuments, artifacts, and ruins still have no solid explanation for their existence.

For centuries, humans forgot how to make concrete, the development of indoor plumbing, central heating, calculus, astronomical calculations, and much more. All of it has been lost to time—only to be rediscovered years later. In fact, the Roman Empire used a concrete formula that made their concrete far stronger than any of our modern-day concrete.

Legends of materials such as flexible glass and others are thought to be myths. But if humanity could forget about so much of its history in only the last 2,500 years, imagine what else it could forget. Think about the potential for memory loss after 12,000 years.

Is it possible that there are stories with no archaeological evidence to corroborate them as of yet, that are connected to the real events of the past?

There is an important reason to go over these seemingly unrelated events in history. They lay the groundwork for the case that Atlantis existed—that the descriptions that were passed down from the Egyptians to Solon, then to Plato, and eventually to the rest of the world, are accurate, and the resting place of this ancient city is the Richat Structure in Mauritania.

These are the facts we know so far:

- Myths that were thought to be nothing more than fables can be based on historical events.
- Actual events can be passed down orally for centuries and still be a fairly accurate representation of events that transpired.
- Large-scale natural disasters can wipe out traces of human existence easily.
- Humans are good at developing sophisticated tools and science—only to forget about them, leaving them to be rediscovered in the future.
- Credible men, Solon and Plato, known for their character, shared the details of the city of Atlantis.

When you use this as your beginning point, the possibility that the city of Atlantis did exist seems very real.

The questions become:

- Do the details offered by Plato match the area of the Richat Structure?
- Is there corroborating evidence that places Atlantis near the same area?
- Does anything in the historical timeline account for the destruction of an entire city in one night?
- And are there artifacts or ruins from that time that suggest something of a cataclysmic nature happened?

The answers to these questions lead us ever closer to the answers about Atlantis and its location.

Before deciphering if the Richat Structure is the location of Atlantis, it is important to know where it can be found and what it is.

The Richat Structure is a geological formation in the desert of Mauritania in Africa. Though already known to the locals, it was officially discovered in the 1980s by astronauts on the Gemini 4 mission, who saw the amazing formation as they buzzed overhead.



The structure is called the Eye of the Sahara because of its unique geological shape. It is a massive circular shape made up of concentric rings of hills and valleys in almost a perfect circle. From space and the aerial view, it truly does look like an eye.

It is located almost 400 kilometers—or 250 miles—from the coast of West Africa and the ocean. Its structure and shape are so unusual that it has never been seen anywhere else in the world. Experts believe that they are the remnants of a volcanic-induced crater—not from an eruption, but instead a scar left from subterranean pressure wreaking havoc on the Earth.

It is widely considered by geologists to have formed through the upheaval of volcanic pressure over millions of years, causing a dome to be lifted, then collapsing. This process is said to have repeated itself many times to cause the concentric rings of circles that are there today.

For those who know of Atlantis, the circular shape—combined with the elevated rings in a concentric pattern emanating from the center—makes it the most likely candidate for the original location of Atlantis.



The best way to determine if the Richat Structure was at one point the city of Atlantis is to compare the geography and the details of the area to the detailed descriptions given by Solon and Plato.

What did Plato say about the geography of the land of Atlantis?

“There were alternate zones of sea and land, larger and smaller, encircling one another. There were two of land and three of water, which were turned as if with a lathe, each having its circumference equidistant every way from the center.”

When you compare the above quote to the physical characteristics of the Richat Structure, there is a strong correlation. Not only is it a strong correlation, but it is also the only natural formation in the world that would properly match this description.

It is difficult to tell from the ground the sheer size of the Richat Structure. If you walked on the structure itself, it would be easy to mistake it for rocky hills and valleys. It is far bigger than you could notice from the ground.

How big?

If you measured the outside rings of the concentric circles, you would get a measurement of 23.5 kilometers—or 15 miles—across. A very large structure indeed. When Solon discussed the translations he received from the Egyptian priest, how did he describe the size of the city?

“The circular island of Atlantis has a diameter of 127 stadia.”
What are stadia?

A common unit of measurement in the time of Plato, a stadion is equivalent to 607 feet. 127 stadia at 607 feet each equals 77,089 feet. Converted to kilometers, 127 stadia equal 23.4 kilometers—or 15 miles. That means that the main island of Atlantis matches up almost exactly with the size of the Richat Structure.

The Eye of the Sahara
(Richat Structure), Mauritania



The Richat Structure is in an extremely remote area of Mauritania and is not very accessible. The structure is ringed on the north by mountains and is open to the desert facing south. Being the desert, there is much plain and featureless landscape surrounding the Richat Structure. But there is a particularly flat rectangular plain that is very close to the structure itself.

What do the descriptions say about the topography of Atlantis?

“The country immediately surrounding the city of Atlantis was a level plain, itself surrounded by mountains which descended towards the sea. The mountains of the island of Atlantis were celebrated for number and size and beauty. This part of the island looked south and was sheltered from the north.”

Atlantis was also said to be accessible by sea from the south. When you look at the photos of the now dry Richat Structure, you can clearly see what looks like an ancient water access to the structure itself.

In an interesting turn of events, the groundwater in the entire area is saltwater. It is a funny distinction considering that this area sits at over 1,000 feet above sea level. In fact, even whale skeletons have been discovered in the area, which clearly proves this region was once part of the sea.

The very center of the Richat Structure, oddly enough, has a spring of fresh water that comes up to the surface. Everywhere else in the area, you need to dig 400 feet to get access to fresh water.

The city of Atlantis was said to have been blessed with a fresh water spring that arose from the center of the city at the behest of the god Poseidon. As described by Plato:

“A well near the central acropolis provided the city with fresh water. The god Poseidon found no difficulty in making special arrangements for the center island, bringing up two springs of water from beneath the Earth—one of warm water, the other of cold.”

As the descriptions continue to line up with the physical realities on the ground at the Richat Structure, it becomes less and less plausible that this is anything other than the location of Atlantis.

For descriptions written 2,500 years ago to so perfectly match a natural formation in the middle of one of the most remote regions in the entire world is hard to believe as a coincidence, to say the least. Interesting fossils and bones can be found in the desert from time to time. The remains of elephants have been found near the area of the Richat Structure, and there has been artwork depicting elephants on cave drawings in the surrounding areas.

This is not a very surprising finding, considering the Sahara used to be lush, fertile land as little as 5,000 years ago. There would have been an abundance of animal and plant life in the area, including elephants and other large mammals. The surprising connection with the elephants has to do with Plato’s descriptions of Atlantis:

“There were a great number of elephants on the island.”

This statement is one of the many that distinguishes the Richat Structure from many other theorized locations for Atlantis. In this location, it makes logical and historical sense that there would be elephants on the island due to their proximity to them.

The Richat Structure, like any desert, is full of sand and stones. However, there is a disproportionately large number of white, red, and black stones in the area. Another notable characteristic of the local geography is that Mauritania is a large producer of gold and other precious metals.

How do these facts line up with the descriptions of Atlantis?

“There was an abundance of metals, copper, and gold. The stone which they quarried was white, another black, and a third red. The main city was constructed with white, red, and black stone.”

The descriptions left by Plato over 2,500 years ago match the Richat Structure so precisely, and in so many unique and interesting ways, that it would be hard to dismiss the strong possibility that they are one and the same.

The physical evidence may point to the conclusion that they are the same physical location—but are there other types of evidence that connect the Richat Structure to the lost island of Atlantis? If it is true that such a powerful and sophisticated society existed, what happened that would wipe it off the face of the Earth?

According to Plato, Atlantis was destroyed because the gods became angry with the people of Atlantis. They had become greedy, petty, and morally bankrupt, and the gods had had enough. Because they had lost their way and turned to immoral pursuits, the gods sent fire and earthquakes that caused the island to sink into the sea.

As described by Plato:

“In a single day and night of misfortune, the islands of Atlantis disappeared into the depths of the sea. Atlantis is part of the Atlantic that is no longer accessible by ship.”

This means that the entire island—the entire city—was wiped away in one evening and swallowed by the sea.

As we have seen with the myth of Tuihimanu, islands can indeed be sunk in one evening by natural causes. To completely sink an island and devastate it so completely that it is practically erased from the collective memory of mankind would take a natural disaster of epic proportions.

Remember, the story that was passed down said that the gods themselves sent earthquakes and fires to destroy Atlantis. Is there evidence of a disaster of this magnitude in the historical record?

To accurately determine if there was an event that could be attributed to the cause of the destruction of Atlantis, the date of its reported demise is important. As discussed earlier, Solon lived 2,600 years ago, and at the time he was told of Atlantis, the records of the Egyptians claimed it happened 9,000 years before that. That places the destruction of Atlantis approximately 11,600 years ago.

What did the planet look like 11,600 years ago? Was this a turbulent time for our ancestors? Traditional historians would say this was around the time that hunter-gatherers were slowly starting to settle and begin farming the land. Did anything else happen around this time?

The Younger Dryas—the turbulent period at the end of the last Ice Age—ended 11,600 years ago. The end of the last Ice Age was unusual in many ways. The warming was extremely rapid—up to 10 degrees Celsius in a matter of mere decades. Sea levels rose drastically in a very short time. There was a mass extinction in North America, where 35 species of large mammals died off, along with the Clovis culture of Native Americans and many of the fauna of the time.

There are many suggestions as to what caused these unusual and turbulent events, the most likely of which is that there was a large asteroid impact in the Northern Hemisphere, causing massive ice water melting, large-scale fires, and a shockwave that could be felt around the world.

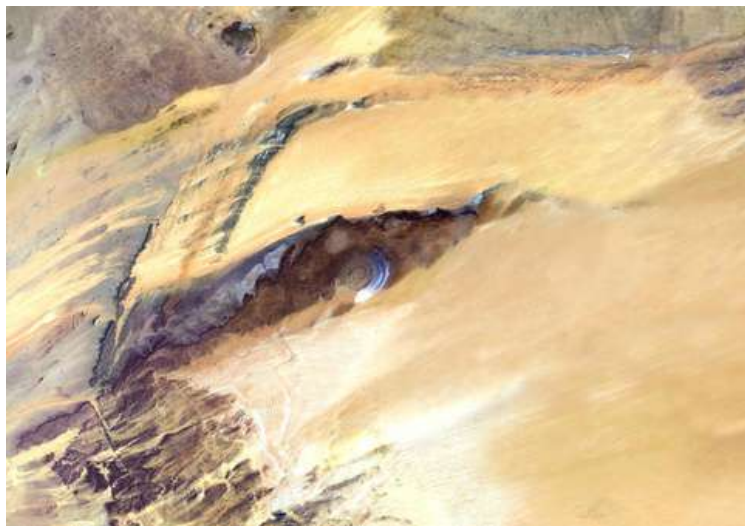
There is evidence to suggest that a large asteroid or meteor impacted the Earth near Greenland around this time. The effects of such an impact would immediately be felt worldwide. It would send a tidal wave hurtling across the Atlantic as ice sheets would evaporate and spew superheated steam into the atmosphere.

As meltwater flowed into the ocean, it would drastically disrupt the ocean currents by introducing unfathomable amounts of fresh water to their current flows. The climate would immediately be affected by the impact, and that effect would last for decades to come.

This is what science suggests: that meltwater changed the ocean cycles, which then led to a period of global warming the likes of which hadn't been seen before. The end of the last great Ice Age was upon the Earth.

One night of earthquakes and fire to drive Atlantis into the sea—could an asteroid impact from so far away have been the end of the island of Atlantis? Is there evidence that points to this conclusion?

When looking at the location of the Richat Structure from space, the landscape spreading towards the Atlantic Ocean does indeed look like it has been washed over by some type of giant wave. The striations in the landscape are similar to the type of sediment left in the dirt after a large flood. The amount of water that an asteroid impact would displace through the shockwave alone is hard to fathom. Theoretically, the tidal wave that reached the shores of Africa would be immense.



If the landscape surrounding the Richat Structure tells a story, it is that of a sudden flood that washed over the land. It could also be that the very structure of the Richat went through another volcanic shift, causing the entire island structure to fall into the ocean.

Could this cataclysm be what the ancients described as the anger of the gods?

The timeline of the Younger Dryas impact theory and the date of the destruction of Atlantis align perfectly. The landscape around the area suggests that there was a dramatic flood that swept the land.

Could the impact of an asteroid have sent a shockwave that caused an earthquake, which was then followed by a tidal wave that decimated the city?

It seems possible, considering the circumstances. If the Younger Dryas impact was strong enough to drastically alter the climate of the Earth and cause mass extinctions on the North American continent, it seems plausible that it could have destroyed a city like Atlantis.

So far, the descriptions of Atlantis provided by Plato matched the topography of the area. The timeline of its destruction lines up with a global cataclysm that could account for the destruction of an entire island.

Is there any other evidence that suggests Atlantis was located in the Richat Structure—or that it was destroyed by a global cataclysm?

Göbekli Tepe, the oldest known temple in the world, was built over 12,000 years ago in Turkey. Its state of construction is important to note, because before its discovery, most scientists firmly believed construction of this type wasn't done by humans until millennia later. If the scientists were so wrong about the dates of these types of construction, what else could they get wrong?

This temple was not only built 12,000 years ago, but it appears as if it was buried on purpose. Why would anyone want to do that? If the locals who built the temple saw the drastic changes that were happening all around them as a result of a large asteroid impact, they may have buried it to protect it. That way, they could return to uncover their temple once it was safe.



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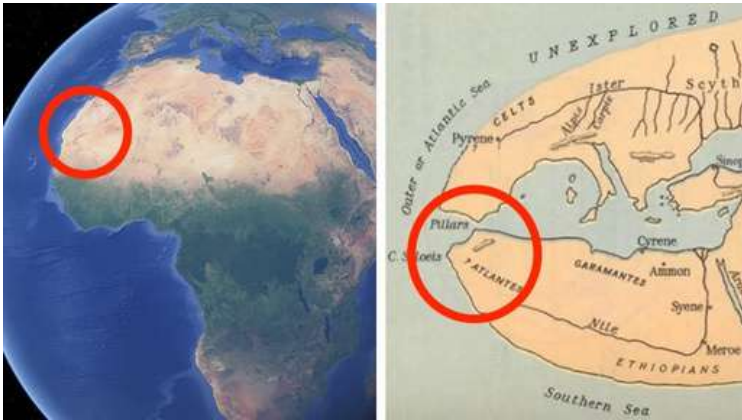
If a city like Atlantis—which had such a big stature and power—once existed, then surely there would be some type of documentation to corroborate that.

As previously discussed, a global cataclysm and the passage of thousands of years could easily wipe away any reference of any city or empire. However, if there were any references to such a place, it would go a long way to reinforcing the theory that it existed.

In fact, there is a reference to Atlantis outside of the *Critias* and *Timaeus*.

Herodotus, who lived between 484 and 425 BC and is commonly referred to as the Father of History, had gathered extensive historical and geographical knowledge of all civilizations known to the Greeks. This information was later used for the construction of a detailed map showing parts of Europe, Africa, and Asia.

On this map, not only do we see Atlantis, but we can see that it's placed directly over modern-day Mauritania.



Large maps are constructed with the use of older, accurate maps stitched together to form a picture of all of the surrounding land. The map that was created from the historical account of Herodotus was said to be the most accurate map of its time.

What makes this even more relevant is that Herodotus was given the title of Father of History because he was the first to rigorously investigate the accounts of an event—such as the Greco-Persian Wars, which he detailed in *Histories*—and verify them through other means and the accounts of other people.

He was known for being systematic and extremely thorough. Would a man who is known for the rigor in which he investigates the truth of a subject talk about a fictional city in the most detailed historical work of its time? Not likely.

The people that inhabited what is now known as Mauritania have a long and storied history—one of which is particularly relevant to the history of Atlantis. The first king of Atlantis was named Atlas, who was said to be the son of Poseidon. What was the first king of Mauritania named? The legendary Atlas, of course.

This coincidence doesn't prove that these were the same people or even that they were directly related. It is simply another piece of evidence that points to the possibility that Atlantis did exist on the edge of what is now Mauritania.

I remind you of what Plato stated:

“The names of these first inhabitants have been preserved, but their deeds have perished on account of the catastrophes that befell those who succeeded them and the long passage of time intervening.

Those of their race who survived these successive destructions were, as I said before, left as an illiterate mountain people who had only heard the tradition of the names of the rulers of their country, and beyond these, only little of their deeds.

Now they were pleased to give their descendants the names of these rulers, even though they were unaware of their ancestors' virtues and institutions, except for some dim legends concerning each of them.

Then, for many generations, these survivors and their children lived in distress for their survival and gave thought to their needs. They spoke only of supplying these needs and had no interest in the events of the distant past.”

With all of the evidence laid out, the case for the Richat Structure as the original place for Atlantis is very strong. The topography, the size, the time frame of its destruction, the shape of the structure, the groundwater, and other corroborating evidence make the most compelling case for Atlantis so far.

The men who shared the story of Atlantis were known to be honorable.

This is how Plato told it:

“This tale about Atlantis, though strange, is certainly true, having been attested to by Solon, who was the wisest of the Seven Sages.”

There has yet to be another location that fits the description better than the Richat Structure. Due to its extremely remote location, the Richat Structure has never even been excavated for the purposes of archaeology in any way. The evidence to prove the existence of Atlantis could be out there at this moment.

While there cannot be any conclusive claims about the location of Atlantis, all signs point to the Richat Structure—the so-called Eye of the Sahara. Perhaps as more evidence of humanity’s past comes to light, we will be able to remember our collective history and look at the tale of Atlantis not as a myth, but as a window into our past and our potential for the future.



Japan Megaliths

Located in the Kansai region, near the center of Japan's main island, we can find the Osaka Castle, which is a 16th-century iconic Japanese landmark. But what's really incredible is the foundation on which this castle was built.

Osaka Castle was built on a prehistoric foundation of gigantic polygonal blocks tightly fitted together without any gaps. This megaplatform that predates the castle itself looks very similar to the ancient stonework found in Peru, Bolivia, and Egypt. This architectural similarity provides intriguing clues to a possible pre-diluvian connection between Japan and the advanced prehistoric civilizations scattered around the globe.



Such polygonal and cyclopean styles are observed not only in Japan, Peru, Bolivia, and Egypt, but also in distant locales like Easter Island. What might this widespread distribution of a distinct architectural style signify? Could this be evidence of a once-global advanced civilization?

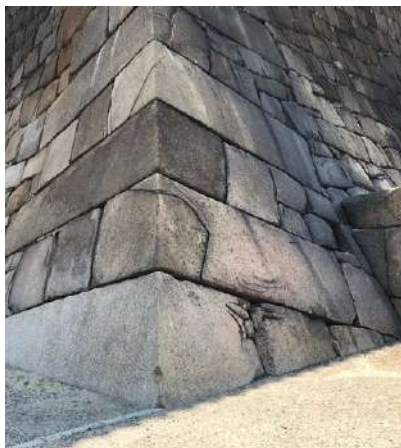
What's most shocking is that one of these stones weighs approximately 800 tons. This gigantic stone block is known as the "Octopus Stone," also referred to as the "Drumstone." Its exact origins are still a mystery, and historians still can't fathom how an ancient civilization was able to quarry and transport such gigantic stones without the use of advanced technology.



The stone looks similar to the gigantic Baalbek stones found in Lebanon, which are also a historical mystery. We have to consider that even today, with our modern technology, we wouldn't be able to lift and transport the so-called Octopus Stone. That begs the question: what kind of technologies did this lost prehistoric civilization possess to be able to accomplish this herculean task?



Additionally, there are stones weighing more than 100 tons in different parts of the site, all stacked precisely with minimal gaps. If we look closely at the stone wall, we can see signs of significant weathering on the surface of the blocks, which suggests that this stone foundation could be extremely old.



This observation is particularly compelling given the polygonal style's efficacy in seismic zones. This construction technique, where stones interlock tightly without mortar, provides exceptional stability during earthquakes, a frequent threat in this region.

This durability might imply that the castle's foundations have endured for thousands of years, withstanding the harshest earthquakes in Japanese history. Despite numerous reconstructions due to warfare, natural disasters, and other devastations, the core ancient structures, particularly the megalithic stones, have likely remained largely unshifted, underscoring the effectiveness of ancient techniques.

This resilience speaks volumes about the ancient architects' skill and foresight. Moreover, another peculiar feature observed on some of the stones is the signs of vitrification, which suggests that they were exposed to extremely high temperatures, possibly from a cataclysmic event.

This detail leads to speculation about their ancient origins and whether these stones could have witnessed global cataclysmic events, such as those posited by the Younger Dryas impact hypothesis, which theorizes that a comet impact devastated early advanced civilizations.

This means that these stones could have been constructed more than 12,000 years ago. Therefore, the question arises: could Osaka Castle's foundations be relics of an ancient, technologically advanced civilization that existed long before our current understanding of history?



The evidence suggests a possibility that could fundamentally alter our perception of ancient human achievements.

We can see similar mega-structures in the Edo Castle in the heart of Tokyo. There are numerous precisely cut stones fitted together without the use of mortar. The remnants of these walls can still be seen around the Imperial Palace, which stands on the former grounds of Edo Castle.



Photos by Bryce Hollingsworth

Undoubtedly, all of these gigantic structures were built by the same lost civilization and were later built upon by later cultures.

If we compare the 16th-century Japanese wall construction methods to the perfectly precise stone walls of old, we can see the difference. The Japanese used a more primitive technique known as burdock piling. This method of building stone walls involves fitting large rocks together with cracks filled with pebbles and smaller stones.

These walls are uniquely sloped, creating ovate shapes that resemble the blossoms of Japanese burdock plants—hence the technique’s name. Although this was still a very sophisticated construction method, as it had greater stability than regular brick walls with mortar and allowed the stones to move slightly during earthquakes without causing significant damage, it is no match to the more ancient polygonal construction method, where the stone blocks were not only significantly larger but were also fitted much more precisely.



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We can easily speculate that the medieval people of Japan were capable of building megalithic structures. However, the Japanese medieval people documented and recorded their buildings as well as the constructive processes, but we find no mentions about the megalithic architecture anywhere.

Remarkably, on some megalithic stoneworks—like on the Nakanomon stone wall—we can find metal clamps embedded in the blocks. This is an incredible correlation with other megalithic sites across the world, all of which possess the exact same feature.



But there are even more structures that correlate with prehistoric civilizations on the other side of the world.

Pre-Historic New Zealand

According to conventional history, New Zealand is the last major landmass on Earth to be settled by humans. This distant island, located in the southwestern Pacific Ocean, remained uninhabited until the first Polynesians, the Māori, arrived around 1300 AD.

However, a remarkable discovery was made on the North Island of New Zealand—one which can completely shatter our established understanding of the region's ancient history.



Within the dense vegetation of the Kaimanawa Ranges lies a large megalithic structure known as the Kaimanawa Wall, a formation of stones so precisely fitted together that it has ignited a fervent debate about its origins, challenging our understanding of New Zealand's prehistoric past.

The wall itself is characterized by a series of tightly fitted stones, which, at first glance, appear to have been placed with precision. The stones are massive, with some estimates suggesting that they weigh several tons each.

It was determined that the stones were 330,000 years old and were made of ignimbrite—a volcanic stone made of compressed sand and ash. The nearest outcrop of such stone is 3 miles away or 5 kilometers. This aspect alone has fueled speculation about the level of sophistication required to assemble such a structure, should it have been the work of human hands.

Upon closer examination, the arrangement of the stones reveals an almost geometric precision. The stones align in a manner that suggests an intentional pattern, with straight lines and angles that are uncommon in natural rock formations. This peculiar arrangement has led some to propose that the wall could be the remnants of a large megalithic structure, most of which is still unexcavated.



In 1996, an investigation into the wall was conducted by archaeologist Barry Brailsford. Brailsford noted that the site was facing precisely due north, which is a pretty remarkable feature that is hardly a coincidence.

"There are plenty of strange things about this wall, and one of them is the way it's facing. If you stand with your back to it, you're facing exactly due north. Now, it may be totally insignificant, but there are 359 other points on the compass where it could have been facing."

It's worth noting that many ancient megalithic sites are aligned with true north, such as the Pyramids of Giza, Stonehenge, Chichen Itza, and many others.

Brailsford came to the conclusion that the stone blocks of the site were not natural and had been precisely cut and stacked. The sensational discoveries of Brailsford led to the publication of an article in the New Zealand Listener called *"Megalith Mystery: Are giant stones in the Kaimanawa Forest Park evidence of an ancient New Zealand culture?"*



In the article, Brailsford made the following statement:

"There was no doubt that the stones had been cut. The four visible stones in the front wall were a uniform 1.6 metres tall and 1 metre wide. In one place, one could insert his arm into a root-ridden cavity and feel the back face and the front face of the next tier. The faces were uncannily smooth, with no saw or adze marks. The interstices where the blocks join were knife-blade thin. Further up the hill, the tops of other stones protruded, suggesting a more extensive structure was buried in the hill."



The Waitaha are a people often mentioned in discussions about the early human history of New Zealand, but their exact historical context is somewhat controversial and not widely recognized in mainstream academic circles. According to some accounts—particularly those found in certain non-academic sources—the Waitaha were the first wave of settlers in New Zealand.

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Barry Brailsford is one of the historians who believe the Waitaha settled New Zealand long before the Māori. He initially attributed the structure to them. He even talked to some of the Waitaha elders, asking them about the origin of the structure. He was stunned by what they told him:

"It's pre-Māori, and it's even pre-Waitaha—the people who were here before the Māori people as we know them today, the people of Waitaha, the nation of Waitaha. And I've brought the elders here; we came at 4 o'clock in the morning, and they came from different parts of New Zealand."

*They came here in the early morning, and they came to this wall and they said, **'We know these people, but they are way before us.'**"*

Curiously, the Māori also stated that this construction was not their doing, as they had never built any megalithic structures. The blocks run for 82 feet—or 25 meters—in a straight line from east to west.

Author and researcher David Childress also visited the site and concluded that it's man-made. In an interview he gave on television, he was asked how can he be so sure that the wall is natural, and his answer was this:

"I mean, the idea that the wall is facing north, the blocks are very uniform. Because the wall is starting to collapse to the west, the blocks are pulling apart from each other.

There are spaces in the blocks; we can get down behind them. We can see other blocks that are also uniformly cut and squared behind the blocks. We can see about nine blocks."

The interviewer was skeptical and had pointed to natural formations like the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, a basalt formation that naturally breaks into geometric shapes as it cools. In response, David Childress stated:

"That's basalt crystals. As that kind of volcanic core cools, it crystallizes into these six- and eight-sided crystals. But the Kaimanawa wall is made of ignimbrite, not basalt."

Researcher and writer Brien Foerster, who has visited many ancient megalithic sites around the world, was also fascinated by the Kaimanawa Wall. Upon visiting it, he noted that the structure is the only stone outcrop in the entire area. Within a 20-mile radius of the site, he didn't discover any other stones.

He also noted that the strangely flat stone blocks were fitted in a way very similar to those he examined in Cusco:

"What is interesting is that it's the only stone outcrop in this entire area. We drove, like, 20, 30 kilometers into this ancient rainforest, and it's the only stone at all. And it has strangely flat surfaces and looks like some of the megalithic work that we find in the area of Cusco in Peru."

Cutting massive stone blocks and fitting them together without mortar is an advanced ancient construction technique that is seen not only in Peru but in other parts of the world, such as Egypt. This indestructible form of polygonal masonry was convergently developed by cultures with no communication, none of which possessed tools advanced enough to quarry, transport, carve, or place these stones.



Many believe these cultures inherited these sites and that their true builders were part of a global and technologically advanced ancient civilization that perished at some point in time, possibly due to some sort of cataclysm.

Going back to the Kaimanawa Wall, it was also noted that there is a consistent bevel on the upper stones. Going all the way to the other side of the structure, the beveled edges on the rocks are identical.



Close examination reveals that behind the first lot of blocks are more layers, separated by a perfect gap. The surface of each block is smooth, as if it's been cut. One of the most indicative discoveries suggesting the structure was man-made was that some of the lower blocks featured precisely cut recesses, allowing them to slide underneath the blocks above, effectively interlocking both sets of blocks. The lower block was likely dislocated after the catastrophic eruption and earthquake of 186 AD, which most likely caused it to shift.



During a recent investigation, an archaeologist excavated approximately half a meter below the exposed surface of the wall. Even at that depth, the stone face continued downward, indicating that the structure extended much further underground. Using a steel probe, they struck solid rock beneath the surface, suggesting the presence of a deeper, possibly intentional foundation. Interestingly, the formation of the rocks appeared to curve in a semicircular shape, hinting at the outline of a buried structure.

In one part of the site, researchers encountered a rock surface that was so perfectly smooth and clean-cut, it gave the distinct impression of poured concrete.

The square edges and fine finish of the rock were striking, prompting astonishment from the team.



A similar feature was discovered elsewhere on the site. In this case, the floor-like surface produced a hollow, echoing sound when tapped, implying it might not be a floor at all, but rather a roof concealing an underlying chamber. A spade dragged across the top produced a sound remarkably like that of metal scraping across concrete, reinforcing the notion that the stone may have been artificially shaped.

Elsewhere around the site, probes frequently struck what felt like solid stone beneath layers of pumice. In these instances, the impact would send a vibration back up the rod, creating a deep humming sound—another sign that a very solid, possibly structured surface lay beneath.

When probing in areas where there were wood or roots nearby, the difference in sound was easily noticeable. The softer, thudding impact of wood contrasted sharply with the sharper resonance encountered when hitting stone, further suggesting that what lay beneath was not natural ground, but something much more deliberate.



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Considering the area around the Kaimanawa Wall is relatively flat, some people suggested that the evenly sloped, steep mound behind the wall could be hiding an enormous pyramidal structure. On one side of the hill, more stone blocks are visible. These blocks, similar in appearance to those on the wall, display a high degree of symmetry and descend the hill with precise alignment.



Remarkably, the angle at which these stones are arranged mirrors the overall incline of the hill itself. And right next to this piece, there's another small piece of exposed stone blocks with the same degree of incline. A short distance away, a third piece has been unearthed, exhibiting the same precise symmetry and alignment as previously observed.

Additionally, this piece features the beveled edges seen on the main structure, with the bevel's angle being pretty much identical to other stones. This consistency raises questions about the site's true nature.

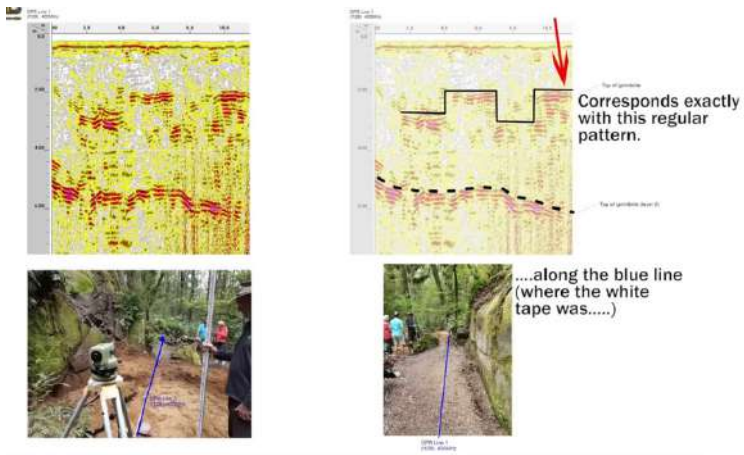


Could it be something far more complex than a mere stone wall?
Might it actually be an ancient pyramid, akin to those discovered in the Americas?

It's worth noting that most of the American pyramids were initially indistinguishable from natural landscapes due to being completely enveloped in soil and vegetation. Take, for example, the pyramids at Teotihuacan, which resembled ordinary hills with no stones visible on the surface. Similarly, the temple-pyramid at Tikal revealed only a small portion of its structure, much like what we observed in New Zealand with the Kaimanawa Wall.



In 2019, research was published on the *Tureho NZ* YouTube channel, where they showed a remarkable discovery with the use of ground-penetrating radar. As they show in this picture, 2 or 3 meters below the white tape, which is almost 10 feet, the ground-penetrating radar showed an identical pattern as the pattern corresponding to the wall on the surface. This means that below the ground, the structure continued in the same exact pattern of construction with more massive ignimbrite blocks stacked together.



Additionally, the video showed some very intriguing rock incisions on the surface of a hard rhyolite rock. All of this information, taken together, suggests that the structure was something much more sophisticated than a mere wall. But what?



It's interesting to note that volcanic rocks, especially those high in silica content, are typically found in areas with geological faults and are associated with strong magnetic fields. The presence of water flowing across such stones can generate electric currents, leveraging the silica's properties, similar to its use in computing for information storage and conduction. The site's location on a fault line, known for strong magnetic and telluric energies, led many to theorize that the structure could have served as some sort of energy container, harnessing the Earth's natural forces.

But if all of this is true, why hasn't the site been properly excavated? Despite all findings, the government of New Zealand refused the notion that the structure is the work of an advanced ancient civilization that settled in New Zealand long before the Māori. In fact, the government actually forbade any archaeological excavations on the site, as you can see on the sign placed before the structure.

The official stance of the authorities is that the site is nothing more than a natural formation, a byproduct of volcanic activity that occurred long ago. But how could they be so sure without conducting a proper excavation? Moreover, why would they forbid others from doing any archaeological work on the site?

Actually, they have a very good reason for doing so; they refuse the notion that the site is built by an advanced civilization simply because that is the politically correct thing to do. New Zealand, like many countries, grapples with the challenges of reconciling its colonial past with the rights, traditions, and histories of its indigenous people, in this case, the Māori.

The arrival of Europeans in the 18th century marked the beginning of a period of significant change, conflict, and cultural exchange, the effects of which are still felt today. In New Zealand, the indigenous Māori people are organized into various tribes and subtribes. The exact number of tribes can vary depending on how one defines and recognizes them, but there are over 100 of them in New Zealand. Each tribe has its own social and political structure, history, and connection to specific regions of the country.

A significant process has been underway in New Zealand for several decades to address historical grievances and recognize the rights of Māori tribes over their lands. This process is facilitated through the Waitangi Tribunal, which was established in 1975 to investigate and make recommendations on claims brought by Māori relating to actions or omissions by the Crown that breach the promises made in the Treaty of Waitangi, signed in 1840.

Many tribes have engaged in this process and have had settlements reached with the New Zealand government that include formal apologies, financial compensation, and the return of certain lands to tribal control, among other forms of redress. These settlements are specific to each tribe and are based on the unique circumstances of their claims.

The process of recognizing land rights and settling historical grievances is ongoing, with many tribes having completed settlements and others still in various stages of negotiation or awaiting resolution. In this context, archaeological discoveries and interpretations of historical sites can become highly sensitive issues. The way history is told, the emphasis on certain narratives over others, and the recognition of cultural sites and artifacts can all have implications for national identity, cultural heritage, and even political and legal rights.

The megalithic site at Kaimanawa, given its mysterious nature and the debate over its origins, falls into a category of historical and archaeological interest that is inherently intertwined with these broader issues. Some individuals and groups have suggested that the reluctance to explore certain theories about the site's origins—particularly those that might suggest a pre-Māori human presence in New Zealand—could be influenced by political considerations, as acknowledging such a possibility might undermine the recognized status of Māori as tangata whenua, meaning people of the land, and disrupt the established historical narrative of New Zealand.

But if the New Zealand authorities can so easily dismiss such a controversial site just to keep the status quo, does that mean that there may be other discoveries in New Zealand that can prove an ancient civilization existed here?

The notion that New Zealand remained uninhabited until the arrival of the Māori around 900 years ago sounds a bit off, especially when considering the extensive human presence across the Pacific. Mainstream archaeological evidence and Aboriginal mythology suggest Australia has been settled for over 40,000 years, and even remote locations like Easter Island have a rich history of human habitation.

Given this backdrop, the idea that the islands of New Zealand remained undiscovered until 900 years ago seems quite peculiar. Adding to the intrigue are stories from Māori folklore, which seem to hint at a pre-existing knowledge of New Zealand. Among these tales, we can find the very reason the tribes came to New Zealand. It was the quest for Greenstone, Pounamu, a highly valued nephrite jade found in the South Island.

The lore raises compelling questions: If New Zealand was truly untouched and unknown, how did early Māori or their Polynesian ancestors come to know of the existence and location of its Greenstone?

This narrative suggests that knowledge of New Zealand and its resources might have existed before its widely recognized discovery and settlement, sparking curiosity and speculation about the islands' history and the extent of ancient exploration.

But the real question is, was there a civilization living in New Zealand in these ancient times?

In 1972, a remarkable discovery atop a hill in Silverdale, New Zealand, piqued the interest of those fascinated by the country's ancient past. Here, buried under layers of humus accumulated over centuries, lay a series of mysterious stone boulders. These boulders had lain undisturbed, hidden under the Earth, for potentially a couple of thousand years.



What made the find particularly intriguing was the nature and placement of these boulders. Approximately 10 to 12 of them were located at the peak of a clay hill in Silverdale, a setting where coning boulders could not naturally occur due to the geological composition of the area. This raised immediate questions about their origins, as such boulders typically form over millions of years in sea sediments, starting as small shells that become coated with layers of sand and lime.



Their presence on a clay hill, far from their natural incubation environment, suggested a deliberate act: ancient people, at some point in history, had transported these markers to the hilltop as part of an overland alignment system.

Another interesting find was made after the relocation of these massive boulders in 1992, due to the construction of a motorway. It was during this process that features were discovered on the boulders—features unmistakably made by human hands. This was a significant revelation.



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Further investigations revealed that these boulders lay beneath a layer of tephra ash from the 186 AD eruption of Mount Taupo, indicating that the human-made modifications predated this event. This timeline places the alterations to the boulders over a thousand years before the recognized arrival of the Māori in New Zealand, suggesting a much older, previously unknown chapter of human activity in the region.

Among the modifications are beautifully carved bowls, known as bullaun stones in other parts of the world, particularly Ireland, where they are part of ancient blessing and cursing altars. These bowls were meticulously chipped and carved by hand, a process distinct from any mechanical drilling or boring.

Another incredible discovery is the Kaingaroa Rock Carvings, which were tucked away in the vast expanses of the Kaingaroa Forest, one of the largest plantation forests in the world. Many believe these carvings offer a tantalizing glimpse into an ancient past that may predate known Māori settlements.



The exact origins of the Kaingaroa Rock Carvings remain a topic of debate among historians and archaeologists. The detailed craftsmanship evident in the carvings suggests a sophisticated understanding of art and symbolism, raising the possibility that they could be the work of an unknown ancient civilization that inhabited New Zealand's shores long before the arrival of the Māori people.

The carvings themselves depict a variety of figures and motifs, some of which bear a resemblance to the known iconography of Polynesian cultures, while others seem entirely unique, belonging to no known historical or cultural narrative. Supporting the theory of an unknown ancient civilization are the mysteries surrounding the techniques used to create the carvings. The precision and depth of the carvings suggest the use of tools and methods not traditionally associated with the early inhabitants of New Zealand.



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In the Waipoua Forest in Northland, there's another site believed to be part of a pre-Māori civilization where the ruins of ancient stone structures were found. These ruins had been noted and written about by early Europeans, who wondered about the stone builders who had lived there.



The only thing left to the public are these photos taken on the 11th of November 2000. After a three-year government investigation and excavation, all findings, including stone structures, artifacts, and everything else of note, were sent away to remain hidden under a 75-year restriction, which will last until 2063.

At the end of the archaeological excavations, all public access to the area was denied. Visitors wanting to see the stone artifacts were turned away, and access requests by historians and archaeologists were denied, with the reasons given being that the area had been declared tapu and that it was under a Waitangi Treaty claim.



From the photos we have, we can see prominent ancient walls emerging distinctly above the layer of humus. Additionally, there are sequences of boundary stones demarcating specific sections. These stones encircle a central pile of stones, which likely was once a "Beehive House"—a type of rudimentary dwelling that has since collapsed into a disorganized heap.



This method of constructing stone dome shelters was widely used in Megalithic Great Britain and Continental Europe, and it appears that New Zealand's pre-Māori "Stone People" adopted the same technique for their homes.

Moreover, numerous boulders bearing deep groove marks, likely made using stone tools, can be found throughout the forest. These grooves may have been created during the sharpening and shaping of adzes. Such boulders are plentiful and could possibly serve as some kind of pictorial representation. The significant wear on these carved surfaces suggests they are of considerable antiquity.



It's likely that these structures were built thousands of years ago, when the Waipoua Forest was not yet a forest but a fertile ground. The Māori themselves state that they don't know who built this ancient stone city.

The Waipoua Forest Stone City should be a national treasure, if not a worldwide historic place. Yet not only is it being ignored and not protected, but its destruction is actually being encouraged. This leads to the conclusion that the site could be evidence of a prehistoric civilization, which explains why the New Zealand government wants to avoid its existence being acknowledged by the public or the world.

There are many other sites all across New Zealand, like the Puketapu Hill and the Waitapu Valley, which have precise stone markings that could serve as an ancient astronomical observatory site. Or the Tapapakanga Park, which many feel is another collapsed ancient settlement with Beehive-styled stone houses.



While the efforts to respect indigenous claims are undeniably crucial, they have, in this instance, led to a paradox where the potential knowledge of New Zealand's ancient past remains ensconced in shadows. This approach not only stifles academic freedom but also deprives the public and the global community of understanding a possibly transformative chapter in human history.

This suppressed chapter could contribute significantly to our understanding of human migration patterns, architectural practices, and societal structures in the prehistoric Pacific. The issue at heart is not merely about access to information but about acknowledging and integrating the full spectrum of New Zealand's heritage into its national identity and history.

The anticipation grows for a more inclusive and comprehensive narrative that honors both New Zealand's indigenous cultures and its mysterious ancient predecessors.

The Tanis Cataclysm

Tanis, an ancient city that once lay in the northeastern delta of the Nile in Egypt, is a site shrouded in mystery and intrigue. It was a thriving metropolis during various periods of the ancient Egyptian civilization. Despite its significant historical role, Tanis remained shrouded in obscurity until a team of French archaeologists unearthed it in 1939 after twelve years of meticulous excavation.



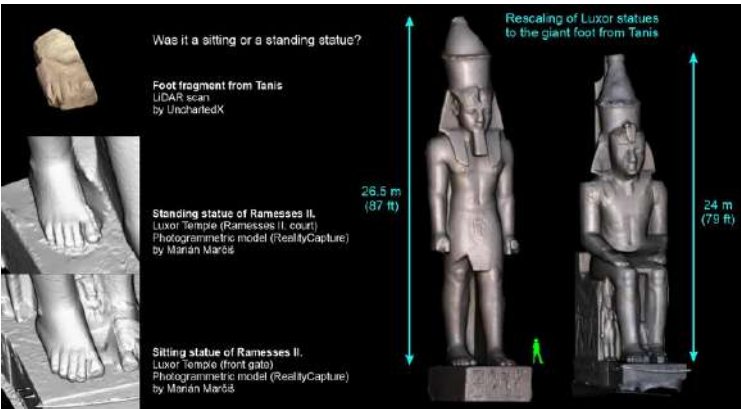
The discovery revealed a scene of profound devastation. Massive statues, obelisks, and stone blocks, some originating from the Aswan quarry over a thousand miles away, were found scattered and shattered. Among these ruins was a fragmented statue, believed to be once part of the largest statue ever created from a single piece of granite.



The Colossi of Memnon are two massive stone statues located on the west bank of the Nile near Luxor. They are about 60 feet tall or 18 meters and are estimated to weigh around 720 tons.



Based on the size of the foot fragment found at Tanis, the full statue is believed to be double the size of the Colossi of Memnon, making it around 120 feet tall and weighing 1,400 tons.



This led to pressing questions: How were these enormous stones transported over such distances, and what cataclysmic event could have caused such widespread destruction?

Adding to the enigma of Tanis is its barren landscape, almost devoid of vegetation, a stark contrast to the surrounding delta's fertility. This peculiarity becomes more intriguing when considering Tanis's biblical identity as the city of Zoan. Biblical verses describe the destruction of Egyptian idols and the laying waste of Upper Egypt, including setting fire to Zoan.



This is what is written in Ezekiel 30:14

*"I will destroy the idols and put an end to the images in Memphis. There will no longer be a prince in Egypt, and I will instill fear in that land. I will lay waste Pathros, **set fire to Zoan**, and execute judgment on Thebes."*

Curiously, some of the granite stones at Tanis bear evidence of intense heat exposure, suggesting a catastrophic event involving extreme temperatures. The nature of the damage suggested an event of extraordinary power far beyond the capability of any known ancient human-made fires or traditional warfare techniques of the time.



