

ANCIENT TECHNOLOGY

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Part 1

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INTRODUCTION

In 2018, theDove aired a program titled Advanced Technology and Recent Discoveries within the Great Egyptian Pyramid Cheops, and then followed in 2019 with a similar program titled Ancient Technology in Granite. These programs highlighted the fact that thousands of years ago, ancient Egyptian cultures were using an advanced technology that allowed them to cut, transport, lift and place immense blocks of granite stones to precise tolerances that are still readily visible today as well as producing precision articles in granite rock that match or exceed modern production comparisons. Although the prevailing explanation for ancient technology by secular archaeology has historically centered on the viewpoint that ancient Egyptian technology was limited to a *"stone age civilization that was dependent on technology that was no more advanced than that used by the contemporary small-scale farming societies of northwest Europe,"*[1] the well-known Egyptian pyramids and precise megalithic stone construction in other parts of the world – such as Peru, Chile, Japan, Turkey, Lebanon, Italy, Mexico, and even a pre-historic polygonal megastructure in Montana, USA, – says otherwise.

While the definition of archaeology is "*the study of the buildings, graves, tools, and other objects that belonged to people who lived in the past, in order to learn about their culture and society,*"[2] the current lack of a realistic explanation for ancient technology by secular archaeology should not be surprising as the secular evolutionary worldview consists of presuppositions consisting of assumptions based on seeing everything through an evolutionary lens. Not surprisingly, this viewpoint has caused an obvious dilemma for not only secular science, but also secular archaeology in particular (Figure 1). A basic premise of evolution states that man has evolved from an animal with minimal intelligence to modern man with an advanced level of intelligence. Contrary to this viewpoint is the biblical account of mankind that clearly states Adam and Eve were created with a high level of intelligence in order to subdue and rule over the earth (Genesis 1:28). These divergent viewpoints present an interesting dilemma to secular archaeologists. Either man has evolved from an animal and has slowly acquired a modern high level of intelligence over many thousands of alleged years, or man was *originally* created with a high level of intelligence that should be evident to archaeological examination. However, if we do find evidence of advanced levels of intelligence thousands of years ago, does this support evolutionary ideology or biblical Creationism?