The colossal statues were blown away and scattered around the site, broken into pieces by the immense force. Archaeological excavations at Tanis have revealed that much of the city's remains were buried under 10 to 20 feet of soil, indicating that whatever caused the massive destruction also buried the site in the ground, completely erasing it from the face of the world.




This pattern of destruction aligns with the theory of an external, natural force wreaking havoc on the site, possibly a plasma ejection from the sun, as suggested by Dr. Schoch. This catastrophic event might have not only vaporized any living beings in the area but also dramatically altered the landscape, covering the ancient city with debris and soil.

Plasma, Solar Outbursts, and the End of the Last Ice Age

15,000 to 11,000 years ago Earth experienced a series of climatic fluctuations. It had been extremely cold, with continental glaciers extending much further than they do today, but the climate started to warm. However, temperatures suddenly reversed back and there was a short cold spell, known as the Younger Dryes, before the final warming and the official end of the last ice age.

Based on Greenland ice core data, the Younger Dryes began and ended very abruptly. Its start dates to 10,900 BCE, and its ending (the final warming) began circa 9700 BCE, and may have occurred within an incredible three years; given our inability to resolve the finest details of something that happened so long ago, it may have literally happened overnight.

How do we explain this pattern of abrupt climatic shifts? I once hypothesized that comets were responsible. A comet hitting the land or a shallow ocean, or exploding above the land's surface, scattering dust and debris into the atmosphere, could cause global cooling. However, the evidence does not support a comet hitting Earth at this time. I write about this in detail in Appendix 5 of the 2nd edition of *Forgotten Civilizations*. ("Did a Comet Hit Earth at the Beginning of the Younger Dryes, circa 10,900 BCE?"). Additionally, the following article discusses the evidence indicating that it was not a comet, but rather a massive glacial flood (which, I would point out, could have been caused by solar activity melting ice dams and glaciers) that changed ocean circulation patterns in the Atlantic, thus initiating the Younger Dryes cooling. https://www.waechtingerpost.com/energy-environment/2016/07/11/scientists-may-have-solved-huge-ice-dam-earth-climate-past-it-doesnt-look-well-future/?noredirect=on&utm_term=.6f7d1c27955c.



Mammoth illustration by Heinrich Harder (1858-1935)




Plate 29 from *Forgotten Civilization: The Role of Solar Outbursts in Our Past and Future*. The Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, seen from Eadsboro Air Force Base, Alaska. Photo courtesy of U.S. Air Force. Joshua Strong, photographer.

Easter Island rongorongo script, recorded on antique wooden tablets, is composed of similar shapes as the petroglyphs. Studying them in detail (inspired by my wife, Catherine Ulfrey, who first noticed the connection), I concluded that the Easter Island rongorongo tablets (the surviving tablets are copies of copies . . .) record a major plasma event in the skies thousands of years ago. This, I believe, was the event that brought a final close to the last ice age.

What about the warming event of circa 9700 BCE? In years past I speculated that comets hitting deep oceans were responsible. A comet might break the thin oceanic crust, releasing heat from the hot magma beneath. Vaporized and displaced water would rain down on Earth, and tsunamis would wash across coastal areas, warming the planet. But even with a comet, or a series of comets, bombarding the oceans, could the warming happen as quickly as the Greenland ice cores indicate? I think not. But if not comets, what?

Caddy, the indigenous Easter Island rongorongo script may hold the answer. But first we have to consider the concept of the fourth state of matter—plasma. Plasma consists of electrically charged particles. Familiar plasma phenomena on Earth today include lightning and auroras, the northern and southern lights, and upper atmospheric phenomena known as sprites. In the past, much more powerful plasma events sometimes took place, due to solar outbursts and coronal mass ejections (CMEs) from the Sun, or possibly emissions from other celestial objects. Powerful plasma phenomena could cause strong electrical discharges to hit Earth, burning and incinerating materials on our planet's surface. Los Alamos plasma physicist Dr. Anthony I. Peratt and his associates have established that petroglyphs found worldwide record an intense plasma event (or events) in prehistory.

Dr. Peratt determined that powerful plasma phenomena observed in the skies would take on characteristic shapes resembling humanoid figures, humans with bird heads, sets of rings or donut shapes, and writhing snakes or serpents—shapes reflected in countless ancient petroglyphs. The

But the cataclysm of Tanis is not the only mystery of the site. The numerous obelisks, artifacts, and colossal statues, all made from granite, made many researchers like Brien Foerster believe they were built using lost high technology.



There are also numerous obliterated remains of obelisks at the site, more than any other location in Egypt.



These obelisks were often theorized to be part of an energetic system, possibly linked to the pyramids of Giza. Perhaps some sort of malfunction in this energetic system caused the city's destruction.

This theory of an energetic system, potentially involving high-frequency resonance or piezoelectric effects through crystalline granite, has been proposed to explain the concentration of advanced stonework in ancient Egypt. The idea is that the pyramids, obelisks, and other monolithic structures were not merely symbolic or decorative, but functional components of a now-lost technological network. If Tanis played a role in this network, then its destruction could have been the result of a system-wide failure or overload. Supporters of this hypothesis point to the peculiar pattern of damage found at Tanis. The shattered obelisks and colossal statues exhibit signs of explosive force rather than gradual decay. Some theorists suggest that if energy were indeed being transmitted or stored through these structures, a sudden surge or imbalance could have unleashed catastrophic destruction.

Despite the immense size of the granite pieces, many of them appear to have been precisely shaped and polished with a level of skill unmatched by conventional tools of the time. Tool marks are notably absent on some surfaces, and the smooth, concave cuts resemble machining more than carving, further fueling the notion of lost ancient technology.



The mystery of how such engineering feats were accomplished remains unsolved, and the devastation at Tanis continues to baffle experts. Was the city destroyed by a solar catastrophe? Was it an energy hub that collapsed under the strain of its own power? Or was it something else entirely—an event that erased not only a city but a piece of human history from memory?

Pre-Historic Indonesia

In the early 20th century, a discovery was made in the dense jungles of Java, Indonesia, that, although initially overlooked, would later be recognized as one of the most significant archaeological findings in the region and perhaps even in the world.

It was made in 1914 when a Dutch farmer, driven by tales of a mythical king and his lost palace shared by the local Indonesians, ventured into the verdant wilderness surrounding his farm. The colonist's expedition led him to a hill just four hours south of Jakarta, near the village of Karyamukti. To his amazement, deep in the jungle, he discovered an enormous hill with what appeared to be a series of steps leading to its summit. At the top of these steps, he found a huge collection of ruins made of heavy rectangular blocks scattered in every direction, long since overgrown with foliage.

It was the ruins of what many believe is the oldest known pyramid in the world – a vast geoengineered structure that had a series of five steplike terraces, retaining walls, staircases, and, as later explorations revealed, subterranean chambers.



3D Reconstruction from “Ancient Apocalypse”

Of course, long before the arrival of the Dutch East India Company and the onset of colonialism and exploitation in West Java, the local inhabitants were well aware of the site and its man-made terraces. They revered the site as Gunung Padang, meaning "*The Mountain of Enlightenment*," and it continues to be a place where locals perform mystical ceremonies near an ancient spring at the base of the site.



Sitting at an altitude of roughly 885 meters, or 300 feet, the site is nestled on top of a volcanic hill surrounded by lush forests. At first glance, the site appears to be a natural hill, but upon closer inspection, it reveals a sophisticated series of terraces. These terraces are organized in a stepped pyramid form, similar to other ancient pyramid structures found across the globe, such as those in Mesopotamia and Mesoamerica. The five-tiered design consists of rectangular terraces constructed from thousands of large basalt columns and blocks.

Most were about five feet in length and weighed upwards of 550 pounds or 250 kilograms, with some being much bigger, weighing over 1,300 pounds, approximately 600 kilograms. Typically, basalt columns form naturally through a process called "columnar jointing," which occurs when thick layers of basaltic lava cool down and solidify.

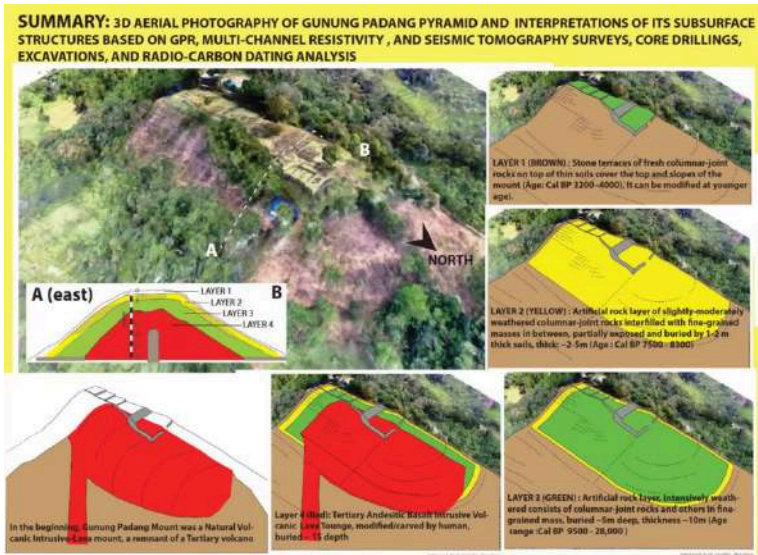
As the molten lava cools, it contracts, creating vertical cracks that form hexagonal or polygonal columns. Examples can be the Devil's Postpile in California or the Giant's Causeway in Northern Ireland, both of which are natural. At Gunung Padang, however, all of the basalt columns are detached from each other. They are not standing vertically and were mostly cut into smaller pieces. This meant that somebody had transported them to the top of this hill, some 300 feet above the valley below. But who, and why?



In the following years, as researchers investigated the site, it was clear that the blocks were not scattered about randomly but, in fact, organized into rectangular stone enclosures and rock mounds. Whoever had brought them up there had used the blocks for construction. In fact, it appeared that the five separate terraces covered the hill over an area of 3,000 square feet, all linked by an ascending staircase of 370 steps.

In 2011, a prominent Indonesian geologist by the name of Danny Hilman Natawidjaja started to investigate the site, leading a team of geologists from the Institute of Sciences, as well as archeologists from the University of Indonesia.

At first, their findings were unremarkable. Initial radiocarbon dating done on soils underneath the stone blocks at the surface produced dates of 1500–500 BCE. But as the team began to dig deeper, what they found shocked them. Using tubular drills that brought up cores of earth and stone, they provided key insights into the site's construction and potentially revolutionary information about its age. The extracted cylindrical core samples revealed stratified layers of construction that, according to the team's analysis, suggest Gunung Padang may have been built in multiple phases, spanning tens of thousands of years.



The structure has at least four distinct layers of material, each representing a different time period. Layer 1 and 2, the uppermost layers, visible at the surface, are the most recent. Dr. Natawidjaja and his team estimate that these layers could date back around 3,500 years, making them roughly contemporaneous with other megalithic sites found across Southeast Asia.

These layers consist of basalt columns arranged in terraces, similar to those seen at other ancient construction sites. However, the core drilling revealed that this is only the most recent addition to the structure.

Layer 3, below the surface layers, lies what Dr. Natawidjaja calls the "second phase" of construction. Core drilling revealed that this layer contains similar basalt stones but arranged in a different pattern. The organic material found within this layer has been radiocarbon dated to between 7,500 and 9,500 years ago, a time period that predates many of the world's earliest known civilizations.



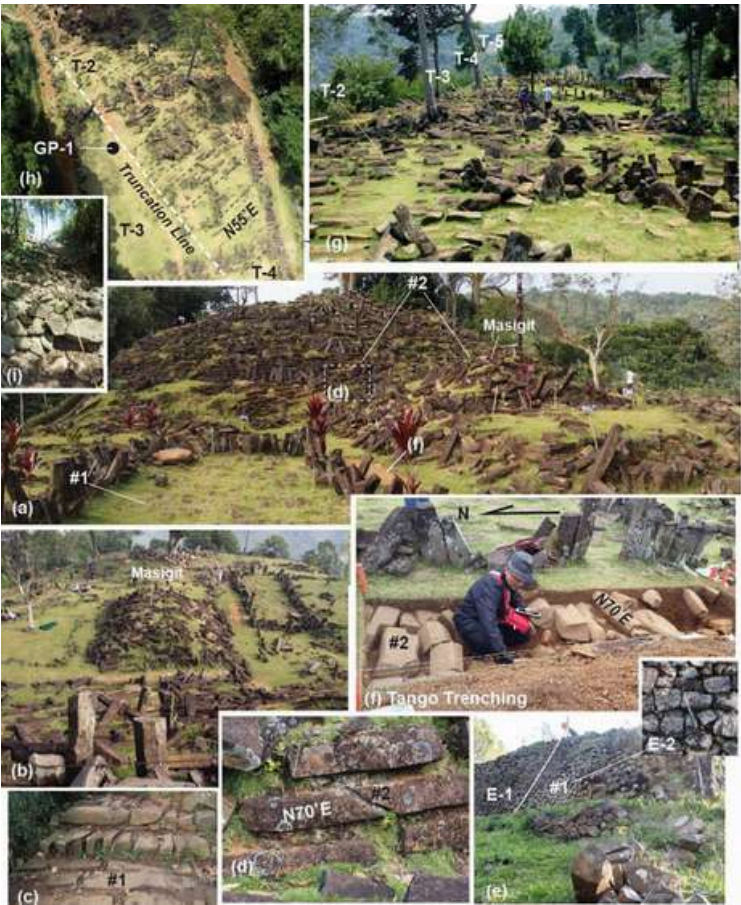
This discovery has led to speculation that the builders of this phase of Gunung Padang had advanced knowledge of construction far earlier than previously believed.

And then, Layer 4, the deepest and oldest layer uncovered by core drilling, is where Dr. Natawidjaja's most controversial findings emerge. According to his team, this layer dates back as far as 24,000 years, based on radiocarbon dating of organic material and the seismic surveys indicating human intervention at this depth. This layer is composed of even larger basalt blocks and shows evidence of construction techniques that are not fully understood.

How could this be possible?

Even at 7,500 years, this would date Gunung Padang at 3,000 years before the ancient Sumerians, and 4,500 years before the ancient Egyptians.

And at 24,000 years old, well, that would classify the builders as a completely unknown prehistoric civilization—a civilization that thrived in the region before the last Ice Age, many thousands of years before human civilization is said to have existed.



Dr. Hilman Natawidjaja was featured in the Netflix series *Ancient Apocalypse*, hosted by the British author and researcher Graham Hancock, who advocates the belief that an advanced culture, predating what is commonly recognized as the dawn of human civilization, was destroyed in a global catastrophe—possibly by a comet impact or a rapid rise in sea levels at the end of the last Ice Age.

Hancock believes that this lost civilization left behind monumental structures, like Gunung Padang, that have been misdated by modern archaeologists. There, Dr. Natawidjaja noted the retaining walls of Gunung Padang, stating that the basalt blocks were cut and stacked with remarkable precision. Intriguingly, the construction utilized an ancient form of mortar that connected the blocks on the retaining walls, which analysis suggests was a sophisticated blend of organic materials.



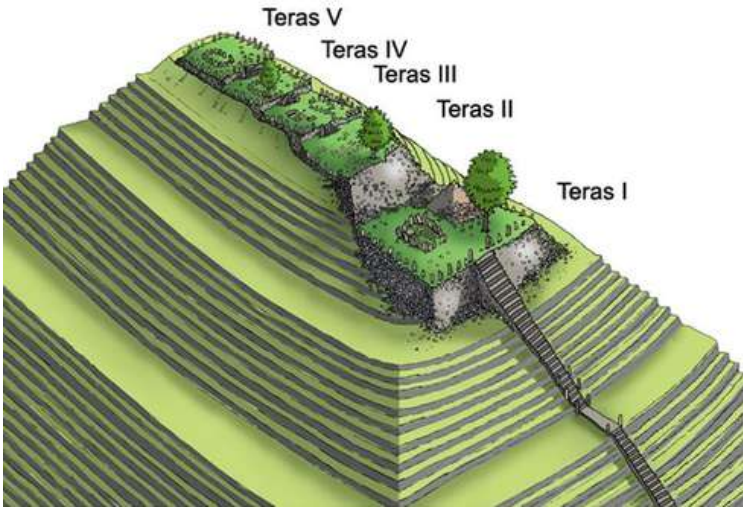
This compound not only enhanced the durability of the structures but also suggested a complex understanding of construction techniques by the ancient builders. The presence of this mortar, resistant to environmental wear and degradation, further underscores the advanced engineering skills that were in play at Gunung Padang.

Moreover, all retaining walls on the site are precisely inclined at 30° . The Ancient Apocalypse episode made a digital reconstruction of what the site looked like, featuring a stairway at the north side, climbing more than 300 feet, until it reaches the first of five terraces, over an area about 490 feet long by 130 feet wide, with the entire hill ringed by retaining walls of columnar basalt.



In the words of Dr. Natawidjaja:

“The geophysical evidence is unambiguous. Gunung Padang is not a natural hill, but a man-made pyramid, and the origins of construction here go back long before the end of the last Ice Age. Since the work is massive even at the deepest levels, and bears witness to the kinds of sophisticated construction skills that were deployed to build the pyramids of Egypt or the largest megalithic sites of Europe, I can only conclude that we're looking at the work of a lost civilization. It's crazy, but it's data.”

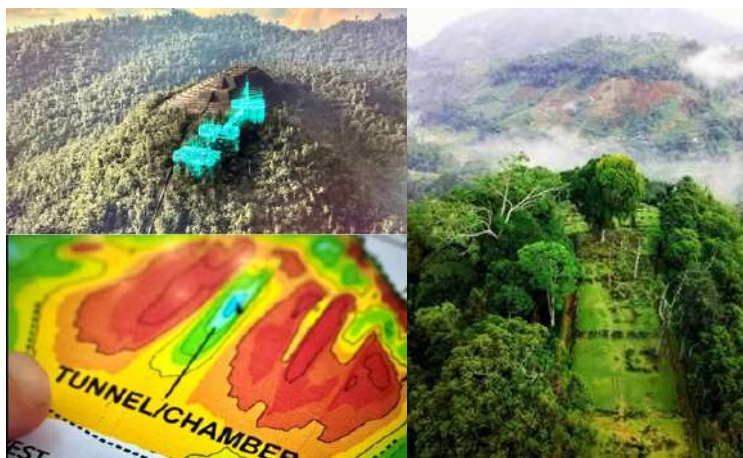


More than 50,000 basalt stone blocks were used for the construction of this massive step pyramid, with some being artificially modified. Many of the andesite blocks were clearly crafted into rectangular and square shapes, with some having marks resembling cuttings or other indications of deliberate shaping by humans.



The discoveries became even more shocking when Dr. Natawidjaja's team used ground penetrating radar and seismic tomography to extensively map what was buried under their feet.

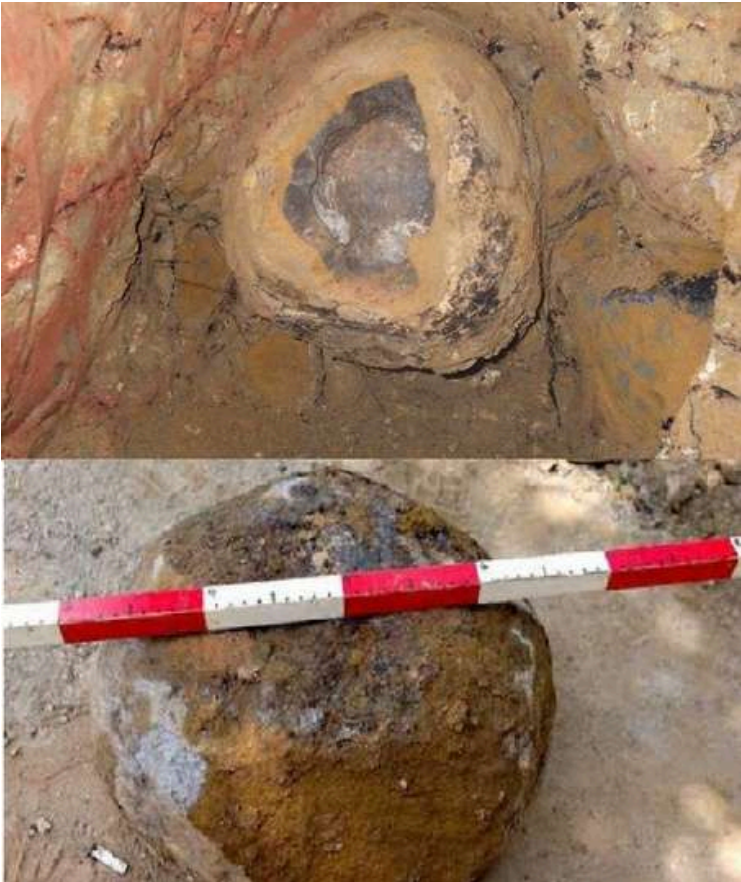
Doing so, they discovered that the second layer contained another arrangement of rectangular blocks, organized in a matrix structure, while the third layer contained additional rock structures, including what appeared to be large underground cavities and chambers.



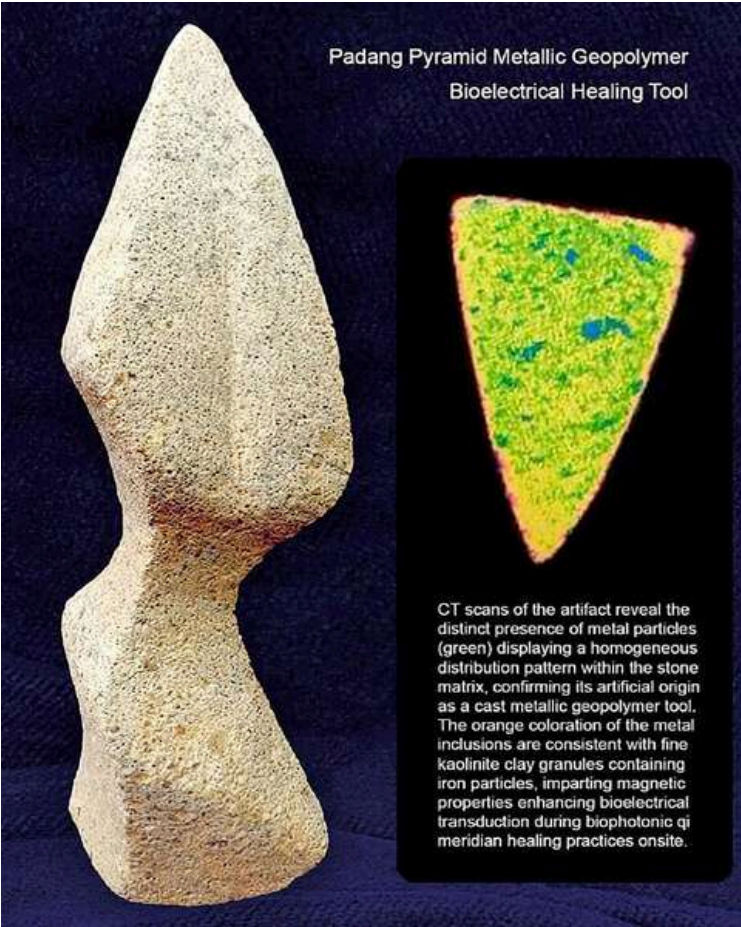
It seemed that the blocks on the surface were only the beginning of Gunung Padang. All of these discoveries meant that Gunung Padang was not merely a simple prehistoric stone terrace but a complex underground construction with substantial chambers and cavities. There were at least three perfectly rectangular chambers, one of which was right at the center of the structure, at around 10 meters or 33 feet down, connected with an access tunnel to an even larger chamber at a larger depth, which in turn connects to a third chamber around 30 meters or 100 feet underground. All three of the chambers are located exactly along the site's central axis, with their purpose, or what's inside them, still remaining a mystery. Another strange thing was the discovery of thick layers of artificial soil covering parts of the site up to 7 meters deep. This soil was likely transported and used to cover earlier layers, indicating that the structure was deliberately built up over time.



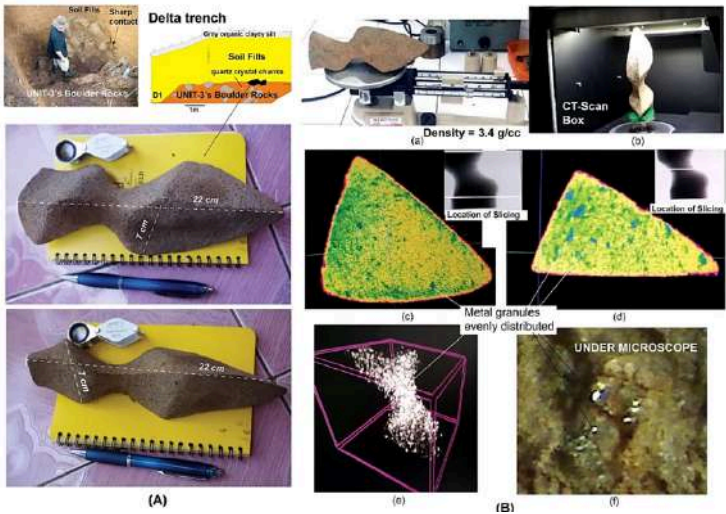
At a depth of 10 meters, or 33 feet, a very interesting artifact was unearthed. It was a black stone ball, set in the center of another hollowed-out stone having a triangular form. The strange thing was that the black stone in the center could actually roll around, hence it became known as the "Rolling Stone."



One of the most significant discoveries at Gunung Padang was an artifact, which became known as the Kujang Stone. It was discovered in the deep layers of Gunung Padang, indicating it could be 10,000 years old. The stone was distinct from any local rock type at the site and exhibited clear tool marks. It had a unique shape, size, and presence of sharp edges, which could not have been a product of natural geological processes.



A detailed examination of the Kujang stone, including a CT scan, revealed fascinating insights into its composition. The scan identified metal particles embedded within the stone matrix, uniformly distributed, confirming that the artifact was not merely stone but a cast geopolymer tool. This discovery suggests that the artifact was artificially created, utilizing advanced material technology likely beyond the known capabilities of ancient civilizations at the time.



Further analysis showed the presence of fine kaolinite clay granules mixed with iron particles. These components are thought to impart magnetic properties to the artifact. The presence of iron within the kaolinite clay is particularly interesting as it suggests a potential use in bioelectrical transduction, possibly related to biophotonic qi meridian healing practices believed to have been conducted at the site.

Moreover, the artifact also contained substantial amounts of quartz crystal and other piezoelectric compounds, indicating that it might have functioned as a resonance device. The exact use of this tool remains a mystery, but the integration of piezoelectric materials suggests it could have been employed in ways that interact with acoustic or vibrational energy, potentially for medicinal or ritualistic purposes.

The theory that the site possessed acoustic properties was enhanced by the presence of certain stones at Gunung Padang, known as "music rocks." The composition of these stones is such that, when struck, they produce sounds, suggesting they were placed with a specific acoustic function in mind.

This feature, common in other ancient megalithic sites, supports the idea of intentional design. This phenomenon could indicate that the underground halls and chambers could have strong magnetic properties, aligning with theories that suggest advanced ancient technologies might have been utilized in the area.



We know that the number five holds significant importance in certain Indonesian cultures and belief systems. For instance, in Balinese Hinduism, the number five is essential because it is linked to the Panca Dewata, which represents five major deities. In Islam, the number five holds significant religious importance, prominently reflected in the Five Pillars of Islam, which are the foundation of a Muslim's faith and practices.

In Gunung Padang, it appears that the number five also has significant meaning. As we already mentioned, Gunung Padang consists of five terraces. But that's not all. Each terrace is connected by five small steps. Also, the Gunung Padang site is flanked by five rivers that flow on both sides at the foot of Mount Padang. It's also surrounded by five hills, with its orientation being perpendicular to the five parallel mountains.



Some researchers speculate that Gunung Padang once featured a sophisticated water management system, possibly incorporating five wells. However, only two wells remain at the site today, with the upper one now dried up. The well at the base of the site, which still has flowing water, is known as the Cikahuripan well. The name Cikahuripan itself translates to "water of life" or "spring of life" in Sundanese, making it a sacred place for the locals.

The well is believed to possess mystical properties, with its waters considered a source of spiritual energy, purification, and blessings. Local residents and visitors who seek blessings or spiritual guidance often visit the well as part of a pilgrimage to Gunung Padang.



So let's summarize all of the discoveries found so far. We know that the site features a multi-layered construction, with at least three distinct phases, some of which may date back as far as 20,000 years, according to radiocarbon dating of organic material within the deeper layers.

We know there are massive retaining walls with the basalt blocks connected with an ancient form of mortar, creating a pyramid-like structure, with its terraced design and massive basalt columns, suggesting sophisticated engineering techniques, including knowledge of earthquake-resistant construction.

We know that geophysical surveys have revealed hidden chambers and voids beneath the surface, perfectly aligned on the central axis of the site, pointing to the deliberate, man-made nature of Gunung Padang. And we have a number of man-made artifacts found at the deeper layers of the site.

Yet, despite all of these discoveries, mainstream historians and archaeologists largely dismiss the idea that Gunung Padang is a prehistoric megastructure built by an advanced civilization.



Mainstream archaeology is built on the understanding that complex civilizations capable of large-scale construction only emerged around 5,000 years ago, with the development of cities in Mesopotamia, Egypt, and the Indus Valley. The idea that an advanced society capable of building something like Gunung Padang existed 20,000 years ago directly challenges this established timeline.

Accepting such a radical revision would require rewriting major parts of human history, something the academic community is understandably cautious about. But here's where things got very strange. Just as Gunung Padang's fame reached an international level, almost instantly, the archaeological establishment in Indonesia and the world lined up in opposition. Subsequently, any research or excavations at Gunung Padang were brought to a halt. Just as Dr. Natawidjaja was starting to gain momentum in his groundbreaking investigations, his work ceased. Government officials, under pressure from mainstream academic institutions and archaeologists skeptical of his findings, made sure he and his team would leave the site and never come back.

Dr. Natawidjaja had hoped to expand the excavation to prove the existence of more chambers, tunnels, and deeper layers that could further substantiate his claims about the site's antiquity. The deeper geological surveys, which hinted at a highly engineered structure beneath the surface, were never fully realized due to these obstacles.

This sudden halt not only frustrated the research team but also deprived the world of the opportunity to fully explore one of the most mysterious and potentially history-altering sites.



Could an advanced ancient civilization really have existed thousands of years before the ancient Egyptians or Sumerians, before even the last Ice Age? And if so, wouldn't we find more of their megalithic sites?

Curiously, not far from Gunung Padang, there's a similar step pyramid, although much smaller, known as Lebak Cikedug. The Lebak Cikedug site is located in Banten, West Java, approximately 40 kilometers from the nearest major town of Rangkasbitung. Nestled in a secluded and lush environment, the pyramid has been largely forgotten and is not well-known, even among Indonesians.



The pyramid itself is hidden among dense foliage, accessible only by traversing steep hills and rugged terrain, which has made it difficult for extensive archaeological excavations to take place.

First rediscovered by local communities, the site quickly became known for its large stone structures, terraces, and pyramid-like design. Its location within the foothills of Java's volcanic landscape, like many other Indonesian megalithic sites, positions it in an area rich with ancient history and mysticism.

Although it has been recognized as an important cultural and historical site, much about Lebak Cikedug remains unknown or unstudied due to limited archaeological work and a lack of global attention.

At the heart of the site lies a stepped pyramid that resembles other ancient pyramid structures around the world, particularly the ziggurats of Mesopotamia or the stepped pyramids of Mesoamerica. Lebak Cibedug consists of a series of stone terraces, rising in a pyramid-like form.

Each terrace is constructed from large stone blocks, placed one atop the other in a fashion that suggests advanced knowledge of engineering and architectural design. The structure itself stands approximately 25 meters tall and covers a substantial area of the forested hillside.



The pyramid is made up of at least four visible terraces, each with stone platforms. Large stone slabs form steps between the terraces, enabling movement from one level to the next.

One of the biggest questions surrounding Lebak Cibedug is its age. Like Gunung Padang, the site has been the subject of controversy regarding how old it truly is and who built it. Mainstream archaeological studies suggest that the site dates back at least 2,000 years, placing it within the period of early human settlement and the development of megalithic cultures in Indonesia.

However, alternative researchers argue that the site may be much older, possibly dating back several thousand years, to a time when an advanced prehistoric civilization might have flourished in the region. Radiocarbon dating of organic material found around the site has yielded mixed results, with some estimates placing the construction of Lebak Cibedug closer to 5,000 years ago.

This would place it in the same time frame as other megalithic structures around the world, such as Stonehenge in England. However, as with many megalithic sites, accurately dating the construction of stone structures is difficult, as the stones themselves cannot be directly dated, and much depends on the surrounding context and artifacts. Is it possible that the Lebak Cibedug pyramid was built by the same unknown prehistoric civilization that built Gunung Padang?

Another interesting site is the Candi Kethek pyramid, a relatively obscure yet fascinating megalithic structure located on the slopes of Mount Lawu in Central Java. Candi Kethek, just like Gunung Padang and Lebak Cibedug, is also situated on a volcano, precisely the western slopes of Mount Lawu. The pyramid lies at an elevation of approximately 1,400 meters above sea level, surrounded by dense forests and steep mountain terrain. This remote and elevated location adds to the site's mystique and contributes to the difficulty of accessing and studying the structure in detail.



The site was rediscovered relatively recently, compared to other ancient monuments in Java, and has since attracted the attention of researchers and enthusiasts interested in Indonesia's megalithic heritage. "*Candi Kethek*" roughly translates to "*Monkey Temple*" in Javanese, a name that likely references local folklore or legends tied to the site. However, little is known about its original purpose or the civilization that built it, as formal excavations and research are still limited.

The most striking feature of Candi Kethek is its pyramid-like structure, which is highly unusual for Javanese temple architecture. Most ancient Javanese temples, or "*candi*," are built in the style of towering stone temples with intricate carvings, often serving as Buddhist or Hindu places of worship.

However, Candi Kethek differs significantly in both form and construction, resembling more of a stepped pyramid than a traditional Javanese temple.



Perhaps the most mysterious of the Indonesian pyramids is Candi Sukuh. The primary structure of Candi Sukuh is located approximately 910 meters above sea level, or 3,000 feet. The temple is distinguished by its overt fertility reliefs, which are uncommon in Javanese temple art. This rarity raises questions about the timing of its construction – whether it was indeed built during the period theorized by archaeologists or if it originates from an era far more ancient, which still remains to be fully deciphered.



The strangest thing about this truncated pyramidal structure is the striking similarity it bears to the stepped pyramids constructed by the Maya. Just compare the Indonesian Candi Kethek temple with the Copan Temple in Honduras, built by the Mayan Empire. Is the similarity a pure coincidence?



If we compare the structure to the square-based pyramid of Chichen Itza in Mexico, which is also the work of the Mayans, we once again see remarkable similarity. It is as if these structures are all built by the same culture.



But it's not just the architecture. Take a look at this relief carving on the Indonesian Candi Kethek temple (left), and compare it to this relief carving at the Gate of the Sun in Bolivia (right).



The similarities are even more striking at the Candi Sukuh temple on the image below.



This motif is actually known as the "*God-Self Icon*", and strangely, it can be found all across the world, in Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.

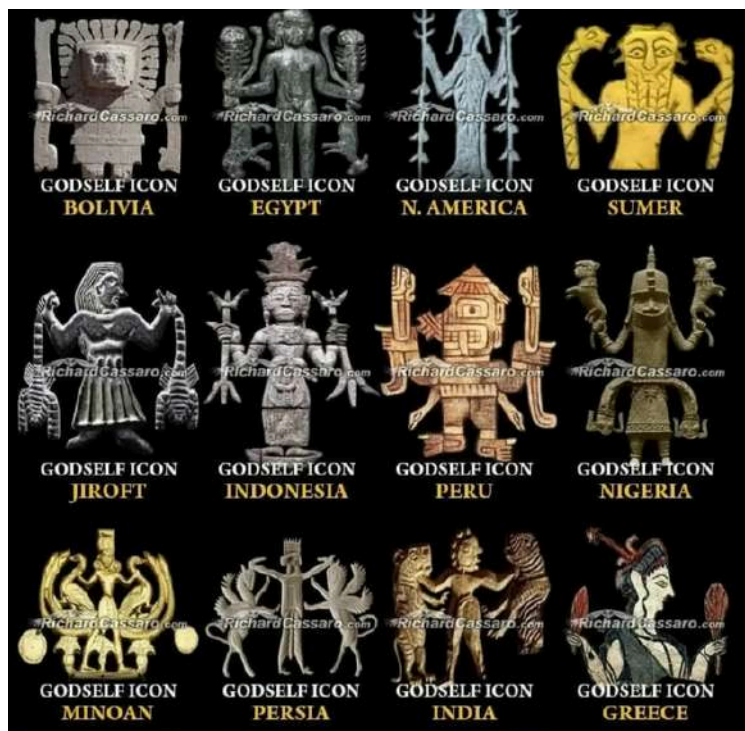


Image by RichardCassaro.com

The Spanish author and researcher Richard Cassaro has highlighted this motif, along with many other resemblances across ancient civilizations that didn't have any contact with each other. On his website, *RichardCassaro.com*, he presented an article titled *Suppressed By Scholars: Twin Ancient Cultures On Opposite Sides Of The Pacific*.

There, Cassaro presents a provocative argument that two ancient civilizations, the Mayans and the Balinese, though separated by the Pacific Ocean, share strikingly similar architectural, iconographic, and religious traits, suggesting a common origin. He suggests these similarities indicate both cultures may have inherited knowledge from a now lost "Golden Age" civilization, theorizing that all ancient cultures originated from one earlier, highly advanced civilization.



In the article, Richard Cassaro presents not one or two but twelve striking similarities between the ancient Mayan and Balinese civilizations, suggesting a profound and mysterious connection across these geographically distant cultures. He details how both built stepped pyramids with temples on top, highlighting structures like Bali's Mother Temple of Besakih and the Mayan High Priest's Temple.



Cassaro notes that both civilizations feature twin serpent or dragon balustrades running down significant stairways. Additionally, each culture utilized sacred corbel arch architecture, a building technique involving overlapping stones that converge toward the arch's center. Importantly, both cultures adorned their temple entrances with statues of formidable deities, serving as guardians, which are remarkably similar.

He further observes that both the Mayans and Balinese placed grotesque or fearsome faces above doorways to ward off evil spirits. Each civilization also prominently featured sculpted stone serpents, symbols of fertility, rebirth, and spiritual connection. Remarkably, both depicted figures with specific hand gestures designed to harness spiritual energies, reflecting deep-rooted spiritual practices.

Cassaro points out the presence of twin elephant deities in both cultures' art and architecture, despite their vast separation by the Pacific Ocean. Another shared architectural feature is the design of temple entrances to resemble the mouths of monstrous beings, which symbolize entering a sacred space.



With his groundbreaking research, Cassaro argues that the conventional historical narrative, which views history as a linear progression from primitive societies to our modern technological state, fails to recognize the possibility of a spiritually advanced "Golden Age" civilization that might have surpassed our own in both cultural and spiritual aspects.

Mainstream historians and archaeologists, Cassaro points out, are not deliberately misleading the public but are instead trapped within an academic paradigm that does not acknowledge such possibilities. This paradigm insists on viewing history through an evolutionary lens, dismissing any evidence that suggests ancient civilizations might have been more advanced than previously thought.



According to Cassaro, the academic system reinforces this view by promoting scholars who conform to mainstream ideas and sidelining those who propose alternative theories, such as hyperdiffusionism. If you want to dive deeper into Richard Cassaro's work, you can read his three books, *Written in Stone*, *The Missing Link*, and *Mayan Masonry*.

But there are more pre-historic wonders found in Indonesia. For example, Bada Valley, located in the Lore Lindu National Park Central Sulawesi is home to a mysterious collection of hundreds of cylindrical stone jars and numerous humanoid-looking statues whose origin and purpose cannot be explained.



The Bada Valley Megaliths were introduced to the international scientific community in the early 20th century by missionary and ethnographer Albert C. Kruyt, who documented them. He observed that local communities would bring offerings to the statues to ensure a good harvest or to seek rain during droughts, yet the locals themselves didn't know anything about the creators of the megaliths, stating they had always been there long before their ancestors settled the area.

Modern estimates suggest there are over 400 megalithic artifacts scattered throughout the Bada, Besoa, and Napu valleys in Central Sulawesi, with the giant jars numbering around 400 and the humanoid statues being only around 30.

The jars, known as "*Kalamba*," and the statues, referred to as "*Arca*," are found in clusters as well as isolated locations, indicating that they were part of a widespread and organized cultural practice. No clear evidence links these megaliths to any known historical civilizations in the region. It's unknown how old these structures are, but researchers believe they are at least 5,000 years old.

The statues are often depicted with extraordinarily large heads, straight bodies, and no legs. They have large genitalia carved onto them, and the position of the hands of the statues emphasizes that area. Some of the Bada Valley statues were female and also looked like they were depicted as being pregnant.

The largest statue is known as Palindo, which translates to "*The Entertainer*" in Indonesian, and stands over 15 feet tall or four and a half meters. Its exact weight is unknown, but it's likely around 10 tons.



In the Easter Island chapter, we noted that the same hand posture can be seen in numerous other statues around the world, all showcasing the same posture and the exact same hand placement, suggesting some sort of global connection between all of these civilizations.

Perhaps even stranger than the statues are the gigantic cylindrical jars of Bada Valley. These ancient artifacts, found in Lore Lindu National Park, a 2,200 square kilometer protected area, continue to puzzle researchers and locals alike. Despite their significance, much about these megalithic structures remains unknown.



The exact age of the stone jars is uncertain, with estimates ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 years old. Their mysterious nature is compounded by the fact that local people do not claim any historical connection to them. The stones used to create these jars are not native to Bada Valley, suggesting they were transported from a distant location, a feat that seems implausible given the logistics involved.

The term "*kalambas*" translates to "*bathtubs for a king*," which adds an intriguing yet confusing layer to their mystery. It is hard to imagine a king bathing in a tub located in the middle of nowhere, let alone requiring hundreds of such tubs scattered across a remote valley. Furthermore, the jars were once covered by heavy stone lids, indicating they were not intended for bathing. These lids are so massive that moving them would be very challenging, making the concept of their use as bathtubs even more unlikely.



Scientists, on the other hand, believe they were used as tombs. However, this theory is also unlikely, considering some jars, like those found in Padang Tempura, are not even deep enough for a human body to fit inside, further complicating the mystery. There are also jars, the interior of which is separated into two by a ridge with a depth difference of no more than 2 inches or 5 centimeters.

What purpose did these strange, nearly solid, massive stone cylinders serve? Where, when, and how were they quarried? How were they transported from their unknown quarry sites to the thickly forested mountains and valleys of Central Sulawesi? Who undertook this monumental task, and why?

Many of the stone lids had zoomorphic designs featuring carvings of animals, which, strangely, do not match any of the local species found in Sulawesi's tropical jungles. Though less common, some jars have carvings of human-like figures or faces. What was most remarkable were the jars that had these perfect horizontal lines. But what kind of manufacturing process would leave such marks?



Some believe the jars were made with some kind of stone softening technology that allowed their builders to shape the jars like clay. Take a look at this video showcasing the process of making large clay jars. To make these lines, the craftsmen use a machine that spins the clay jar, and then they shape the soft clay. Judging by the horizontal lines on the Bada Valley jars, it looks like this is exactly how they were made.

But how is this possible? How did they turn hard granite into a soft material like clay? Moreover, what kind of technology did they possess to be able to spin these gigantic stone jars that primitive people shouldn't even be able to lift?

Some theories suggest that these cylinders might have been used for a mineral separation process. This is supported by the fact that granular gold is found in high concentrations in the surrounding areas. Take a look at the burn marks on this giant jar in the image below.



It looks like some kind of melted metal, or maybe gold, was flowing from it. Is everything we observed so far the work of an advanced pre-historic civilization that possessed some kind of advanced technology, thousands of years before mainstream science is willing to acknowledge?

But if this is true, wouldn't we find similar jars in other places in the world?

Curiously, in Laos, which is around 1,900 miles or 3,000 kilometers away from Bada Valley, we see remarkably similar stone jars. If we compare the zoomorphic designs on the lids of the Indonesian jars with those found in Laos, we can clearly see a correlation. Does that mean they are built by the same lost civilization?



The Plain of Jars in Laos is one of Southeast Asia's most intriguing archaeological sites, featuring around 3,000 large stone jars scattered across the landscape. The stone jars vary in size, with some reaching heights of up to 3 meters, or 10 feet, and weighing several tons. The jars are spread across more than 90 different sites and are carved from sandstone, granite, and limestone.

Most jars are cylindrical with a flat or slightly convex bottom, and they often have a rim at the top. Some jars feature decorative carvings, although many are plain. Lids have been found at some sites, suggesting that, like the jars of Indonesia, the Laos jars were also originally covered.



Unfortunately, most of the jars are broken as this area was heavily bombed by American forces during a little-known conflict called the Secret War. During the Laotian Civil War between 1964 and 1969, the Plain of Jars was targeted by the United States Air Force, fighting North Vietnamese and Lao communist groups. These heavy bombardments destroyed many of the stone jars in the region. Over 262 million cluster bombs were dropped there, with an estimated 80 million bombs that did not explode lying scattered around the area, posing a fatal threat to anyone who strays off the known safe paths.

Efforts to clear these bombs are slow but ongoing. Seven jar sites have been cleared so far, but estimates suggest that fewer than 10 percent of the jars have been formally investigated. Despite the ongoing efforts to rid the Plain of Jars of unexploded munitions, dozens of Laotians tragically perish each year due to accidental detonations.

Archaeologists initially estimated the jars to be some 2,000 years old, which would make them products of the Iron Age. However, a recent study published in 2021 has revealed that they may in fact be much older than that, being at least 3,000 years old. It's unknown who built these jars and to what civilization they belong. The people of Laos have an old legend about the jars, passed down from generation to generation. They believe that Laos was once home to a race of giants led by their King Khun Cheung.

These giants waged a long and hard war against an evil enemy, ultimately emerging victorious. To celebrate and toast his victory, vast quantities of rice wine known as Lao Lao would be required. To brew and store this wine, King Khun Cheung ordered the creation of huge stone jars. These jars were not only used to store the wine but also served as immense drinking vessels for the giants. The giants celebrated their hard-earned triumph by drinking from these colossal jars, marking the Plain of Jars as a place of great festivity and victory. The jars were quarried some 10 kilometers away, which is around 6 and a half miles. It's unknown how an ancient primitive civilization could transport these massive stone jars through a rough jungle area uphill.



Recently, it turned out the Plain of Jars wasn't the only site in Laos with such artifacts, as researchers have uncovered 15 additional sites with more than a hundred huge stone jars deep in the remote and mountainous forests of Laos. These places are dangerous, as there are large populations of tigers, so humans rarely venture there.



The newly discovered jars were similar to those found on the Plain of Jars, but some varied in the types of stone that they were made from, their shapes and the way the rims of the jars were formed. What surprised the researchers was that nowhere near were any signs of an ancient human settlement in the region. This find indicates that the civilization that built these jars were spread out over a much wider area than previously thought.

The mystery deepened when, in 2020, a survey of the dense Assam Forest in India, conducted by the same team that made the recent Laos discoveries, found that the forest contained a number of large stone jars similar to those in Indonesia and Laos.

This site is approximately 500 miles, or 800 kilometers away from the Plain of Jars in Laos and more than 2,500 miles or 4,000 kilometers away from the Bada Valley in Indonesia. All told, researchers in the region have found approximately 800 jars in an area spanning 115 square miles. They vary in shape and size. Some of the jars are tall and cylindrical, while the others are partly or fully buried in the ground.



In the words of archaeologist Nicholas Skopal, who was part of the research:

“We still don't know who made the giant jars or where they lived. It's all a bit of a mystery. We have barely scratched the surface here. It's a lot of jungle and forest, we've literally only looked at one little area. There must be more, because every time we wander out, we find new sites.”

The jars appear to have been carved from sandstone boulders, perhaps mined at a quarry in Assam or a nearby creek or riverbed. The discovery is very recent, and estimations about the age of the jars are still unclear. Nevertheless, researchers are acknowledging the connection between the megalithic jars in Indonesia, Laos, and India, stating that this is a unique archaeological phenomenon that suggests a cultural relationship between them.

The majority were found in poor condition, resulting from forest growth, burning, and local road-cutting projects. The vessels vary in shape, size, decoration, and condition. While some of the jars are tall and cylindrical, others are partially or fully buried in the ground. Like the stone jars in Laos and Indonesia, the Assam artifacts were located along hills and ridgelines.

In conclusion, the exact purpose of the numerous stone jars across Asia is still a mystery. Research is underway to uncover more about their origins, functions, and who created them. Regardless of whether they were part of a lost advanced ancient civilization or an unknown stone-age culture, they remain one of the most mysterious and fascinating artifacts discovered in our recent times.

But could all of this be true? Could an advanced ancient civilization really have existed thousands of years before the ancient Egyptians or Sumerians, before even the last Ice Age? And if so, who were they, and what happened to them?

Is this prehistoric civilization the link between the Mayans and Ancient Indonesians? And are Gunung Padang and all other megalithic structures in Indonesia built by these people?

Zawyet El Aryan

The Giza Plateau is probably the best-known ancient site on earth. From the Great Pyramid to the Sphinx and beyond, most can likely close their eyes and picture it. Yet, not only are these monuments among earth's most well-known, but they stand among its most mysterious. Despite centuries of vigorous study, we are still unsure who built these things, and why.

Five miles to the southwest of the Giza Plateau, in the ancient necropolis of Zawyet El Aryan, a site exists which may provide the missing piece of the puzzle, a site which may hold the key to understanding all of Egypt's greatest mysteries...



It all started May of 1900, an Italian architect and Egyptologist named Alessandro Barsanti was conducting research at a site known as the Layer Pyramid in Zawyet El Aryan. Barsanti had worked for the Egyptian Antiquities Service for decades, becoming famous for his discovery of the tomb of Akhenaten in 1891, and with his vast experience, he quickly realized that the Layer Pyramid was not worth his time. By 1900, it was little more than a pile of rubble, and not a particularly impressive one at that. Moreover, its subterranean chambers were unfinished and devoid of any artifacts.

Barsanti, like others before him, came to believe the site had never actually been a completed pyramid, but rather, one which was started then abandoned after the king who commissioned the project died. Discouraged, Barsanti packed up his team, intent on returning to Giza and beginning to look for a new project to pursue. It was on this return journey that Barsanti accidentally stumbled upon something amazing, something that would change his life forever. Instead of taking the usual road back to Giza along the edge of the desert, Barsanti decided to take a less-used path running along an upper plateau, one which provided a stunning vantage point of the surrounding terrain. As he gazed out from this plateau, he noticed something which caught his eye. About a mile and a half north of the Layer Pyramid, it appeared that the ground was strewn with large granite fragments, as well as the type of granite powder which is left behind when stones are polished during construction. Right away, the implications of this became clear to Barsanti. As he recorded in his notes,

"I immediately thought that they pointed to the site of a field where they had worked the blocks and movable objects destined for some great tomb, and that this tomb was to be hidden in the neighborhood."

Could this really be possible, Barsanti wondered? Egyptologists had been conducting studies at Zawyet El Aryan since the 1830s, and never before had they recorded anything other than the unimpressive Layer Pyramid. He had to find out. In his words,

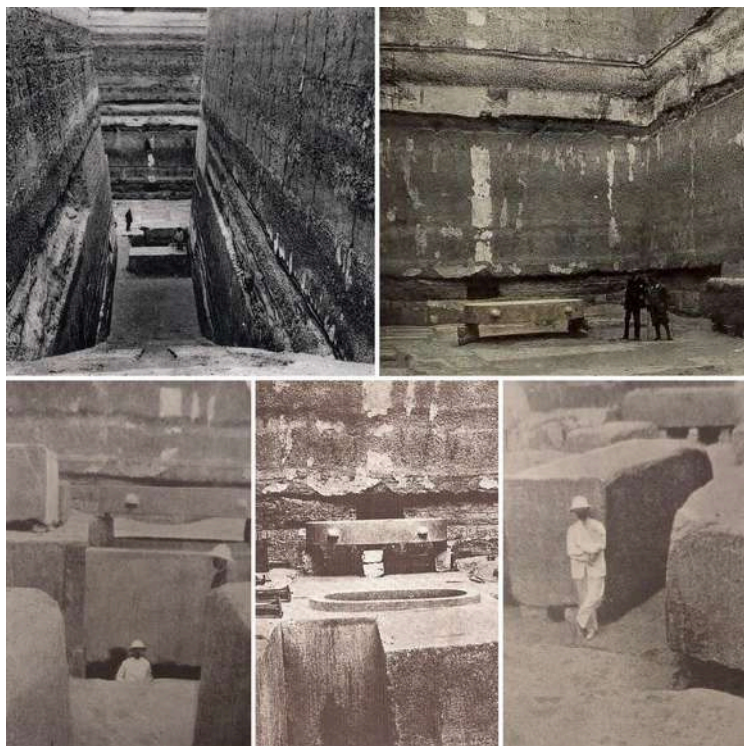
"I climbed up a hill next to look over the whole of the site, and suddenly I recognized, to the south of the hill, the remains of an immense rectangular building whose walls barely stuck out of the surrounding land. Large limestone blocks still remained in place, but most of the others lay scattered here and there amid clumps of limestone. So I carefully studied the layout of the grounds, and soon I perceived, in the center of the plateau, a small depression forming a basin, and a sort of trench running from north to south. I ended up convincing myself that I was in the presence of an unknown monument, large enough to make ordinary excavators hesitate."

So intrigued by the potential of this unknown monument was Barsanti that he rushed to Giza and gathered a team of fifty men, returning to the mysterious site the next day to conduct a preliminary exploration. It only took two days for Barsanti to realize that his intuition had been correct – there was some sort of "*immense rectangular building*" buried beneath the ground. As they began to excavate, Barsanti and his team quickly found that the presumed rectangular building was actually an enormous pit built from limestone and descending deep into the earth. Moreover, they began to realize that the pit had not only been blown over by desert sand, hiding it from researchers in the decades before Barsanti had arrived, but intentionally filled with a "*tangled mass*" of limestone blocks weighing three to four tons each, thrown haphazardly down into it at some point in time.



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Slowly, Barsanti and his team began the process of removing these blocks, digging deeper and deeper into the pit as they did. The work was slow and arduous until, on December 8th, they would uncover something which would not only rekindle their motivation but instantly change their entire perception of the site.

At a depth of 21 meters, they came across a large pink granite block making up a part of the wall. This was different than the limestone blocks they had uncovered up to that point – pink granite is much more valuable, and much harder to work with; it was not used by the ancient Egyptians on just anything, indicating to Barsanti that the site must be something special.

Excavating further, the team found more pink granite blocks connected to the first, until, in February of 1905, they uncovered an enormous 30-ton pink granite block which seemed to demarcate the bottom of the pit, forming the foundation of a sort of pavement.



Impression by Keith Hamilton

Barsanti's decades of experience told him that this block was the find he'd been waiting for, an indication, he believed, of the entrance to a subterranean world, one surely filled with tombs and untold treasures.

What made this possibility particularly exciting for Barsanti was that, to that point, he had been unable to determine who had constructed the mysterious pit. During excavation, he and his team had found numerous inscriptions carved into the stones that made up the site. Strangely, Barsanti and other Egyptologists back in Giza and Cairo to whom Barsanti had sent sketches had been unable to decipher the meaning of these inscriptions, with scholars disagreeing on what they meant and to whom they could be attributed.

With each new inscription uncovered, the controversy grew. If, as Barsanti believed, there were subterranean chambers to be found beneath the pink granite, would they reveal the creators of these inscriptions? And what other secrets might they hold?



Barsanti intended to find out. And so, he began attempting to dig beneath the floor of the pit, using jacks and other machinery to move the 30-ton granite block and peer beneath. But when he did, what he found was another huge granite block, and beneath that, another, then another, stacked up and each binding itself with a groove to the block above.

But why, Barsanti wondered? Why go to the trouble to stack valuable pink granite like this beneath the earth?

Before he could answer this question, Barsanti and his team would make another discovery, one which would prove to be the most remarkable and enigmatic at the whole site.

As Barsanti wrote,

"While this search was continuing on the north side, almost in the center of the west side, on March 12, I discovered an object of an entirely new form. It is a large oval vat, made of pink granite, polished like a mirror, with a depth of 1 meter and 5 centimeters. It is carved out of one of the blocks of the pavement which occupies the bottom of the pit."



Not only was this vat amazing on its own, with its polished mirror-like sides and strange oval shape, but, Barsanti noted, it appeared that someone in the past had gone to great lengths to protect it.

In his words,

"They had spread over the lid a layer of lime, and over the lime a thick bed of well-spread clay, which entirely prevented it from contact with the limestone blocks stacked over it. These had, moreover, been placed regularly on the clay side by side, so as to enclose the precious form with a kind of insulating protection."

Why was this done, Barsanti wondered? What importance did the vat hold, which necessitated such protection?

He believed that the answer must be contained inside the vat. Not only had the entire thing been carefully protected, but it was topped by a tightly fitting lid, made of similarly polished granite and sealed to the vat with plaster.



Slowly, Barsanti and his team removed the lid, but when they lifted it off, they were disappointed – the vat's tank was empty; it contained no artifacts, no great treasure carefully protected.

Actually, it was not completely empty. As Barsanti recorded,

"I only noticed that the side walls were lined with a black band that was 0 meters and 10 centimeters in height. It is probably the very light deposit of some liquid enclosed in the vat as an offering or libation, and which would have evaporated over the years."

To Barsanti, this strange black deposit revealed the unusual nature of the tub.

"It has been hypothesized that this tank was an unused sarcophagus, but I do not think so. The care with which it was protected proves that it contained something, and the blackish deposit indicates the nature of this content. One would not have taken the precaution of concealing it under an enormous mass of blocks if it had been empty at the time."



It was clear that the mystery of the pit at Zawyet El Aryan was getting deeper, and Barsanti believed he had to solve it. Excavation continued until Barsanti and his team uncovered an enormous pink granite block stretching from wall to wall directly in the center of the pit, which appeared to Barsanti to have been *"placed there like a kind of cork"* in the floor. What this meant, Barsanti was certain. In his words, this enormous cork-like block surely *"marked the entrance to the inner apartments"* hidden beneath the ground.

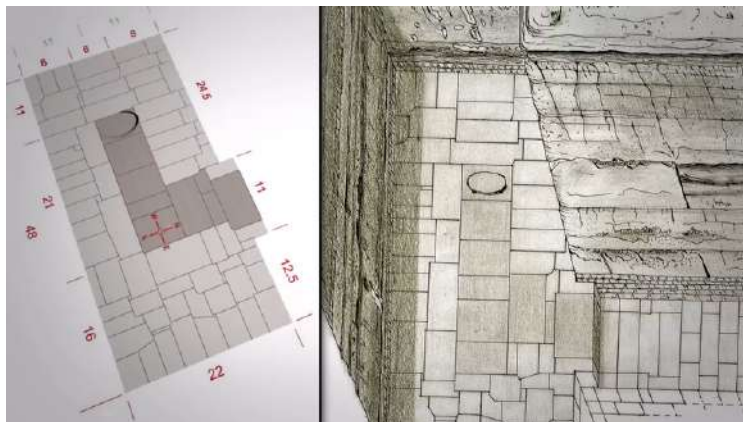


As Barsanti continued his work, his hunt for these "inner apartments," word of his exploits spread across Egypt and through the world of Egyptology. Many were skeptical that he would find what he was looking for, instead choosing to believe that Barsanti was mistaken, that he was losing his touch, that in fact, the pit at Zawyet El Aryan was little more than the foundation for a pyramid which was never built.

But then, without warning, two things happened which appeared to support Barsanti's belief. First, at the northern end of the pit, Barsanti and his team began to uncover a carefully finished staircase ascending steeply out of the pit. These were not the type of stairs created for workmen; they were too steep, and too well-finished, appearing almost ceremonial, the type which may lead down to inner apartments or chambers.

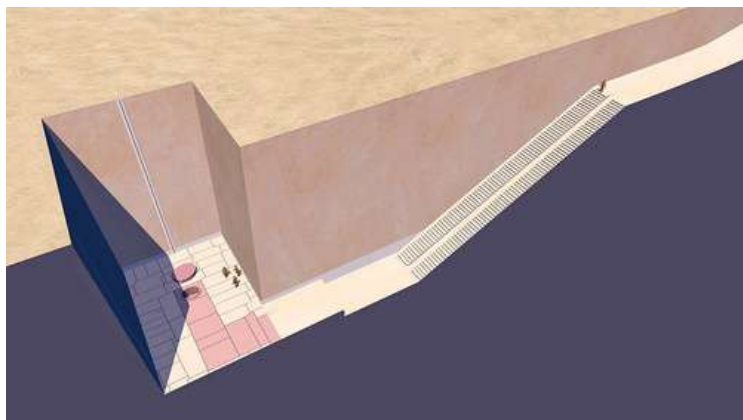


Next, something even more incredible happened. On March 31, 1905, a terrible storm hit the desert with torrential rains, filling the pit with over 3 meters of water. Incredibly, a few hours after the storm, the water level in the pit abruptly dropped by 1 meter.



Surely, Barsanti asserted, this must be because the water was seeping down into some sort of subterranean chamber, into the hidden apartments he believed were waiting to be found beneath the pit. This was all the proof Barsanti needed to validate his belief, and he vowed to redouble his efforts, driving himself to near madness with a desire to find out what lay beneath.

Immediately, he and his team began tearing up the pink granite floor of the pit, attempting to crudely dig through the stone into the ground. But this proved to be extremely difficult. The blocks were huge and heavy, and, worse still, sealed together with a strong mortar. Moreover, they were interlocked together, like a puzzle, and to move one meant disturbing the whole set.

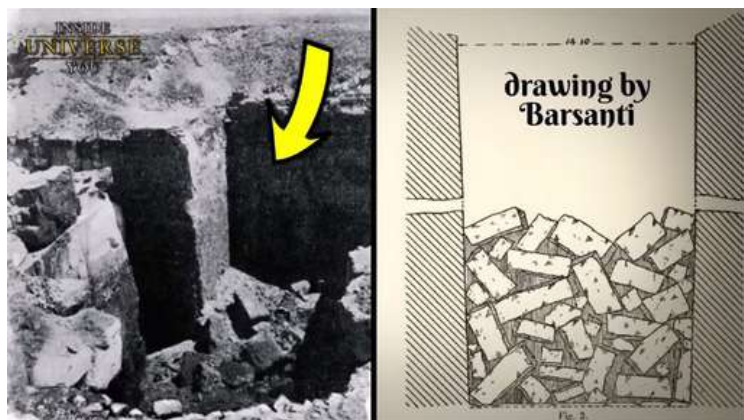


3D Reconstruction by Dennis Holloway, Architect

By late-1906, still without having found what lay beneath the pit at Zawyet El Aryan, Barsanti ran out of money, forcing him to shut down work and send his team home. But he would not quit. For years, he searched for additional funding, asserting to all those who would listen that he was on the precipice of an amazing discovery.

Finally, in 1911, he received his funding, and, almost five years to the day he'd left, he returned to resume excavation. This time, Barsanti would not tread lightly, ordering his team to viciously remove the limestone blocks which made up the eastern end of the pit, digging a tunnel which would allow for the easier removal of the pink granite floor.

Between the weight of the blocks, the cement-like mortar, and the interlocking pattern, the work was the most difficult his team had ever undertaken. But to Barsanti, this only proved his point. Surely, whoever had constructed the site had gone to such great lengths to make the blocks of the floor unmovable because they were meant to conceal a hiding place; surely the builders had taken such great care to protect something.



Unfortunately, the work was so difficult that again, Barsanti ran out of money before he could solve the mystery. For a second time, he would have to travel the world looking for a new benefactor. But before he could find one, World War I broke out, shutting the sites of Egypt down to further exploration. Then, in 1917, Barsanti unexpectedly died at the age of 59.

Rather than continue Barsanti's work, Egyptologists simply forgot about the site, leaving the mystery of what lay beneath it unsolved. As the decades passed, the pit slowly filled with sand, ignored, until the 1950s, when the site was chosen as a set for the 1954 movie *"The Land of the Pharaohs."* To make it ready for the movie, sand was cleared from the pit, and it was made to look as it would have when it was first built. This provided the opportunity for stunning photographs and video of the site to be taken for the first time.



Intrigued by the amazing shots presented in the movie, two Italian scholars, Vito Maragioglio and Celeste Rinaldi, decided to head to the site and investigate further. Armed with Barsanti's original notes, they would aim to finally continue his work. Yet, by the time they arrived in the early 1960s, they found that again the pit had begun to fill with sand, which would have to be removed before any serious study was started.

Consequently, what they could achieve in their short time at the site was limited. As they wrote in a report on their work,

"Our own survey and trial-digs could only be superficial and enabled us to determine only a few particulars of the rudimentary superstructure."

The reason that they could not go any further was that in 1964, access to the site was suddenly restricted by the Egyptian government, who unexpectedly chose Zawyet El Aryan as the site for a new military base.

Maragioglio and Rinaldi were quickly expelled, and never again would researchers get a look at the mysterious pit, its secrets lost amidst military bungalows. The question is, why would the Egyptian military choose Zawyet El Aryan for a base, and restrict access to such a mysterious site at exactly the moment when interest in its mystery was renewed?

Of course, today, many mainstream Egyptologists assert that there is no mystery to be solved, that the site at Zawyet El Aryan is nothing more than an unfinished pyramid, its enormous pit simply the remains of a foundation started for this pyramid. They are not bothered that access is restricted, because they believe there is nothing left to investigate.

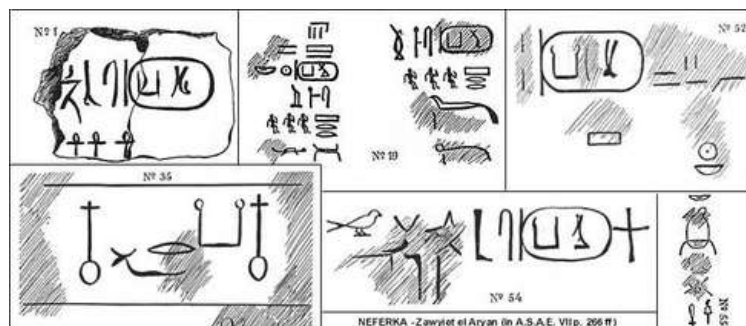


Yet, like many of the proclamations of mainstream Egyptologists, the assertion that the site at Zawyet El Aryan is simply an unfinished pyramid is an argument with little proof and many obvious holes.

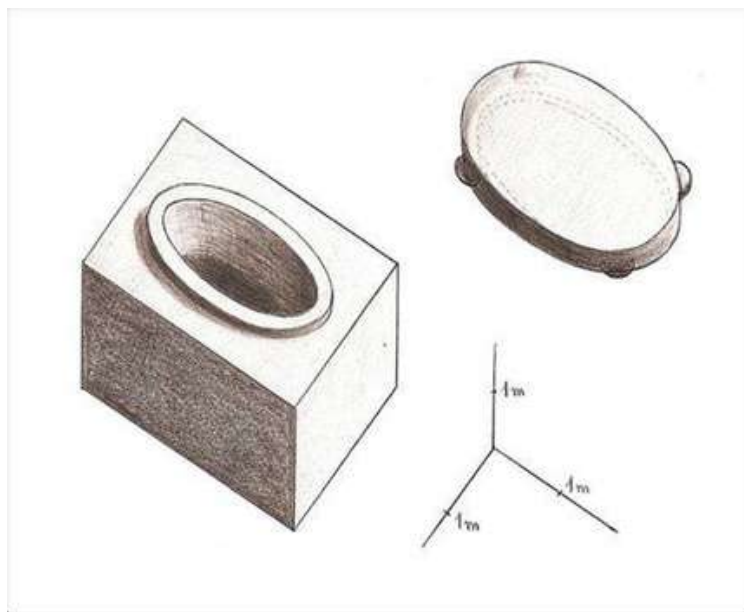
To begin with, the only person to ever officially examine the site in person — Alessandro Barsanti, who, remember, was a respected Egyptologist with decades of experience — explicitly stated that he did not believe it was an unfinished pyramid. It might be asked where the idea that it was an unfinished pyramid even came from, if not from the person actually examining it.

But there is more than that. If the pit was just the foundation for a pyramid, why was its floor made up of huge, interlocking granite blocks held together with a strong mortar, like an interlocking puzzle designed to prevent its removal? Why go to the trouble of building such an astonishing and complex floor if the pit was just going to be filled with limestone as part of a pyramid foundation? Moreover, why use pink granite in the first place? As already stated, pink granite was both extremely valuable and notoriously hard to work with. Further, to reach Zawyet El Aryan, pink granite would have to have been brought from a quarry at Aswan, some 580 miles away, floated down the Nile on enormous barges, and then dragged for miles through the sand to reach the site. This seems like an incredible waste of time, effort, and money for something that was just going to be buried. If the pit was a pyramid foundation, why not just use limestone?

There is also the matter of the inscriptions found at the site. If there truly is nothing more to investigate, then why, to this day, are Egyptologists unable to form a consensus on what the inscriptions mean and where they came from?



And what about the oval vat, the most mysterious thing of all Barsanti found during his work at the site? If the pit was a pyramid foundation, then what purpose did this finely crafted vat serve? Why was it so intricately carved into an oval, which is much harder to construct than a rectangle, polished like a mirror, with a perfectly fitting lid, if it was intended to be covered? And why take such care to protect it with lime and clay, and embed it in interlocking blocks of the floor to prevent its removal?



Moreover, what was the black residue Barsanti had discovered within it? What had this mysterious tub once contained? Taken together, it is clear that the assertion that the pit at Zawyet El Aryan is simply an unfinished pyramid is suspect at best, and completely wrong at worst. In either case, what is clear is that a great mystery remains. So, what was the pit at Zawyet El Aryan?

In modern times, some have begun to provide an answer, and it starts five miles away, on the Giza Plateau...

The Great Pyramid of Giza stands to this day as one of earth's greatest mysteries. Despite centuries of research, scientists are still not totally sure how it was built, or its purpose. Conventional wisdom says it was constructed as a tomb for the Fourth Dynasty pharaoh Khufu, yet many have pointed out that it lacks the characteristics which define other tombs across Egypt — no human remains have ever been found within it, neither have any artifacts, jewelry, or art, or the household items an entombed pharaoh would be buried with for use in the afterlife.



Because these holes in the idea of the Great Pyramid as a tomb exist, many other theories have emerged over the years explaining its purpose, from an astrological temple to a place for storing grain and beyond.

One of the most astounding theories of all emerged in the 1960s thanks to a man named Edward Kunkel. In 1962, Kunkel published a book entitled *Pharaoh's Pump*, which shook up the world of Egyptology.

In it, he argued that the passages and chambers in and beneath the Great Pyramid were the conduits and reservoirs of a giant water pump which would have been used to send water out into the desert to irrigate the land.

According to Kunkel, the pyramid actually contained two pumps — one underground, represented by the pyramid's mysterious subterranean chamber, and the other above ground in the middle and upper chambers. Together, they would create two streams which would exit the pyramid through shafts in the north and south sides.

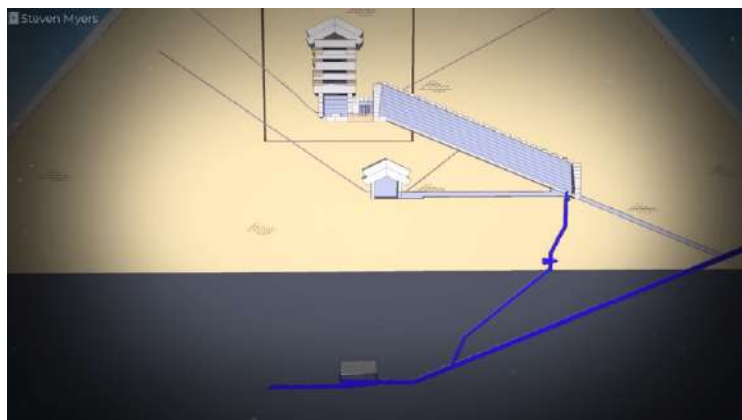


Illustration by Steven Myers

Unsurprisingly, Kunkel's work caused great skepticism, not only from Egyptologists, who rejected the theory outright, but from engineers, who pointed out that Kunkel's design would have required *“the creation of a vacuum, a number of valves, and some type of combustible fuel and combustion chamber to drive the pump.”*

Yet, not bound by the same restrictions as mainstream Egyptology, many engineers began to look closer at Kunkel's work, realizing that it was not totally without merit. While Kunkel's two-pump design would likely not have been possible, some engineers noted that a ram pump might actually make sense.

A ram pump is a simple device used for centuries to move water from a reservoir to somewhere else using two moving parts and the force of gravity. Could the builders of the Great Pyramid really have created a ram pump on such a massive scale?

With the possibility established, other researchers and scholars picked up on the idea, designing a theoretical layout in which the Great Pyramid was fed with water from the Western Nile and nearby Lake Moeris, which each sat at a higher elevation, making them, according to researchers, the perfect sources for a gravity-fed water system on the Giza Plateau. Some even believed that the retaining wall, which is known to have once surrounded the pyramid complex, could have been an embankment for an onsite reservoir. As more and more people came to believe that the Great Pyramid really could have been an enormous ancient water pump, they were backed by one simple overarching argument — economics.

Think about it. The Great Pyramid is made up of 2.3 million blocks, each weighing between 25 and 80 tons, meaning that if workers moved and laid 12 blocks per hour, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, it would have taken 20 years to construct. More than that, it has been estimated that, adjusted into modern dollar values, the pyramid would have cost more than \$5 billion to create.

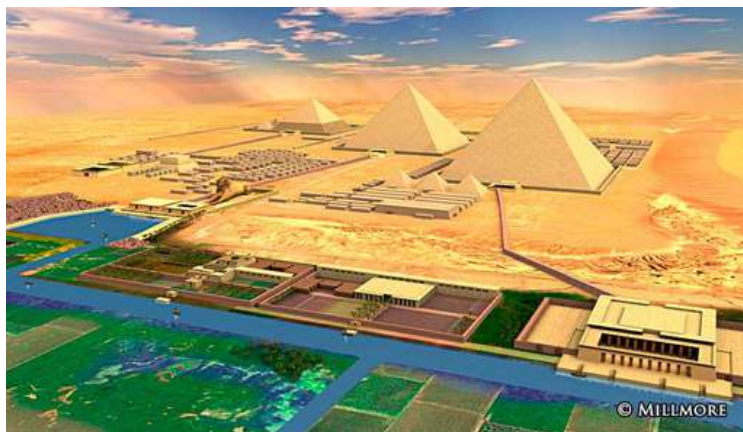
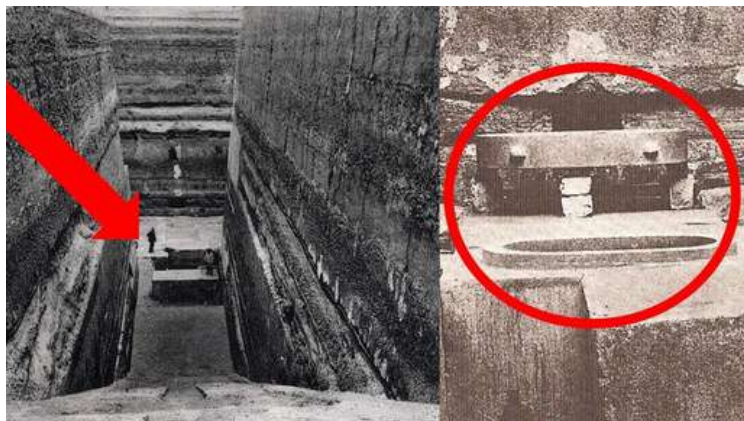


Illustration by Millmore

Simply, why go to all this trouble and all this expense just for a tomb?

Obviously, Egyptian pharaohs had more leeway than modern, democratically elected leaders, but they were not totally unbound from the realities of finance and economics. Would it not make more sense to go to all this trouble for something which was going to provide a higher return on investment, like, say, a water pump which would allow you to irrigate your civilization and feed your people? Here, we must take a step back in order to get to the point. If the Great Pyramid really was an enormous water pump, then it must have been pumping the water somewhere. This is where some have connected the dots and returned to the mysterious pit at Zawyet El Aryan.



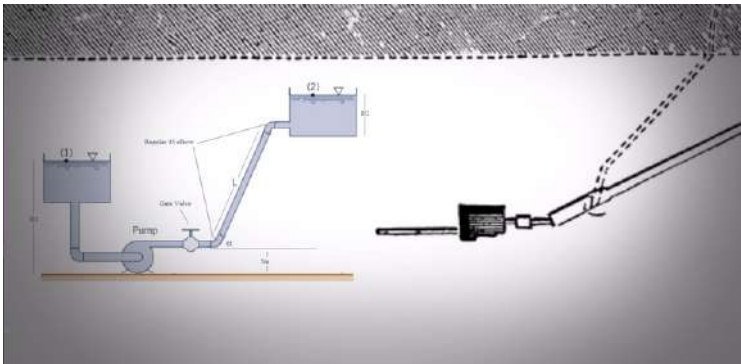
They believe that the site was not an unfinished pyramid, but an outflow location for water pumped by the Great Pyramid — the giant pit designed as a reservoir for water pumped in from below. They look to the oval tub, and how tightly it was sealed over with clay and lime, and theorize that perhaps this was where the water came up. Perhaps it had been sealed at a time when the pump was no longer in use to prevent leaking, the pit eventually filled with a “*tangled mass*” of limestone blocks at a later date, as if burying a spring.

Remember, when Barsanti had cleared these blocks, the water from a torrential rainstorm had seeped into the ground. Barsanti thought this was due to the presence of hidden apartments, but perhaps it was actually due to the water seeping into an unused underground water system.

Could the ancients really have built an underground irrigation system driven by a mighty pump that stretched to Zawyet El Aryan and across Egypt? In modern times, research on the subject has continued, and in fact, science is beginning to reveal that it might actually go much further than pumping water for irrigation.

Early in 1999, a marine engineer named John Cadman was perusing the shelves at a used bookstore when he stumbled across an old, dusty copy of a most unusual book, written by one Edward Kunkel and entitled Pharaoh's Pump. As an expert in hydraulics, the book intrigued Cadman, so he purchased it and took it home.

When he began to read it more closely, he quickly realized that Kunkel's idea was not as ridiculous as he had initially assumed. Wanting to know more, Cadman began to learn everything he could about the Great Pyramid. Almost immediately, what he discovered captivated him — the Great Pyramid's subterranean chamber, he realized, looked eerily like the layout for a ram pump.



He took his research further, noting from photographs that the subterranean chamber showed obvious signs of water damage, particularly on the ceiling, where signs of cavitation, which is caused by gas bubbles in water due to violent churning, were evident, as well as clear damage from compression waves striking it.



In other words, it was not just that the subterranean chamber could work as a water pump, but, according to Cadman's trained eyes, it appeared it had worked as such. At this point, Cadman knew what he had to do — he must draw upon his years of experience with hydraulics and create his own scale model of the pyramid and its subterranean chamber to see if it would really work as a water pump.

In July of '99, he built his first model, using a nearby river as a reservoir. Unfortunately, the model did not work — first leaking, then cracking, and failing to pump water as he had hoped. But Cadman would not give up that easily. He built another model, then another — both of which suffered the same fate as the first

But on his fourth try, he got everything right, and much to Cadman's delight, his pump worked!

This proved to Cadman beyond a doubt that the Great Pyramid could have functioned as a giant water pump, and that surely this was not by accident. It was clear, he asserted, that the creators of the Great Pyramid's subterranean chamber had known exactly what they were doing.

This was the breakthrough that disciples of Edward Kunkel's original work in the 1960s had been waiting for — the tangible proof that a Great Pyramid water pump was more than just speculation. And yet, as Cadman continued his research, the results got even more mind-blowing, and in fact, went far beyond the mere pumping of water.

Having proved that the Great Pyramid's subterranean chamber could function as a water pump, Cadman built a new, bigger model and encased it in concrete in order to simulate the effects of the pump operating underground. He moved the model, which weighed over 500 pounds, to a seasonal creek with a pond serving as a reservoir. As this model began to work, Cadman immediately noticed something which shocked him.

Encased in concrete, the pump was creating a vertical compression wave, a recurring heartbeat-like thump which could be felt through the ground 20 feet away, and heard more than 100 feet away. Cadman realized that what he had constructed went far beyond just a water pump. Because of the powerful waves it generated, Cadman renamed the device a "*pulse generator*."

Truly, this changed everything. If the Great Pyramid's subterranean chamber was generating pulse waves, these waves would have moved through the granite upper chambers and passageways of the pyramid and, due to granite's reflective properties, created ionization in the atmosphere, in effect, producing an electric field.

Put more simply, the pulses created by the subterranean pump would have interacted with the pyramid's granite to produce electricity.



It appeared that Cadman had not only proven that the Great Pyramid could function as a water pump to move water around Egypt for irrigation, but also that it could actually create electricity in ancient times. Could this really be possible?

Of course, those who have watched this channel before will know that the idea of the Great Pyramid as an electrical generator did not start with John Cadman. In fact, as early as the turn of the 20th century, it appeared prominently in the work of famed inventor Nikola Tesla.

But while many of you will already be aware of the work of Tesla, you may not be aware of his “obsession” with ancient Egypt, and specifically the pyramids, which he studied in detail, wrote about, and incorporated into his work.

Consider—in 1905, Tesla filed a patent titled “*Art of transmitting electrical energy through a natural medium*,” which contained the design for something called “*Tesla’s Electromagnetic Pyramid*.” Supplementing his genius with what he had learned about ancient Egypt, his idea was to use a huge pyramid-like structure to project energy skyward, where it could then be harnessed by individual receptors around the world.

Interestingly, Tesla actually built a model of his electromagnetic pyramid known as Wardenclyffe Tower—a 187-foot-tall structure topped with a 55-ton dome of conductive metal.



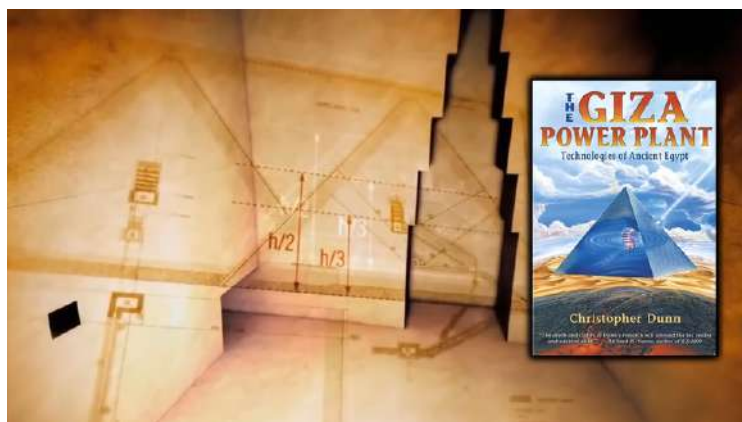
Unfortunately, before he could conclusively prove that his model could create energy, Tesla lost his funding, and the project was abandoned. And yet, even though Tesla's work on electromagnetic pyramids disappeared, the idea did not. Thanks to Tesla, many began to look at the Great Pyramid with fresh eyes, and specifically its original makeup, covered in white tufa limestone blocks, which are known for unparalleled insulating properties, its tunnels and chambers beneath lined with granite, a well-known electrical conductor.

Simply, this would have been the perfect layout if the intent was to create and utilize electricity—little granite channels of electrical conductivity surrounded by insulation, not unlike copper wires encased in rubber in modern electronic devices. Moreover, it is known that the Great Pyramid was originally topped by a capstone of gold, one of the most electrically conductive materials on earth, similar to how Tesla's Wardenclyffe Tower was topped with a 55-ton metal ball. In other words, if the Great Pyramid was designed for electricity, its builders couldn't have done it better—and if it wasn't, well, in a historic coincidence, they'd accidentally stumbled into the perfect design.

Indeed, so suggestive was the evidence that the idea continued to develop into modern times. Christopher Dunn is a mechanical engineer who has worked for more than half a century at the highest levels of aerospace manufacturing. In the 1970s, Dunn began to develop an interest in the mysteries of the Great Pyramid of Giza. At the same time as he worked his day job in the aerospace industry, he began spending his spare time researching the Great Pyramid from a mechanical engineering perspective. Slowly but surely, he came to the belief that there was more to the pyramid than it seemed. In his words, *"I came to the conclusion that with such an investment of resources and the extreme precision which was crafted into the building, it was a building that functioned as a machine, and the machine was used to harness energy from the earth. I was inspired to research and discover how this machine operated."*

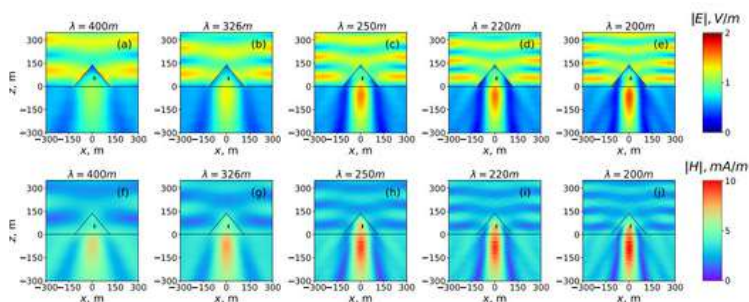
For more than twenty years, he conducted this research, becoming a prominent expert on the subject, publishing dozens of articles and appearing as a trusted voice across mainstream television.

In 1998, one year before John Cadman's legendary experiments, which proved the electrical capacity of the Great Pyramid, Dunn finally published his seminal work. Titled *The Giza Power Plant*, the book meticulously describes a system in which the Great Pyramid drew seismic energy from the earth, producing electricity in the King's Chamber through the use of hydrogen created by a chemical reaction in the Queen's Chamber.



Dunn's work was so groundbreaking that it inspired researchers around the world to follow his lead. For more than two decades, research has continued and expanded, becoming only more astonishing every year. In fact, more than ever, science—and specifically mainstream science—is taking the idea of the Great Pyramid as an electrical generator seriously.

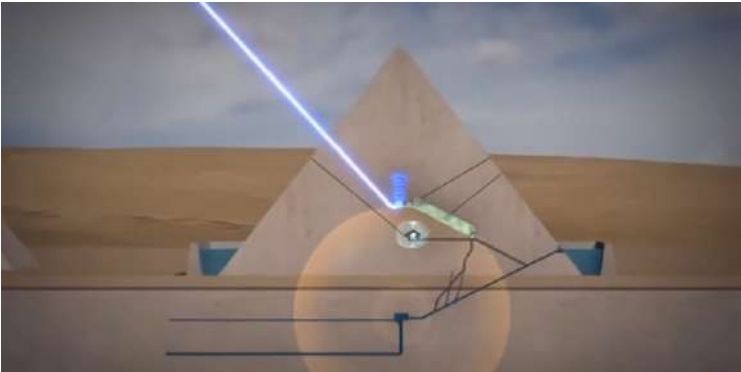
Indeed, in 2018, a study was published in the prestigious *Journal of Applied Physics* which examined the Great Pyramid's response to radio waves, and concluded that the pyramid could in fact “concentrate electromagnetic energy in its internal chambers as well as under its base,” seeming to confirm the research of Cadman and the ideas of Tesla.



Then, in 2019, a new book was published by Egyptologists James Brown, J.J., and Desiree Hurtak entitled *Giza's Industrial Complex*, which built on the work of Dunn to suggest that the entire Giza Plateau functioned as an energy-generating system.

According to the authors, the structures around and beneath the plateau were designed to activate a sophisticated process of “water splitting,” which would allow hydrogen to be used as a fuel source. As they put it in the book, “There is good evidence that the Great Pyramid was a gigantic water processing plant to create electrified water.”

It is indicative of how far the idea of the Great Pyramid as an electrical generator has come that the book and the idea were not immediately written off as ridiculous. In fact, instead of being mocked, the book actually won awards, including the prestigious New York City Big Book Award.



Again, now more than ever, mainstream science views the possibility of the Great Pyramid as an electrical generator as eminently possible. With this in mind, let's return to where we started—to Zawyet El Aryan. Could the pit at Zawyet El Aryan have been connected to the Great Pyramid by underground passages used to move water, as many have suggested, but not for the purpose of irrigation, rather, to move “electrified water” used to fuel an ancient civilization, as Brown and the Hurtaks proposed?



Maybe this has something to do with the black residue found in the pit's oval tub by Barsanti. Could this be evidence of some sort of electrical burning or chemical process, the polished mirror-like tub, the place where electricity was generated? Perhaps this is why research on the site was so abruptly shut down in 1964, why it is now locked within a well-guarded military zone.



Perhaps beneath the pit at Zawyet El Aryan, hidden in an area Alessandro Barsanti tried so hard to get to, is the proof of an electrical ancient Egypt, the type of secrets that would totally change our understanding of human history and the capabilities of the prehistoric civilizations missing from our records.

Rama Setu

Off the southeastern coast of India, a 30-mile-long shoal exists just under the ocean, a bridge of sand and other debris stretching all the way to the northwestern coast of Sri Lanka, separating the Gulf of Mannar on one side from the Palk Strait on the other. Located less than 4 feet under the water in most places, this shoal has seriously hindered regional trade for centuries, allowing only small boats and dinghies to navigate the area, while forcing large, ocean-going vessels to travel all the way around Sri Lanka, adding an extra 250 miles to any journey.