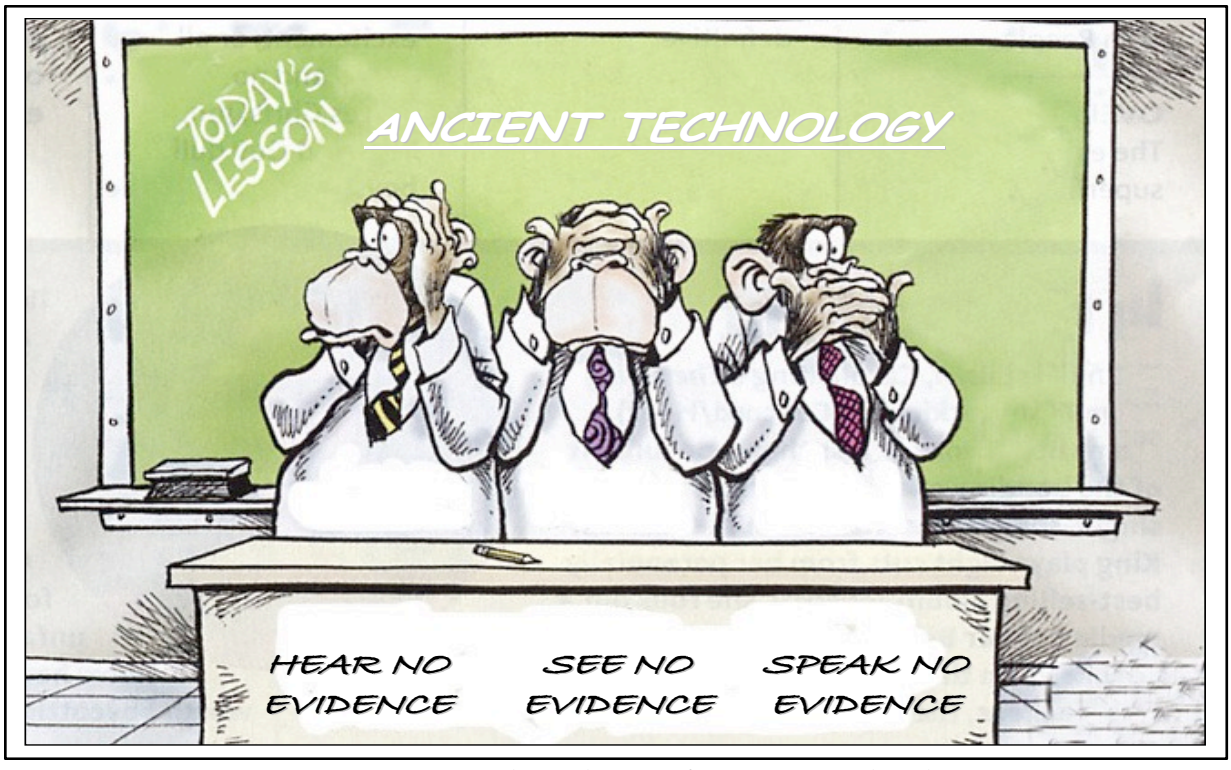


Figure 1. Historical Evidence of Ancient Technology
is Clearly Evident Around the World

To answer this question, we can investigate ancient history and look for evolutionary evidence of obscurity slowly evolving to a level of high intelligence in modern mankind,

or look for an *initial level* of high intelligence that has in some cases exceeded the level of intelligence of modern times. So, if we examine ancient historical evidence with an unbiased mind, we find there is something inconsistent about our past. Instead of finding *a lack* of advanced intelligence and technology, we find *clear evidence* of incredible technical feats that existed in the past, some of which cannot be duplicated today and/or were only discovered with the assistance of modern technology! If ancient evidence of advanced human intelligence is carefully analyzed without the modern dogma of "*ancient means primitive*" then a different picture of ancient man and intelligence as opposed to primitive evolutionary ideology begins to emerge.

Before we look at some prime examples of ancient intelligence that modern secular archaeology must ignore to validate evolutionary ideology, let's briefly review five relevant questions that are commonly asked about this subject.

IS THIS SUBJECT RELEVANT TO MODERN TIMES?

Depending on your viewpoint of the origin of mankind and the universe, this subject has the capability to determine your future! If you believe the universe and mankind evolved from random chance over billions of years, then you are just an evolving animal with no future or purpose. However, if you believe that God created the universe, mankind, and has a purpose for your life, then the Creator offers you a future with a purpose.

This subject is also relevant from the perspective of accuracy. If mankind has evolved from animals, then ancient technology should be absent until modern times. However, if God created Adam and Eve with the knowledge necessary to rule and subdue the world, then ancient technology should be evident and support the fact the Bible is accurate in its description of the Creation of the universe, the earth, and mankind. Additionally, the evidence of ancient technology should also give a believer another reason to believe that science and archaeology support the biblical account of Creation as an alternative to every "*new finding*" that modern science uses to dilute the accuracy of biblical Scripture.

WHY ISN'T THIS SUBJECT COMMON KNOWLEDGE?

The answer to this question is relatively straightforward. Much of the advanced level of technology developed by ancient civilizations on this earth is known, but the majority of this technology is simply ignored or labeled "*amazing*," "*mysterious*," "*unexplained*," "*an anomaly,*" "*mystic places*," etc. Why? Because if there was advanced technology thousands of years ago, then the concept of evolution as applied to mankind would present a question that would be difficult for evolutionary theory and secular archaeologists to answer.

It is a fact the amount of evidence regarding ancient technology is not only substantial, but is also credible enough that modern archaeologists have coined a specific phrase that applies to this subject. That phrase is OOPARTS that stands for "*out of place artifacts,*" and

is defined as "*Objects that, according to popular claims, don't fit within the accepted timeline of history or conventional understanding of ancient technology*."[3] Not surprisingly, one of the most popular current explanations for OOPARTS is they are "*the result of alien visitors*" and is graphically illustrated by numerous books such as Finger Prints of The Gods (Hancock), Chariots of The Gods (Von Daniken), Secrets of The Lost Races (Noorbergen), Magicians of the Gods (Hancock), and Technology of The Gods – The Incredible Sciences of The Ancients (Childress). Notice the title of all these books implies that ancient intelligence and technology is the result of alien visitors which is the accepted evolutionary methodology to explain intelligence without God. The emphasis on alien visitors from the secular perspective has also coined the concept of the "*Ancient Alien Architect Theory*" that claims extraterrestrial beings were involved in the construction of ancient structures like the Egyptian pyramids, Stonehenge, and the statues of Easter Island. While these theories are often presented as exciting alternatives to mainstream archaeology, they lack any empirical support.

This subject is also relevant from the perspective of accuracy. If mankind has evolved from animals, then technology should be absent until modern times. However, if God created Adam and Eve with the knowledge necessary to rule and subdue the world, then ancient technology should be evident today and support the fact the Bible is accurate in its written word.

HOW OLD IS ANCIENT?

Let's begin by looking at the definition of ancient as found in Webster's Dictionary which is as follows; *"of times long past, very old, having lived or existed for a long time,"* and *"designating the earlier or earliest form of something*." If we apply this definition to the words ancient and old, we must consider two different definitions from the perspective of secular evolution and biblical Creation.

Current evolution theory states that the universe is about 13.8 billion years old,[4] the earth is approximately 4.5 billion years old,[5] and man appeared after evolving from apes about 300,000 years ago.[6] During the alleged evolution of man, he progressed from an ape-like creature to modern man, and also evolved from animal-like intelligence to cave men, to the stone age, then the bronze age, and so on to the pinnacle of evolution which is modern man with an advanced level of technical knowledge that has only been apparent during the past 200-plus years. So, when the definition of ancient is applied to the evolution of man, the definition normally includes *hundreds* of thousands of years (Figure 2).

However, when the definition of ancient is applied to biblical Creation, the definition of ancient is suddenly reduced to just thousands of years. As delineated in Genesis, the universe and earth are only about 6,000 to 7,000 years old, and mankind who was created on the sixth day of Creation is also about 6,000 to 7,000 years old.