In 2005, the government of India announced approval for the monumental Sethusamudram Canal Project, which would dredge the ocean floor in order to create a channel through the area for large ships, significantly boosting the efficiency of regional trade.

There was only one problem. The debris under the water wasn't just any shoal, but a place of preeminent spiritual importance to millions, even billions of people.

For Hindus, it is an ancient causeway constructed by the legendary figure Rama to facilitate his army's crossing from India to Sri Lanka to rescue his abducted wife, Sita, from the evil King Ravana. Hindus do not view it as a natural shoal formation, but as an ancient man-made bridge known as Rama Setu, meaning the Bridge of Rama.

Interestingly, historical records show that what today is a shoal was, in fact, above water, a transferable bridge that could be crossed on foot until 1480, when it was breached by a storm and slowly overcome.

Moreover, Islamic tradition tells of Adam, the first man who was also a 100-foot-tall giant, who fell on Earth in Sri Lanka after his expulsion from heaven. In order to escape from the island and find Eve, he constructed a massive bridge to cross into mainland Asia. Like Hindus, Muslims also believe this is not just another ocean formation but an ancient structure they call Adam's Bridge.



In fact, one of the highest peaks in Sri Lanka is also named after Adam, the Adam's Peak, which according to the story, is the place where Adam first landed on Earth. On an altar on the top of the peak, we can find a giant footprint which is believed to be the footprint of Adam, drawing pilgrims from all over the world to visit the holy place.

Because of this deep religious significance, the Sethusamudram Canal Project immediately became the subject of great controversy when it was announced, causing an uproar amongst many politicians, religious groups, and ordinary people. And yet, if you venture to look more closely at the bridge and its mysterious creation, it becomes clear that the controversy goes deeper than religion, that it may, in fact, challenge humanity's established history and begin to reveal mythical secrets which have long been lost.

The *Ramayana* is one of the two most important epics, along with the *Mahabharata*, in all of Hinduism. Composed over the course of nearly a millennium, it is made up of about 24,000 verses, making it one of the largest ancient epics in world literature. Within these verses is the narration of the life of Rama, the legendary prince of the ancient kingdom of Kosala, which is said to have existed millions of years in the past in the Treta Yuga - a mythological period of time that began 2,165,000 years ago.

The portion of this story that is most important here can be picked up when Rama enters into exile in the forest with his wife Sita. During this time, Sita is abducted by Ravana, a demon king of Lanka, a rival kingdom. Seeking to recover his wife, Rama raises a mighty army of creatures called Vanara, human-like monkeys who live in the forest, and sets off in pursuit. After some time, Rama and his army reach the coast of India, from which they can see across the ocean to the distant shores of Sri Lanka, where Sita has been taken.

Yet, with the turbulent ocean blocking the path of Rama's army and no way to get across, it seems their pursuit will end in failure. However, Rama then begins the construction of a massive bridge with the help of his army of monkey people and a Vanara architect named Nala. With the ingenuity of Nala, the bridge is built from India to Sri Lanka in only five days, allowing Rama's mighty army to cross the ocean.

As the Ramayana describes,

"That colossal bridge, which was broad, well-constructed, glorious, well-postured, and held together firmly, looked beautiful like a separating straight line in the ocean. The highly terrific sound of the ocean was covered up by the great sounds of the terrific monkeys who were crossing the sea."

Once in Sri Lanka, Rama defeats Ravana in battle, killing him and rescuing his wife, before returning home as the incredible story concludes. What is most important about this story is that for many Hindus, it is not merely a myth, but a record of history, not allegory or religious teaching, but fact.

This forms the core of the debate over Rama Setu – is it a construction built by the patriarchs of Hinduism, millions of years in the past and recorded in the Ramayana, or is it simply a natural formation explained by those who didn't know through a myth taken as truth?



When the government of India began putting together what would become the Sethusamudram Canal Project in the early-2000s, they knew it would be controversial. For this reason, one year before the project was announced, they enlisted the services of Dr. Badrinarayanan, the director of the Geological Survey of India, to carry out a study of Rama Setu, presumably in an effort to collect evidence that the shoal was a natural formation which could then be used against opponents and critics.

However, when Badrinarayanan and his team began to drill boreholes along the bridge, what they found shocked them. Six meters below the sandy surface of the bridge, they found a layer of coral and boulders sitting on top of another layer of sand some 13-16 feet deeper, which in turn sat on hard rock formations below that. The reason this was so shocking was described by Badrinarayanan:

"Corals are found only on rocks and such hard surfaces. Here, below the corals and boulders, we are getting loose sand, which means it is not natural."

In other words, the coral could not have grown there on its own; it must have been deposited there by somebody. With this discovery, Badrinarayanan knew he needed to explore the bridge further, so he sent divers down to examine the boulders, which were mixed with the coral below the surface. When he did, things got even more astonishing.



In Badrinarayanan's words:

"On top of the loose sand, which was formed when the sea level was low, our divers found boulders. Boulders normally occur on land, and they are a typical riverine character. They are not a local marine formation. We feel somebody dumped the boulders to use them as a causeway. The boulders on top of the loose sand are transported to that place. As they are found above loose sand, it is quite obvious that they were brought and dumped there by somebody. All these things lead us to believe that 2 to 2.5 meters of packed rubble or material appears to be a modern-day causeway. For 30 km, nobody dumps materials like that. Obviously, it was dumped to use it to cross the sea."

Far from proving that Rama Setu was a natural formation, Badrinarayanan had actually come to the opposite conclusion. The evidence, in his words, "clearly establishes the fact that Rama Setu is very much man-made."

Another interesting thing we have to mention is that, according to the legend, the bridge was built with stones that do not sink in the water because of the blessings of Lord Varuna and the name of Lord Rama written on them. Curiously, every year, people near the area constantly discover stones that, like in the legend, do not sink. Countless YouTube videos are posted of these discoveries, and when the stones are placed in water, they always appear to float instead of sinking.



While proving that Rama Setu is man-made does not prove it was built by Rama, as the Ramayana describes, it does raise some interesting questions. If it was, in fact, man-made, as Badrinarayanan was asserting, then who could have built such an astonishing structure, a bridge across the ocean, that far in the past?

To begin to answer this question, we might return to the Ramayana, which, in fact, contains a detailed description of Rama Setu's construction.

"Then, being sent by Rama, hundreds and thousands of monkey heroes jumped in joy on all sides towards the great forest. Those army chiefs of monkeys, who resembled mountains, broke the rocks and trees there and dragged them away towards the sea. The huge-bodied monkeys with mighty strength uprooted elephant-sized rocks and mountains and transported them by mechanical contrivances. Some others drew up strings a hundred Yojanas long in order to keep the rocks in a straight line. Some monkeys were holding poles for measuring the bridge, and some others collected the material. Reeds and logs resembling clouds and mountains, brought by hundreds of monkeys, led by the command of Rama, fastened some parts of the bridge. That Nala, the strong and illustrious son of Vishwakarma, and an excellent monkey, built the bridge across the sea as truly as his father would have built it. That beautiful and lovely bridge constructed by Nala across the ocean, the abode of alligators, shone brightly like a milky way of stars in the sky."

It is an astonishing description of an incredible project. But within the description, one line, in particular, stands out – where the monkeys *"uprooted elephant-sized rocks and mountains and transported them by mechanical contrivances."* What type of *"mechanical contrivances"* would have allowed Rama Setu's builders to transport and place *"elephant-sized rocks and mountains"* for many miles across the open ocean? What type of technology did they have that allowed them to complete the building of a bridge, which even today would be exceedingly difficult?

One thing is for sure. Whatever the 'mechanical contrivances' used to move and stack huge boulders, this is not the only time seemingly impossible advanced technology appears in the Ramayana. When, within the Ramayana, the demon king Ravana abducts Rama's wife Sita, he does not simply grab her and walk away. Rather, he abducts her using a flying machine he has stolen from the gods known as the '*Pushpaka Vimana*.' When Rama eventually defeats Ravana, it is this same flying machine in which he flies home with his wife.

But what is this Pushpaka Vimana? In the text, it is described as a "*chariot resembling a bright cloud in the sky*" that "*rose up into the higher atmosphere.*" If they were able to build a bridge across the ocean, is it possible that the people of Rama's time also had access to flying machines that could reach the '*higher atmosphere*'?



Those familiar with Hindu texts will know that the Ramayana is far from the only place these flying machines appear. They are broadly known as Vimana, meaning "*measuring out*" or "*traversing*," and they appear many times across Hindu epics.

Perhaps the most well-known description appears in the Samarangana Sutradhara, where it is written:

"Strong and durable must the body of the Vimana be made, like a great flying bird of light material. Inside one must put the mercury engine with its iron heating apparatus underneath. By means of the power latent in the mercury, which sets the driving whirlwind in motion, a man sitting inside may travel a great distance in the sky. The movements of the Vimana are such that it can vertically ascend, vertically descend, and move slanting forwards and backwards. With the help of the machines, human beings can fly in the air, and heavenly beings can come down to earth."

Again, remember that many Hindus view the information contained within the epics as historical facts. Could Vimanas, these astonishing flying machines, have actually existed? And if so, how could the ancients have built them? What type of technology could they have had that we apparently do not have today?

In modern times, the beginning of an answer has started to appear... In 2003, a Sanskrit scholar from China named Ye Shaoyong was searching through old, forgotten manuscripts at a Tibetan monastery when he came across something stunning. There, amidst mountainous piles of old documents, he found a stack of yellowed palm leaves covered in an ancient Sanskrit writing older than he had ever seen. Immediately recognizing the importance of his discovery, Ye removed the manuscripts and began working with a team on their translation. Over the course of more than a decade, the words contained within the manuscripts were slowly revealed.

Amazingly, not only did they divulge new insights into the philosophy and history of India, but, according to one of the translators, they even gave directions for building an operational Vimana.

Throughout ancient Hindu texts, there are numerous accounts of magical superweapons wielded and utilized to terrible effect. Perhaps the most infamous description of such a weapon comes from the Mahabharata.

"Gurkha, flying in his swift and powerful Vimana, hurled against the three cities of Vrishnis and Andhakas a single projectile charged with all the power of the universe. An incandescent column of smoke and fire, as brilliant as ten thousand suns, rose in its entire splendor. It was the unknown weapon, the iron thunderbolt, a gigantic messenger of death which reduced to ashes the entire race of Vrishnis and Andhakas.

There was neither a counter-attack nor a defense that could stop it. It was as if the elements had been unleashed. The sun spun round. Scorched by the incandescent heat of the weapon, the world reeled in fever. Elephants were set on fire by the heat and ran to and fro in a frenzy to seek protection from the terrible violence. The water boiled, the animals died, the enemy was mown down, and the raging of the blaze made the trees collapse in rows as in a forest fire. The elephants made a fearful trumpeting and sank dead to the ground over a vast area. Horses and war chariots were burnt up, and the scene looked like the aftermath of a conflagration. Thousands of chariots were destroyed, and then deep silence descended on the sea. The winds began to blow, and the earth grew bright. It was a terrible sight to see. The corpses of the fallen were mutilated by the terrible heat so that they no longer looked like human beings."

Remember, many Hindus believe that stories like these represent historical records. If the ancients could have possessed the secrets of anti-gravity, which allowed them to create flying machines, could they also have possessed superweapons "charged with all the power of the universe?"

Interestingly, evidence supporting this possibility has emerged in modern times. In fact, we have an entire video on our YouTube channel, in which we present all the clues suggesting that ancient nuclear weapons, the so-called weapons of the gods, were used in some places on our planet. But if an ancient civilization did possess this type of technology, the question becomes, who was this advanced ancient civilization, and where did they go?

In the late-19th century, an English geologist named Philip Sclater published a paper that shook up the scientific world. Titled "*The Mammals of Madagascar*," it provided an answer to a question that had long puzzled scientists – why were lemur bones abundant in both India and Madagascar, but missing in the Middle East and Africa, territory through which they presumably would have had to travel to reach one from the other?

The reason, Sclater proposed, was that at one time in the past, India and Madagascar had each been part of a large supercontinent before this continent sank beneath the ocean when sea levels rose at the end of the last Ice Age. Sclater named this lost continent "*Lemuria*" after the lemurs who had started his work.



Interestingly, Hindu texts, including the Ramayana, speak of an ancient continent submerged in the Indian Ocean known as Kumari Kandam, the home of an advanced ancient civilization swallowed by the sea many thousands of years in the past. When Sclater began talking about a lost continent called Lemuria, many believed he was actually referring to Kumari Kandam.

If such a continent did exist in the ancient past, could it have been home to the civilization spoken about in the Ramayana and other Hindu epics? Could Rama and Ravana have actually been the rulers of advanced civilizations that sank into the sea? Look at the proposed map of Lemuria. Was Rama Setu not only a bridge between India and Sri Lanka, but a bridge between continents?



Following this line of thinking, we may turn our attention to a different character in the Ramayana, not Rama, but his army, who built Rama Setu – the Vanara. While today, Vanara is translated to simply mean '*monkey*,' some scholars assert that to get to the true meaning of the word, it must be broken down – "*vana*," which means '*forest*,' and "*nara*," which means '*man*.' In other words, not '*monkey*,' but "*forest man*."

Perhaps the Vanara were not actually some mythical monkey creatures, but an early type of human. Consider, at about the same time as the idea of the lost continent of Lemuria was gaining popularity, a German scientist named Ernst Haeckel proposed the theory that the earliest humans may have descended from Asian primates, and even pointed to Lemuria as the place these primates may have come from.

Is it possible that the Vanara recorded in the Ramayana were not monkeys, but an early ancestor of human beings, living alongside the advanced races of Rama and Ravana, before spreading across the world after Lemuria sunk and becoming the human race as we know it today?



This would be an entirely different origin story for human beings than that presented in our history books today. If Rama Setu was really built 1.7 million years ago, then that would be the time when Homo Erectus roamed the Earth.

The Homo Erectus was the first species to form groups, work with tools, and even wear clothes, mainly animal skins. Could Rama's army of monkey people actually be the Homo Erectus species? Moreover, if not humans, then to what race of beings did Rama and Ravana belong? Who were these figures, more advanced than humans at the early stages of development? And if they had flying machines and superweapons, then what else did they know, and could they really have just sunk into the ocean, lost forever?

If we take a step back, we may establish that this is why Rama Setu has become such a controversial topic in modern times. The mystery of its creation is not just a religious matter, but one which opens questions about the entire history of humanity, about advanced ancient civilizations, and where human beings came from, and whether history is linear or cyclical. The thing is, more answers might be coming soon...



When the government of India announced the plans to dredge Rama Setu, they knew it would be controversial. But they perhaps did not understand quite how controversial the project would become. Immediately after it was announced, politicians and religious groups organized protests against the project, launching an international campaign called "*Save Rama Setu*" in the process.

By 2007, the supreme court of India had issued an order putting a temporary stop to the project and urging the government to examine alternatives. Shortly thereafter, the government filed an affidavit with the court stating that there was no evidence Rama Setu had been constructed by people, despite their own scientist, Dr.

Badrinarayanan, having found evidence to suggest it was, only a few years prior, while at the same time, conceding that they would follow the court's directions to temporarily pause the project while a solution was looked for.



This temporary pause has turned into more than a decade-long fight over the future of Rama Setu, with some insisting that it should be named a national monument and given protected legal status, and others maintaining that not only is it a purely natural formation, but that the supreme court does not have the power to block the project. In 2017, the battle was ratcheted up to another level when the US-based Science Channel released a documentary on Rama Setu entitled "*Ancient Land Bridge*."

The documentary presented a study conducted by scientists from four major American universities, which used satellite imagery to examine the site, alongside previously recovered geological samples. The results of this study were clear. As one scientist involved in the project put it:

"The sand bar may be natural, but what is sitting on top of it is not. The rocks on top of the sand actually pre-date the sand, so there is more to this story. These results suggest the structure in the satellite image is not natural but built by humans."



Upon release of the documentary, many insisted that it settled the argument – Rama Setu was man-made, and should be named a protected national monument. At the same time, however, others asked why India was letting Americans tell them about their own country, accusing the study's scientists of typical Western dramatics. This was the final straw for the Indian government. They knew that the debate could not be allowed to go on any further, that one way or another, they must solve the mystery once and for all.

Consequently, at the start of 2021, the government announced that they would launch the first-ever official exploration and study of Rama Setu in March of that year. The project would take at least three years to complete, starting with a geological survey and examination of the sub-surface structure, before moving into a more comprehensive laboratory analysis of geological samples taken from deep below the water and within the earth.

As The New York Times reported, the purpose would be to *"determine once and for all whether the formations clearly visible on the ocean floor are naturally occurring sandbanks or structures made by humans."* This project is currently ongoing, and many are waiting with bated breath to find out what conclusions may be reached. Is Rama Setu man-made? Perhaps more importantly, if it is, what else might scientists find? What other secrets may be revealed?

Curiously, one of the stated purposes of the study is not just to determine if Rama Setu is an artificial structure, but to look for *"submerged habitations"* that may be around it. In fact, one scientist who is part of the study has already insisted he is *"100 percent sure we will find archaeological remains."* What did he mean by this? Are scientists expecting to find the remains of an ancient civilization lost beneath the waves? And might these remains belong to the lost continent of Kumari Kandam? The fact is, the mystery of Rama Setu is only just beginning. Who knows what secrets will be revealed in the near future, and how they will impact our understanding of human history and the history of Earth?

Sage Wall

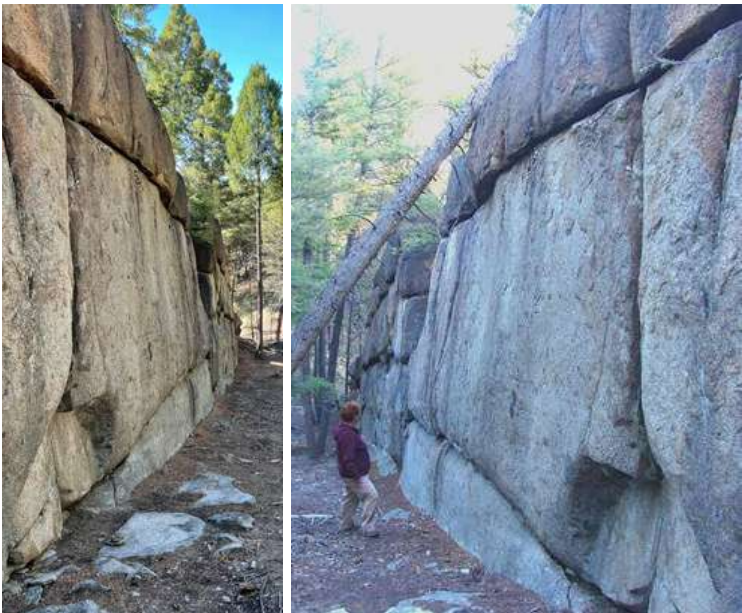
Deep in the remote mountainous wilderness of Montana in the United States, we find this remarkable structure known as the Sage Wall. This imposing megalithic wonder is composed of massive polygonal granite stone blocks intricately stacked and aligned in a perfectly straight line that extends up to 275 feet in length, which is around 84 meters, although it's believed that it extends additionally underground. Its height reaches up to 25 feet or 8 meters, with the largest of the stone blocks weighing 91 tons. In fact, it is believed that the structure continues an additional 15 feet beneath the ground, making it around 40 feet tall if fully excavated.



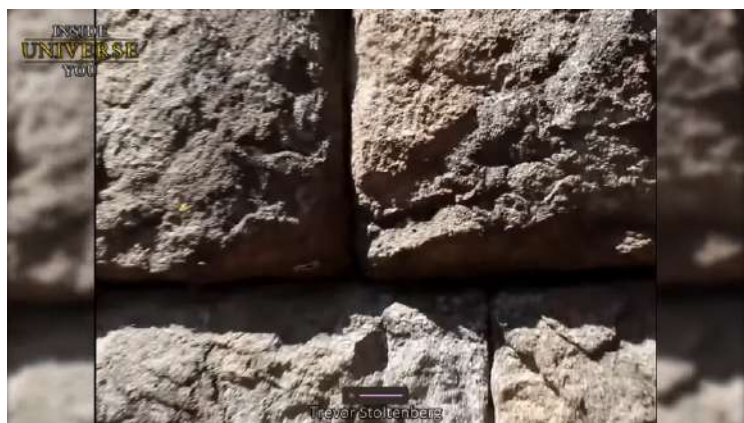
The wall's unique features, such as its straight lines and angular formations, set it apart from the natural geological formations commonly found in the region. The granite stone blocks appear as if they were cut, stacked, and pieced together like a puzzle, with each block interlocking with the next one. It's known that granite does not split into 90-degree consistent corners and angles, which made many researchers believe this could be some sort of prehistoric megalithic structure.

The reason you've likely never come across or heard of the Sage Wall is due to its location on private land, rendering it virtually unknown to the scientific community. The landowners themselves, Christopher Borton and Linda Welsh, were unaware of the wall's presence for many years. Nestled on a mountainside, the wall was concealed by a dense canopy of fallen trees and thick foliage that had covered it for centuries, if not millennia. This natural camouflage made the wall nearly impossible to detect, especially since very few people had ever set foot in the area.

The site of the Sage Wall was first discovered relatively recently. It came to light when the landowners decided to clear a portion of their property that had been heavily forested and covered with dense foliage for centuries. As they began clearing the fallen trees and thick underbrush on the side of the mountain, they stumbled upon the wall-like structure. This accidental discovery revealed the previously hidden and virtually unknown Sage Wall, prompting further investigation and interest from both the landowners and the scientific community.



The wall's precise, interlocking stones bore a striking resemblance to ancient polygonal masonry found in other parts of the world, such as the megalithic walls in Peru, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Easter Island, Japan, and many other places around the globe. Does this mean that the Sage Wall of Montana is one of the many prehistoric megalithic sites destroyed thousands of years ago by an ancient cataclysm? Of course, most people dismissed the site as a natural formation. But how could this be a mere natural formation when it's clearly seen that the wall is perfectly straight-lined?



We know that a common feature of the megalithic stone walls around the world is the mysterious knobs on the surface of the stones. All of the megalithic ancient sites around the world have these knobs, whether you're in Peru, Egypt, India, China, or elsewhere, and no one knows their real purpose. If the Sage Wall of Montana was indeed a man-made creation, would we not see the same knobs on the stone blocks?

Interestingly, Michael Collins, the host of the remarkable YouTube channel Wandering Wolf, who documents many ancient sites around the world, visited the Sage Wall and was surprised to discover that, like in those other megalithic sites around the world, the Sage Wall also possessed numerous knobs in different sizes on different parts of the wall.



How can these knobs be a natural formation? And what are the odds for the same type of knobs to be found on granite blocks fitted in the same way as the other ancient megalithic walls on the globe?



Sage Wall knobs

But the knobs weren't the only strange thing noted by Michael.

He found that all across the area, there are large channels and additional walls, all made of tightly fitted and perfectly cut stone blocks, and all aligned in exact straight lines. It was as if this entire place was a prehistoric complex with various structures that have now collapsed and eroded.



He also showcased stones that seemed to be artificially modified, like this one, for example, which resembles a granite piece from Karnak, Egypt, with a square cut, a channel, and a circle. Although the Sage Wall piece is extremely eroded and barely visible, it's clearly seen that these cuts and grooves are artificially made.



Sage Wall,
Montana

Karnak,
Egypt

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And above Sage Wall, we can see these straight, smooth formed chutes that flow down the side of a mountain. They appear like polished concrete, and could have been used as water channels.



There were also numerous stones with a variety of round cavities on their surface, known as cup marks. Ancient cup marks, also known as cupules, are among the oldest forms of rock art, dating back to prehistoric times, and can be found in various locations around the world. Their exact purpose is unknown, although the prevailing hypothesis is that they had practical uses, such as grinding or processing food and materials.



And if you compare the cup marks found in Montana with the marks on this large 125-ton stone block from Sacsayhuaman, Peru, we can find another similarity between these ancient sites.



Additionally, there are areas like this that look like someone carved out the rock. Does this seem like a natural formation?



As the popularity and mystery of the site became viral, in parts thanks to Michael, the owners of the land, Christopher Borton and Linda Welsh, organized a team of scientists, geologists, and archaeologists to study the site using ground-penetrating radar, magnetic susceptibility testing, soil sample testing, and future plans for the use of Lidar.

Although the studies are still underway, what was initially revealed was fascinating. First, they noticed that the granite blocks exhibit a remarkable level of magnetism, which is extremely unusual for granite. They showed how magnets can effectively stick to the vertical walls, demonstrating the high magnetic pull of the site. Additionally, the initial results of the ground-penetrating radar discovered another strange anomaly. It appears that the wall continues 15 feet below the ground, and there, right in front of the wall, there's a perfectly flat foundation, which is highly unlikely to be a natural formation.



The site also caught the attention of Dr. Semir Osmanagić, the Bosnian-American scientist who is known for his discovery of the Bosnian Pyramid, which many consider the largest and oldest pyramid in the world. Dr. Osmanagić traveled all the way to Montana to conduct research on the Sage Wall and concluded that the site is most likely man-made.

What's more, he noticed that the megalithic wall is perfectly oriented to face the winter solstice. This was a very interesting discovery, as we know that many ancient megalithic sites are indeed oriented towards solstices, equinoxes, and other significant astronomical events.

Dr. Semir Osmanagić also stated that the wall was probably built before the end of the last Ice Age, which is about 11,700 years ago. After determining that the weight of the heaviest stone at the site was 91 tons, he concluded that whoever built this structure must have possessed some kind of advanced technology lost in time.



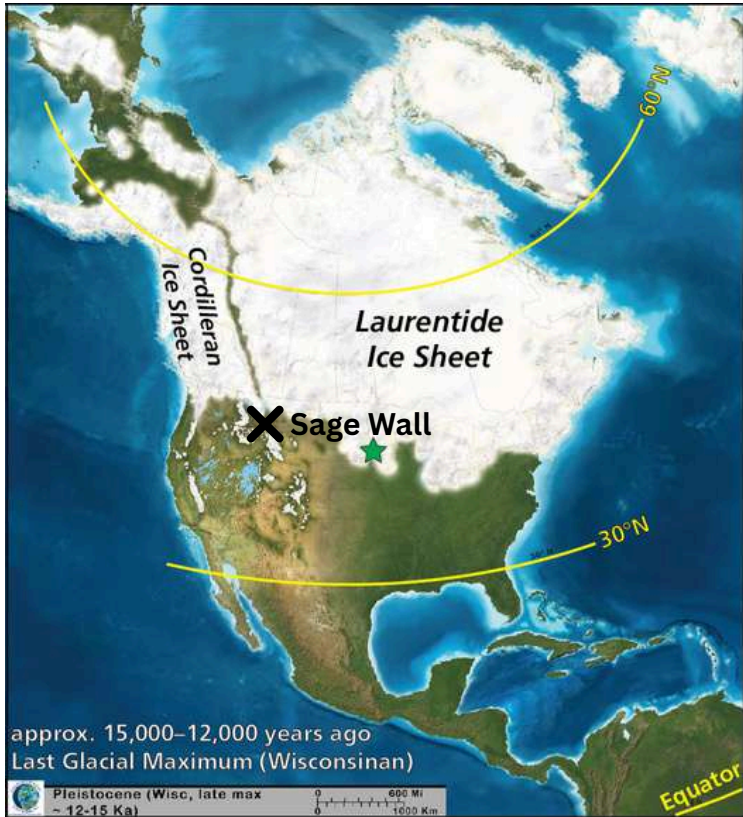
If we look at a pre-Younger Dryas glacial map of North America, the strategic significance of the Sage Wall becomes evident. It's located exactly on the migration route between Asia and North America, where, during the Ice Age, the sea levels were so low that they connected the continents by a land bridge.

Scientists once theorized that the ancestors of today's Native Americans reached North America by walking across this land bridge and made their way southward by following passages in the ice.



And if we look at this map (next page) showing the Cordilleran ice sheet and the Laurentide ice sheet that covered North America about 11,000 years ago, we see that the Sage Wall is located right between the two.

This crucial position is flanked by three major rivers leading to three different oceans, making it an unparalleled hub for movement and resources.



And it's now known that the area around Sage Wall is very rich in all kinds of different mineral deposits. In fact, the largest quartz crystal in Montana was also discovered here and currently resides in the Mineral Museum at the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology in Butte.

Is the Sage Wall's strategically vital location just a coincidence? Or was it an essential prehistoric site for early human occupation and activity?

Even if one were to argue that the Sage Walls were formed naturally through volcanic activity, it is undeniable that their location is exceptionally convenient. If the wall is that ancient, that means that it withstood the cataclysmic events caused by the Younger Dryas' impact, including the devastating Missoula Floods, which were a series of fierce glacial outburst floods that raced across the landscape at speeds up to 80 miles per hour.

Estimates suggest that the floodwaters reached heights of up to 400 feet, about 120 meters, as they surged through certain areas. It's a wonder that the Sage Wall even survived this impact.

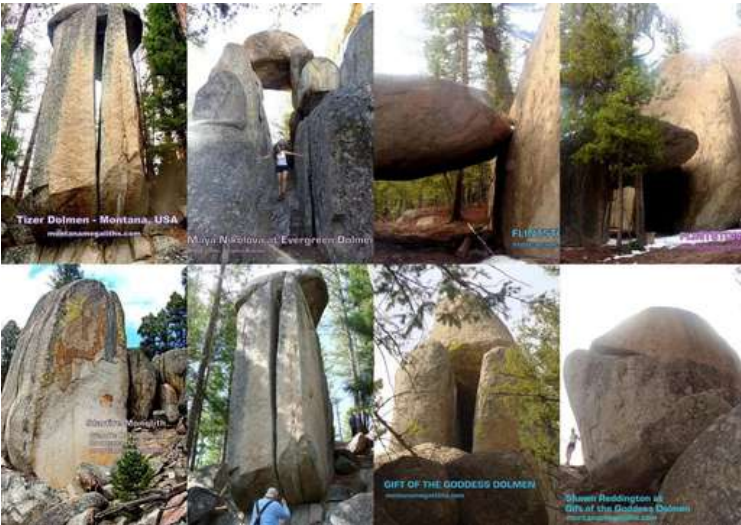
One theory suggests that the build-up of dirt and sediment along the backs of the wall was caused by the flood dirt that accumulated there.



But if Sage Wall really is part of a massive pre-historic megastructure that served a vital role before the end of the last Ice Age, wouldn't we find more megalithic sites in the area? Well, take a look at this map, which shows the distribution of numerous strange sites and out-of-place artifacts near the Sage Wall.



One of the most interesting sites in the vicinity is the Tizer Dolmen. This supposed dolmen is located in a very remote and inaccessible area that doesn't even have cell-phone coverage. The site was also extensively covered by Michael Collins from Wondering Wolf, as well as Dr. Semir Osmanagić.



A dolmen is a type of single-chamber megalithic tomb, typically consisting of two or more vertical stones called orthostats supporting a large flat horizontal capstone or “table.” These structures are prehistoric and are found in many parts of the world, with a high concentration in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Notable examples include the Poul nabrone Dolmen in Ireland and the Dolmen de Menga in Spain.

The Tizer Dolmen consists of large, flat stones arranged in a table-like formation, similar to other dolmens found around the world. The structure features a massive horizontal capstone resting on two or more vertical stones, creating a small chamber beneath. The design of the Tizer Dolmen closely resembles other ancient dolmens.

Dr. Osmanagić noted that when granite stone breaks naturally, it typically fractures horizontally due to sedimentation processes. However, at the Tizer Dolmen, the stones break vertically, which does not occur naturally. This discrepancy suggests that the stones were originally formed in horizontal layers. He believes that by observing the small breaks on the stones, we can determine that the gray granite stones were initially part of a horizontal sedimentation process before they were moved and reoriented 90 degrees to form this vertical structure.

Additionally, a massive capstone has been precisely placed on top of these vertical stones. It is highly improbable that natural forces could have rolled this large block from a higher elevation and positioned it so accurately atop the vertical stones. The precise placement and orientation of these stones imply the intervention of intelligent hands, rather than random natural occurrences.

Michael Collins, on the other hand, noted that around the site, just like with the Sage Wall, he found numerous holes, strange linear marks on the stones, together with this large scoop mark. There were also a variety of knobs on the stones, indicating man-made design. In fact, it seemed that the entire structure was balanced upright by a knob at its base. Without this knob, the structure would likely collapse.

If you visit montanamegaliths.com, created by researcher Julie Ryder, you can find a large collection of photographs of strange megalithic sites that many believe are not natural. We found numerous pictures of a variety of different dolmens, together with this picture of a large scoop mark on the granite.



There were also numerous pictures of more supposed megalithic walls like the so-called Pipestone Walls. Although all of these sites look very symmetrical, they are most likely just natural formations formed by erosion. Nevertheless, they all look very fascinating.



But the real question is: Is the Sage Wall of Montana a natural formation or a prehistoric megastructure built thousands of years ago?

With everything we shared so far supporting the theory that the structure is indeed man-made, we won't be objective without showing you the arguments for the opposing theory — that the site is just a natural formation.



Author, explorer, and filmmaker Timothy Alberino conducted an in-depth field analysis of Sage Wall and made some compelling arguments about why the structure is not man-made but a geological formation. He stated that the crevices we see on the wall are natural, as they start from the base and go all the way to the top of the wall, following a natural path.

His argument dismisses the man-made theory because if the wall was man-made, then the creators of the wall wouldn't align the blocks along a straight path. Instead, they would offset and stagger the blocks to interlock them, which provides the wall with structural integrity. Of course, there's the possibility that the fissuring occurred after the blocks were placed, meaning that it's possible for the wall to have originally consisted of larger, intact blocks, and the fissuring developed later as the wall began to erode.

Additionally, unlike other megalithic sites around the world, there is a notable absence of cultural artifacts, such as tools, pottery, or other signs of human activity, in the vicinity of the Sage Wall. This lack of evidence for human intervention supports the argument that the wall is a natural formation rather than an ancient man-made structure. Geologists studying the Sage Wall propose that it was formed through natural volcanic and tectonic activities. The intense geological forces in the region could have caused the rock to crack and split, creating the appearance of a constructed wall. Over time, these natural processes would have continued to shape and define the wall's current structure.

The natural origins theory was further supported by an in-depth analysis of the site by geologist Dr. Stuart Parker, who was featured in a video by the Incredible History channel. There, Dr. Parker explained how the knobs we see on the rock are also formed naturally. This process occurs when softer parts of the rock erode faster than harder sections, leaving behind the more resistant material as protruding knobs.

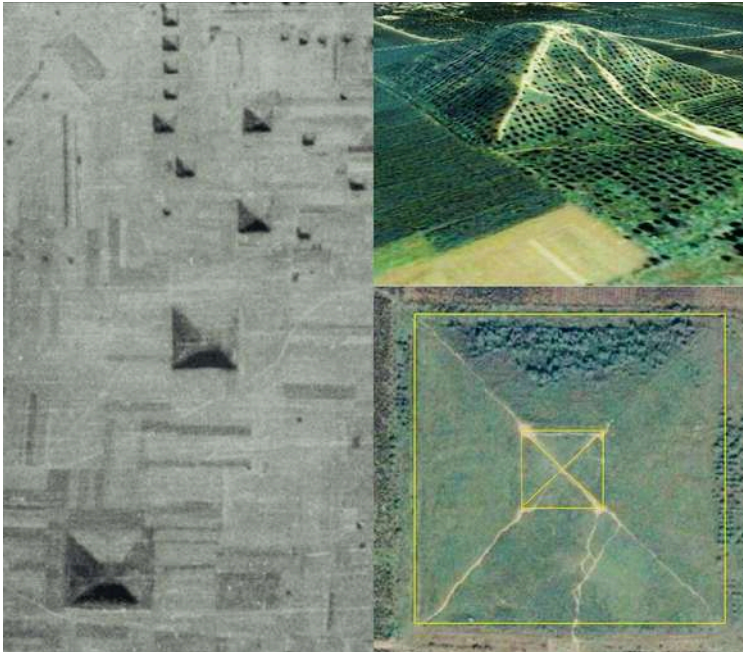


In conclusion, we can't confirm that the Sage Wall in Montana is a man-made construction. But at the same time, we can't deny it with full certainty either. Whatever the case, what's undeniable is that this gigantic site in the middle of nowhere is a remarkable place to visit. And if you want to visit it for yourself, you can reach out to sagemountain.org and book your visit to the site.

Pyramids of China

One of the greatest historical and archaeological mysteries is the numerous pyramids that can be found all across China. The Chinese Pyramids, concealed for centuries, remain relatively unknown globally, including within China. These ancient structures dot China's central plains and deserts, predominantly in Shaanxi Province.

Yet, the Chinese communist government has imposed strict prohibitions on excavating and even visiting these ancient edifices. The local farmers living near the pyramids are encouraged to plant trees on the pyramids to conceal them. With over 200 pyramids discovered, their true purpose and origin remain a complete mystery, obscured not only by physical barriers but also by governmental restrictions.

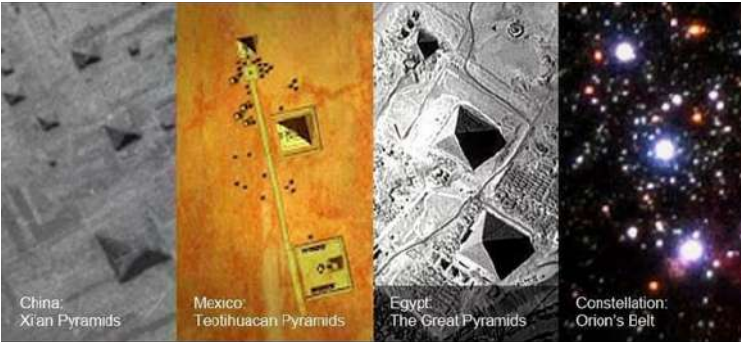


The first recorded mention of these pyramids in the West dates back to 1912, when travel agent Fred Meyer Schroder reported their existence, noting that there are massive pyramids there. However, it wasn't until the mid-20th century that these structures gained significant attention. During World War II, American pilot James Gaussman flew over the area and captured photographs of these structures. But it wasn't until the advent of satellite imagery that we were able to understand the true scale and number of these Chinese pyramids.



Similar to pyramids elsewhere in the globe, the Chinese pyramids are precisely oriented, with their corners perfectly aligned to Earth's cardinal directions. In terms of astronomy, they are slightly misaligned from the Gemini constellation, aligning almost exactly during the spring equinox several millennia ago. This slight deviation of 14 degrees can be explained by the axial precession of the Earth, a phenomenon where the planet's axis slowly wobbles, completing a full cycle approximately every 25,700 years. This means that these pyramids could be tens of thousands of years old.

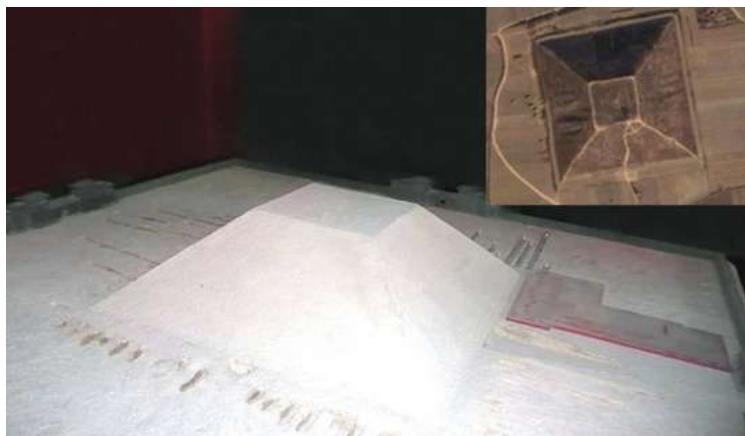
Another incredible similarity and cosmic alignment can be found when you compare the layout of the pyramid complex of Teotihuacan in Mexico with the Giza complex in Egypt and with the Xi'an Pyramid complex in China. All three sites are structured in almost the exact same way and mirror the Orion constellation. How is this possible, considering all three of them are on different continents, separated by thousands of miles?



Moreover, all three pyramid complexes are aligned in a near-straight line, having the same orientation. Was this just a coincidence? Or is there more to this story?



The remarkable presence of Chinese pyramids, particularly the colossal Great White Pyramid located in the valley of Shaanxi Province, is considered by many to be the largest pyramid in the world. It's twice the size of the Great Pyramid of Giza, with a height of around 1,000 feet or 300 meters. This means that the construction of this gigantic pyramid would require no less than 50 million tons of stone.



Some have linked the Yangshuang Quarry we discussed in a previous chapter with the massive pyramids in the area. The giant stone blocks extracted from the Yangshuang Quarry were never found anywhere in the area. This situation leads to speculation that the large amount of stone taken from there might have been employed in building the numerous pyramids throughout China, specifically the Great White Pyramid.

The most famous site in China, the Terracotta Army, is also built right at the edge of a massive pyramid that is still unexcavated.

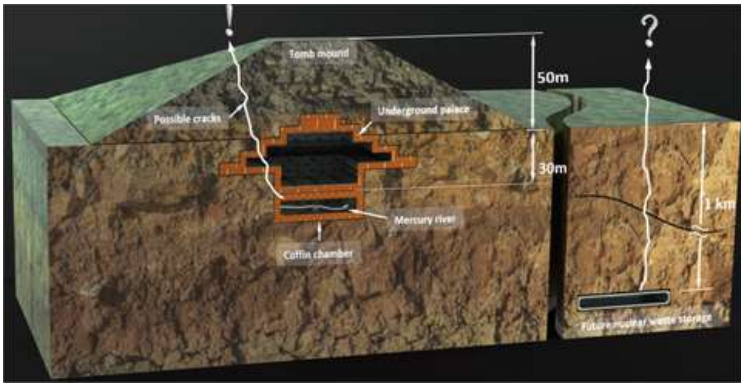
Discovered in 1974 by local farmers digging a well, the Terracotta Army encompasses more than 8,000 soldiers, along with chariots, horses, officials, acrobats, strongmen, and musicians, each with unique facial features and expressions, suggesting they were modeled after real individuals. The figures are life-sized and were originally painted, although much of the paint has flaked away over the centuries. The Terracotta Army was part of a larger necropolis designed to mirror the urban plan of the capital city and served to protect the emperor Qin Shi Huang in the afterlife.



Qin Shi Huang is the first emperor of China, who founded the Qin dynasty. He was a monumental figure in Chinese history, known for his conquest that united China, the construction of the Great Wall, and the standardization of the monetary and legal systems. Entombed for over 2,000 years, the Terracotta Army forms a massive underground mausoleum, the construction of which involved 700,000 workers and artisans over several decades.

The site was a four-layered subterranean city, at the center of which lies one of China's greatest mysteries: the emperor's burial mound, which has not yet been excavated due to high levels of mercury.

Archaeologists believe that beneath this mound lies a chamber with Qin Shi Huang's remains, surrounded by a miniature cosmic model. The tomb is thought to replicate the universe, with the ceiling representing the night sky, adorned with pearls as stars, and the ground mimicking the landscape of China, where flowing mercury symbolizes the rivers. Considering how fascinating this site is, just imagine what secrets could be found inside the pyramid adjacent to it, which is most likely thousands of years older than the Terracotta Army itself.



The mystery surrounding the Chinese pyramids extends far back in history, with documented references to these structures dating back to the early 17th century. Notably, a Roman Jesuit, whose observations have been preserved in various historical accounts, penned some of the earliest Western descriptions of these remarkable constructions.

However, it was Joseph de Guignes, a renowned French orientalist and sinologist in the 18th century, who significantly contributed to the discourse with his provocative theory. In his 1785 publication, *'An Essay in Which We Prove The Chinese Are an Egyptian Colony,'* de Guignes posited a direct connection between the Chinese and ancient Egyptians, largely based on the presence of pyramid-like structures in China, along with certain cultural and linguistic similarities, indicating a possible historical link between the two civilizations.

But the architectural features of these structures do not resemble just the pyramids in Egypt, but those in South America. The Tomb of the General, located in Ji'an, Jilin province in China, is part of the Goguryeo Tombs Complex. This pyramid structure was most likely thousands of years older than the Goguryeo kingdom, which used the pyramid as a tomb, although they didn't construct it. The pyramid shape of the Tomb of the General represents a unique architectural style in East Asia, distinct from the more rounded burial mounds commonly found in other parts of China and Korea. Curiously, this pyramid has a broad base that narrows towards the top, very similar to the Mesoamerican pyramids built by civilizations like the Aztecs and Mayans.