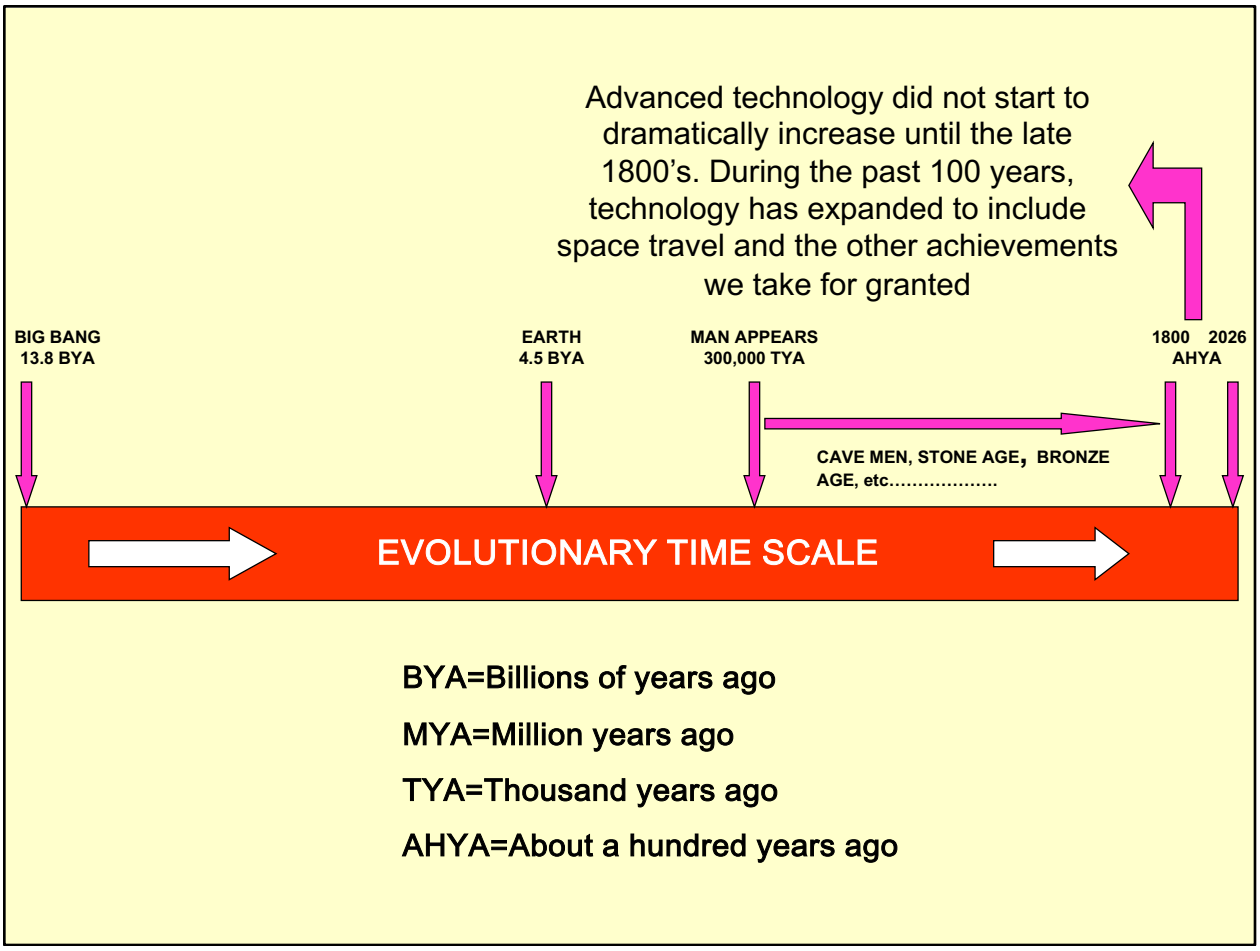


Figure 2. Evolutionary View of Technology Development

Now, let's take a brief look at how the Bible delineates a time frame of 6,000 to 7,000 years of age for the universe and mankind.

First, the book of Genesis repeatedly uses the word "*day*." But what is the definition of a biblical day? The Hebrew word for day is "*yom*" which can be defined as various periods of time. However, when the word Yom is preceded by a numeric, or associated with evening and morning, or associated with night, it always means a 24-hour day! Interestingly, the account of Creation as outlined in the first two chapters of Genesis always uses the word day (yom) with a numeric, evening and morning, and/or night. So, Genesis begins with the definition of a "*day*" as 24 hours (also see Exodus 20:11 and the website https://www.youtube.com/shorts/xpsxnNAPDM8

Second, if the seven days of Creation are seven 24-hour days, how long ago did Creation take place? The answer is **about** 6,204 years ago. The word *about* is used because the exact time frame for the Egyptian Sojourn and the Israelite Monarchy is not known (although they are likely in the hundreds of years, if at all). So, the biblical chronology for the approximate date of Creation is figured as follows (going backwards):

- 2026 years since the present to BC/AD
- 2,170 years from BC/AD to Abraham
- 352 years from Abraham to the Flood
- 1,656 years from the Flood to Creation
- A total of *about* 6,204 years

Therefore, the definition of ancient as applied to the biblical account of Creation yields a definition that dates back about 6,000 to 7,000 years ago! Interestingly, when the dates of ancient technology (that have been discovered) are studied, most of the dates fall into the time range of about 4,500 years ago to about the 5th century AD! So, when we apply the question of *"how old is ancient"* to the biblical account of mankind, we will primarily focus on the time frame between 4,500 years ago and approximately the 6th century AD for an approximate total of 3,900 years (2,500 + 400 years).

HOW COULD ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS HAVE DEVELOPED A HIGH DEGREE OF TECHNOLOGY?

To answer this question, let's look at the first book of the Bible, Genesis. When Adam and Eve were created, God commanded them to *"rule over the fish of the sea and the birds of the air and every creature that moves on the ground."* Additionally, God commanded Adam and Eve in Genesis 1:28 to *"fill the earth and subdue it."* In the Hebrew, this means *"to harness its potential and use its resources to their benefit."* In order for Adam and Eve to carry out these commands, God equipped them with the necessary intelligence to rule the world! Continuing thru Genesis, we find that approximately 1656 years elapsed from Adam and Eve to the Noahic Global Flood. At the time of the Flood, it is estimated there were 1 to 7 billion people on the earth[7,8] and they all spoke the same language with the same vocabulary (Genesis 11:1). Additionally, if the genealogy in the first eleven chapters of Genesis is closely examined, the average age of a person prior to the Global Flood was about 912 years.