The similarities are intriguing from a comparative perspective because their builders were believed to have developed independently on opposite sides of the world. These similarities are not just superficial; they extend to the engineering techniques, the orientation and alignment with astronomical events, and the multi-tiered design that is characteristic of many pyramidal structures around the world. The idea that such architectural and engineering concepts could span across continents and cultures suggests a potential exchange of knowledge or a common architectural lineage that has yet to be fully understood.

Curiously, all across the world, there are ancient stories about mythical figures that visited our ancestors and gave them advanced knowledge and technology, kickstarting their civilization.

In Mesopotamian mythology, the Apkallu were seven sages sent by the god Enki to teach humanity various arts of civilization, including writing, law, temple building, and agriculture.

In Mesoamerican cultures, particularly among the Aztecs and Toltecs, there was Quetzalcoatl, a provider of agricultural knowledge who taught the ancient people the use of metalwork, the calendar, and the cultivation of maize.

In Egyptian mythology, there was Thoth, a deity who gave the Egyptians writing in the form of hieroglyphics, together with various other advanced knowledge, boosting their civilization significantly.

Many researchers, like Graham Hancock, believe these beings were survivors of an ancient cataclysm that destroyed the advanced civilization that constructed all of these massive megalithic monuments across the globe.

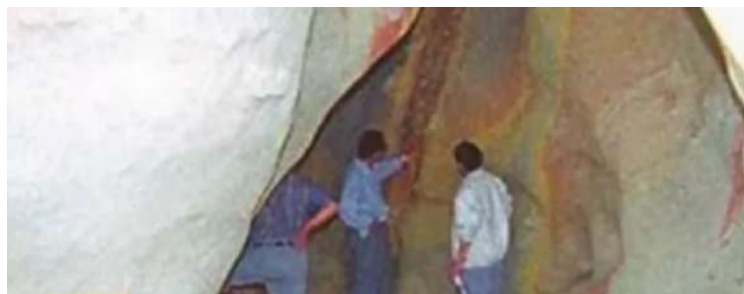


These survivors then spread across the world and gave knowledge to the primitive hunter-gatherer societies. Interestingly, in Chinese mythology, we can find a similar figure. The Yellow Emperor, Wang Di, is a mythic figure in Chinese history, that is often regarded as the progenitor of Chinese civilization. His contributions to the fabric of Chinese culture are immense, ranging from the creation of traditional Chinese medicine, including acupuncture, to the introduction of wooden houses, the bow and arrow, bronze coins, and a written language. The knowledge and technologies he gave to the ancient people were so immense that he became known as the founder of Chinese civilization. Comparing the Yellow Emperor with other civilizational bringers all across the world, one can discern a pattern where these figures are often credited with introducing critical advancements to society. All of this would essentially mean that the advanced megastructures found all across China were the works of a far more ancient civilization. A civilization lost to time and missing from our history books.

One of the more controversial discoveries in China are the so-called Baigong pipes. The enigma of Mount Baigong's mysterious pipes remains one of the unresolved mysteries of the past decade.



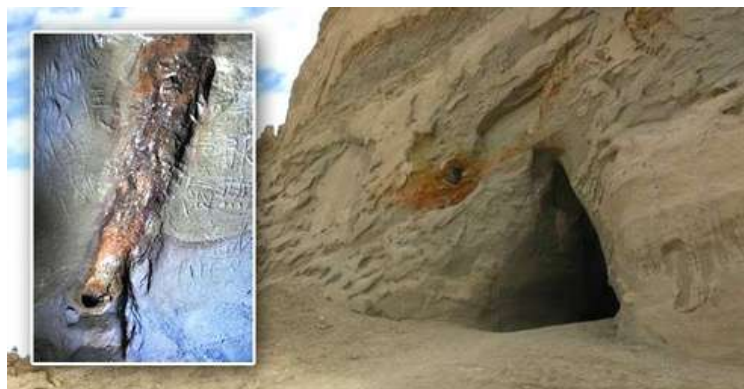
In 1996, a research expedition found around two dozen pipes with diameters ranging from 1 to 50 inches, or 2 to 40 centimeters, embedded in the rock formations, suggesting an intricate man-made structure. These perplexing objects have sparked widespread media attention but have yet to be scrutinized by rigorous scientific study. Theories about their origins are abundant and varied, with suggestions ranging from an ancient water system to an advanced lake drainage mechanism.



Chemical analysis of the pipes indicated a high content of iron oxide, alongside significant amounts of silicon dioxide and calcium oxide. Remarkably, the artifacts were estimated to be over 5,000 years old, predating the known advent of iron smelting in China. Public information about the Baigong pipes emerged in June 2002 when a Chinese newspaper published an article claiming the discovery could challenge the entire narrative of human history. Following this, other publications sensationalized the pipes as remnants of technologically advanced structures, captivating public interest.

During a search for dinosaur fossils near Mount Baigong, a group of American scientists encountered several caves containing more peculiar objects. Among these were two rusty iron pipes, each about 40 centimeters, approximately 16 inches in diameter. One pipe seemed to stretch from the mountain's peak into the cave, while the other descended from the cave's floor, suggesting they were part of an ancient system or mechanism.

Of the three caves identified, two had collapsed, obscuring their contents. Later investigations in the area revealed additional pipes, approximately 12, with diameters ranging from 2 to 5 centimeters, roughly 1 to 2 inches, suggesting a complex and extensive network.



Observers have noted that the pipes are complexly interconnected, suggesting their creators possessed highly advanced technology. These pipes were found near Lake Toson, about 80 meters or 260 feet from Mount Baigong, with sizes ranging from a few centimeters to as thin as a few millimeters, similar to a toothpick. Some of these pipes were embedded in the lake's bottom or protruding above its surface. Despite their discovery, they have yet to attract significant scientific scrutiny and are seldom mentioned in academic circles.

Among the conjectures is the idea that the pipes are part of an ancient water management system, possibly linked to a pyramid-like structure, which is speculated to have stood 50 to 60 meters, or around 200 feet tall on the mountain, featuring triangular shafts and wells leading down its sides. This hypothetical pyramid is thought to have channeled water from Lake Toson through the complex network of pipes. Serious discussion about the origins of the Baigong pipes necessitates a detailed chemical examination. One of the few to conduct such an analysis is Chinese scientist Liu Shaolin, who found that the pipes mainly consist of iron oxides, calcium, and silicon, with about eight percent of the materials unidentified.



Liu's research suggests that the pipes might be calcite formations or pseudomorphs, where minerals replace organic matter like wood roots over time, akin to the fossilization process. This theory is supported by atomic spectroscopy studies in 2003, which detected organic compounds and growth rings, indicating the pipes are natural formations, not artifacts of advanced technology. Despite these findings, the mystery deepened when, in 2007, the Chinese Seismological Bureau reported significant radioactivity in some pipes, adding another layer of intrigue. If the pipes are really natural formations, why would they have radioactive properties?

The complete story of the Baigong pipes remains partially told, with their precise nature and origin still awaiting further exploration and scientific inquiry. Although it's most likely that the so-called pipes are actually just natural formations, created by ancient trees that fell down and were calcified and fossilized, we still know for certain that the Yangshan Quarry with its gigantic stone block, the cave networks carved with advanced technology, and all the hundreds of pyramids scattered across China, are all man-made construction. All of these megastructures alone are enough for us to conclude that there really was an advanced ancient civilization that resided in what is now China. Who this civilization was still remains a mystery.

Nan Madol

In the middle of the endless expanse of the Pacific Ocean, in Micronesia, there lies a megalithic site as inexplicable and mysterious as any on Earth, a site which has been a breeding ground of legends and secrets for centuries. And yet, despite its status as one of the most enigmatic and unique ancient sites in the world, most people have probably never heard the name Nan Madol. There is perhaps a good reason for this.

The Micronesian island of Pohnpei is truly in the middle of nowhere. Off its shores to the east lie more than 5,000 miles of open ocean, until you hit California, while to the west, another 2,500 miles of ocean to Manila in the Philippines. The island itself is small and mostly insignificant, a mere 13 miles of inhospitable terrain from end to end, covered in thick jungles and mangrove swamps, with a steep mountain rising in the middle.

Yet, despite its remote location and inhospitable terrain, Pohnpei is home to the remains of megalithic architecture on an unparalleled scale in Micronesia. In the shallow waters off its eastern shore stands an unfathomable stone complex, 92 artificial islets built on top of a coral reef over an area a mile long, all linked by an elaborate network of stone-lined canals. These stone canals give the place its name, Nan Madol, which translates to "within the intervals".



In more modern times, Nan Madol has been given another name: The Venice of the Pacific. It is not hard to see why. Throughout the complex are a series of unbelievable structures made from enormous basalt stones, walls standing as high as 58 feet tall and measuring as much as 17 feet thick, columns and buildings all made from stones which weigh anywhere from 5 to 50 tons, stacked in the manner which one might construct a log cabin.

Astonishingly, it has been estimated that over 750,000 tons of stone were used in the site's construction. As David Childress, who conducted several investigations at Nan Madol in the 1980s and '90s, put it,

"The whole project is of such a huge scale that it easily compares with the building of the Great Wall of China and the Great Pyramid of Egypt in sheer amounts of stone and labor used, and the gigantic scope of the site."

Simply put, Nan Madol is, without a doubt, one of the most astonishing megalithic sites anywhere on Earth, and in fact, the only one ever built atop a coral reef.



3D Reconstruction of Nan Madol

But who could have built such a thing? In modern times, carbon dating conducted on the stone megaliths at the site suggest that Nan Madol's construction began around 1180 AD, leading to the conclusion that Nan Madol was built by the Saudeleur Dynasty which ruled the island of Pohnpei at that time. According to this theory, when the Saudeleurs were overthrown in the late 1600s, the site was abandoned, leaving the mysterious ruins which remain to this day. And yet, additional studies done at the site indicate that the earliest settlement there goes back well beyond 1180 AD to the 2nd century BC, or maybe even beyond. Perhaps the mystery of Nan Madol goes many years beyond the Saudeleur Dynasty.

If Nan Madol was built 1,000 years ago by the Saudeleur Dynasty, a simple question arises: How did they do it? Firstly, no stone quarries exist in the immediate vicinity of the site, meaning the enormous basalt stones that make up Nan Madol must have been transported there from elsewhere. But how? The island of Pohnpei is too rugged to get stones across, meaning that whether Nan Madol's builders got the stones from the island or another small island somewhere else in the area, they would have had to float them across the ocean to the site.

Initially, some propose that they could have done this using bamboo rafts, a theory which was quickly invalidated when the sheer weight of the stones used in Nan Madol was considered. In fact, in 1995, a Discovery Channel special on Nan Madol tried using bamboo rafts to float stones weighing one to two tons, only a fraction of the size of those used in the site's construction, but found the rafts quickly sank.

But say, for the sake of argument, that Nan Madol's builders were able to get the huge basalt stones to the site, whether with rafts or by another unknown method. This still does not explain how the stones were lifted and stacked into buildings, walls, and canals by people who did not even have pulleys or levers or other modern technological advancements.

Even today, to lift a 50-ton stone is a great undertaking, requiring a powerful crane and an experienced crew. So, how could a population hundreds of years ago without such a crane or even basic instruments of leverage have accomplished it?



But again, even though the Saudeleurs were able to transport the huge stones to Nan Madol somehow, then lift and place them without pulleys or levers, this still leaves a hole in the explanation. At the time of the Saudeleur Dynasty, the population of the entire island of Pohnpei was estimated to have been between 20,000 and 30,000 people, including children and the elderly. Simply, this population doesn't line up with the labor required to complete a project like Nan Madol.

The desolate island could barely support the day-to-day lives of its inhabitants, let alone an undertaking like the building of Nan Madol. Some have estimated that, given Pohnpei's population and the number of working-age people on the island, Nan Madol's creation would have taken more than three centuries. What all of this means is simple. Though scientists believe Nan Madol was built by the Saudeleur Dynasty around 800 years ago, they actually have no idea how it was built.

To answer that question, we may have to look somewhere else. According to the oral history of the Pohnpeian people, Nan Madol has a very specific origin. It begins with the story of a group of seven men and nine women who set out from somewhere across the ocean, looking for a new home, sometime in the distant past. During their journey, they met an octopus spirit who directed them to an unknown island in the Pacific Ocean. But it was a trick, and when they arrived, the island was no bigger than a canoe, nowhere near large enough to settle on. Luckily, the travelers possessed magic powers that allowed them to call the rest of the island above the water. And there, they settled, building a stone altar in the middle, and naming the island Pohnpei, which meant, "*upon a stone altar*". Over the centuries, five more groups of settlers would arrive on the island, each bringing secret magical knowledge of how to move mountains, raise reefs, and shape the island, building over time a flourishing civilization.

Eventually, a seventh group arrived, bringing the mightiest sorcerers yet. The brothers Olisihpa and Olosohpa. It was these brothers who built Nan Madol by using their magic powers to fly huge basalt stones through the air as if they were weightless, and stacking them into islets, canals, walls, and buildings. So powerful was their magic that the brothers conquered Pohnpei, founding what came to be known as the Saudeleur Dynasty. In some ways, this oral history fills in the story of the island of Pohnpei back to a time before history was written. A tale of conquest, civilization building, and dynastic rule, explained through a dramatic myth.

But look closer at the story, and specifically, the ability of the brothers Olisihpa and Olosohpa to levitate huge stones weighing up to 50 tons through the air, using some sort of magic. Some have suggested that this was not magic and that the story was not a myth at all, but rather the folk memory of a lost technology. But what type of lost technology could have allowed an ancient people to levitate enormously heavy stones through the air?

Consider the ancient megalithic sites around the world built from huge stones which would seemingly have been impossible for the ancients to have moved, let alone used for construction, from Stonehenge to the Great Pyramid of Giza, and many, many others. According to some, the existence of these megalithic sites suggests that the ancients may have mastered the art of levitation through sonics or some other obscure method that allowed them to defy gravity and manipulate massive objects with ease. Adding to the intrigue is the fact that in almost every culture where megalithic structures exist, there's some kind of legend that says the huge stones were moved by acoustic means, either by the chanted spells of magicians, by secret songs, or by massive gongs, trumpets, lyres, or cymbals. Might it be the secret behind an ancient people moving and stacking stones of many tons, recorded in local history as two brothers with magic powers? Perhaps there is another explanation for Nan Madol that is even more incredible.

For centuries, Pohnpeian tradition has warned of the terrible powers associated with Nan Madol. Locals believe that the site is looked after by spirits placed there by the ancients to protect it from outsiders, and that anyone who disturbs the site will be cursed. Maybe this is just a myth enacted by locals to discourage colonial powers from damaging their history. But what if it isn't?

Outsiders from Europe first reached the island of Pohnpei in the early 1800s, whereupon they immediately took note of the ruins at Nan Madol. One of the earliest to do so was the surgeon of a trading ship named Dr. Campbell, who eloquently recorded the site in an 1836 paper titled "*Island of Ascension*".

In his words, Nan Madol was, *"the work of a race of men far surpassing the present generation, over whose memory many ages have rolled, and whose history oblivion has shaded forever, whose greatness and whose power can only now be traced from the scattered remains of the structures they have reared, which now wave with evergreens over the ashes of their departed glory, leaving to posterity the pleasure of speculation and conjecture."*

For decades, that's all European knowledge about Nan Madol amounted to — speculation and conjecture. Until the 1870s when a Polish anthropologist named John Kubary arrived at Pohnpei in the midst of an historic journey. Kubary had taken a job with a trading company in 1869 which sent him across the world to the Pacific Islands. There, he visited the islands of Samoa, Palau, Ebon, Jaluit, and others, gathering never before seen samples and earning a reputation as one of the greatest collectors on Earth.



In 1873, he arrived at the island of Pohnpei, where he would undertake the first systematic exploration and description of the ruins at Nan Madol, no longer gazing from afar as Europeans before him had, but diving into the site as an anthropologist in an attempt to discover the site's secrets. Despite vigorous warnings from locals about Nan Madol's curse, Kubary collected numerous ornaments and implements at the site and even discovered unexplored crypts, which he named the Royal Tombs.

As he recorded in his work, *"All the tombs we explored were filled with coral. Everywhere we found remnants of human bones and very primitive ornaments (bracelets and necklaces), implements (stone axes), and so on. The shells of a Spondylus species, pierced at the hinge and used as chest ornaments, were strongly represented. They were put in great numbers with the dead in the tomb, and they appear to have been a special testimony to the piety of the natives.*

We have also found round discs in the tombs, pierced in the middle, so highly valued today, which serve as money and to adorn the waistband and the headband. The presence in the same vault of many lower jaws and frontal bones indicates family burials, and the number of their particularly noteworthy tombs which contain bones being limited to 13, we conclude that they were exclusively tombs of kings or chiefs."



By 1874, Kubary was ready to return to Europe with his incredible cache of artifacts recovered at the site. But on the way, disaster struck. In the words of one trader who accompanied Kubary's journey back to Europe, as their ship attempted to maneuver through the narrow ocean passage at Jaluit near the Marshall Islands,

"Instead of heading the vessel for the southern arm of the passage leading to the anchorage, Becker [the captain] ran her stern onto a point of reef, which divides the main passage into the north & south arms. He blamed the bad steering of the vessel, but others put it down to his stupidity.

The ship was totally abandoned that evening, and her hands took up their quarters at or near Capelle's station. During the next day, the sea got up and broke over the vessel lying with her deck to seaward. Her hatches got adrift, the cargo was washed out & then her decks blew up. At 3:30 pm, the mainmast fell. Next morning, the brig was completely broken up & nothing was to be seen except a confused heap of broken & twisted iron, wire rigging & some battered spars."

Just like that, the ship was lost, and hundreds of Kubary's crates containing much of Nan Madol's history sank to the bottom of the ocean, lost forever. For Kubary, the shipwreck was devastating, but unfortunately, things would only get worse for him. In 1879, the trading company he was working for went bankrupt, leaving him without employment. He decided to stay on a plantation he had purchased in Pohnpei, where he married a local woman and had two children. Tragically, however, both children died in childhood. Then, in 1882, Kubary's plantation was demolished when a hurricane passed over the area. The few coconut palms that were left standing were then quickly wiped out by a plague of beetles that followed the hurricane.

With nowhere else to go, Kubary slowly set about rebuilding his plantation, taking intermittent work with trading companies or museums, which sent him around the Pacific Islands when he could. That was until 1895, when local Pohnpeians revolted against Spanish dominion over their island and completely destroyed Kubary's plantation once and for all. Without hope and penniless, Kubary would commit suicide in 1896. Was this the curse of Nan Madol at work? Had Kubary brought this terrible run of misfortune upon himself when he removed artifacts and bones from the site in 1873 and 74?

By the early 20th century, Pohnpei had come upon German rule, and the position of governor had been given to a man named Victor Berg, a mean-spirited and vicious individual who had spent much of his adult life in the Pacific Islands.

Despite being heavily warned against it by locals, Berg would begin exploring Nan Madol in 1907. Deep within the complex, he discovered a sealed tomb said to contain the remains of Pohnpei's ancient rulers. Shockingly, within the tomb, Berg found skeletal remains unlike those any had seen before. The bones were enormous, seemingly belonging to a race of giants some 10 feet tall. Was this even possible? Berg wondered. And if so, who were these giant ancient rulers?

The night of his discovery, as Berg tried to sleep, a wild storm rolled over the island, hammering the terrain with lightning and torrential rains. In the distance, Berg and others swore they heard the sound of conch shells echoing off Pohnpei's mountains while, even more bizarrely, strange glowing orbs purportedly filled the sky as the storm raged.

The next day, with the storm seemingly having passed, Berg was determined to continue his work on Nan Madol, but as he headed to the site, he suddenly stopped in his tracks and, without warning, dropped dead where he stood. Immediately, the locals claimed that Berg's fate had been sealed the moment he had disturbed Nan Madol. His death and the storm which preceded it — proof, they asserted, of the supernatural powers which guard the site.



A German physician stationed on the island had another explanation, proposing the cause of death to be sunstroke and heat exhaustion — a curious diagnosis for an otherwise healthy man like Berg who had been in the Pacific Islands for many years and was well-accustomed to the heat. Yet, how he died is perhaps not the most important question that arises from the story of Victor Berg. Whether his death resulted from sunstroke or a curse, there's still the matter of what Berg discovered before he died — skeletal remains which seem to belong to giants. Oral history says that the brothers who built Nan Madol were sorcerers. Could they also have been giants? Could this explain how they were able to move such heavy stones?

One thing is for sure — this was not the last time giants would be connected with Nan Madol. After World War I, control of the island of Pohnpei passed into the hands of Japan. Like those who had ruled the island before them, the Japanese also investigated Nan Madol. However, what they allegedly found went far beyond anything prior. Today, the record of Japan's rule over Pohnpei is fragmented and mostly missing since many Japanese records from the area were lost at the outbreak of World War II. Yet, some remaining sources indicate that before the war, Japanese scientists discovered that the existing ruins of Nan Madol built atop a coral reef were only a piece of the puzzle, that in fact, Nan Madol extended further out into the ocean and beneath the waves, that it was actually an entire sunken city.

It was there that the Japanese were said to have found huge platinum coffins on the ocean floor. Incredibly, when they broke up the coffins in order to bring them to the surface, they purportedly found the skeletal remains of giant humans standing 10 feet tall inside them.

Could this really be true?

What is particularly interesting about these findings, like Berg's findings before them, is that the idea that a race of giants existed sometime in the distant past is not confined to Nan Madol. In fact, it appears across human traditions. In the Book of Genesis, for example, there is a record of a race of giants deep in the past known as the Nephilim. Even in modern times, enormous skeletons seemingly belonging to giants have been discovered all over the world, including in the United States, Africa, the Amazon rainforest, Asia, and elsewhere. Is it possible that the existence of giants sometime in the distant past could explain Nan Madol?

But maybe to find an answer to the mystery of Nan Madol, we need to move beyond the giant bones allegedly found there, and focus on the platinum coffins they were discovered in. The fact is, platinum coffins are not the only thing that has been found off the shores of Nan Madol. In 1939, a German explorer and author named Herbert Rittlinger, who had visited Nan Madol during the time it was under Japanese control, wrote of what had been found there in his book, *The Measureless Ocean*.

According to Rittlinger, the discoveries off the shores of Nan Madol, in fact, went far beyond platinum coffins. As he wrote,

"Beneath the ocean was a brilliant and splendid center of a celebrated kingdom that had existed there untold millennia ago. The reports of fabulous wealth had enticed pearl divers and Chinese merchants to investigate the seabed secretly, and the divers had all risen from the depths with incredible tales. They had been able to walk on the bottom of well-preserved streets overgrown with mussels and coral. 'Down below,' there were countless stone vaults, pillars, and monoliths. Carved stone tablets hung on the remains of clearly recognizable houses. What the pearl divers did not find was discovered by Japanese divers with modern equipment. They confirmed with their finds what the traditional legends of Pohnpei reported: the vast wealth in precious metals, pearls, and bars of silver."

In other words, Nan Madol was only a piece of an astounding ancient city long lost beneath the ocean waves. Interestingly, this lines up with Pohnpeian legend, which speaks of another kingdom under the ocean, off the shores of Nan Madol.

In more modern times, further evidence has emerged, supporting this theory. In the 1970s and 80s, archaeologists noted an extensive network of tunnels and caves beneath Nan Madol, leading out into the ocean. One team followed this network to a collection of stone pillars and structures some 100 feet under the water, speculating that it was only the start of a vast network of underwater ruins.

But since then, no full-scale investigation has been undertaken to determine what might lie beneath the ocean. Could there really be another kingdom under the ocean? And, if so, who built it, and where did it come from? Some believe they already know the answer.



On our YouTube channel, we have covered in detail the legendary lost continent of *Mu*. For the uninitiated, the idea was first introduced in the late 1800s by an archaeologist named Augustus Le Plongeon, who claimed that while working in the Yucatan peninsula, he had come across a series of ancient Mayan transcriptions which told of an ancient lost continent named Mu that had been submerged beneath the ocean sometime in the distant past.

The idea was picked up on in the 1920s and 30s by a man named James Churchward, who asserted that during his time as a soldier in British India, he had become privy to a set of ancient clay tablets which told of an ancient lost continent in the Pacific Ocean named Mu. According to Churchward, the continent, which stretched 3,000 miles from north to south and 5,000 miles from east to west, was home to an advanced ancient civilization that existed 50,000 years ago, before it suddenly sank to the bottom of the ocean and disappeared forever.

Given Pohnpei's location in the Pacific Ocean, some believe that Nan Madol represents the outskirts of the legendary lost continent. In fact, this was proposed by Churchward himself in 1926, before platinum coffins or underground tunnels were ever discovered.

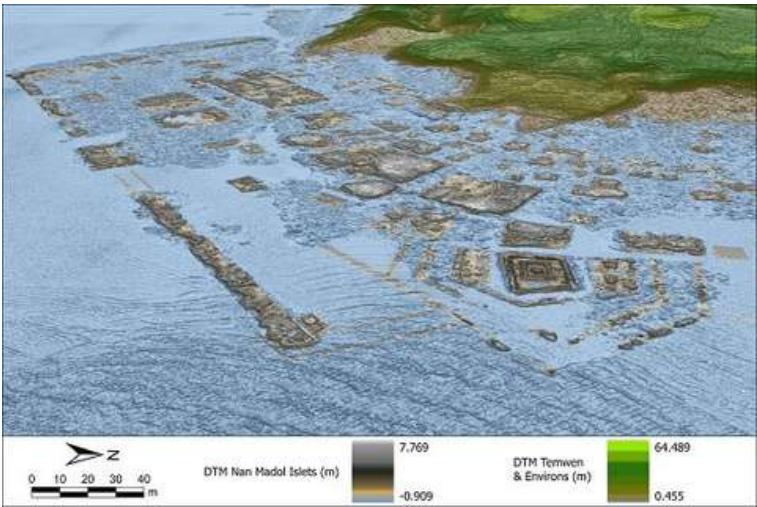


The island of Pohnpei, while apparently in the middle of nowhere, is in fact located at a noteworthy location on the globe, smack dab in the middle of a 300-mile-long zone in which typhoons are born, and the first stages of their power and severity are developed.

Today, we know that typhoons are formed not only as a result of cold air currents colliding with warm ocean waters, as has long been postulated, but also because they have an electromagnetic component.

Given its location, some look at the huge basalt stones of Nan Madol which have strong electromagnetic properties, and propose that they must have been put there in order to break down the electromagnetic qualities of typhoons as they tried to form, making them release their energy in the form of downpours, and protecting the area.

In other words, Nan Madol is not an ancient city, but some sort of intentionally constructed weather modification project.



Already, this suggested technological capability is beyond what is possible in modern times, but some have taken it even further, looking deeper into the electromagnetic properties of Nan Madol. Consider that the island of Pohnpei produces consistent, subtle seismic activity, which generates piezoelectricity. Some believe that when this piezoelectricity meets the giant magnetized basalt stones laid out in canals, walls, and towers at Nan Madol, the site becomes a power source.

As author Frank Joseph described in a book on the subject,

"Transforming the basalt's naturally vertical magnetic field into a spiral would amplify the power of any piezoelectric discharge by swinging it around in a narrowing, tightening circuit, then focusing the beam of its concentrated corona discharge skyward. More simply, Nan Madol was never a city, certainly not in any ordinary sense of the word, but a power station undoubtedly constructed by the Pohnpeians' ancestors."

Incredibly, this sounds not unlike the pioneering work of Nikola Tesla, who proposed something similar for his legendary Wardenclyffe Tower at the turn of the 20th century. Could the inhabitants of Pohnpei have been working with the type of power source proposed by Tesla thousands or tens of thousands of years ago? Could Nan Madol really have been an ancient power station fueling an advanced ancient civilization?

One thing, at least, is clear — even if Nan Madol is simply an 800-year-old megalith built by the Saudeleur Dynasty, it stands as one of the most amazing structures on Earth. But it might be so much more than that — the key to the secrets of humanity's past, of the mythical continent of Mu, and an advanced ancient civilization.

Bosnian Pyramid

Once in a blue moon something is discovered that completely rocks the world of archeology and invites us to reconsider what we understand of history. One such thing was discovered in 2005.

Archaeologist - Semir Osmanagic was visiting a museum in Visoko, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, when he realized stunned, that a very large hill in the valley had four clear triangular sides and even grade slope, obvious corners, and even in apex... The exact geometry of a pyramid. Given his research of other pyramids, Semir investigated other criteria to find that it was also structurally aligned with the cardinal points: North, South, East, and West, another fundamental feature of the ancient pyramids.



At every turn, the geometric precision and structural evidence of his research showed that this so-called "hill" and five additional places in the valley were structures that had been created, engineered by the ancients, and hidden by vegetation over thousands of years. The discovery was nothing short of epic.

Not only were these the first pyramids to be discovered in Europe, but two of them, the Pyramid of the Moon and the Pyramid of the Sun, are both larger than the Great Pyramid of Giza, with the Pyramid of the Sun, according to these archaeologists, now measuring as the largest pyramid in the world. Well, when fossils taken from the structure revealed the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun dated back 35,000 years, which is well before our current understanding of civilization.



The revelations did not land well with established academics. Within hours of the international announcement of this extraordinary discovery, the story suddenly disappeared. In the meantime, geologists and archaeologists from many countries petitioned the Bosnian government to stop Samir's excavations, claiming his discoveries were merely natural formations. Nonetheless, 55 skeptical, but curious archaeologists joined him to learn more, concluding at the end, that it did appear to be true... Nature could not have formed these mountains. They are artificially created structures.

But the others in the field, without even visiting it, threaten his excavation efforts with incredible resistance. These "trusted" archaeological "experts", assumed and concluded Samir must be a fraud and they labeled his discovery a hoax.

Rather than be swayed, however, their resistance made it clear to Semir that he was on to something big. For the next few years, he fought a legal battle to ensure his right to excavate, even suing the government for trying to block his scientific study. Finally, he succeeded and even received the government's blessings for his research.

Normally, archaeological excavation is a very conservative science, and it only permits accredited academics who keep all the revelations secret, until such time as it is revealed. Though Sameer is powerless to public defamation from established mainstream institutions, he found the perfect strategy to protect his research and decided that this project would belong to the people, so he engaged all those who wished to contribute and learn, making sure that all discoveries would be fully transparent.

His nonprofit organization, "*Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun Foundation*," welcomed thousands of enthusiastic international volunteers in the excavation and discoveries of what appears to be the oldest pyramid in the world.



You're probably thinking, it's far more likely that the four sides of that mountain are just a coincidence... After all, the only ancient pyramids we hear about are in Egypt and Mexico. Well, actually, a growing number of archaeologists researching the so-called "mounds" around the world believe differently. Cutting-edge scientific research shows that round and multi-sided pyramid structures made of adobe, limestone, and granite are far more common than thought and that they exist, in fact, on every continent, brushed off as mountains, hills, empty tombs, or even, "piles of rocks", because they're so much older than we've realized.

And also, of course, because we still can't figure out why any civilization would go through all the trouble of building these enormous structures of unimaginable weight, for no practical reason. Unless the reason is yet to be revealed. In other words, we don't know what we don't know. So before we share the facts about the Bosnian pyramid, consider this first: if we knew that pyramids held a practical function and if we were open to the possibility that civilization's history on Earth goes back much further than we have acknowledged. Would we notice the similarities of these pyramid structures on every continent?

Like the hundreds of pyramids in China that are over 12,000 years old? The 224 in Sudan? The 43 in Sicily? The 3 in Palencia, Spain, where there are pictures of reptilian-like beings and where one, tragically, was recently destroyed? Would we see the 104 in the Canary Islands? Or those in East Africa? Or those in El Salvador and Honduras? Would we see Cambodia's? Would we notice the 100-meter-high pyramids in Indonesia? And would we see that in the United States of America, the 200 mounds in southern Illinois have all the criteria of ancient pyramids?

So, as you can see, every continent has evidence of these structures, and yet, we're still telling ourselves that primitive people built these for their dead and built them in ways we can't figure out. Could it be that there's more to this story than this accepted narrative about primitive civilizations?

According to Semir and other archaeologists, these assumptions are not the true purpose of these world structures. New archaeological revelations, particularly the research from the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun, suggest that pyramids were not mounds, tombs for pharaohs or their other leaders, but were built for other purposes tens of thousands of years ago. And that they were, in fact, complex energy machines. Most importantly, he says these energy machines do four things. They create energy fields that support healing. They improve the molecular structure of water and food. They advance spiritual and mental abilities. Most surprisingly, they transmit and receive interstellar communication through the apex via scalar wave technology.

This is a lot to take in, so keeping worldwide pyramids in mind, let's have a look at Bosnia now, to see if it meets the criteria of an artificially engineered structure, or to see if it's just a massive hill and a cruel hoax.

Any ancient monument that's not in the desert could be hard to discern if it's covered with foliage and soil over millennia. If you look at the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun from the land, it's easy to see why this structure looks like a hill. From a drone or a plane, however, the clarity of the shape becomes more obvious.



So what exactly distinguishes a pyramid from a hill or a mountain? There are 10 scientific criteria that pyramids possess, we'll name each and compare how the Bosnian pyramid weighs in on those requirements.

First, the most obvious quality of a pyramid is its shape and geometry. For most structures, this means four-sided equilateral triangles, but pyramids do have other shapes, three, five, six sides, or even circular ones. As mentioned, the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun has four sides, angles of 60 degrees, and the south side has a causeway, which distracts from the perfection of those angles.

In 2006, Samir uncovered the foliage on the northeast corner to find exactly what he expected — two sides that met at an angle. Could nature do that?



The second thing is side orientation to the cardinal points and alignment to True North. While the Pyramid of Giza holds an error to true north of 0° and 2 minutes, the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun holds an error of 0° , 0 minutes, and 12 seconds, making it even more precisely aligned with true north than the Great Pyramid in Egypt.

Still, we're asked to believe this is just a coincidence.



The third is artificially constructed building materials. As mentioned, ancient structures become indistinguishable with overgrowth that buries whatever building materials are there. Take for example, the two well-known pyramids in the Mexican Yucatan — in Coba and Calakmul, which appear to be hills in the midst of the jungle... except that the excavated side reveals the granite and sandstone.

When excavations began for the Bosnian Pyramid, at roughly 3.5 feet of soil, large rectangular blocks were discovered, each weighing 7 tons and having six flat sides. These blocks were stacked neatly together with clay binding and showed evidence of perfect symmetrical formation and placement. Even having unusual and unique patterns. They also have quartz crystal in them — a powerful energy conductor that we use today in almost everything.



Samples of the material binding these enormous stones were sent to 7 separate international laboratories for examination, and each one determined separately from the others that rock, sand, water, and clay in the binding is a synthetic concrete called polymer concrete.

This material is so strong and so durable that compared to today's concrete, the ancient polymer rates far superior in strength to what we presently use. It also has a surprisingly low water absorption rate of 1%, versus our 3%, which would obviously contribute to withstanding weather over time.



Skeptics claim the building blocks of the structure are just coincidental, natural formations. Some have even gone so far as to accuse Samir of shaping the hills, placing stones in ways, to make it seem like it was engineered. So have a look at these terraces. Do they look like a natural formation to you? Or something you could just throw together?

The fourth element is artifacts. Excavations on or near the area have uncovered some unusual artifacts, like this giant round stone (next page). No explanation is known for how or when it was carved, but visitors spend time near them and find that ailments and pain are lifted and that they feel very relaxed.



This rock below, found on the Pyramid of the Dragon, appears to be a map of the three main pyramids.



This small ceramic pyramid below was ironically found near the structures at a site overseen by an archeologist who petitioned to stop Semir's research. She insisted the find was not related to the nearby structure, so it was never reported to the local Visoko museum. It supposedly went to Germany for research, but appears to have not been seen since then.

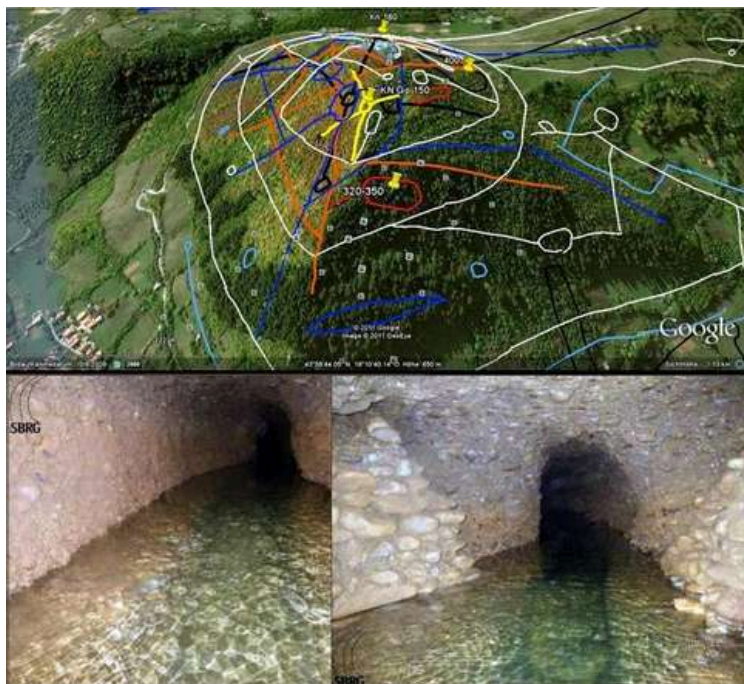


Visoko: An Astronomical Map of More than 100,000 Years

This stone in the right image, from the valley, also seemed to show an astronomical map, but it's been revealed that it appears to be a map, not of stars, but of the structures themselves in their layout in the valley. Much of the rocks found do have strange and unknown carvings.

Another quality is inner chambers. Everyone knows Giza has mysterious chambers at odd angles inside the structure. Not long ago, at Chichen Itza, an ancient access tunnel was discovered, which only local tribes knew of. It had been sealed for hundreds of years.

True to form, geothermal analysis of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun reveals no less than seven layers of passageways within it, which appear to wind in a spiral throughout the structure. Measured, these would stretch for miles and miles — as it continues to be excavated in time, these will surely be known.



A lesser-known characteristic of pyramids is the presence of surrounding tunnels. Oftentimes, these tunnel systems are undiscovered or simply not made public by authorities. Other pyramids, in Egypt and China, are known to have them, but the tunnels that were discovered and excavated near the Bosnian Pyramid have already exceeded the distance measured by all other pyramids, making it the most extensive underground network around any pyramid known to man.

The tunnel walls themselves are made of conglomerate — a natural combination of sand, rock, and pebbles, tightly compacted over thousands of years by water sources. But Samir's team discovered that many of these tunnels had clearly been sealed, either to keep them a secret or to block the flow of energy that's created by water, the tunnels, and the pyramid itself.

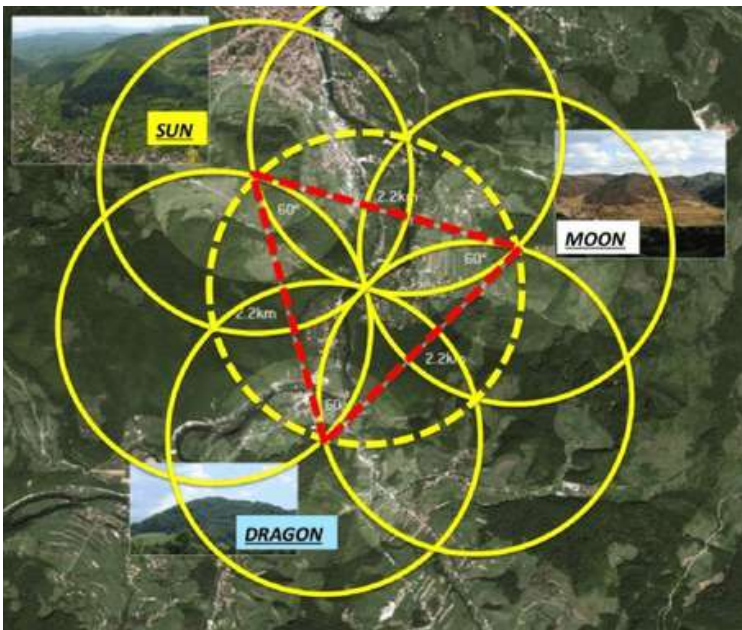
When organic material from this debris was carbon dated, it revealed that these tunnels were sealed only 5,000 years ago. It was also discovered that the stone blocks used to make the pyramid were the same substance as the material removed from the tunnels, revealing that the creators of the tunnels also created the pyramid. And that precedes the 5000-year mark.

Further investigation in the tunnels found large blocks at precise distances of 10 feet apart. The largest one being 18,000 pounds, or 8 tons. One of the most fascinating things found in the sealed tunnels was a huge 8-ton smooth stone block, which appears to be strategically placed over flowing water. This rock had symbols carved onto it.



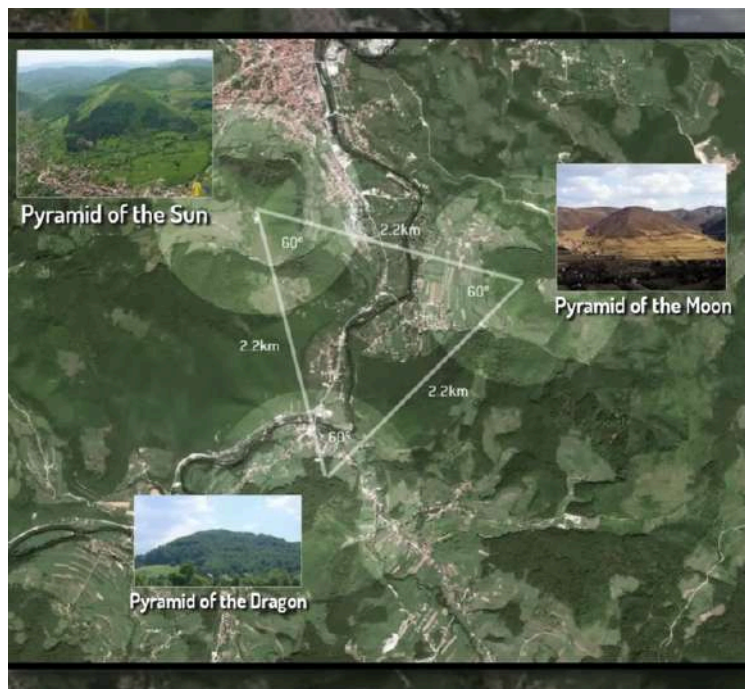
Multiple analyses by the Institute of Atomic Physics revealed that this large block is an artificially constructed material — again, a synthetic ceramic made over 35,000 years ago. Investigations discovered that it was in two pieces: a lid sealed over a supportive base, and geo-radar analysis revealed that the center was carved out and held some kind of mineral that was different from the ceramic, likely a quartz crystal, given the powerful electromagnetic conductivity of this object. Precise EMF readings taken near the object consistently reveal the frequency of 7.83 Hz.

The sixth criterion is running water. All the world's pyramids were built near rivers and streams. Just like the Pyramid of Giza, which has the Nile nearby and water sources underneath it, the Bosnian Pyramid is near a river and has extensive layers of underground streams at different depths. But perhaps one of the most extraordinary features of the site is the mathematical relationships between structures and the sacred geometry created as a result. Sacred geometry is the geometrical patterns and the mathematical laws in nature, from the most minuscule particles, to the greater Cosmos, upon which all creation is founded, thus making Mathematics and Geometry a Universal language.



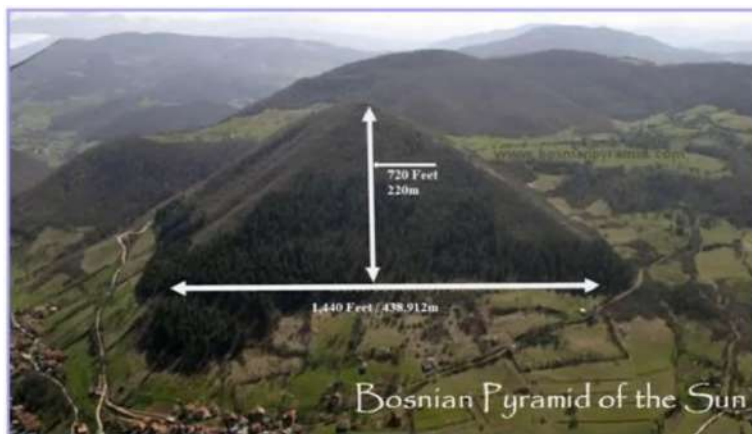
These principles convey the interconnectedness of all nature, reminding us that we have a relationship to the whole of creation. These patterns include π (Pi) and the Golden Mean, and are often cryptically woven into the works of great artists and structural engineers. They are in fact an elevated expression of wisdom.