During this time in history, one should contemplate what level of technology could be attained in 1656 years with millions of people working together, speaking the same language, and with an average life span of 912 years! To put this statement in the proper perspective, remember that Columbus sailed the ocean in a simple wooden boat on a world that was considered flat, and discovered America in 1492. So, in approximately over 500-plus years, we have progressed from Columbus and his discovery of America to advanced space exploration (Figure 3)!

Continuing with biblical history, the sixth chapter of Genesis goes on to say that after the Flood, the population (some estimates have placed the time frame at 100 years after the Flood and about 1,000 to 10,000 people[9]) were willfully disobeying God and were attempting to build a tower to the heavens to display their achievements. However, after reviewing the construction of the Tower of Babel, the Lord made the following comment

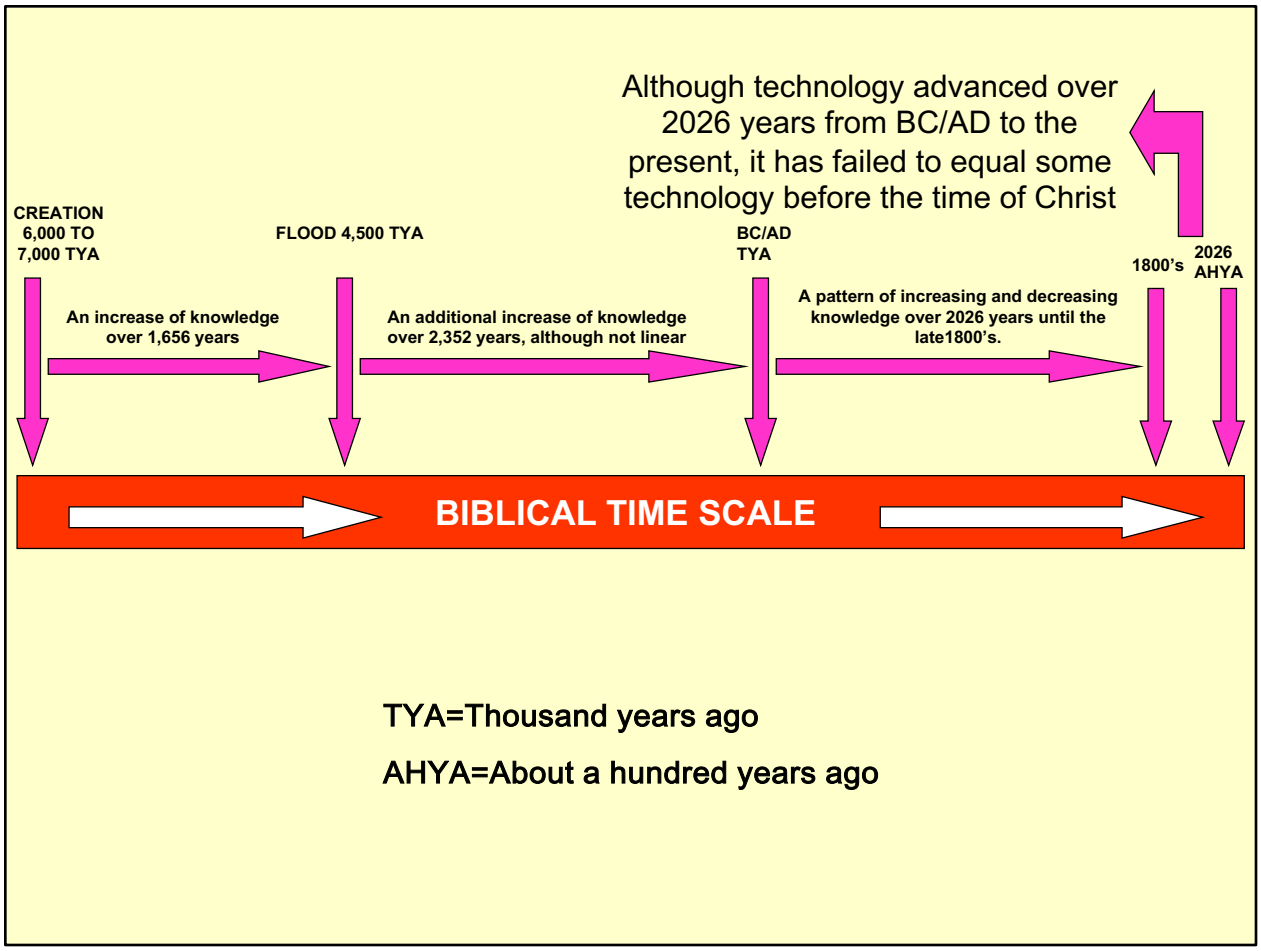


Figure 3. Biblical View of Technology Development

in Genesis 6:10; *"If as one people all sharing a common language, they have begun to do this, then **nothing** they plan to do will be beyond them."* So, when God changed a single language into numerous languages approximately 1756 years after Adam and Eve, it is logical to assume the population of the world at the time of the Tower of Babel would have developed an appreciably higher level of intelligence than the intelligence of Adam and Eve as Noah and his family would have passed pre-Flood technology on to post-Flood people.

WHAT HAPPENED TO ANCIENT TECHNOLOGY?

With a brief review of history, this question can be answered from three perspectives (Figure 4). The first perspective is based on the historical biblical account of a Global Flood in chapters six through eight of Genesis. As the Flood completely overwhelmed the earth, the earth was flooded for over 300 days and all mankind except life on the Ark was destroyed. This global catastrophe would have destroyed mankind with the level of intelligence that had been attained to that point in history. Interestingly, once Noah and his family had left the Ark after the Flood waters receded and the earth was dry, they