When you connect the apex of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun, with the Bosnian Pyramid of the Moon, and the Pyramid of the Dragon, it creates an equilateral triangle. Then, within it, if you connect two other structures with the tunnel entrance, it creates a second triangle. Equilateral triangles and triangles within others are sacred geometry.



When you consider the points of the natural surrounding landmarks, the tunnel entrances, and where the rivers meet, you get a third triangle — the largest one. Keep the same midpoints for all three, and you have the base for the Flower of Life, as you would see it from above. Traditionally, Esoteric studies reveal that the torus in the Flower of Life implies dimensionality.

Like in Egypt, the length of the base divided by the height is π (Pi) — irrational numbers. According to Semir, these mathematical principles were carefully engineered and are powerful forces contributing to the movement of energy, what he explains is *"the true message of the pyramid"*, that the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun, the Moon, the Dragon, and of Love, are flowing with energy, as though they were alive.





Since few of us today are actually taught the profound implications of this extraordinary wisdom of sacred geometry, it's easy to overlook how important these expressed patterns are in ancient structural engineering. It's also worth noting that Pi wasn't officially discovered until a few hundred years ago. So did our primitive ancestors somehow figure it out? Or was it again just a coincidence?

The eighth criteria is astronomical features. There are consistent astronomical features present among all ancient pyramids on Earth, and one of the most extraordinary moments in Bosnia happens on June 22nd — Summer Solstice — just before the Sun sets. This is when the shadow of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun perfectly eclipses the Bosnian Pyramid of the Moon. Semir has shared that of all the pyramids he studied, this clear, obvious relationship connecting the two is by far the rarest and unique. Of course, experts are again claiming this is pure coincidence.

The ninth of the criteria is location with energy potential, namely — volcanic lines. Semir discovered that if you draw invisible lines to connect all the world's volcanoes, ancient monuments are built on these invisible lines, especially where they intersect with other lines. For example, Easter Island meets over 10 intersected lines, Machu Picchu meets 16, but the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun, matched only by Chichen Itza, meets on 26 intersected lines — more than any other monument.

10. Volcanic lines

Straight Volcanic lines, connecting two or more volcanos, line ending at the pyramid, temple or megalithic site

Angkor Wat (Cambodia) – 15 volcanic lines	
Chitzen Itza (Mexico) – 26 volcanic lines	
Cholula (Mexico) – 18 volcanic lines	
Gunung Padang (Indonesia) – 17 volcanic lines	
Machu Pichu (Peru) – 16 volcanic lines	
Nazca plateau (Peru) – 7 volcanic lines	
Olympia (Greece) – 21 volcanic lines	
Easter Island (Chile) – 10 volcanic lines	
Puma Punku (Peru) – 26 volcanic lines	
Great Zimbabwe – 8 volcanic lines	
Mt. Zion Jerusalem – 18 volcanic lines	
Bosnian Pyramids – 26 volcanic lines (15 lines has three or more volcanos on the line)	

Research by: Mr.Sc. Mika Virpiranta, Finland

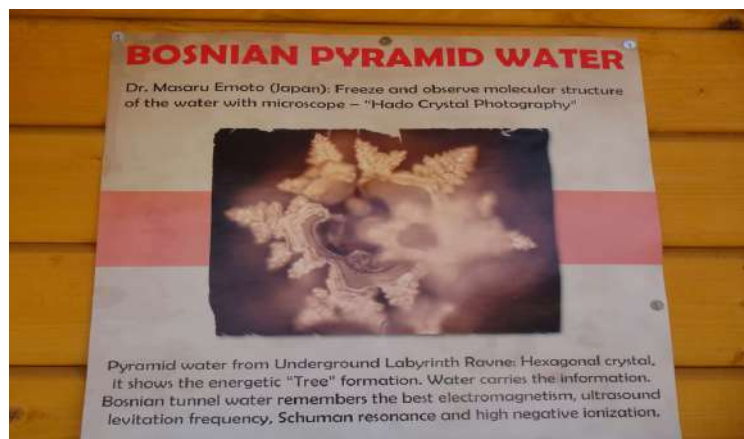
Nikola Tesla knew that if you could amplify electricity over time, you could dramatically improve the state of our planet without harming it the way current technology does. So, the combination of these lines, the tunnels, flowing water, and an iron plate deep in the earth, all contribute to amplify the energy of the structure and the result: You have a powerful conductor of electromagnetic energy, one which leads to the final and the most exciting criteria of a pyramid, particularly of the Bosnian Pyramid, and that is measurable energy flow.

For millennia, Earth has held a natural frequency, a pulse, per se, of 7.83 Hz, which is known as the Schumann resonance. It's vital to our emotional and physical well-being, but has increased rapidly over the last few decades as a direct result of technology. EMF radiation from cell phones, Wi-Fi, TVs, power, atomic explosions, microwave energy, and much more — these bombardments have pushed the Earth's frequency as high as 16 Hertz, and this slows down our mental processing, harms our cells, and negatively affects many things. If BPS were just a hill, energy frequencies would measure the same as everywhere else around the globe. But, with every EMF, sonic, and ultrasound reading, the frequencies measured at the Bosnian Pyramid consistently show the Schumann frequency — 7.83 Hz — especially in the tunnels, and the result is nothing short of miraculous.



Water and food brought from beneath and around the structure have a superior molecular structure. And volunteers involved in the excavation have experienced dramatic, unexplainable healing, from respiratory illnesses to spinal injuries. They just disappear. Why? We know that charged ions from flowing water support health and kill microbes in the body. The iron beneath the earth increases electromagnetic flow, quartz helps conduct energy, and the Schumann resonance promotes serenity and health.

So, is it any wonder people report elevated emotional and physiological states near the pyramids? This doesn't happen just anywhere, especially on any hill. Could the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun be the energy machine that Samer hypothesizes?



It's on the summit of the pyramid, however, that something really spectacular happens with energy flow. The electromagnetic fields are amplified 60 times stronger than anywhere else on the planet, measuring consistently at 28 kilohertz for a radius of 13 feet at the very apex of the structure. This frequency, by the way, has been associated with levitation in experiments done with ping-pong balls by the American Ralph Ring.

Is there a relationship between the frequency of levitation and the frequency being emitted from the summit of this pyramid? Needless to say, natural mounds and hills do not create energy bursts 60 times greater than the Earth. Not even other pyramids show that kind of reading.

Could this energy be an indication of a greater purpose that the pyramids served?

Even more evidence of the pyramid's energy has been caught on video camera — a camera which was specifically designed to capture bioenergy fields. This footage shows the horizontal energy lines, which blanket all the land and all other hills, but when you reach the Pyramid of the Sun and the Pyramid of the Moon, those lines suddenly become vertical.



If the Bosnian pyramids are just misconstrued hills, nature is certainly capable of creating some amazing tricks, including perfect block terraces, geometrical perfection, sacred geometry, and powerful electromagnetic surges in and around these so-called hills. If they are the engineered structures they appear to be — well, it's time to rewrite our history books.

After all, our history assumes that the human race is wiser and more advanced than ever before, but the Bosnian Pyramid — the oldest and largest and most enigmatic pyramid in the world — seems to indicate that highly intelligent cultures may have existed in the very distant past and that they engineered these pyramids in ways that primitive humans never could have, in ways that we are still trying to figure out.

Of course, it's just easier to deny these facts than admit such an important historical discovery — that the largest and oldest ancient structure in the world was virtually unnoticed in plain sight for centuries. Let alone admit that we still know very little about its actual benefits and function.

While Samir has been under constant attack by people from major institutions, we can't help but wonder why so much effort is being made to control and stop him since a massive hoax would simply reveal itself in time — especially when you compare it to the Egyptian directors and diggers who cannot disclose their revelations. And all Samir's research is transparent and made public.

In fact, when he was accused of using this discovery for political gain, he said this:

"This project should unite people, not divide them. Thus, pyramids don't belong to any particular nation. They're not Bosnian, or Muslim, or Serb, or Croatian pyramids, because they were built at a time when those nations and religions were not even in existence. Although tens of thousands of pyramids have been discovered across the planet, none have the construction quality or date back as far as the ones in Bosnia. Bosnia is the original pyramid, the oldest and largest ever constructed. It's an exact 0° north orientation and is potentially the key to releasing information about ancient technology that can free the world of its dependence on fossil fuel, along with offering the possibility of finding astounding medical breakthroughs in the scientific community. They've been there for tens of thousands of years and are going to remain for thousands more. Why not use this short time to discover, learn, grow, and find what they have to offer us?"

Göbekli Tepe

In 1963, a sweeping survey was conducted in the southeastern region of Turkey, which included a site known as Göbekli Tepe or Belly Hill. At the top of this hill, researchers found broken slabs of limestone strewn in every direction. Curious as this was, researchers believed the site to be little more than a medieval cemetery, so they simply made a note of it and moved on.

It was not until 1994 that the site would be revisited by a German archaeologist named Klaus Schmidt during his own survey of sites in the region. Unlike those before him, he did not simply make note of Göbekli Tepe and move on. Instead, he immediately believed the site to be something special, far from merely a medieval cemetery. According to Schmidt, it was clear right away that this was a gigantic Stone Age site.



As research began, Schmidt would be proven correct — and in fact, it would go much further than even he imagined. Buried below the surface of the hill were a series of megaliths up to 18 feet tall and weighing as much as 50 tons, arranged in circular patterns and covered in detailed carvings of humanoid figures, animals, and abstract symbols.

Even more important and astonishing, the site was carbon dated at between 9600 and 8200 BCE, making it at least 5,000 years older than Stonehenge. Simply, Göbekli Tepe was home to the world's oldest known megaliths. But who had been around that far in the past to create something so unbelievable? Who had moved Göbekli Tepe's 50-ton blocks and inscribed them with such detailed carvings? As Schmidt put it: *"We are 6,000 years before the invention of writing here."*



The mystery only deepened as the study on the site continued. In 2014, researchers digging deeper into the site uncovered evidence of a year-round settlement. This implied that the builders of Göbekli Tepe had not simply been nomadic hunter-gatherers who had built a monument in the middle of nowhere, as had been assumed, but an established civilization, one older than any on record. Who was this civilization, scientists wondered, and why had they not appeared in our history books previously?

To this day, research continues. Though so delicate is the site that barely five percent has yet been excavated. As more and more is uncovered in the coming years, what new revelations will emerge about the site and the mysterious civilization that built it? Furthermore, some are asking why they would have built it, and why such effort would have been put into such a massive building project so far in the past.



LiDAR scan revealing the unexcavated sections

For many, answering the "why" would have profound implications on our understanding of human development. Some believe that Göbekli Tepe will prove to have been a religious site for one of the world's earliest religions.

Schmidt himself called it "*the first human-built holy place,*" and "*a cathedral on a hill.*" While others speculate that it could have been the world's first astronomical observatory, aligned with the Sirius star. In either case, the implications would be substantial.

But in fact, in 2017, two scientists came forward with a different — and even more significant — answer. That year, chemical engineers Martin Sweatman and Demetrios Tsikritsis began examining Göbekli Tepe's famous Vulture Stone, a pillar intricately carved with depictions of different animals, figures, and designs which had long puzzled scientists.

The two men believed that the Vulture Stone was, in Sweatman's words, "*encoding some kind of information*" — and upon closer examination, they thought they knew what that information was.

They proposed that the animals depicted on the pillar were in fact zodiacal representations of ancient constellations: a scorpion as Scorpio, a duck-like figure as Libra, a wolf as Lupus, and so on — each arranged around a circular shape in the center, representing the sun.

In this way, Sweatman and Tsikritsis believed that the Vulture Stone provided a date stamp for some sort of event in human history — the carvings recording a time in the past when the constellations were arranged as they were on the stone.



But what could this event have been? Sweatman and Tsikritsis believed the Vulture Stone provided an answer for that, too. They declared that the series of square symbols near the top of the pillar, with strange lines descending from them, represented the fragments of a comet falling to Earth, while the headless man in the bottom-right corner symbolized the disaster and loss of life these fragments brought to the Earth.



As they proposed in their seminal article in the *Mediterranean Archaeology and Archaeometry* journal, the Vulture Stone was a memorial to this devastating event, probably the worst day in history since the end of the Ice Age.

Their most interesting and important piece of evidence that this was true was not simply their interpretation of ancient carvings, but what happened when they tried to determine when this proposed comet event had taken place. If the carvings were recording a specific date according to the alignment of the constellations, then what was this date?

Using computer software, Sweatman and Tsikritsis had determined three times in the past in which the constellations were aligned as depicted on the Vulture Stone: 4350 BCE, 10,950 BCE, and 18,000 BCE. Why was this so important? Because 10,950 BCE corresponded perfectly with something called the Younger Dryas event.



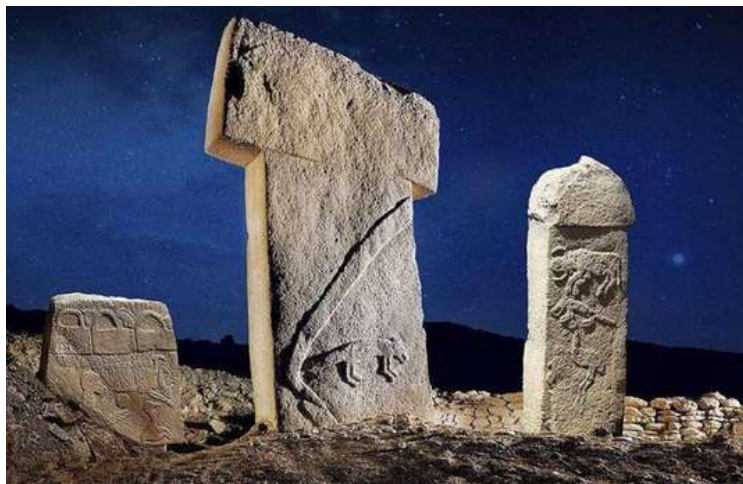
The Younger Dryas was a 1300-year event — roughly 12,900 to 11,600 years ago — in which the Earth underwent a period of global cooling, which pushed many parts of the planet into Ice Age conditions.

Geological and archaeological records show that this period was one of terrifying destruction across the globe — a time of super tsunamis and mass flooding, of severe wildfires which filled the atmosphere with enough ash to block out the sun. A period of worldwide animal extinctions.

While the existence of the Younger Dryas event is well documented, scientists have always been unsure of what exactly caused it. One of the leading hypotheses, which has long existed, is that the Younger Dryas event was caused by a comet exploding in Earth's atmosphere — showering the planet with fragments, the largest of which would have crashed into the ice caps covering North America at the time, vaporizing them instantly and throwing the Earth's entire ecosystem out of whack.

According to Sweatman and Tsikritsis, the Vulture Stone at Göbekli Tepe, showing the constellations in exactly the position they would have been in when the Younger Dryas event took place, was in fact a record of the event, and moreover, of it specifically being caused by a comet. As Sweatman said in an interview:

“I think this research, along with the recent finding of a widespread platinum anomaly across the North American continent, virtually seals the case in favor of a Younger Dryas comet impact.”



Could this be true? Could the Younger Dryas have definitely been caused by a comet? And could the Vulture Stone at Göbekli Tepe be a record of this disaster, laid down by an ancient civilization missing from our history books?

If so, could the numerous underground cities found near Göbekli Tepe and all across Turkey be connected to this? Could they have been used as a refuge for the prehistoric civilization that built Göbekli Tepe?

In 1963, in the Derinkuyu district of Cappadocia, Turkey, a local man doing renovations on his home began to notice something most curious taking place. The chickens that he kept on his property had started to disappear inexplicably, seemingly vanishing into thin air. The man believed that the chickens must somehow be squeezing through a crevasse in one of his walls, which had formed during the renovation. But if they were, why could he not hear them behind the wall, he wondered, and why did they not reemerge from the crevasse when they were hungry?

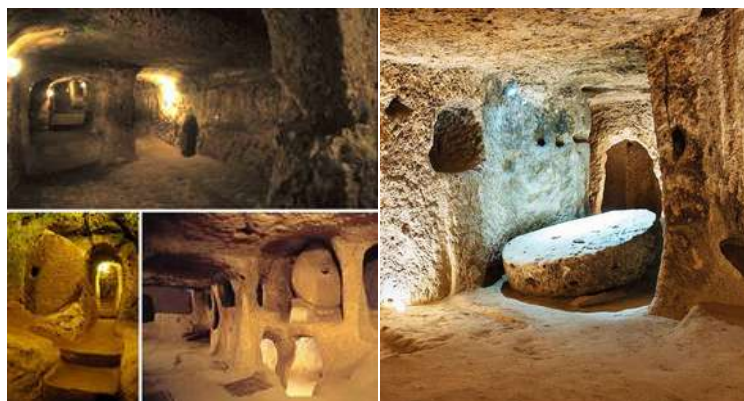
Hoping to find an answer, the man took a sledgehammer to the wall. Behind the wall, the man was shocked to find a hidden room that he was not previously aware of. More alarmingly, at the far end of this room was a dark passageway that appeared to descend into the earth. Nervously following this passageway, the man quickly discovered that it led to a strange underground labyrinth of passages and caves. Fearful of venturing too far into this labyrinth and becoming lost, the man returned to the surface and immediately contacted local authorities, who rushed to the site with a team of scientists and began conducting an official investigation into the man's unusual discovery.

When they did, what they found stunned even the most experienced among them. The labyrinth was actually only the beginning of an enormous underground complex descending more than 275 feet into the earth across 18 distinct levels of tunnels.

Incredibly, it appeared that the complex was part of an entire lost civilization tucked safely underground, and each of its 18 levels was carefully engineered for specific uses. There were dwellings, meeting places, and schools, even a temple; there were livestock stables and cellars for making and storing wine; there was a well running 180 feet into the earth to provide the complex with water, and thousands of small ventilation shafts to ensure natural airflow reached all 18 levels.



Moreover, the complex appeared to have an elaborate system of defenses, including intentionally short and narrow hallways which would force unwanted intruders to stoop over and walk in single file, as well as huge half-ton circular boulders between each level which were only movable from the inside and could be placed to seal off each level from the others. As it turned out, the man had accidentally discovered what would become known as the Derinkuyu underground city, which scientists estimated could have at one time housed upwards of 20,000 people along with their livestock and food stores.



It was clear to researchers that the Cappadocia region was uniquely situated for the construction of just such a city, with the area's distinctive, easy-to-carve volcanic rock meaning that whoever had made Derinkuyu could have done so using little more than shovels and pickaxes. But that was just the thing. While researchers were well aware of how Derinkuyu was built, they actually had no idea who built it.

The Cappadocia region is located as a sort of middle point between continents, a bridge between Europe, the Middle East, and Asia. As such, the area has seen a succession of empires throughout its history. From the Assyrians and Persians to the Greeks and Romans, to the Ottoman Empire. It is an area that has been in constant conflict, changing hands from one great power to another as centuries passed.

For this reason, scientists believed that Derinkuyu was created as a sort of temporary shelter from foreign invaders, a hideaway for conquered populations and persecuted groups during times of conflict. Within the city, scientists found archaeological evidence that it had been used by early Christians hiding from Roman persecution, and locals to escape the Arab-Byzantine wars of 780–1180 AD; they found that it had been used as protection from the Mongol hordes in the 14th century, and by the persecuted ethnic groups during the time of the Ottoman Empire.

And yet, while this may have explained who Derinkuyu was used by, it did not actually reveal who built it. Some scientists proposed that it could have been built as far back as 1200 BCE by the Hittites, who ruled most of the region at that time, a theory that emerged after Hittite artifacts were found within the complex. Others asserted that while the Hittites may have created a level or two of the complex, the bulk of the work was almost certainly done by the Phrygians between the 8th and 7th centuries BCE.

The reasoning behind this was that the Phrygians, one of the region's first truly dominant empires, were accomplished builders and architects, recognized for monumentalizing rock formations and creating remarkable rock-cut facades. Yet, each of these theories was simply that – theories, speculation without conclusive proof one way or the other.

This led many to believe in the possibility that both the Hittites and the Phrygians were just another group of people who simply used the site. They were not the original builders, meaning the city was far, far more ancient than anyone ever thought possible. The real problem that prevented scientists from giving a definitive answer on who built Derinkuyu was that the volcanic rock it was carved out of could not be carbon-dated, since it was stone and not organic material. This left the question unanswered, disparate theories unproven and unverified.

The only thing scientists knew for sure was that it had been used for thousands of years by those looking to hide, changing hands, and being used by different groups who each likely added to the work of the last, all the way until the 1920s, when the site was officially abandoned after ethnic Greek populations were deported following the Greco-Turkish War. It appeared that the mystery of who built Derinkuyu would have to stay a mystery; the site was just another unexplained marvel of the ancient world. And perhaps that's where the story would have ended, except, in the years that followed, the mystery would go much deeper, and get even more bewildering...

Barely one year after the discovery of Derinkuyu, workers in the village of Kaymakli, only a few miles away, uncovered another strange labyrinth of underground tunnels while digging into a hill known as the Citadel of Kaymakli. As excavations were conducted, their suspicions were confirmed – it was another underground city complex, much like Derinkuyu. There were dwellings and storage rooms, wineries and stables, and even a burial chamber, all connected by more than 100 tunnels dug into the ground, which could be shut off by huge boulders moved over the entrances from the inside.



While the Kaymakli underground city was not as large as Derinkuyu, it had a sprawling layout, which actually made it wider. Either way, it was another monumental construction hidden beneath the ground. As it was explored further, something even more remarkable was discovered. Deep within the Kaymakli complex were a series of tunnels that stretched all the way to Derinkuyu, some 5 miles away. Not only were there two underground cities in Cappadocia, but it appeared they were sister cities, physically connected, and perhaps built by the same unknown ancient builders. On its own, this raised all sorts of questions, but in fact, the discoveries did not stop there...

In 1972, some 35 miles north of Derinkuyu in the village of Özkönak, a local farmer became perturbed when he noticed that the water he was giving his crops seemed to just disappear into the ground. Surveying his fields in an attempt to find the source of the problem, the farmer came across a hidden underground chamber concealed beneath the earth. With the discoveries at Derinkuyu and Kaymakli only a few years prior still fresh in mind, the farmer contacted local authorities to examine the chamber further.

When they did, they found that it once again opened up to reveal a massive underground city complex descending some 130 feet into the ground across ten carefully constructed levels. Like Derinkuyu and Kaymakli, the underground city at Özkönak contained dwellings and storage areas, stables and wine cellars, a well and a ventilation system, and rolling stone doors. Interestingly, it also contained a rudimentary communication system that allowed each level to talk to the one above or below, as well as holes drilled into the stone above the entrance to each level, which would allow for hot oil to be poured on the intruders.

While Özkönak was marginally smaller than the other underground cities previously found, its discovery did raise more interesting questions. At 35 miles away, would it have been built by the same builders? If so, why are there additional features? Moreover, could it be connected to the other two via underground tunnels?

Whatever the answers, what was clear was that the mystery went beyond just a small area surrounding Derinkuyu. In fact, as the years passed and further research was conducted, scientists began to realize that there was an entire underground world beneath Cappadocia. In nearly every village across the region, there was at least one rock-cut structure under the ground, most of them small, only a room or two, but indicating a widespread predisposition to underground building. It appeared to scientists that an entire underground civilization had existed at one time in the Cappadocia region, centering around city centers in Kaymakli and Özkonak, and the de facto capital at Derinkuyu.



In 2012, Turkey's Housing Development Administration launched an urban transformation project in the Cappadocian city of Nevşehir, which would demolish old, decrepit buildings near the city's Byzantine-era Nevşehir Fortress and replace them with modern new builds. As the project got started, workers began to uncover a series of underground tunnels leading back beneath the fortress. It had been 40 years since the last discovery of an underground city in Cappadocia, so workers assumed that surely this could not be what they were uncovering. But it was.

Upon further examination, it appeared that, once again, a massive underground city complex had been found. Like the cities at Derinkuyu, Kaymakli, and Özkonak, this new city contained many of the same characteristics—rooms, stables, cellars, water and ventilation systems, and massive stone doors.



Except when geophysicists from Nevşehir University used seismic tomography and geophysical resistivity technology to map the labyrinth beneath the ground, they were blown away. It appeared this new city extended over an unfathomable 5 million square feet, descending more than 370 feet into the ground. This meant that the underground city at Nevşehir actually appeared to be bigger than Derinkuyu—in fact, up to 30% bigger, scientists believed.

In other words, whoever had built Cappadocia's underground cities had done so far more extensively than initially understood, and Derinkuyu was not their most marvelous creation. And yet, before Nevşehir could even be fully excavated and explored, something even more amazing happened, something which again changed the entire perception of Cappadocia's underground cities.

More than 500 miles from Derinkuyu, far removed from the Cappadocia region, in southeastern Turkey lies the historic city of Midyat. In 2020, workers conducting routine restoration work designed to conserve historic streets and houses in the city's Old Town uncovered a hidden entrance to a cave in one of the houses they were working on.

Descending into the cave, the workers found a passage leading to an immense underground complex. Could this be another Derinkuyu, they wondered? Another Nevşehir? They were hundreds of miles outside the Cappadocia region—hundreds of miles from any other underground building projects which had previously been discovered. The answer was both yes and no.

Certainly, there was an enormous underground city beneath Midyat, which came to be called Matiate, or "*city of caves*." Yet, as excavation began, researchers quickly realized that this underground city would not only far exceed the size of Derinkuyu, but it was likely to dwarf even the city found at Nevşehir. Indeed, while Nevşehir was estimated to be up to 30% larger than Derinkuyu, researchers believed Matiate would be more than 300% bigger.



This forced researchers to completely reimagine their conception of Turkey's underground cities. If there was an underground civilization sometime in the past, then it was not just Cappadocia, but in fact, it extended as far as Matiate, suggesting a massive underground network spreading across the entire country—and perhaps beyond. Who could have created such an unfathomable network, and why?

Some believed that the answer lies in Göbekli Tepe's Vulture Stone, where the date stamp of the Younger Dryas event was recorded. But Göbekli Tepe may not be the only place where a record of the Younger Dryas event exists in the region.

Zoroastrianism is one of the world's oldest known organized religions — an Iranian religion based on the teachings of the prophet Zoroaster. Zoroastrianism is so old, in fact, that we're not even sure exactly how old it is. It first entered written history in the 6th century BCE, but it is widely accepted that its roots go back to at least the second millennium BCE. Even then, it was almost certainly based on oral traditions that were much older than that. However old it is, it's known that Zoroastrianism was the first to introduce and codify concepts like Heaven and Hell, judgment after death, messianism, angels and demons, and the dualistic cosmology of Good and Evil. In fact, it is well established that Zoroastrianism influenced the Abrahamic religions of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, as well as Buddhism, Hinduism, and even Greek philosophy. Indeed, many of the foundational stories in these traditions are simply retellings of older Zoroastrian tales. Just look at the biblical story of Noah's Ark, which is a relatively straightforward retelling of the Zoroastrian story of Yima in the Vendidad, a foundational text to Zoroastrianism. A man named Yima is given a warning of an impending catastrophe that will wipe out the Earth's human and animal populations. Instead of a flood, as in the story of Noah, Yima's catastrophe is to be a deep freeze. As the text reads:

“O Yima, toward the sacred land will rush evil, as a severe fatal winter. Evil will rush as thick snowflakes, falling in increased depth...”

Instead of an ark, Yima is instructed to build a multi-level underground settlement — a self-sustaining city with water and plants — and bring to it two thousand human couples and every kind of animal. There, Yima is to remain, as Noah did on his ark, wading out of the deep freeze which would wipe out the rest of the Earth. The story ends with Yima's people re-emerging from this underground city after many generations, having survived the fatal winter and thus going on to repopulate the Earth.

Here, a simple question can be asked: Does this not sound like a group surviving the 1,300-year deep freeze of the Younger Dryas?

Take a step back and begin to put the pieces of the puzzle together. Zoroastrianism is an Iranian religion. Iran, of course, shares a border with Turkey. Because the religion's earliest written texts were almost surely composed from oral traditions which were much older, it's distinctly possible that they contain the traditions and stories of Turkey as well as Iran.

Is it then possible that the underground cities found across Turkey were built as underground shelters to survive the extreme weather events of the Younger Dryas, as recorded in the ancient Zoroastrian Vendidad text? And if so, then perhaps it is possible that having survived the deep freeze, humans returned to the surface and memorialized their survival in the Göbekli Tepe monument, even providing a record of the exact date the event had taken place through a specific astronomical alignment carved on the Vulture Stone.

Think about what this would mean. A proof of the existence of an advanced ancient civilization prior to the Younger Dryas event, more than twelve thousand years ago, far before any civilization recorded in our history books today. It is not an exaggeration to say this would flip the scientific world on its head and change our understanding of human civilization, of where we came from, and how we developed.



Perhaps the secrets of this hidden history remain buried underground in Turkey to this very day, waiting to be discovered by some random farmer or renovation project, waiting to change history as we know it. But no matter what they find in the future, the point that has already been made is clear:

Simply, human civilization goes back beyond the date long proclaimed as the starting point by mainstream science. When they say that sites like Gunung Padang cannot be evidence of an ancient lost civilization simply because they know that human civilization did not exist that far back, Göbekli Tepe shows that they actually have no idea how far back human civilization goes.

Recognizing this, the question is not so much whether a civilization could have existed deep in the past, but rather: if they did exist, who were they, and where did they go?

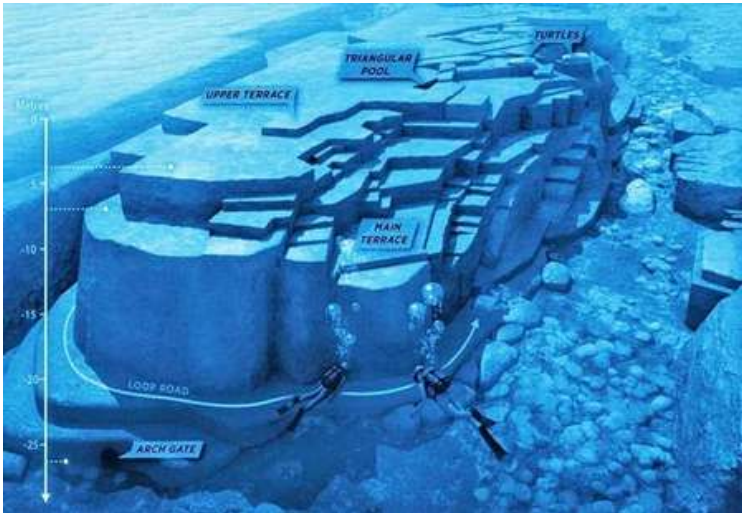
Yonaguni Monument

In 1986, a local diver named Kihachiro Aratake was scouting for a good spot to observe hammerhead sharks. As Aratake explored the waters, he encountered massive underwater rock formations with sharp, precise angles and fine edges that struck him as too unusual for a natural formation. Intrigued by the geometric nature of the rocks, he noticed that they resembled architectural structures, complete with terraces, steps, and flat surfaces that mimicked the appearance of step pyramids and other ancient man-made constructions.



The site became known as the Yonaguni Monument, named after the southernmost of the Ryukyu Islands in Japan, where it was discovered. The site's largest and most famous structure, which resembles a stepped pyramid, extends some 90 meters at its base and rises to a height of about 25 meters. Realizing the potential significance of his find, Aratake alerted marine scientists, including Professor Masaaki Kimura of the University of the Ryukyus. Kimura, along with other researchers, began a detailed investigation of the site, which led to further discoveries of the monument's features, including columns, roads, and what appeared to be cross-shaped formations, all suggesting the possibility of an ancient, submerged man-made site.

Dr. Kimura argues that the monument could be the remains of a 10,000-year-old city, submerged at the end of the last ice age due to rising sea levels. According to his research, the formations on Yonaguni show evidence of human modification, such as the deliberate carving of the rocks, consistent spacing and dimensions of structural features, and the presence of what he interprets as roads, ceremonial centers, and perhaps even large-scale water management systems.



Dr. Kimura's hypothesis is supported by comparisons to known ancient constructions, particularly those involving large stone blocks or megalithic architecture, such as those found in ancient Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Central America. These comparisons are used to argue that the skills and technologies required to create a site like Yonaguni might have been available to a prehistoric civilization with advanced engineering knowledge.

Nevertheless, the established archaeological institutions deemed the site a natural formation, made entirely by nature. But how is this possible, considering there are straight lines, steps, and sharp edges, all with exact 90-degree angles?

The region around Yonaguni has a rich history and mythology that includes legends of lost continents and great floods, similar to flood myths found in many cultures around the world. These stories, passed down through generations, sometimes speak of ancient cities and civilizations that were swallowed by the sea, lending a mythical allure to the idea that Yonaguni could be a remnant of such a lost world.



One such story is the lost ancient kingdom of Yamatai. It is believed to have been a vast and powerful nation that disappeared from history as rising sea levels submerged its cities beneath the ocean. Yamatai was reportedly governed by a mysterious sorceress named Himiko. Its exact location has never been identified, nor have the causes of its vanishing been understood. Interestingly, the existence of Yamatai has been confirmed by historical documents from 300 AD. Records even mention their queen, Himiko, dispatching an envoy to the Chinese emperor. It's theorized that tectonic movements in the region may have led to Yamatai being engulfed by the sea.

Despite the fascinating theories of a man-made origin, the Yonaguni Monument is the subject of ongoing debate among scientists. Some geologists and archaeologists argue that the monument's features can be explained by natural geological processes such as tectonic activity, which is common in this seismically active region. They point out that sandstone, which makes up the monument, is prone to fracturing and erosion in patterns that can mimic man-made structures.

However, the theory that the Yonaguni Monument might be man-made is not without its merits and continues to be a subject of intense research and exploration. The precise angles and the seeming organization of the structures suggest that further investigations are needed to fully understand the origins and nature of this underwater enigma.



Underwater architecture (a) Details of the Pyramid (b) Steps (c) pathways at the Yonaguni Monument

Maliabad Fort

Maliabad Fort is situated in the Karnataka region of central India, a region rich with history and adorned with numerous historical sites. The fort, officially dated to the 13th century, is a sprawling megalithic complex that captures the imagination not just with its scale but also with its construction techniques. The structure is renowned for its towering walls that stretch for 5 kilometers, three and a half miles, and rise to about 30 feet, almost 10 meters, dominating the landscape with an imposing presence. This site is not just a fort; it's an exhibition of exquisite craftsmanship, featuring life-size stone elephants carved from white granite, and a significant Shiva temple, complete with a bull statue and a lingam made of black granite.



However, there's something undeniably strange and compelling about Maliabad Fort that goes beyond conventional historical understanding. There are some distinctive features of its construction that suggest it may belong to a much earlier era, possibly predating known civilizations. This theory is anchored in several compelling architectural elements observed at the site.

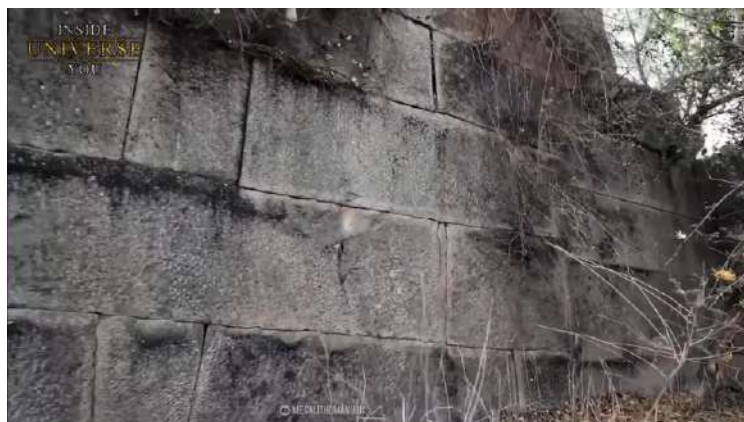
One of the most striking aspects of Maliabad Fort is its polygonal wall construction. These walls, made of cyclopean blocks similar to those found in ancient structures in Peru, such as those at Sacsayhuamán, suggest a level of stonework sophistication that is often attributed to advanced ancient civilizations. The precise fitting of such immense stone blocks, which lack any binding mortar, indicates not only a mastery of stonecraft but also advanced knowledge of engineering and geometry.

The polygonal blocks feature stones that are intricately cut to fit together so tightly that not even a blade of grass could slide between them. This method, known as cyclopean masonry, involves the use of enormous granite blocks, each irregularly shaped, yet somehow precisely sculpted to lock into its neighbors. Just observe the remarkable way the blocks fit with each other. It's looking like the interlocking puzzle pieces.



The extensive use of granite in the construction of the walls is a superb feat. Granite, known for its hardness and durability, is one of the toughest materials available for construction, which makes the architectural achievements of the fort even more remarkable. The largest of the stones are up to 20 feet in length, approximately six meters, and assembled into just five layers of stone.

The granite blocks used in the construction of the fort's walls are dressed with such precision that their smooth surfaces offer no handholds, thwarting any attempts to scale them. The seamless matching of the edges of these massive blocks remains a mystery to modern observers.



Behind this visible layer of perfectly aligned granite lies another layer of stone, followed by packed rubble. This design is indicative of a sophisticated understanding of construction that prioritizes both durability and stability. The use of a rubble core sandwiched between layers of meticulously cut granite likely contributes to the fort's ability to withstand seismic activities, suggesting that these walls were built with not only immediate defense in mind but also long-term resilience. The enduring solidity of the walls, capable of withstanding earthquakes for millennia, raises intriguing questions about the age of the fort.

Without definitive historical records to pinpoint its exact time of construction, the age of Maliabad Fort is shrouded in mystery. The architectural sophistication evident in the walls implies that they could be much older than commonly documented, possibly predating the medieval period that mainstream historians attribute it to.

This megalithic and possibly pre-historic structure is relatively unknown, even to the Indians living in the nearby area. The only reason we found out about it was thanks to the *Megalithomania* YouTube channel, hosted by Hugh Newman.

It was last year when Hugh Newman visited the site, traveling all the way to India, and publishing a remarkable documentary, exploring every aspect of the site. One notable discovery made by Hugh was that just like all other pre-historic megalithic stone walls around the world, the ones at Maliabad Fort also have these strange knobs on the surface of the blocks, similar to those found on other pre-historic structures like the massive walls in Peru, Egypt, China, and numerous other places. These similarities across continents hint at a possible interconnected pre-historic world, or perhaps even an advanced global civilization that built these structures everywhere they went.



It's quite interesting to observe that around the megalithic walls, there are large portions of scattered ruins and destroyed structures. It makes you wonder how old the site actually is, and what kind of cataclysm destroyed and scattered these massive solid walls.

But the gigantic megalithic walls of Maliabad Fort weren't the only impressive feature of this ancient site. Hugh Newman was equally captivated by the remarkable stonework within the nearby Shiva Temple. The Shiva Temple, hosting the sacred bull and the outstanding Shiva Lingam, are two extremely precise and meticulously crafted artifacts, made from polished black granite, a material known for its durability and intense hardness. The ability to polish black granite to a mirror-like finish and adorn it to perfection with such intricate details speaks volumes about the advanced technological insight of the temple builders.



Hugh Newman's theory is that these artifacts survived for thousands of years, despite the poor condition of the temple itself. The reason he believed that was that in and around the temple, there are many remnants of the prehistoric stone blocks with precise machine marks on them, cuts so precise, they defy any modern historical narrative.

The old stone blocks not only had these remarkable machine marks and cuts on them, but they also looked perfectly polished. The finely carved details and the symmetrical shapes on the stones indicated a sophisticated understanding of stonework, which challenged the notion that such structures could only have been created with basic, rudimentary methods and primitive tools.



Considering everything we discussed so far, the question is, if this pre-historic megalithic wall, evidently built using advanced technology, is still standing today, why isn't this remarkable site regarded as definitive evidence of a sophisticated prehistoric civilization that has since vanished?

Well, the thing is, the entire site is considered to be from the 13th century due to its documented use during that period. Yet, many believe that since a proper dating hasn't been conducted, parts of the site, precisely the polygonal megalithic walls, could be far, far more ancient, possibly prehistoric.

This hypothesis is driven by the precision and sophistication of the stone masonry, which suggests capabilities that surpass those documented for the region during the more recent historical periods. The argument for a much older origin points to the advanced techniques used in shaping and assembling the massive granite blocks.



Additionally, the scale of the construction, with walls stretching for kilometers and built with such exactitude, could hint at the presence of a highly organized and technologically advanced society long before any recorded history in the region. Moreover, the 13th century was a time of considerable conflict and consolidation in many parts of the world, including the region around Maliabad. Forts were often built and expanded upon using existing structures as a basis, which might explain why pre-existing walls and foundations could have been incorporated into newer constructions.

This layering of historical phases makes it difficult to definitively assert that the entire structure dates back to the 13th century without more concrete archaeological evidence, such as carbon dating or other forms of material analysis that could directly date the original construction phases of the walls themselves.

The Maliabad Fort was used under the expansive regime of the Delhi Sultanate, which dominated much of the Indian subcontinent from the 13th to the 16th century. While the massive walls of the fort could indeed predate the Sultanate, there is ample evidence suggesting significant use and possibly enhancements during their rule.

Maliabad Fort's primary function under the Delhi Sultanate was military. Positioned strategically, it likely served as a vital outpost on the periphery of the Sultanate's territories, monitoring and securing the borders against invasions, particularly from the Mongols, who were a constant threat during this period. The fort's formidable walls, some of which may have been erected or reconstructed by the Sultanate, were essential for defense, providing a sturdy barrier against attackers.



While the original walls of the fort could be much older, the Sultanate might have undertaken significant reconstruction efforts to repair, reinforce, and possibly expand the existing structures to meet contemporary military needs.

Beyond its military functions, Maliabad Fort also likely served as an administrative center. As the Delhi Sultanate was known for its structured approach to governance, the fort could have housed offices for local administrators who managed land records, tax collection, and law enforcement.

This dual use would make the fort a hub of activity, centralizing control and disseminating the Sultanate's policies throughout the region. Moreover, given its strategic location, the fort might have played a role in trade. Positioned along potentially lucrative trade routes, it could have acted as a checkpoint for goods moving in and out of the Sultanate's territories, collecting duties and taxes, thus contributing to the state treasury. The presence of marketplaces within or near the fort's premises would not be unlikely, where traders and caravans could rest, resupply, and engage in commerce under the protection of the fort's walls.



Culturally, the Delhi Sultanate left a significant mark on the regions it controlled, introducing Persian art, architecture, language, and customs. Within the confines of Maliabad Fort, the Sultanate might have constructed mosques and madrasas, promoting Islamic education and religious practices. The existence of the Shiva Temple within the fort, however, also suggests a degree of religious tolerance and the integration of local Hindu practices within the predominantly Islamic framework of the Sultanate.

In conclusion, the remarkable nature of Maliabad Fort, coupled with the sophisticated engineering evident in its construction, raises compelling questions about its origins, possibly stretching back to a prehistoric era. The seamless integration of massive stone blocks, polished surfaces, and precise architectural alignments seen at Maliabad Fort is characteristic of a highly advanced civilization, potentially predating the documented historical records of the region.

While the fort's use during the reign of the Delhi Sultanate in the 13th century is well-documented, the architectural and archaeological clues may hint at a much older foundation. The existing structures, possibly built upon or integrated with earlier constructions, could indeed belong to a bygone era that predates conventional historical accounts. Further archaeological exploration and advanced dating techniques may unveil more about the true age of Maliabad Fort.

If proven to be prehistoric, the fort could significantly alter our understanding of the region's early history and the technological capabilities of its ancient peoples. It could establish the fort not just as a medieval military stronghold but as a crucial archaeological link to a lost advanced civilization, whose ingenuity and cultural sophistication have withstood the test of time, encapsulated in the enduring legacy of its monumental architecture.

Caucasus Dolmens

On the Black Sea coast of the Krasnodar Krai region of Russia, there's a remarkable prehistoric monument, the construction of which cannot be explained to this day. This monument is known as the Volkonsky Dolmen. Dolmens are ancient megalithic structures typically composed of large stone slabs, and their purpose is still debated. The Volkonsky Dolmen, however, stands out from the typical dolmens found around the world. Unlike most dolmens, which are constructed from multiple stones, the Volkonsky Dolmen was carved from a single giant boulder. This method of construction demonstrates remarkable skill and precision, suggesting that the builders possessed advanced stone-working techniques for their time, perhaps even the use of some kind of machinery.



At the entrance of the dolmen, we can see the remarkably smooth surfaces and straight lines forming a rectangular cut. Achieving such precision with primitive tools would be nearly impossible. The wall is perfectly polished.



On the Russian website *dopotopa.com*, we found an article on the Volkonsky Dolmen, which includes close-up photos revealing that there are small inclusions of oxidized iron on the front wall of the dolmen.

Looking closer, we see an interesting pattern on the surface. What caused these intrusions is still unknown.



The Volkonsky Dolmen is generally believed to date back at least to the early Bronze Age, around 3000 to 2000 BCE. However, the remarkable construction techniques and precision exhibited by the structure have led some to speculate that it could be much older than currently estimated. Given the advanced nature of the dolmen, it raises intriguing questions about who could have built such a structure. What kind of advanced civilization possessed the knowledge and tools necessary to carve a massive boulder with such precision? How can such precision be achieved with primitive Bronze Age tools?

The entrance hole of the dolmen is perfectly circular, which is difficult to achieve without advanced drilling equipment. If we go inside the dolmen, we are met by a large interior chamber that is designed perfectly symmetrical, with smooth walls and a uniform shape. The ceiling height of the inner chamber is about 1.5 meters, or approximately 60 inches. This height allows for a spacious interior, considering the overall size and construction constraints of the dolmen. The precision in maintaining this height throughout the chamber further exemplifies the advanced techniques used by the builders.

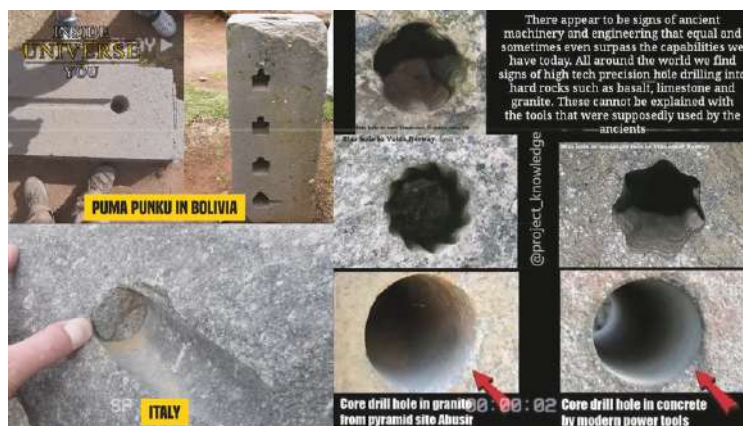


The chamber walls are uniformly smooth and exhibit acoustic properties as they capture and enhance the vibrations of sound. The exact weight of the Volkonsky Dolmen is difficult to determine without precise measurements, but it's estimated to weigh around 40 tons. This adds to the mystery: how did ancient builders carve, transport, and position such a colossal stone with such precision?

Things get even more mysterious when we examine the drill marks around the dolmen. Numerous unfinished stone blocks are found nearby, covered with tube drill holes. If you've watched our documentaries before, these drill holes may look familiar. That's because similar holes appear all across the world.



In Egypt, particularly around the Giza Plateau, there are numerous instances of precise drill holes in stone, including drill holes in granite, which is one of the hardest materials on Earth. The exact same drill holes can be found all across the Americas in the megalithic structures in Peru, like those inside the Qorikancha temple. They can be seen in Puma Punku in Bolivia, and even in European megaliths like those in Italy. All of these holes, much like those near the Volkonsky Dolmen, exhibit a high degree of accuracy and uniformity.



The similarities raise questions about whether these ancient megalithic structures were all built by the same builders, builders belonging to a now lost, unknown civilization possessing advanced technology and machinery.

But that's not all. Near the Volkonsky Dolmen, there's an ancient water channel that's clearly man-made. The water comes from an unknown underground source and contains hydrogen sulfide, a compound that hints at geological and chemical processes occurring deep underground.

Historically, hydrogen sulfide-rich waters have been sought for their perceived therapeutic properties. Found in many natural spas, such waters are believed to offer health benefits. This could suggest that the area around the Volkonsky Dolmen was once seen as a place of healing and rejuvenation by ancient peoples. Still, the true purpose of the dolmen might be far more complex.

Mainstream scientists claim that all dolmens around the world are simply tombs, although not much evidence supports this theory. There are other theories though. This study, authored by scientists from the Super Brain Research Group Organization in Italy, revealed some incredible data that shows how the dolmens around the world exhibit remarkable properties. The dolmen studied in this paper was shown to generate significant subsurface vibrations in the 7 to 12 Hz frequency range, with an average of 8 Hz. These low-frequency sounds, which are inaudible to the human ear, can entrain brainwaves into a relaxed state, potentially inducing altered states of consciousness.



The large stones of the dolmen act as transducers, effectively transmitting strong infrasonic vibrations from the ground to the air above and below the capstone. This capability is similar to other ancient sites, suggesting a purposeful selection of these locations for their natural vibratory properties. Similar infrasonic vibrations were found at other ancient sites, such as the dolmen in Parque Megalítico dos Coureleiros in Portugal, which also acts as a transducer of subsurface vibrations. This reinforces the idea that ancient builders were aware of and utilized these natural phenomena. What's even more remarkable is that they revealed that the resonance vibrations from the dolmens generate electrical activity as detected by an EEG device.

Additionally, radon gas radioactivity, originating from underground, is higher inside the dolmen compared to outside, though still below dangerous levels. In this picture, you can see the radioactivity measured in open space on the left, and the radioactivity measured inside the dolmen in Portugal, which is three times higher. And dolmens are found all over the world, each with their own unique characteristics and mysteries.



Europe is home to some of the most famous dolmens, particularly in countries like France, Spain, and the United Kingdom. In France, the Carnac stones and numerous dolmen sites in Brittany showcase the impressive scale and variety of these structures. Dolmens are even found in the remote areas of Scandinavia, particularly in Denmark and Sweden. They are found all across Ireland, which is renowned for its numerous dolmens, often referred to as portal tombs. The Poulnabrone Dolmen in County Clare is one of the most iconic examples, with its massive capstone and dramatic setting on the Burren limestone pavement. Irish dolmens are steeped in myth and legend, adding to their allure and historical significance.

In Asia, dolmens are prevalent in countries like South Korea and India. The Korean Peninsula, especially in regions like Gyeongju and Jeollanam-do, has thousands of dolmens that date back to the first millennium BCE. In India, dolmens are found in the southern states of Kerala and Karnataka, where they are typically associated with ancient burial practices. In North Africa, particularly in countries like Morocco and Algeria, dolmens are also part of the rich archaeological landscape. The Middle East, with its extensive history of ancient civilizations, also features numerous dolmens. In Jordan, for instance, dolmens are scattered across the countryside, often located in remote and rugged terrain.

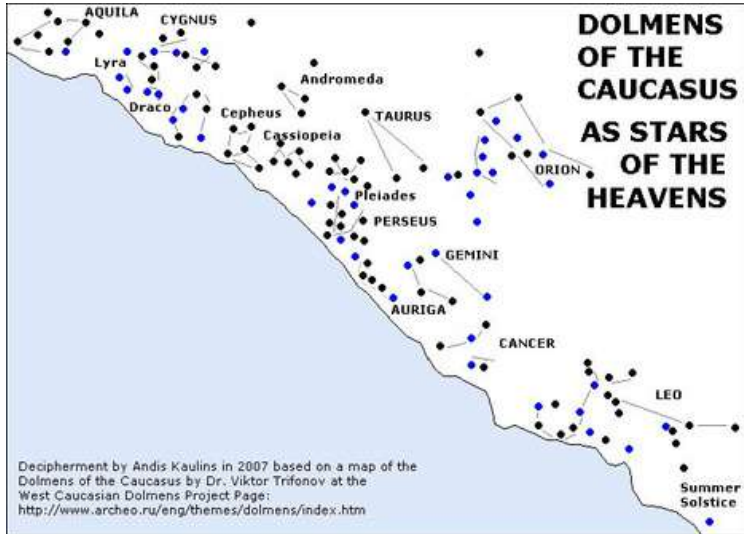
While less common, dolmens can also be found in North America. The dolmens in the northeastern United States, for instance, are often smaller and simpler in design but still represent significant archaeological interest. These structures add to the global narrative of megalithic construction and the cultural connections between ancient peoples. Even in regions like the Pacific Islands, dolmens are part of the broader tradition of megalithic architecture. These structures, though not as extensively documented, stress the ingenuity and adaptability of ancient builders across diverse environments.

But let's get back to the Caucasus region of Russia and its neighboring countries. What may surprise you is that the Volkonsky Dolmen we discussed is just one of thousands of dolmens scattered in the most inaccessible areas of the Caucasus. Although generally unknown to the rest of the world, these megaliths are equal to the great megaliths of Europe and Asia in terms of age and quality of architecture. Some believe that these dolmens are among the oldest in the world, dating from 10,000 to 25,000 years ago, while more conservative archaeologists date them at 4,000 to 6,000 years old.

They are located in the foothills along the Black Sea coast, at elevations of about 250–400 meters above sea level, or around 800 to 1,300 feet. Here is a map showcasing the location of some of the dolmens found in the area. As you can see, this zone represents the largest concentration of dolmens in Europe. Approximately 3,000 of these megalithic structures are known in the Northwestern Caucasus, with new discoveries continually being made, though many are also being lost to destruction. It is estimated that originally, there were about 10,000 dolmens in the Caucasus region.



In 2007, decipherment by Andis Kaulins based on the Caucasus dolmens map showcased how the dolmens are aligned with star constellations and the summer solstice. During the spring equinox at sunrise, the sun illuminated the dolmen facade through the stone gate corridor. All of this is not surprising, considering all ancient megalithic structures around the world are somehow connected with the movement of the stars.



In fact, in the inner chamber of a buried dolmen discovered in the Caucasus, a mysterious artifact was found. It was an ancient stone disk (next page) with carvings on its surface that are barely visible today. The carving on the disk resembled astral symbolism. There was a crescent moon, stars, and the sun. The other side of the disk was even harder to decipher, but what was clearly visible were numerous notches located at equal intervals along the perimeter of the disk. The Institute of History of Material Culture of Russia concluded that, considering one side of the disk showcases astral symbols and the other side has measurement lines, the artifact was most likely a prehistoric instrument for astronomical observations.

This would completely shatter everything we thought we knew about the ancient civilizations of this region, meaning they were far more sophisticated than previously thought.



But could this mean that the dolmens themselves had advanced knowledge carved into their surface? Curiously, there are numerous carvings with unknown meanings, including images of portals, four convex hemispheres, vertical and horizontal zigzags, and more. Roofs sometimes feature patterns of sequentially arranged hollows in crosses and circles, and other patterns. The meaning of these drawings remains unexplained by archaeologists, although many theorize that they represent their knowledge in architecture, mathematics, biology, astronomy, and physics.



In a remarkable book written by historian-archaeologists Dmitry Dmitriev and Stanislava Fialkovskaya, titled *Secret of the Caucasian Dolmens*, we found some incredible information. There, they showed the picture of an artifact discovered in a dolmen known as the Moon Dolmen. It was a damaged triangular altar slab, which had large circles with smaller circles inside, possibly depicting the moment of egg fertilization. The cycle starts from the first day of menstruation. A circle in the lower left corner has a diagonal line pointing to the fifth notch, indicating five days of menstruation. Then follows a non-fertile period, shown by two circles with leftward markers. Then follows a non-fertile period, shown by two circles with leftward markers.



A circle at the middle of the scale points to the 12th notch, indicating the start of the fertile period, ending at the 18th notch as shown by a circle in the lower right corner. A large circle in the upper corner with two smaller circles inside depicts the development of identical twins. This slab served as both a calendar and a teaching aid for understanding conception.

A similar conception calendar is carved on the Moon Dolmen's chamber's rear northeast wall, resembling a technical drawing. The vertical joints of chamber blocks serve as markers, with the first marker at the fifth hollow, indicating the end of menstruation. The second marker at the 10th–11th hollows marks the end of the non-fertile period. The 11th to 19th days are fertile, with the third marker at the 14th hollow. Above this hollow are harmonic series, indicating the woman's ovulation energy spike. The conception calendar in the Moon Dolmen is flanked by two other calendars on the northwest and southeast walls.



The southeast wall calendar, a continuation of the conception calendar, has larger hollows and vertical broken lines over the last hollows, indicating life energy entering a newborn during birth. What is surprising is that the harmonic surges coincide with the dolmen builders' drawing and with the modern chart. This means that thousands of years ago, whoever built these structures had the same knowledge on these subjects as we do today.

Currently, numerous dolmens are in significant disrepair and face the risk of being lost without protection from vandalism and neglect, so who knows what other secrets could be decoded in their design?



Each dolmen features a central portal, with some constructed from multiple stones and others carved from a single stone. While round portholes are the most prevalent, square ones also exist.

Stone plugs, often found with these structures, were used to block the portholes and sometimes have a phallic shape. Notably, the entrance of a Caucasian dolmen is always on the south side.



It's interesting to note that there are some dolmens that imitate a stone plug, like the one in the image below, for example. This is a fake plug carved into the rock in a perfectly oval 3D manner. It's unknown how such perfection and smooth work can be made using primitive tools.



If you look at this picture below, you can see numerous dolmens from the Caucasus region, some featuring plugs, some missing their plugs and having just a hole, and some having a fake plug carved into the rock. The details and carvings on the stone blocks are remarkable.



Interestingly, there's an old legend about the construction of the dolmens in the Caucasus region. According to the story, thousands of years ago, there were ancient giants tall as trees, hunting and fishing for sustenance. The giants, although fearsome, lacked intelligence and were tricked into serving a race of dwarfs. The dwarfs persuaded the giants to build them numerous cozy and comfortable houses in the mountains. These houses had only one round hole, just large enough for the dwarves to crawl through, ensuring that the giants could not enter.

Many years have passed since then, and both the giants and dwarfs have vanished from the land. Yet, the stone houses, built by the giants under the direction of the dwarves, still stand to this day, serving as a mysterious reminder of this ancient legend.

This old tale about giants from the Caucasus is quite different from most ancient myths and legends about giants, as it also describes the giants as gentle and kind. Whether there's any truth to this legend, we cannot know.

But interestingly, although science can't confirm the existence of prehistoric giants in these regions, it has confirmed the existence of a lost prehistoric civilization. There's something called the *Black Sea deluge hypothesis*, which posits that the Black Sea was once a smaller freshwater lake and home to numerous ancient cities, until thousands of years ago, a catastrophic flood event transformed the modest lake into the vast Black Sea we know today.



The Black Sea is a large inland sea situated between Southeastern Europe and Western Asia. It is connected to the Mediterranean Sea via the Bosphorus Strait, the Sea of Marmara, and the Dardanelles. Geologists believe that during the last Ice Age, around 20,000 years ago, sea levels were much lower due to the vast amounts of water trapped in ice sheets. Consequently, the Black Sea was isolated from the world's oceans and existed as a smaller, freshwater lake.

The Black Sea deluge hypothesis was prominently proposed by geologists William Ryan and Walter Pitman in the late 1990s. According to their theory, around 7,600 years ago, as the glaciers melted and sea levels rose, the Mediterranean Sea breached the Bosphorus Strait. This event led to an immense and rapid influx of saltwater into the freshwater lake, raising its level by hundreds of feet and expanding its surface area dramatically.

The hypothesis is supported by geological evidence, including ancient shorelines and sediments that suggest a significant and abrupt rise in water levels. Additionally, underwater exploration has uncovered submerged settlements and artifacts, indicating that the area was once inhabited by mysterious civilizations of which we know nothing about.



One of the most compelling pieces of evidence supporting the existence of an early civilization is the submerged settlement found off the coast of Bulgaria. This site, which dates back to around 5,000 BCE, includes remnants of houses, hearths, and pottery, indicating a well-developed community that was abruptly submerged. The discovery proved that ancient people lived here at least 1,000 years earlier than mainstream science believed, at a time when the water level was 16 and a half feet or 5 meters lower than it is now.

This catastrophic flooding event has also been linked to the myriad flood myths found in various cultures. For instance, the story of Noah's Ark in the Judeo-Christian tradition and the Epic of Gilgamesh in Mesopotamian mythology both describe a great flood that wiped out civilizations. Some scholars suggest that these myths could be cultural memories of the Black Sea flood, passed down through generations.

If the Black Sea deluge hypothesis is correct, it will reshape our understanding of the region's prehistoric past and the early human civilizations that inhabited it. This flood displaced large populations, forcing migrations and possibly contributing to the spread of agricultural practices and technological innovations across Europe and Asia.

Moreover, this hypothesis challenges the traditional view that significant human civilizations arose only in the Near East and Mesopotamia. In fact, it would mean that these civilizations were inheritors and descendants of this prehistoric lost ancient civilization that developed independently around the Black Sea, thriving in the fertile and resource-rich environment until their abrupt demise due to the flood. Could all of these sophisticated, large dolmens all across the shores of the sea be remnants of this lost civilization?

Whoever built these remarkable structures, numbering in the thousands, was most definitely much more sophisticated than the primitive hunter-gatherers described in our history books.

These megalithic constructions indicate a society with advanced engineering skills, social organization, and knowledge of astrology, biology, mathematics, and geometry. This would imply the existence of a division of labor, with specific roles for construction, planning, and resource allocation. Such societal complexity is a hallmark of advanced civilizations and challenges the notion that sophisticated social and technological development only emerged in the more traditionally recognized cradles of civilization.

Continued exploration and research will undoubtedly reveal more about this fascinating and formative period, offering deeper insights into our collective past and the enduring legacy of those who came before us.

Valley Temple of Khafre

The Valley Temple of Khafre, an integral component of the Giza pyramid complex in Egypt, is a marvel of ancient engineering and architecture. This temple is among the best-preserved ancient structures in Egypt, having remained nearly intact for thousands of years, largely due to being buried under sand until the 19th century. Its construction exhibits a level of sophistication and precision that many argue could only have been achieved through the use of advanced technology.



Constructed with massive blocks of limestone and red granite, some weighing over 150 tons, the temple showcases a level of engineering sophistication that is completely out of place. The supermassive stones are a hallmark of the temple's grandeur, raising questions about the methods used in their transportation and assembly.

The Valley Temple's construction technique, involving the precise fitting of massive stones without the use of mortar, is awe-inspiring.



The temple's walls are assembled with such precision that they resemble a complex three-dimensional jigsaw puzzle. The manipulation of these stones, with their various exposed surfaces, corners, and angles, shows a level of skill and understanding of stone craft that is nothing short of extraordinary.

In addition to that, the incredible 'bent' stones in the interior present a compelling enigma, raising questions about the use of advanced technology in ancient times.



These stones, seamlessly integrated into the structure, appear as if they have been skillfully shaped or bent, defying the conventional understanding of ancient stone masonry.

This remarkable feat prompts us to question: How was it possible for ancient builders to manipulate such massive stones with such precision? Could there have been advanced technologies or lost methods at play, enabling them to shape these stones in ways that seem almost impossible with known tools of the era?

One of the most intriguing aspects of the Valley Temple is a large black granite block on the internal eastern wall, which differs from the rest of the pink granite wall. Its placement and purpose remain a mystery, with some speculating it could mark an entrance to a subterranean passage.



Research led by figures like John Anthony West, Robert Schoch, and Andrew Collins suggests that the Valley Temple, along with the Sphinx Temple, are among the oldest structures on the Giza Plateau, possibly over 10,000 years old.



Ishi no Hōden

If we visit the town of Takasago in Hyogo Prefecture, Japan, we can find one of the most incredible megalithic stone blocks in the world. This is Ishi no Hōden, also known as the floating stone.



This unusual and strange creation was carved from a single piece of stone block made from tuff. Tuff stone is a type of rock formed from volcanic ash ejected during explosive volcanic eruptions.

This gigantic megalith weighs around 500 tons, and it's about 15 feet high and 15 feet deep, which is around 5 meters. This makes this stone larger than any of the stones used in the construction of the Great Pyramid of Giza, the largest of which weighed 80 tons. To this day, the origins and purposes of this ancient relic are a complete mystery, as there are no inscriptions or markings on it. Estimates place its construction in the prehistoric Jomon period, which dates back to around 14,000 to 300 BCE.

A Shinto shrine was later constructed around the stone by the Japanese, and the megalith became traditionally known as the "floating stone" due to its unique placement. The design of this stone is highly unusual; it resembles a component of a vast machine, almost like a cube with a tapered end on one side.



The stone is precisely cut, with sharp, clean angles and smooth surfaces that testify to the advanced stone-working techniques of its builders. It is formed into two vertically oriented flat rectangular parallelepipeds. One side features a protrusion that resembles the peak of a pyramid.



But how is it possible for a prehistoric hunter-gatherer society to be able to carve, extract, and transport a 500-ton stone block? The origins and methods used to craft such an exquisite piece of stone art remain a mystery.

The water continuously flows from beneath the earth under the stone. The link of this extraordinary megalith to groundwater makes some theorize that the site could be some kind of energy generator that interacts with the water beneath it. Locals also associate the monolith with the healing of ailments and illnesses.

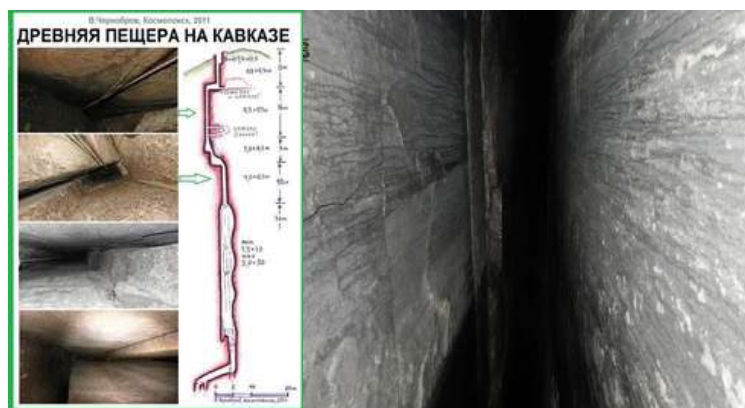


In many cultures, including Japanese, water is often seen as a purifying element and is commonly associated with spiritual renewal and life. The presence of flowing water under the Ishi no Hōden may contribute to its sanctity and the reverence with which it is regarded.

It is possible that the original placers of the stone chose its location specifically because of this natural water feature, seeing the spring as a symbol of endless life or a direct connection to the spiritual world. But there's also the possibility that the constant flow of water that emerges from the ground is not a natural phenomenon but some kind of advanced hydrological system.

Khara-Hora Shaft

The remote and rugged region in the North Caucasus, in the Kabardino-Balkaria Republic of the Russian Federation, is a place of towering mountains and untamed wilderness. Yet, in 2011, Arthur Zhemukhov, who is a Russian speleologist, which is the scientific study and exploration of caves, made an astonishing discovery at the Khara-Hora mountain peak, one which would completely shatter our understanding of ancient human history. There, he found a deep, narrow, vertical shaft, seemingly swallowed by the Earth itself. It was made of parallel stone slabs that seemed perfectly geometrical, as if they were artificially made. Zhemukhov and his team decided to venture deeper, and what they discovered within the shaft was nothing short of extraordinary.



The walls were straight and polished, extending 40 meters or 130 feet deep into the mountain, before opening into a wide underground hall with a height of 36 meters, about 118 feet. The straight walls of this shaft were constructed from large megalithic blocks that fitted together at right angles with minimal gaps. There were even large stones that looked like columns.

Overall, the explored dimensions of the shaft, from the upper part all the way to the lower platform, span more than 100 meters, around 350 feet. Arthur Zhemukhov and his team were completely stunned. They concluded that whatever this pre-historic structure was, it was undoubtedly an artificial construction of an enormous scale. They found perfectly straight and polished narrow walls that go 40 meters deep into the mountain.



Arthur Zhemukhov noted that the polished walls made of megalithic blocks were very similar to those found at the shafts of the Egyptian pyramids, precisely the Grand Gallery at the Pyramid of Khufu, the blocks of which are approximately the same size. And like the advanced ancient structures of Egypt, this ancient gallery also most likely served some kind of advanced technological function, and was probably part of a larger structure.



It took more than an hour for the expedition to even reach the bottom of the structure, which requires extensive climbing experience and endurance. And it's believed that there are additional chambers and channels that go much deeper underground, which are still undiscovered. Due to the colossal size of the underground shaft, only a small part of it is explored. The climbers advanced 100 meters deeper, and they ran into narrow passages that they couldn't enter.

The team concluded that this structure, whatever it was, was indeed man-made, as there were no analogs anywhere among other cave systems of the world, especially caves possessing polished flat parallel walls, rectangular blocks with straight edges, the presence of what seemed like a solution between the perfect fittings of the blocks, and the absence of oblique cracks characteristic of tuff.

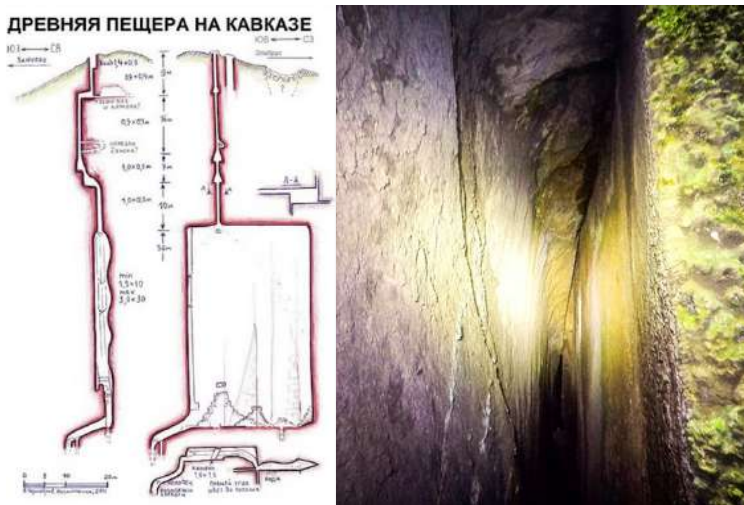
But how is this possible? How could gigantic 200-ton perfectly flat stone blocks be assembled with such precision into such a narrow shaft deep underground? What kind of technology was used for the construction of the Khara-Hora shaft?



Additional expeditions inside the shaft were made by Vadim Chernobrov, head of the Kosmopoisk, an organization that researches different anomalies in Russia.

Vadim and his team, together with Arthur Zhemukhov, climbed inside the shaft and filmed the experience for a documentary featured on Russian TV. Chernobrov even mapped the discovered parts of the shaft, carefully measuring the dimensions and scale of the site.

Below is a photo of the map made by Chernobrov. As you can see, this does not look like any other known cave anywhere in the world.



It certainly looks more like an artificial structure rather than a natural cave. Moreover, who knows how deep it actually goes and what else is hiding underground?

But if this is an advanced pre-historic man-made construction, what was its purpose? There were various theories. According to Vadim Chernobrov, this was a man-made structure, which was not intended for human habitation due to the narrow passages, where even a child cannot squeeze through, together with the numerous tiny holes where a human hand can hardly fit. He noted that each such mini-cavity goes far into the depths where even the lights from the flashlights do not reach the bottom. This led him to believe that this structure had a technological purpose.

He noted that the mysterious cavities inside the Egyptian pyramids, which he visited numerous times, were also not intended for the movement of people, and served some kind of technological purpose, just like the Khara-Hora shaft. The sophisticated shafts we find in Egypt also lead deep underground, and they often lead to chambers with unknown purposes. No one knows what they were used for, but they're clearly not meant to be traversed by humans, as there are no ladders, stairs, or any other method to climb inside them. There are no burn marks on the walls from torchlights, meaning there wasn't any visibility inside, and there aren't any hieroglyphs, artifacts, or anything else that can indicate human presence or a cultural and religious purpose. It seemed the intent of these systems was purely practical, yet unknown to us.



Vadim Chernobrov could only speculate, saying it could have been some kind of plant, a part of an advanced ancient factory, or some kind of resonator. He said it could be a device for seismological research or even an ancient energy generator. Other researchers brought different theories, believing this was the underground part of a long-lost pyramid that once stood on the surface of the mountain, which is now long gone. Climbers who went inside believed the place served some sort of ventilation purpose, as they noted that there was a constant flow of air circulating and coming from beneath. Despite all the different theories, everyone who climbed inside the cave agreed that this structure, whatever it was, was certainly artificially created.

But if this really was part of an advanced underground complex built by a pre-historic civilization, how is it possible that no one had ever heard anything about such civilization in the region? Well, the thing is, there were certain people who knew about the underground structure many decades before Arthur Zhemukhov actually discovered it. In fact, Arthur Zhemukhov didn't discover the shaft by pure luck or accident. He had been searching for it for many years. Zhemukhov was studying the documents and traces left by the Nazi Germans during World War Two.



Hitler, along with several other high-ranking Nazi officials, was deeply influenced by the occult. These beliefs were intertwined with the ideology of the Thule Society, an esoteric group that sought to explore and revive ancient Aryan traditions. Heinrich Himmler, head of the SS, was particularly obsessed with these ideas and established the *Ahnenerbe*, an institute dedicated to researching the ancestral heritage and occult practices of the Aryan race.

The Ahnenerbe, officially known as the "*Research and Teaching Society for Ancestral Heritage*," conducted numerous expeditions to various parts of the world, including Tibet, in search of a mythical underground city known as Shambhala. This search was driven by the belief that Shambhalla held mystical powers and advanced ancient technology that could be harnessed to further Nazi ambitions. Additionally, they sought to find connections with the Aryan race, hoping to legitimize their racial theories and propaganda.

In 1938-1939, an expedition led by SS officer Ernst Schäfer was sent to Tibet under the guise of scientific research. While the primary stated goals were anthropological and botanical studies, there was a covert mission to investigate the myths of Shambhalla and uncover any potential ancient knowledge or artifacts that could aid the Nazi cause. In the summer of 1942, the German military launched Operation Edelweiss, a major offensive aimed at capturing the oil-rich regions of the Caucasus, particularly the Baku oil fields in Azerbaijan. Securing these resources was crucial for the German war effort, as oil was essential for fueling the Wehrmacht's operations.

The offensive was part of a broader strategy to deprive the Soviet Union of its vital resources and to gain a strategic foothold in the region. Beyond the immediate military objectives, the Nazis harbored ideological interests in the Caucasus. The Nazi occult organizations and members of the Ahnenerbe believed that the region could hold clues to the origins of the Aryan race. They speculated that ancient Aryan civilizations have once thrived in the Caucasus, leaving behind traces of their advanced knowledge and culture, including vast underground cities.

It appears that the Germans were very close to discovering the Khara-Hora underground shaft, as in very close proximity to the entrance of the shaft, on top of the mountain, there was a swastika carved on a boulder by the Germans.



Perhaps the swastika was left as an identification mark by the Nazi researchers, who knew they were very close to discovering the underground city of the Aryans. What's even stranger is that a more ancient swastika carving was also found in the region, one that has nothing to do with the Germans. Could this swastika have been left by the advanced ancient civilization that constructed the Khara-Hora shaft? Were the Nazis emulating these people with their swastika and ideology?

This was how Arthur Zhemukhov finally discovered the underground complex, not with his knowledge as a speleologist but with his research into the occult and ancient texts and legends from the region.

In fact, he learned that in the North Caucasus, numerous ancient legends about vast underground cities and caves have been passed from generation to generation. Arthur Zhemukhov believed that his discovery of the Khara-Hora shaft was just the beginning and that there were numerous more remarkable structures, underground cities, and complexes hidden in the depths of the mountain.

Strangely, just before launching further expeditions in search of these ancient sites, a mysterious tragedy halted the research. In 2015, Arthur Zhemukhov was hit by a car, having reported on some important findings the day before. But that's not all. Viktor Chernobrov, the founder and leader of the Kosmopoisk organization, who was accompanied by Zhemukhov in his own expedition to the Khara-Hora shaft, also died just two years later of cancer. There were also three more people associated with the research who also died mysteriously. We can't say if all of these tragedies are just a coincidence or something much more.

As of today, there is hardly any information on the Khara-Hora shaft or any other expeditions or discoveries in the Caucasus region. The only thing we found were two albums from 2017 and 2018 by a man named Alexander Sploshnov, who ventured into the region and even climbed inside the Khara-Hora shaft. The photographs he made of the Khara-Hora shaft are remarkable and showcase the geometrically precise shaft with polished walls and massive megalithic blocks.



But that's not all that captured Sploshnov's attention. He made numerous photos of interesting things he found in the region around the entrance of the Khara-Hora shaft. Here is a photo of an interesting stone, which looks like it has machine marks on it.



In the photo below, Sploshnov captured a stone formation that is almost entirely buried in soil and vegetation, yet looks like it could be part of a man-made structure long forgotten. The stone features precise cuts and flat surfaces that were artificially modified.



And on this section of Khara-Hora, it looks like there are massive stone blocks stacked together, with everything below them being buried in the ground. Once again, we can see precise cuts with right angles and flat walls. Take a look at the strange forms of the stone that are still visible. Does this look like a natural formation or an artificially modified stone, part of another megalithic structure?



Photo by Alexander Sploshnov



It appears the entire area of Khara-Hora is filled with stone blocks that look like they were precisely cut with some sort of machine and probably used for large construction endeavors.

Just compare the perfectly flat and polished surface of the block below, with the naturally eroded rock above.

Could this have been an ancient quarry used by the same pre-historic civilization that built the Khara-Hora shaft?



The discovery of the Khara-Hora shaft in the North Caucasus by Arthur Zhemukhov in 2011 has raised profound questions about the ancient human history and the technological capabilities lost in time. The intrigue surrounding the site continues to captivate those who ponder the abilities and knowledge of ancient civilizations. Some believe this is the ultimate proof of a technologically advanced pre-historic civilization, while others believe it is a natural formation.

As we have already explained, many of the most active researchers on the site have died, and no news about it has been heard in recent years. The true origin and purpose of the Khara-Hora shaft continue to remain a mystery. If one day it is proven to be the product of an advanced ancient civilization, the structure would be one of the largest megalithic sites on Earth.



Abu Ghurab

Abu Ghurab is a site often overlooked in the shadow of the majestic Giza Plateau and serves as a crucial piece in examining the clues left by the use of advanced ancient technology. Central to the allure of this site are the meticulously crafted bowls, whose origins and purposes spark much debate and fascination.



According to mainstream Egyptologists, the massive basins were used to hold sacrificial animal blood, which ran through the round channels cut into the paving. Yet, there is not a single drop of DNA or other evidence to support this theory. Moreover, the placement of the holes near the top rather than at the bottom also makes this theory implausible.

The bowls are hewn from large blocks of travertine, and their creation evidently involved the use of ancient high technology and some form of machining.

The precise nature of these holes, upon closer inspection, reveals an oval shape rather than a perfect circle, suggesting the use of a specialized drilling technique unknown to modern archaeology.



The finish on these artifacts ranges from exceptionally smooth surfaces to sharply angled edges, presenting a stark contrast to the rougher textures found on other parts of the same pieces. On some parts of the perfectly smooth surfaces, we can find additional machining marks.



Further intriguing is the suggestion that the shape of these bowls bears a resemblance to components used in modern sonic levitation technology. A proponent of this theory is researcher Alex Putney, who has extensively explored the potential of resonant frequencies and their application in ancient technologies.

According to Putney and others who support this viewpoint, the peculiar shapes and precise craftsmanship of the bowls discovered at Abu Ghurab might not have been merely for ceremonial or decorative purposes. Instead, they suggest these artifacts were part of a complex system designed to harness acoustic energy.

The theory hinges on the idea that these bowls, when struck or otherwise acoustically activated, could generate specific frequencies conducive to levitating objects or influencing matter in a manner currently understood only in the context of advanced physics.



But the bowls are not the only out-of-place artifacts at the site.

There is this massive granite column fragment showing signs of color. There is this one that has various holes and cuts. There are also strange stones which, when hit from the top, generate resonating tones. And of course, there are various tube drill holes. Some of them are extremely precise with evident groove marks. There are also stones with marks from what appears to be a large circular saw. What's even stranger about this place is that there are seashells in some parts, making you wonder how old this place really is.



Photos by techzelle.com

But the bowls are not the only out-of-place artifacts at the site. There, we can also find a massive multi-block structure known as the Hotep. According to geologists, the five massive blocks composing the Hotep likely originated from a quarry far beyond Egypt's borders, possibly in Turkey.



The construction techniques evident in the Hotep further contribute to its intrigue. The use of tube drills is clearly visible in the structure, with striations and overcuts marking the corners of the stone.



Parts of the structure are also perfectly smooth, evidently polished with advanced methods. The massive capstone at the center has circular saw marks, which are impossible to make with primitive tools.



Mainstream Egyptology identifies this artifact as an altar, aligning with the site's classification not as a tomb but as a Sun temple. However, some believe that below the capstone, there's a shaft that connects to a subterranean passage leading to Giza.



In fact, from the summit of Abu Ghurab, one can observe circular formations beneath the sand from afar. These indentations, which have been present for ages, have led numerous observers to speculate about the existence of significant buried structures there.



Judging by all the destroyed and scattered granite blocks and structures at the site, it's evident that this place was destroyed by a massive cataclysmic force that left it in the state we see it today.



It is still unknown what this force was or what the true purpose of the structures was, but judging by the intricately carved stones, we can undoubtedly conclude they were part of a much more sophisticated network – a highly advanced complex, left from an unknown civilization.



Sigiriya

Stories of the advanced capabilities of the Hindu deities of old are found all throughout India. But just south of the Indian subcontinent lies the magnificent island country of Sri Lanka. This is a place known for its breathtaking landscapes, diverse culture, and various ancient sites.

One of the most impressive places in Sri Lanka is Sigiriya, a site often named the 8th wonder of the world. Sigiriya was also home to an ancient city that sat atop the monolithic rock towering 650 feet over the town of Dambulla in the Matale District of Sri Lanka. The site attracts thousands of tourists daily and has been a UNESCO World Heritage site since 1982. Many believe that the giant monolithic rock looks unnatural because of its perfectly flat top, which almost looks like it's been cut at a precise angle.



According to modern archaeologists, the earliest settlement on top of Sigiriya, was the Lion's Fortress, built in the 5th century AD.

The bulk of the site, its palaces, and its enormous granite water tank were constructed under the command of a rogue king known as Kashyapa. However, the locals believe this ancient site was built thousands of years before that, by an ancient Hindu god, named Ravana, who was part of a race of beings known as the Asura. These deities are said to have come down from the sky and ruled over portions of humanity.

In one of the previous chapters, we discussed in detail the magnificent Rama Setu, an ancient bridge built between India and Sri Lanka by the god Rama, who waged war against Ravana. There, we provided much evidence supporting the belief that Rama Setu was indeed an artificial bridge, built thousands of years ago, by unknown beings. In these Hindu epics, it is said that Ravana ruled Sri Lanka from his palace in Sigiriya. And that the palace was destroyed after the war with Rama.



Is it possible that what we see today in Sigiriya is the remains of the ruined palace of Ravana?

If the stories about Rama Setu turned out to be real historical accounts, is it possible that the stories about Sigiriya were also real? And could Sigiriya have been used by ancient civilizations and perhaps even by the Hindu deities, thousands of years before King Kasappa built his fortress there?

The area surrounding Sigiriya shows signs of human habitation stretching back to the Mesolithic period, some 50000 years ago. There is also evidence that the various rock shelters and caves in the area were used by Buddhist monks in the last few centuries before the common era. Despite that, conventional archaeologists would have us believe that the site's first use was during the reign of King Kashyapa at the end of the 5th century. Kashyapa was King of Sri Lanka from 473 to 495 CE, and he only rose to power after organizing the assassination of his father before going on to usurp the throne from under his brother, who was the rightful heir. Fearing for his life, legends state that King Kashyapa moved to the area surrounding Sigiriya.

There, he built a fortress on top of the megalithic rock, believing it would be impenetrable to his brother's army. However, Kashyapa's army was eventually defeated. And instead of being captured by the invading army, Kashyapa would commit suicide. After his death, his brother, Moggallana, gave the site of Sigiriya to the Buddhist monks, where it remained a monastery until the 14th century. The site of Sigiriya was abandoned at some point during the 15th century and remained uninhabited. Westerners first discovered the site when Jonathan Forbes, a Major in the British army, came across it during a horseback ride.

Following Forbes's discovery of the ancient ruins in Sigiriya, various Western archaeological crews performed small excavations in the area in the following years, and they were baffled by what they found. There were various telltale signs of advanced engineering capabilities at Sigiriya.

The ancient city had one of the best-preserved examples of urban planning, and the site's layout shows techniques and technology that were far more advanced than what was thought possible during this time period. The city's layout boasts symmetrical and asymmetrical aspects, which builders intentionally put in place to work with the site's natural surroundings.



There were various structures at the site, but archaeologists didn't know their purpose, so the general belief was that they were citadels, palaces, houses, and lavish gardens. One portion of the site resembles a step pyramid with features similar to those seen throughout Mesoamerica.



On the city's west side lies another park, and here we find additional signs of advanced ancient engineering. The park contains various water-retaining structures, including a sophisticated hydraulic system that provided water to the gardens. This unique design was comprised of canals, lakes, dams, and even water pumps, showing that in-depth planning went into the construction of this site. Some of these hydraulic systems still provide water to the area even to this day.



The many structures found on top of the monolithic rock were made from clay bricks. This baffles archaeologists as they struggle to explain how the ancient builders carried an estimated three million bricks to the top of the rock, as there were no signs of any stairways from the ground to the top.

The metal stairways present at the site today were only built in the last century so that tourists could visit the site. Without a proper stairway to the top, it seems almost impossible to cart the bricks or the materials to make them up through the thick forest and find a way to the top of the monolithic rock.



While the bricks may seem like an impressive feature of the site, what's even more interesting is the huge blocks of white marble (next page) that make up many of the paths and palace steps of the settlement. The white marble used in construction is not native to the area, and archaeologists are still unsure of where the marble was sourced.

Each of the marble blocks is extremely heavy, and there are thousands of them. So, how did these ancient builders get tonnes of heavy marble blocks to the top of the monolithic rock without any stairs? This has led many people to question the archaeological view of how this ancient city was built. With the modern metal stairs at the site, it can still take up to two hours to get to the top, so how did primitive peoples carry tonnes of materials there without any clear pathway?



Various archaeologists have noticed strange tool marks which look like narrow channels all along the side of the rock. Archaeologists confirm that these markings were carved in ancient times, yet there is no answer as to how they were carved into the side of the rock at places where there are no slopes for humans to stand.



There are also profound, circular holes drilled into the monolithic rock close to its peak. Again archaeologists struggle to explain how these holes were drilled with primitive tools.



Additionally, near the drilled holes, we can find these strange groove marks. Their purpose, or how they were made, remains a complete mystery. Right next to the groove marks, we can find another drill hole, which goes very deep into the rock. All of these strange markings look like they were made with some sort of advanced machines that drilled the rock, or even melted it.



However, the most impressive feature of the entire site is not the bricks, marble blocks, or even unusual drill holes. Instead, it is an enormous granite water tank found in the middle of the site. From a distance, it would appear that this water tank was made from granite blocks. But, as you approach the tank, you realize that it is actually carved into the extremely tough granite rock.



The huge tank is 90 feet long, 68 feet wide, and almost 7 feet deep. This means over 3,500 tons of granite would have had to have been removed by hand to create this structure. Granite is one of the hardest stones on earth. So, if humans of this period had been using primitive chisels and hammers, it would have taken years to remove. So did ancient workers really grind away for years to hollow out this granite tank, or are we looking at evidence of some kind of advanced technology?

If you visit the site and look at the granite pool, you will notice that there are no signs of chisel or hammer marks. Instead, you see long stretches of scoop-like marks (next page) that resemble those seen on megalithic sites in Egypt and Peru.



Various scholars have suggested that the ancient builders knew how to manipulate the frequency of rocks, thus making them soft and much easier to transform and carve. Could this be how they removed so much granite from the top of Sigiriya? An impressive feature of the tank is that it never dries up, not even during the incredibly warm season in Sri Lanka. Water always stays in the tank, which is an engineering marvel even to us with our modern technology.

The tank appears to collect water through percolation, a process where liquid slowly passes through a filter. But the tank also has a drainage system underneath, which ensures it never overflows, even during Sri Lanka's wet monsoon season. All of these engineering marvels create many unanswered questions concerning the construction of the site of Sigiriya.



From various unusual scoop marks on the granite to the vast amount of material required to build the many structures, all indicate that we are looking at a much more ancient site, possibly even one used in pre-diluvian times. Could Sigiriya be the remnants of a now-lost ancient civilization that perished during a flood or natural catastrophe? Or could this site, high in the sky, have been used as a refuge site during the flood?

The locals of the surrounding area not only believe this but have legends that suggest this was not only the work of an advanced civilization but of one who came down from the heavens. As we have already mentioned, there are no signs of ancient steps leading to the top of the structure. Many researchers have suggested that because there were no stairs, the ancient builders of this site might have possessed antigravity technology and perhaps flying vehicles. This is an idea that is parallel to various local traditions in the area.