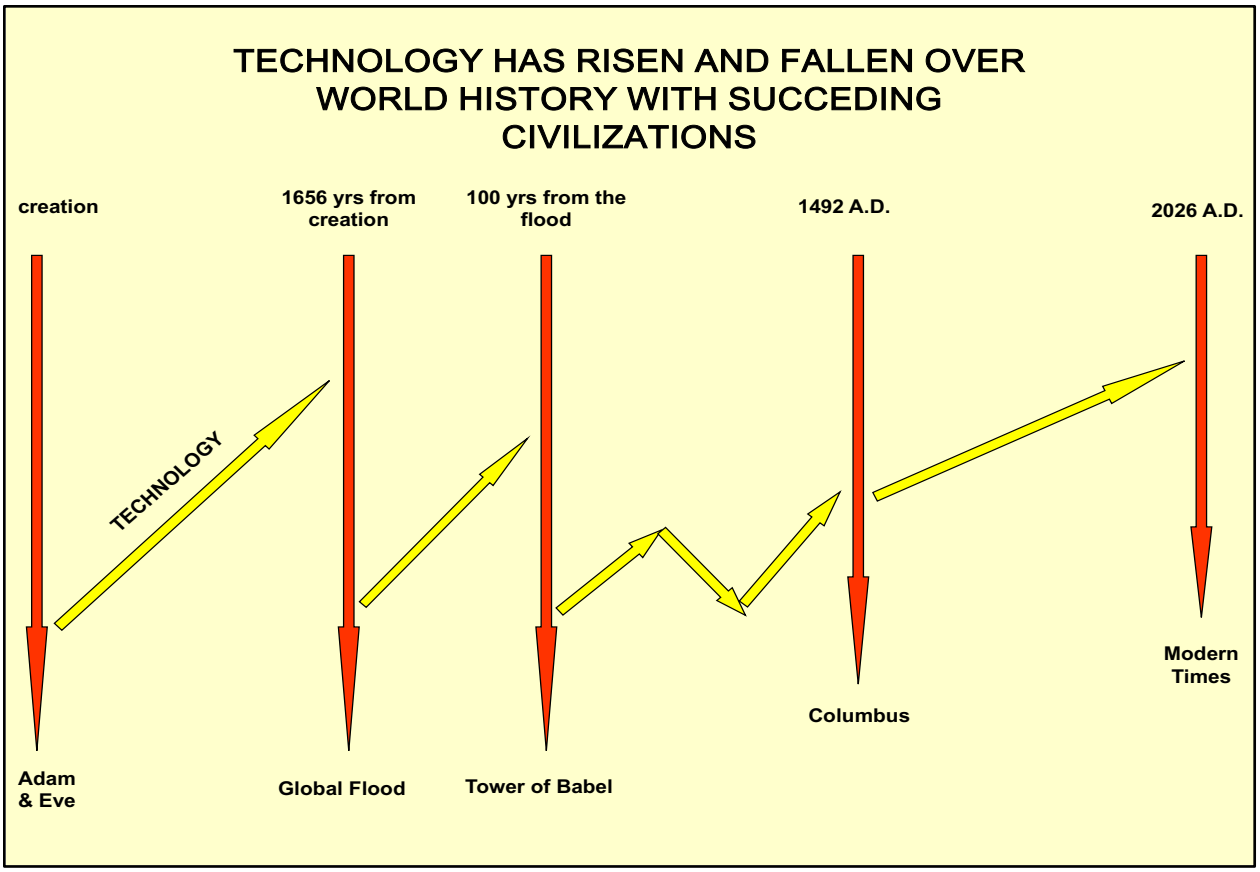


Figure 4: Summary of the Rise and Fall of Historical Technology

would have been aware of the level of technology attained prior to the Flood but would not have had the capability to restore that technology in a timely manner. As a simple example, suppose you and seven other people were suddenly placed on a large island with abundant resources. Although you are familiar with automobiles, televisions, radios, cell phones, and all of the other technical achievements we take for granted, how long would it take you to recreate those achievements?

The second perspective is the impact of the Tower of Babel on mankind. Once technology started to increase in the post-Flood era, technology was dealt another setback when the Lord confused the people at the Tower of Babel by dividing their single language into numerous languages. As groups of people would have divided and spread to other new areas, they would also have been aware of the level of technology attained to that point but unable to restore that technology until their capabilities would have developed and increased.

The third perspective centers on the fact that a considerable amount of ancient technology has been destroyed. A review of historical accounts substantiates the fact that over the ages, technology has been destroyed as civilizations were conquered and ultimately subdued and assimilated by their captors. When civilizations were conquered,

it was common practice to destroy their past and heritage so they would assimilate into their conquerors more easily. As an example, consider the following synopsis:

- The Bible, Mahabharata, Koran, and Tao Te Ching all speak of ancient civilizations being destroyed
- Emperor Chin Shih Huang Ti, 212 B.C., ordered all texts of history, astronomy, philosophy, science, the works of Confucius and Mencius, and the royal library destroyed prior to his death
- The Romans destroyed the complete library of Alexandria which contained over 500,000 volumes of Ptolemy Soter which included all the traditions of mankind
- Fanatical Christians, 3rd Century AD, destroyed the "*True History of Mankind over the Last 100,000 Years*"
- Spanish conquistadors destroyed every Mayan Codex they found
- All books in the Byzantine Empire were ordered destroyed
- Genghis Khan, Hitler, Stalin, and so on

Although ancient technology has increased over the ages since the Flood, it has not been a linear progression until more recent times.

TECHNOLOGY OF THE ANCIENTS

Ancient technology refers to "*the tools, machines, materials, and engineering methods developed by human civilizations before the modern era, roughly from the earliest stone tools through the fall of the Roman Empire and its contemporaries around the 5th century AD.*"[10] Although this definition tends to favor the simplistic accomplishments of ancient civilizations, discoveries by archaeologists makes it difficult to not be aware of the megaliths at Stonehenge, the statues on Easter Island, the use of aluminum dated to about 265 AD, Roman and Greek construction innovations that are used in modern construction methods, as well as many other examples.

Even though there is clear evidence of advanced ancient technology (e.g., detailed internet programs, books listed on page 3, etc.), there are numerous other examples that are not common knowledge because they are not reported or are specifically ignored. As an example, there are numerous programs on the History and Discovery Channel about the Egyptian pyramids and the intricate gold artifacts found in the tomb of King Tutankhamen, but do you recall any similar programs on the level of advanced knowledge attained by the Parthian civilization before the time of Christ?

With these thoughts in mind let's first look at some examples of ancient intelligence/technology that secular science and/or archaeologists cannot clarify, and then consider ancient megalithic construction that should not exist – and in some cases – cannot easily and/or economically be duplicated today, and then look at some examples of ancient engineering genius that still perplexes experts today. Then, in Part II of this

discussion, we will specifically consider the mastery of precision artistry in granite rock by the ancient Egyptian civilizations.