According to legends, the city of Sigiriya was created by a group of deities who descended from the sky. They came to earth and modeled Sigiriya on the abode of their god, Kuvera, who was the god of wealth. Various other local legends assure visitors that the city of Sigiriya is the palace of Ravana, an ancient God-King of Sri Lanka. The legend also states that the enormous granite tank was Ravana's swimming pool and that he also built the oldest portions of the site. According to ancient texts collected from the regions of Sri Lanka and India, Ravana was not born as a normal human; instead, his ancestors came from the sky. It's said that Ravana belonged to a race known as the Asura, who were described in the Indian texts as mighty superhuman demigods who came to earth thousands of years ago.

Many believe these stories are not just mythology, but ancient historical accounts of otherworldly visitors who came to Earth. Is it possible that the Asuras were the original builders of Sigiriya? Builders who used advanced forms of technology to lift all of the material required for the city's construction?

Throughout Hindu mythology, we can find numerous references to Vimanas, which were the flying vehicles the gods used to travel from heaven to earth and around the planet. One of India's most sacred texts, the Mahabharata, speaks of aerial cities which belonged to the Asuras, the same race of Gods that Ravana belongs to. Could it be possible that the Asuras used Vimanas to aid in the construction of the city of Sigiriya?

Some sources claim that the Asuras were hybrid beings, and Ravana himself is sometimes referred to as a reptilian god in Hindu mythology. The city of Sigiriya may hold some of the answers to the questions surrounding his true identity. As you enter the site of Sigiriya, you first notice two giant carved feet sitting at the front gate.



The locals refer to these as lions' claws, but lions have four large claws and one small. The claws in Sigiriya are three, which makes many people to believe that they actually depicted some sort of reptilian creature. Most ancient reptiles had three large toes, and this is precisely what we observe at the entrance of Sigiriya. Some locals refer to these feet as those of Ravana. Does that mean Ravana was some sort of reptilian humanoid?

In some ancient texts, it is claimed that Ravana was not fully human; only his father was. On the other hand, his mother was a completely different species and may have been a reptilian. So, when Ravana was born, it was said he was a hybrid species. Some have even suggested a link between Ravana and the Nephilim giants mentioned in the ancient Christian and Hebrew texts. Ravana was known to have various human features, but others were unlike any average human. It's well known that Ravana was at least ten feet tall, and some of the more interesting features included his ability to shape-shift and deceive others by doing so. This is a prevalent theme among those who were deemed reptilian.

Another feature Ravana possessed was his ability to become almost invisible by blending with the surrounding environment. Clues of Ravana's reptilian appearance can be found in all ancient texts. One text, known as the Ramakien, clearly states that Ravana had green lizard-like skin. Even in modern times, various reptiles, including snakes, are named after the reptilian king Ravana.

According to the ancient Tamil and Sinhala texts, the original inhabitants of Sri Lanka were a race of beings known as the Naga. Naga is the modern word for snake, but according to these ancient texts, Naga was the name of these reptilian hybrid beings who were eventually forced to live underground, and some believe they are still living there to this day. The more you research the ancient texts, the stranger the stories about Sri Lanka and Sigiriya become.

Sigiriya brings many questions to mind. Was it somehow built by primitive humans with basic tools, or is there more to the story? Could human beings, without any advanced technology, have carried over three million bricks of marble blocks to the top of the rock while also cutting out three and a half tones of granite and removing it from the site without any stairs?

Do you think conventional archaeologists were wrong to ascribe this site to builders in the 5th century? Should they instead embrace the idea that ancient builders with an unknown form of advanced technology are the original inhabitants of this site? And could it even have been built by Ravana or his extraterrestrial race known as the Asura? Is it possible that the site of Sigiriya was the home to an advanced group of reptilian gods who possessed technology far beyond their human counterparts? And did these Asura come down from the sky to intermingle with human beings and change the course of our history, just as all ancient texts convey?



Given the sheer scale, precision, and mystery surrounding Sigiriya, it becomes increasingly difficult to believe that it was constructed solely by 5th-century builders using primitive tools. The immense effort required to transport millions of heavy materials, shape solid granite without modern technology, and create a fortress atop an isolated rock suggests that Sigiriya may be the legacy of a far older and more advanced prehistoric civilization. Perhaps it was a culture whose knowledge and capabilities have been lost to time — a forgotten chapter of human history that challenges everything we think we know about the ancient world.



Osiris Shaft

Most people think that the Giza complex contains just the three large pyramids we all know. However, the site is filled with numerous smaller structures, including many small pyramids that still bear their original casing stones. There are also numerous shafts and tunnels, like the Osiris Shaft, which hint at the notion that there's a massive subterranean complex below the Giza Plateau.



Situated at 115 feet or 35 meters below the surface, the Osiris Shaft leads to what is referred to as the "*Tomb of Osiris*." It features a granite sarcophagus at the center of a chamber, surrounded by an artificial canal filled with water.

The question that naturally arises is, how did they ensure a reliable water source to fill this canal? And moreover, how did they manage to maintain the water at precisely the right level? The only plausible explanation for this feat is the existence of an advanced underground hydrological system of chambers and tunnels in the vicinity, specifically designed to harness and direct water from a natural spring into the shaft.

The solid bedrock in the area rules out the chance of random leaks, further supporting the theory that the water is supplied via a deliberately constructed concealed channel. The implications of such a channel are profound, indicating a monumental subterranean engineering project unparalleled in its time.



The true purpose of this subterranean structure is a mystery, and there aren't any ladders or any other method to even go down there. So, how did they manage to place massive granite sarcophagi weighing up to 40 tons each inside the structure? Furthermore, the decision to bring these massive granite boxes underground instead of carving them directly into the bedrock meant a specific purpose was attached to these objects or the material they were made of.



There was one sarcophagus that was not made of granite though. It was made from dacite, a material that was not used for any other known object in ancient Egypt's history. Not only that, this material cannot be found anywhere in Africa. This means that whoever built the shaft transported the massive 40-ton dacite sarcophagus over vast distances, possibly from across the Mediterranean.



The underground chambers in the Osiris Shaft exhibit parallel tool marks that appear to be made by something other than the typical chisel, stone hammer, or pickaxe, as these would leave distinct types of marks.



Modern digging tools, such as those with evenly spaced “teeth” on rollers, leave similar parallel impressions in stone. One of the photos reveals evidence of a tool with “fingers,” indicating that the digging instrument may have resembled a rake rather than a roller. These parallel digging tool marks can be found in other places in Egypt and around the world.

At the bottom corner of the Osiris Shaft, there is a small, curious tunnel that is not accessible to the public. Positioned above the waterline, the tunnel is roughly carved, damp, and gradually narrows, making it impossible for anyone to reach the other end. What lies beyond remains unknown. Pottery shards and bones discovered on the second level of the Osiris Shaft date back to around 500 BCE, or approximately 2,500 years ago. Artifacts recovered from the lowest, water-filled level date to around 1550 BCE, or 3,500 years ago. While the true age of the Osiris Shaft could be even older, it is at least 3,500 years old.



Pole Shift Hypothesis

After examining all of these pre-historic megastructures presented in this book, we can come to the conclusion that a global cataclysm ended the civilization or civilizations responsible for these constructions. But the question is, what was this cataclysm, and is it possible it will recur?

In August of 1900, a hunter named Ewene Tarabykin was tracking an elk through the vast frozen plains of northeastern Siberia, just across the Bering Strait from Alaska. As he walked along the banks of the Beryozovka River, he came across a most incredible sight. There, sticking out of the ice, was the carcass of an enormous woolly mammoth, unexpectedly uncovered after more than 40,000 years.

Shocked by his find, the simple hunter moved quickly to inform local authorities. From Siberia, it took almost a year for the message to make its way to the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg, some 3,000 miles away, but when it did, an expedition was immediately rushed to the site. What this expedition found when it got there stunned all involved.

Despite being tens of thousands of years old, the mammoth was astonishingly well preserved, its chestnut hair still matted on the carcass, like it had been *“frozen in time.”* Moreover, its mouth was filled with food that had been cropped but not chewed and swallowed, and the imprint of the animal’s molars left like an ancient record in the blades of grass.

When scientists began to examine the carcass more closely, they found something even more amazing. The animal’s stomach was filled with undigested food, swallowed, but without enough time to start the process of digestion. It was, according to one scientist, as if the mammoth had been *“overwhelmed suddenly with a rapid deep freeze and instant death.”*

But there was something even more bizarre – the food itself. The mammoth's stomach contained over 40 different species of plants, many of which simply did not exist in Siberia, not then, nor at any time in the past. These were warm-weather plants, the kind you find growing today in Mexico.

This remarkable find added to what other scientists had discovered when examining mammoths uncovered decades prior. Quite simply, the woolly mammoth was not a cold-weather animal. It did not have the thick fur found on other Arctic animals, nor the glands in its skin that produce oils which protect against the cold. As the Smithsonian Institution put it in 1919, *"It appears impossible to find any argument in favor of adaptation to the cold."*

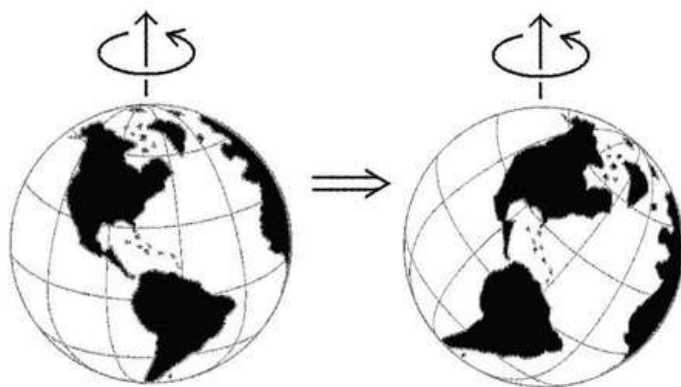
So why were these mammoths being found in the coldest places on Earth? Some scientists had an answer – the woolly mammoth didn't live in an arctic climate. Rather, they must have lived somewhere warm, which somehow got very cold, very quickly. Could this really be possible? And if so, how?

For much of his career, Charles Hapgood did not stand out in any great way from other academics of his time. He received a master's degree from Harvard in 1929, before moving into a quiet life teaching anthropology, economics, and the history of science at colleges across the United States. That is, until the late 1940s, when Hapgood would serendipitously stumble across something which would dramatically alter his career and his life.

It started when a student in one of his classes asked a seemingly harmless question about the lost continent of Atlantis. Hapgood decided it would be fun to investigate this question with his students. But when they did, they began to uncover information they were not expecting—geological and astronomical evidence which to Hapgood seemed to suggest the unthinkable.

By the mid-1950s, Hapgood had amalgamated this evidence into a stunning theory—called the shifting poles theory, or, more dramatically, the cataclysmic pole shift hypothesis.

According to Hapgood, a pole shift is when the entire surface of the Earth suddenly moves as one solid piece over the layers of liquid rock that make up the Earth's core. The illustrative analogy most often used today is that of a loose peel moving around an orange.



Note, this is not the same thing as continental drift, a well-established factor where moving plate tectonics shifts the Earth's land masses. Rather, Hapgood's pole shift referred to the Earth's geographic poles, those physical points on the Earth's surface that are intersected by its axis of rotation. A geographic pole shift meant a change in the location of these poles, and thus the physical position of locations on Earth.

Take an orange and pretend it's a globe; draw a dot on it about where you live, then rotate the orange peel to a new location. Where are you now? That's a geographic pole shift. Remember the discovery of woolly mammoths in the coldest places on Earth, their bodies not suited to the climate, their stomachs filled with warm-weather plants? Perhaps they were living much closer to the equator before a pole shift took them suddenly into the Arctic, freezing them so fast they could not even finish chewing their food.

Interestingly, many years before Hapgood, scientists studying the earliest woolly mammoth remains dabbled with just such a hypothesis. In the late 1700s, French naturalist George Cuvier argued that life “*has been often disturbed on this earth by terrible events – calamities which, at their commencement, have perhaps moved and overturned to a great depth the entire outer crust of the globe.*”

In 1847, a Danish intellectual named Frederik Klee proposed a periodic “*déplacement au l’axe du globe*”—a displacement of the Earth’s spin axis, or polar shift—which meant that warm-weather animals found in the Arctic had lived there when it was nowhere near the North Pole.

In 1866, Sir John Evans, the President of Britain’s Geological Society, published a paper titled “*On a Possible Cause of Changes in the Position of the Axis of the Earth’s Crust,*” which sought to explain the warm-weather animals found in the Arctic, again, through a polar shift.

Yet, these ideas did not gain any traction and were gradually pushed aside by mainstream science until the work of Charles Hapgood. In 1958, Hapgood published *The Earth’s Shifting Crust*, laying out his theory and evidence. The book caused quite a stir, with many in the scientific community calling Hapgood’s theories pseudoscientific at best, and ridiculous at worst. Yet, despite this opposition, Hapgood was not alone with his theories. While creating his book, Hapgood was collaborating with none other than Albert Einstein.

In fact, by the time it was published, Einstein had been such a big part of the process that he wrote the book’s foreword: “*The very first communication that I received from Mr. Hapgood electrified me,*” Einstein wrote in 1954, asserting that Hapgood’s pole shift theory was “*of great importance to everything that is related to the history of the earth’s surface.*”

To other scientists, he insisted, *“I think that the idea of Mr. Hapgood has to be taken quite seriously.”*

Perhaps the most compelling evidence Hapgood presented in *The Earth’s Shifting Crust* were calculations indicating that the location of the North Pole had shifted three times over the last 80,000 years:

- From a spot in the Yukon (75,000–80,000 years ago)
- To a location in the Atlantic Ocean between Iceland and Norway (50,000–55,000 years ago)
- To Hudson Bay (12,000–17,000 years ago)
- Finally, to its current location

Interestingly, in showing this, Hapgood unintentionally provided an explanation for one of the longest-standing archaeological mysteries on Earth. We know that many of the great ancient sites around the world are laid out to reflect the procession of the stars above with such incredible precision that modern scientists ask how ancient civilizations could have been capable of such things. Yet, despite this near-impossible precision, many of the sites are angled a few degrees off of the North Pole. How, scientists ask, could ancient civilizations have done such advanced calculations to lay out these sites, but messed up the easiest part?

Using Hapgood’s three purported pole shifts, researchers discovered something incredible. Sites like Stonehenge and the Aztec capital of Teotihuacan were aligned perfectly to the North Pole—if the North Pole was in Hapgood’s proposed Hudson Bay location. Sites like Chichen Itza and the 400-ton Baalbek stones in Lebanon were aligned perfectly to the Norway/Iceland pole, two pole shifts ago. Further, sites like the Great Pyramid at Giza, Angkor Wat, Easter Island, and Machu Picchu were all located along one line—a line which would have been the equator three pole shifts ago.

Could these ancient sites have been constructed at a time when the Earth’s poles were in a different location?

Consider that often the ruins we know today were built on top of even more ancient sites. Does the apparent misalignment of these ancient sites in modern times prove Hapgood's theory? Whether it does or doesn't, the idea that the Earth's geographic poles have shifted in the past does not rely on ancient sites for proof. Rather, that has been given by modern science.

In 2018, a study published in *Geophysical Research Letters* used geographical data to show that the Earth's poles were in a different spot between 48 million and 12 million years ago. To do so, researchers analyzed "hotspots" on the ocean floor, where magma seeps through the Earth's crust. As the Earth's tectonic plates move over these hotspots, a path is left in their wake. By examining this path, researchers determined how the hotspots had moved, and from this, how the Earth's poles had moved in the distant past. They called this movement "*true polar wander*," but one might simply call it true polar shift.

Then, in late 2021, another study published in *Nature Communications* concluded that the Earth had "*capsized*" in the distant past. By examining limestone from Italy for magnetic "*footprints*" left in the rock, researchers determined that the Earth had tilted around 12 degrees some 84 million years ago, before righting itself and returning to its original position millions of years later. As a press release that accompanied the study succinctly put it, "*scientists have found more evidence that Earth tips over from time to time.*"

So, if it is now established that polar shifts have happened in the past, then the question becomes, how? What causes the Earth to 'tip over' from time to time?

In *The Earth's Shifting Crust*, Hapgood and Einstein proposed an answer. They speculated that the accumulation of ice at the Earth's poles would destabilize the Earth's rotation — too much ice and the Earth will, in effect, tip over. As Einstein explained in the foreword to the book:

"In a polar region, there is a continual disposition of ice, which is not symmetrically distributed about the pole. The Earth's rotation acts on these asymmetrically deposited masses and produces centrifugal momentum that is transmitted to the rigid crust of the Earth. The constantly increasing centrifugal momentum produced this way will, when it reaches a certain point, produce movement of the Earth's crust over the rest of the Earth's body, and this will displace the polar regions towards the equator."

Despite this initial speculation, Einstein and Hapgood doubted that the weight of accumulating ice would be sufficient to precipitate a move of the Earth's crust. They continued to correspond regularly, working through the problem right up until Einstein's death. Before he died, the men had come to a conclusion. As Einstein wrote,

"Without a doubt, the Earth's crust is strong enough not to give way proportionately as the ice is deposited."

That is to say, the buildup of ice at the poles would be insufficient to cause a polar shift. Instead, the men came to believe that it must be some sort of *"causative forces below the surface"* of the Earth which precipitated polar shift — a theory presented by Hapgood in his 1970 book *The Path of the Pole*. Hapgood and Einstein were unsure of what these causative forces were.

It was not just the question of how pole shifts happened that perplexed them, but how fast.

Throughout Hapgood's work, he vacillated back and forth between the belief that pole shifts happened instantaneously, and the possibility that they could take much longer, on one hand using words like "*astounding suddenness*" and "*cataclysm*," while at the same time, "*centuries*" and "*millennia*," often on the very same page. In modern times, scientists who have shown that polar shifts have happened in the past speak about how it has happened over thousands or even millions of years. Yet, a shift this slow does not explain the apparently flash-frozen woolly mammoths. Could it actually happen much faster?

Immanuel Velikovsky was a Russian-born psychiatrist and psychoanalyst who, upon his death in 1979, The New York Times called "*a man of extraordinary talents*." Born in 1895, Velikovsky received a medical degree from the University of Moscow in 1921, before moving to Israel and helping to found the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. By 1940, he had moved to the United States, his natural curiosity leading him to an intensive study of seemingly overlapping disasters recorded in ancient manuscripts and artifacts from all over the world. In 1950, he published *Worlds in Collision*, in which he presented the spectacular conclusion of this study.

Around the 15th century BCE, Velikovsky wrote that Venus emerged from Jupiter as a comet. This comet closely passed the Earth, a near miss which changed the Earth's orbit and axis, causing an instant pole shift of 10 degrees or more. Fifty-two years later, having made its journey around the sun, the comet passed Earth again, with similar results. The comet would then settle into a stable orbit, becoming the planet we know as Venus today — but not before a near miss with Mars displaced that planet from its orbit, causing Mars to make a close approach to Earth in both the 8th and 7th centuries BCE.

According to Velikovsky, each of these near misses resulted in catastrophes that were recorded in the mythologies of early civilizations around the world, such as the biblical story of the parting of the Red Sea. In other words, pole shifts happen instantaneously and with disastrous consequences.

When *Worlds in Collision* was released, many in the scientific community portrayed Velikovsky as a crackpot. Despite this, the book became a New York Times bestseller, topping the charts for 11 weeks in a row. Furthermore, there was at least one mainstream scientist willing to engage with Velikovsky's work — Albert Einstein.

As with Charles Hapgood, Einstein had many long discussions with Velikovsky about his theories. While Einstein was skeptical, he did not write off Velikovsky completely, and in fact supported parts of his theory. In 1946, four years before the book would officially be published, Einstein wrote:

"There is much of interest in the book, which proves that, in fact, catastrophes have taken place which must be attributed to extraterrestrial causes. However, it is evident to every sensible physicist that these catastrophes can have nothing to do with the planet Venus."

As he said more succinctly in 1954, *"I can say in short: catastrophes - yes, Venus - no."*

Is it really possible that a series of earth-shattering catastrophes are recorded in the myths of the ancients all over the world? And is it possible that these catastrophes could have been caused by an instantaneous shift in the Earth's poles?

If so, well, then maybe these pole shifts explain the most mysterious ancient catastrophe of all.

Charles-Étienne Brasseur de Bourbourg was born in a small town near Dunkirk, France, in 1814. As a young man, he became a noted writer in the French literary scene, but as he neared his 30th birthday, he wanted more.

He moved to Rome, where in 1845 he was ordained as a Roman Catholic priest. From there, he promptly set off across the Atlantic Ocean to become a professor of ecclesiastical history in Quebec, Canada. Soon, though, his thirst for adventure got the better of him, and he headed south to Mexico and Central America as a missionary.

Really, “missionary” may not be the right word for it. In Mexico and Central America, de Bourbourg would act as an archaeologist, an ethnographer, and a historian, traveling extensively through the region and becoming a world-renowned specialist in Mesoamerican studies. Much of his success can be attributed to de Bourbourg’s purportedly “legendary” ability to track down rare manuscripts. This ability led him to the discovery of the long-lost *Codex Chimalpopoca*, a document which de Bourbourg believed contained an amazing, paradigm-shifting story.

According to de Bourbourg, the ancient text described a period of four cataclysms beginning in 10,500 BCE, each brought about by a shifting of the Earth’s geographic poles. But it went further than that. In his seminal 1872 work *Chronologie Historique des Mexicains*, de Bourbourg described how this ancient text told of an advanced civilization that existed before those in Europe or Asia, which was destroyed during this period of cataclysms. The ancient text was, according to de Bourbourg, a history of the destruction of the mythical continent of Mu, understood today to be one and the same as the lost continent of Atlantis.

Could this ancient text really be a history of the Atlanteans?

Building on the work of de Bourbourg and his cataclysms, Charles Hapgood believed he was able to put the pieces together. Atlantis didn’t sink, he argued, but rather, a rapid pole shift must have moved the advanced civilization of Atlantis from wherever it was to a much colder area. The Atlanteans would have been like the woolly mammoths, flash frozen and buried under the ice.

For Hapgood, the perfect candidate for the lost continent of Atlantis then was obvious – Antarctica, a continent buried under ice. But Hapgood had more than speculation. In fact, he came armed with one of the most incredible artifacts in world history.

In 1465, Piri Reis was born in the historic seaport of Gallipoli in Ottoman Turkey. He would, over the next 90 years of his life, become no less than one of the most influential maritime figures in human history.

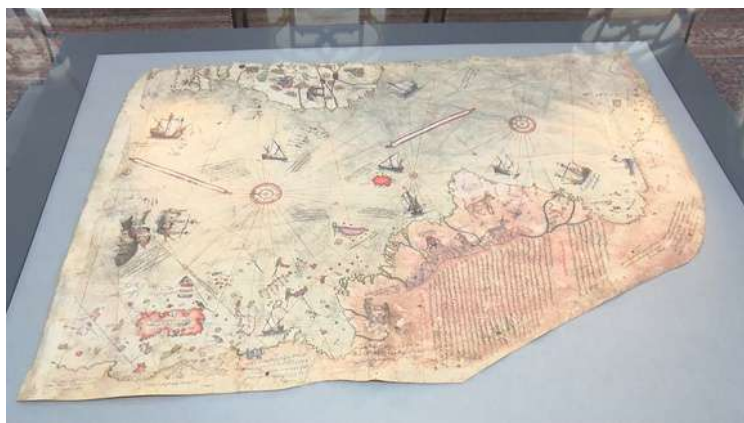
He began his career sailing alongside his uncle, a notorious pirate and later an admiral in the Ottoman Turkish navy, participating in many naval battles, until, after his uncle died suddenly during a storm in 1511, Piri Reis returned to Gallipoli and began what would truly become his life's work – the study of navigation.

In 1521, Reis put the finishing touches on *The Book of Navigation*, known as “*one of the early geographical masterpieces*.” The book would serve as a guide to captains in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas for 300 years. And yet, it was not the most incredible thing Piri Reis produced during his career. No, that came years earlier, in 1513, when Piri Reis put together the most detailed map of the world ever created at that time.

He constructed it using 20 different maps and charts as his source documents – eight Ptolemaic maps from 2nd-century Greece, four Portuguese maps, one Arabic map, and even one map drawn by Christopher Columbus himself during his journey to the New World only 20 years prior. As one inscription on the map simply put it, “*No one now living has seen a map like this.*”

Despite being one of the most incredible documents human beings had ever produced, the Piri Reis map was eventually lost to history, forgotten about for hundreds of years. That is, until 1929, when it was rediscovered almost entirely by chance.

In that year, the Turkish government commissioned German theologian Gustav Deissmann to look through old, disregarded documents collecting dust at the Library of the Topkapi Palace in Istanbul. While doing so, Deissmann stumbled across a small piece of gazelle skin parchment which, when unfurled, revealed about one-third of the historic Piri Reis map, showing the western coasts of Africa and Europe, the eastern coast of Brazil, and various islands in the Atlantic in meticulous detail. The discovery caused an “*international sensation*,” as copies were immediately acquired by scientists, researchers, and naval experts all over the world.



Among those who obtained a copy was Charles Hapgood. As he examined the map, he began to notice remarkable, almost unbelievable features. First, the map displayed an extraordinary knowledge of global geography, most specifically, a precise representation of the South American coastline. How was this possible? Christopher Columbus had only ventured to the New World a few years before the map had been made, and even then, he had only been to the Caribbean; he had not sailed to South America. The existence of the South American coast on the Piri Reis map suggested that Columbus himself had access to additional local maps that showed him these things.

Even more incredibly, the map showed the continent of Antarctica when it was free of ice. How was this possible, considering Antarctica was not officially discovered until 1773, 260 years after the creation of the Piri Reis map? Moreover, the last time Antarctica was free of ice was over 6,000 years ago. This suggested that the source maps Columbus used must be at least that old.



With this in mind, Charles Hapgood noticed something truly stunning. Upon closer examination, it was clear that the map was using advanced spherical trigonometry in its measurements, a technique unavailable in the West until the 18th century. Prior to that point, it was impossible to determine a ship's latitude in the Southern Hemisphere, since the only known method for doing this involved sighting the North Star, which can't be seen in the Southern Hemisphere.

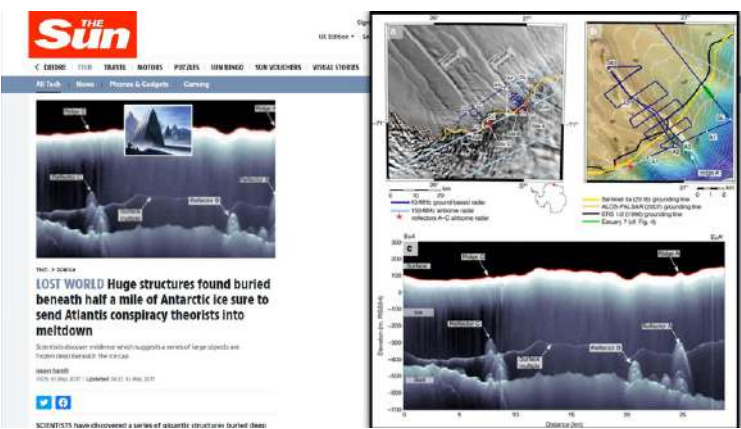
Yet, somehow, the Piri Reis map had accurate latitude measurements in the Southern Hemisphere. This meant that whatever local source maps Columbus had access to, those who made them had an understanding of spherical trigonometry.

Again, Charles Hapgood put the pieces together in his 1966 book *Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings*. The reason that these ancient maps were so advanced, according to Hapgood, was that they must have come from a super-advanced ancient civilization – Atlantis. Antarctica was shown free of ice in such impeccable detail, Hapgood argued, because this was where the Atlanteans called home.

In other words, Antarctica is Atlantis; the ancient civilization was destroyed when a rapid pole shift sent unsuspecting Atlanteans to the South Pole, burying them like mammoths under miles of ice.

Could this really be possible? Could the lost continent of Atlantis really be buried under the ice in Antarctica? Well, according to modern science, at least one thing is for sure – something is buried under there.

In 2016, 3D maps from NASA’s Operation IceBridge appeared to show traces of human settlement buried a mile beneath the ice in Antarctica — “*gigantic underground constructions,*” some the size of the Eiffel Tower.



That same year, Google Earth images showed what appeared to be a massive pyramid poking out of the Antarctic tundra. The next year, satellite images revealed a “*mysterious dome structure*” made of “*concentric ovals*” and stretching 400 feet across. And again, in 2020, Google Earth images appeared to show a tall, “*disc-like*” structure standing on top of the ice.



As one scientist put it, “*These are the type of things that if you see them anywhere in the world, you immediately say ‘that is definitely manmade.’ We’re in the middle of the Antarctic, so what in the world is that doing there?*”

Then, in 2021, NASA uncovered perhaps the most unusual discovery of all — “*a vast network of subterranean waterways hidden beneath 1.2 to 2.5 miles of ice,*” which seemed to be “connected to the whole Earth.” Could this be a water system used by whoever left behind the mysterious structures? Could it be the Atlanteans?



There is perhaps a more pressing question that can be asked here. That pole shifts have happened in the past is established, and many have compiled evidence suggesting the effects of such shifts — historical events like the parting of the Red Sea, flash frozen mammoths, and even perhaps the utter annihilation of an advanced ancient civilization.

The real question is — if these things happened before, could they happen again?

On March 18, 1877, in tiny Hopkinsville, Kentucky, Edgar Cayce was born into a simple, pious life common in that place and time. But one day, at the age of 9, Cayce would have an experience that would change his life forever. While sitting in his favorite spot in the forest reading the Bible, he suddenly came face to face with an angelic, winged woman with a musical voice. *"Your prayers have been heard,"* she said to young Edgar. *"Tell me what you would like most of all, so that I may give it to you."*

"Most of all," he replied, *"I would like to be helpful to others and especially to children when they are sick."*

Shortly after this, Cayce was playing a schoolyard game when he was struck in the back by a ball, suffering a spinal injury which left him in shock. That night, while he slept and his parents kept watch, he abruptly began to recite ingredients for a poultice, claiming it would heal him. His parents, with nothing to lose, made the remedy. When Cayce awoke, he was miraculously healed — yet he remembered nothing of what he'd said.

This was the first documented instance of Edgar Cayce's extraordinary talent — while in a trance-like sleep, he could diagnose and prescribe treatments for illnesses with uncanny accuracy. By 1910, even The New York Times was reporting on him: *"Illiterate Man Becomes Doctor When Hypnotized."*

But there was more. Cayce could not only diagnose medical conditions — he could also see into the future. He became known as *“The Sleeping Prophet.”* Over his 40-year career, Cayce gave readings to thousands of people, including Marilyn Monroe, Harry Houdini, Thomas Edison, and even Woodrow Wilson. His predictions were often uncannily accurate:

- In early 1929, Cayce warned of “a great disturbance in financial circles”, which preceded the Great Depression.
- In 1935, he foresaw an alliance between Germany, Japan, and Austria, predicting World War II.
- He predicted the deaths of two U.S. presidents in office — FDR and JFK.
- He spoke about the Dead Sea Scrolls years before they were discovered.

It’s no wonder The Washington Post called him *“the 20th century’s most famous psychic.”* So if Cayce was correct about so much, what else did he predict?

In the 1930s, Cayce began to make a series of predictions that would become known simply as “Earth Changes.” These changes, he said, would begin a new era — but not before a series of cataclysmic events would alter the planet and human life forever. At the core of these events, Cayce revealed, would be a shift of the Earth’s poles — and the consequences would be devastating.

“The Earth will be broken up in many places. The early portion will see a change in the physical aspect of the west coast of America. There will be open waters appear in the northern portions of Greenland. There will be new lands seen off the Caribbean Sea, and dry land appear. South America shall be shaken from the uppermost portion to the end, and in the Antarctic off Tierra del Fuego, land, and a strait with rushing waters.”

He also warned:

“The greater portion of Japan must go into the sea. The upper portion of Europe will be changed as in a twinkling of an eye. Land will appear off the east coast of America. There will be upheavals in the Antarctic that will make for the eruption of volcanoes in the Torrid areas.”

Cayce even provided a map — a radically altered vision of the Earth’s geography following these upheavals. In one of his readings, Cayce stated that this period of global destruction would begin around the year 2000 or 2001, when a “new cycle” was set to begin. Yet now, two decades later, some believe the prediction did not come true... Or did it?

In 2001, scientists began to notice something bizarre happening to the Earth’s magnetic pole — it was moving at an unexpectedly rapid rate. Now, it’s important to clarify: the magnetic pole is not the same as the geographic pole. The magnetic pole is the point that compasses align with — and while it’s always in motion, what concerned scientists was how fast it was now moving. In fact, since 2001, it has accelerated so dramatically that it began disrupting navigation systems, prompting NASA to release a statement in 2011 assuring the public that magnetic pole shifts are common and have minimal consequences.

But that was 2011. In the years since, new data has emerged — and it paints a much more alarming picture. We’ve known for a long time that the last magnetic pole reversal happened around 41,000 years ago, during an event known as the Laschamps Event. For decades, scientists believed this flip had little to no impact on Earth’s environment or its life forms. That all changed in 2021.

In that year, scientists uncovered a perfectly preserved ancient tree in New Zealand, and within its growth rings, they found an exceptionally detailed record of environmental conditions during the Laschamps Event.

To their astonishment, the tree rings showed that when the magnetic poles flipped, the strength of the Earth's magnetic field dropped drastically, nearly disappearing altogether. This left the Earth exposed to high-energy cosmic and solar radiation, drastically altering weather patterns, increasing ultraviolet radiation, and triggering extinctions. Some researchers even believe it could have contributed to the extinction of the Neanderthals and driven early humans underground or into caves to survive the increased radiation.

As one scientist put it:

"It would have been an incredibly scary time — almost like the end of days."

And now, modern scientists warn that we could be on the verge of another magnetic reversal. The Earth's magnetic field is weakening, and the magnetic pole is moving faster than ever before, as much as 250–400 miles per decade. Some experts are now saying that the next flip could be imminent, potentially occurring within our lifetimes. And if that happens? Well, in the words of one researcher:

"Say goodbye to modern life."

It would mean the collapse of satellites, navigation, communications, the power grid, and even aviation. Without our magnetic field, the Earth would become vulnerable to solar flares, space weather, and cosmic radiation, causing biological damage and mass technological failure. But there's a deeper worry. Because the reason this is all happening — the magnetic pole moving faster, the weakening of the magnetic field — may indicate something much more dangerous. Movement within the Earth's molten core.

This movement within the Earth's molten core is not just responsible for the magnetic field — it may also be the hidden trigger that Einstein and Hapgood long theorized could cause a geographic pole shift. Remember, Hapgood and Einstein eventually dismissed the idea that a buildup of ice at the poles could create enough pressure to shift the Earth's crust. Instead, they suspected that some force beneath the surface, deep within the planet, might push the outer crust like a loose peel around an orange — what they called a true polar wander.

Fast forward to today, and scientists now confirm that complex dynamics within the Earth's liquid outer core — particularly involving uneven heat distribution and shifts in mass — are indeed affecting the rotation of the planet. These movements are influencing both the magnetic field and the rotation axis itself.

In his 1994 book *World in Peril*, author Ken White, the son of famed Arctic explorer Major Maynard White, described the likely trigger mechanism for a catastrophic pole shift. He claimed that when the magnetic pole approaches the geographic pole, it could suddenly flip — but not settle — and instead “*spin off*” toward the equator like a weight thrown from a spinning top. This flip would, in turn, destabilize the crust and cause it to slide over the molten layer beneath, violently shifting continents, oceans, and climate zones in a matter of hours.

White described the shift as something that could:

“...produce global devastation, with winds and waters moving at supersonic speeds, destroying everything in their path.”

If this sounds extreme, remember: we have historical evidence of sudden freezing events — like the flash-frozen mammoths — and legends from ancient cultures around the world describing global floods, darkened skies, fire from the heavens, and instant destruction.

The possibility of a chain reaction — where a magnetic pole reversal destabilizes the inner Earth enough to trigger a geographic pole shift — is not just speculation anymore. Some geophysicists are quietly suggesting that we may be seeing the early stages of such a process right now.

And if that is true, then the mass extinctions, floods, earthquakes, and geological upheavals described in both myth and fossil record could all be echoes of this same recurring cataclysm — a cycle that could be starting again. What if our ancestors knew this? What if they warned us, encoding their knowledge into megalithic structures, ancient maps, mythological texts, and underground cities like those beneath Cappadocia? What if Atlantis, as described by Plato, was not just a story, but a warning? And most haunting of all... What if it's happening again?

If a cataclysmic pole shift — whether magnetic or geographic — were imminent, wouldn't there be some signs? Wouldn't someone, somewhere, be preparing? Well, there are some who believe... they already are. At the exact same time that Charles Hapgood and Immanuel Velikovsky were presenting their research on Earth's shifting crust and catastrophic planetary events, the CIA quietly commissioned its own study on the subject. The resulting document, titled *"The Adam and Eve Story"* by Chan Thomas, was classified for over 50 years. Why?

The declassified version, released in 2013 and available on the CIA's own website, paints a truly apocalyptic picture of what a pole shift would entail. In Thomas's words:

"In a quarter to half a day, the poles move almost to the equator, and all hell lets loose. The atmosphere and oceans don't shift with the shell – they just keep on rotating West to East – and at the equator, that speed is 1,000 miles per hour. So, while the shell shifts with the poles going toward the equator, the winds and oceans go eastward, blowing across the face of the earth with supersonic speeds, inundating continents with water miles deep."

This reads like a worst-case scenario straight out of a movie, but the most unsettling part is not the content. It's the fact that the CIA classified it. What did they see in Chan Thomas's work that warranted decades of secrecy? Some suggest that this classification wasn't about pseudoscience or speculation, but about keeping panic at bay while those with the means and knowledge began to prepare. And here's where things get especially interesting...

Over the last two decades, some of the richest and most powerful individuals in the world — including Bill Gates, Jeff Bezos, Mark Zuckerberg, and Elon Musk — have quietly acquired vast tracts of farmland and landlocked property in strategic locations far from coastlines, fault lines, and rising sea levels.

Take Bill Gates, for example. He is now the single largest private farmland owner in the United States, with holdings in 19 different states, spanning over 270,000 acres. Many of these are located in safe zones — geologically stable, inland, and elevated. Why?

The same question applies to Jeff Bezos, who has been constructing a massive clock designed to last 10,000 years deep in a mountain in Texas. Or Elon Musk, who recently warned that “civilization is fragile” and is actively developing plans to colonize Mars, citing planetary risks including natural cataclysms.

Even governments have shown signs of bracing for something. Across the globe, elite underground facilities have been built — from Mount Weather in Virginia, to Raven Rock in Pennsylvania, to Norway's Seed Vault in the Arctic Circle, often described as a modern-day Noah's Ark of plant life. Why now? What are they preparing for?

Is it all just coincidence... or part of a quiet, coordinated plan? What if the rich and powerful know that another pole shift — a reset of Earth's surface — is not just possible, but inevitable?

And what if the ancient civilizations we study — Atlantis, Mu, the builders of Göbekli Tepe, the underground cities of Cappadocia, and even the legends encoded in Zoroastrian, Mesoamerican, and Vedic traditions — weren't just stories, but warnings?

Conclusion

The numerous prehistoric megastructures collected in this book are just a small fraction of the many remarkable works found around the world. These remarkable sites—spanning continents and millennia—suggest the existence of a now lost global civilization, or civilizations, that possessed remarkable ingenuity, sophistication, and advanced knowledge. They prove that humanity's past may be far more complex and awe-inspiring than conventional history books have led us to believe.

While mainstream archaeology often places human history in neatly categorized timelines, these sites defy such simple classifications. In considering the purpose of these prehistoric megastructures, we find that many of them appear to have had more than just utilitarian functions. Whether they were astronomical observatories, ceremonial centers, places of ritual, or even energy-generating devices, these sites seem to have been built with a deep understanding of the natural world and cosmic principles. They were not merely constructed to serve everyday needs but rather to align with the heavens, encode sacred knowledge, or harness the forces of nature itself. Furthermore, many of these prehistoric structures suggest an intricate knowledge of acoustics, energy fields, and vibrational frequencies.

However, despite the overwhelming evidence of their complexity, we are still left with so many unanswered questions. How were such large structures moved and assembled with the technology of the time? What kind of tools and methods were used to shape massive stones with such precision? What knowledge did these ancient builders possess that we have lost? Was there a global network of knowledge exchange, or were these civilizations isolated, developing similar technologies independently? These questions remain unresolved, and each answer discovered only leads to new mysteries.

In some cases, the dating of such structures has pushed back the timeline of human civilization by thousands of years, forcing historians and archaeologists to reconsider the traditional view that human civilization began in the Bronze Age or with the rise of Mesopotamia around 3000 BCE. Sites like Gobekli Tepe, which date back to around 9600 BCE, suggest that highly advanced people may have existed long before the rise of writing systems, cities, and organized states. This raises the possibility that there was once a complex, sophisticated civilization that predates all known history, leaving behind only the faintest traces of its existence.

Another compelling argument comes from the anomalies found in ancient myths and legends. Across cultures, there are stories of ancient gods or "elder races" that came before humanity as we know it. These beings are often described as possessing extraordinary knowledge and technology, which they imparted to the humans who followed. The ancient Sumerian texts, for example, speak of the Anunnaki, gods who came from the heavens and shared knowledge with early humans. Similarly, Hindu mythology tells of the "Devas" and "Asuras," divine beings with advanced technology who existed before the current age. These mythological accounts, though often regarded as symbolic, may contain fragments of historical truth about a time when an advanced civilization existed, only to be erased by a cataclysmic event or forgotten by time.

The theory of a lost prehistoric civilization also aligns with geological and climatic evidence suggesting that ancient human societies may have been impacted by sudden, global catastrophes. One of the most intriguing possibilities is the theory of a massive global flood, which some scientists link to the end of the last Ice Age around 12,000 years ago. This cataclysmic event could have wiped out not only life but entire civilizations, leaving no trace except for scattered myths and buried remnants of once-great cities. The sudden rise in sea levels, the onset of the Younger Dryas cooling period, and the extinction of large animals like mammoths could all point to the collapse of a thriving, advanced civilization that was unprepared for such a catastrophic shift in the environment.

If such a civilization existed, it is conceivable that it was far more advanced than we currently imagine. The evidence for this lies in the technological feats required to build the megalithic structures that still stand today, such as the Great Pyramid of Giza, the temples of Angkor Wat, and the massive stone structures in Peru. These sites show evidence of precision cutting, sophisticated planning, and an understanding of astronomy and geometry that suggests a high level of scientific and technological achievement. If these structures were built by a prehistoric civilization, it implies that the lost culture had mastered technologies that we have yet to fully understand or replicate.

Moreover, the possibility of a lost civilization challenges the way we view human evolution. If such a civilization existed and was capable of achieving monumental feats, it raises the question of how human intelligence and capabilities might have evolved in ways that we are only beginning to understand. It could mean that the development of human civilization was not a linear progression but rather a series of rises and falls, with certain advanced cultures reaching great heights before being lost to time.

While many mainstream archaeologists remain skeptical of the idea of a prehistoric civilization, the evidence continues to mount. The alignment of ancient monuments with celestial bodies, the presence of inexplicable artifacts, and the discovery of ancient cities buried beneath layers of earth and sediment all point to the possibility of a forgotten past. Advances in technology, such as satellite imaging, ground-penetrating radar, and other remote sensing techniques, are revealing new sites that were once hidden from view. These discoveries may one day provide the definitive proof that a prehistoric civilization did, in fact, exist and was lost to time.

We have to acknowledge that the possibility of a prehistoric civilization lost to time remains highly probable. As more evidence emerges, it is becoming increasingly clear that human history may be far older and more complex than we have been taught.

Perhaps, buried beneath the earth and hidden in ancient myths, there lies the story of a civilization whose knowledge and achievements were lost in the sands of time. Whether the evidence will ever surface in a way that definitively proves such a civilization existed remains to be seen, but the search for this lost world continues to inspire both scholars and dreamers alike.

PRE-HISTORIC MEGASTRUCTURES

Pre-Historic Megastructures is a journey back to these obscured epochs, an expedition to uncover the remnants of civilizations that flourished before the great deluge known to many cultures. This book is an odyssey into the unknown, a quest to bring light to the epochs that lie hidden beneath layers of earth and time.

Our exploration is driven by a profound question: What secrets lie buried in Earth's depths, awaiting rediscovery? As we peel back the veil of history, we encounter structures and artifacts that defy easy explanation. These ancient sites, scattered across the globe, challenge our understanding of human history and beckon us to consider civilizations that may have thrived in a world vastly different from the one we know.

This is more than a mere compilation of archaeological findings. It is a narrative that weaves together science, mythology, and archaeology. Each chapter delves into a different site or theory. Through these explorations, we confront the possibility of advanced societies whose existence and disappearance precede the rise of known ancient civilizations.