ANCIENT INTELLIGENCE/TECHNOLOGY
ANTIKYTHERA MECHANISM – Greece[11]

One of the most complex and sophisticated instruments constructed before modern times is also one of the earliest known. In 1900, Greek sponge divers found an old shipwreck off the island of Antikythera (between Crete and Kythera). The wreck was loaded with marble and bronze statues, and within the numerous items on the sunken vessel, a corroded lump was discovered that proved to be extremely remarkable (Figure 5). The shipwreck housing the instrument was dated to around 60 B.C., but some experts believe the device itself may have been created as early as 205 B.C., based on the astronomical events it appears to predict. The item was a sheet of bronze with circles, inscriptions, cog wheels, movable pointers, complicated scales or dials, and metal plates with writing.

The device, now known as the Antikythera Mechanism, quickly became one of the most captivating and perplexing artifacts in archaeological history. Decades of research,

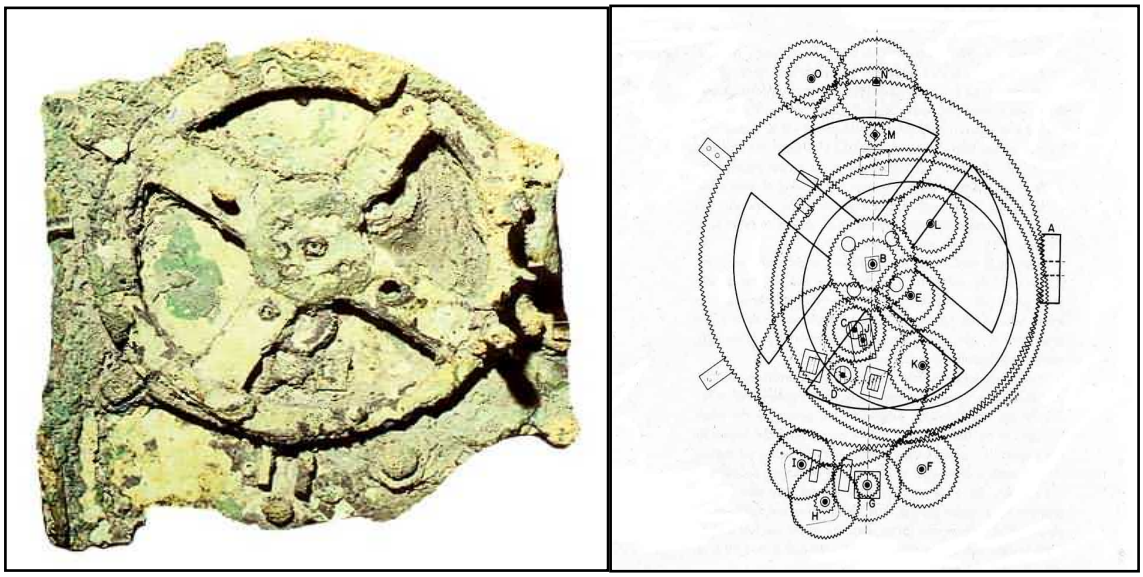


Figure 5. Antikythera Mechanism

X-rays, and CT scans revealed that this ancient "*computer*" was an astonishingly sophisticated machine used to calculate astronomical positions and predict celestial events like eclipses, moon phases, and festivals. The mechanism featured at least 30 bronze gears arranged in a compact, multi-layered design that was centuries ahead of its time. Its intricacy and ingenuity were unparalleled, and nothing like it would be seen again for over a thousand years. In addition to its astronomical functions, the mechanism included a calendar of athletic events like the Olympics, making it a versatile tool for tracking both celestial and terrestrial events. The discovery of the Antikythera Mechanism upended the conventional wisdom about ancient technology. Before its

discovery, historians believed that this level of mechanical complexity didn't exist until the 14th century AD, with the advent of astronomical clocks in Europe. The idea that ancient Greeks could have created such a sophisticated device seemed almost impossible.

Today, the Antikythera Mechanism is widely recognized as the world's first analogue computer, its design principles echoing in everything from mechanical watches to modern-day planetariums. Its discovery has prompted a re-evaluation of ancient technology and sparked a renewed interest in the scientific achievements of the past.

NANJIIG BELT – China[12,13]

A metal belt fastener and other various items (Figure 6) were discovered in 1993 in the burial site of the famous General Chow Chou of the Chin Dynasty, who lived from 265-316 AD. The fastener was made from an alloy of 5% manganese, 10% copper, and 85% aluminum. Interestingly, aluminum was not discovered until 1803, and not successfully separated into a pure form until 1854. It was introduced in 1855 at the Paris Exposition as

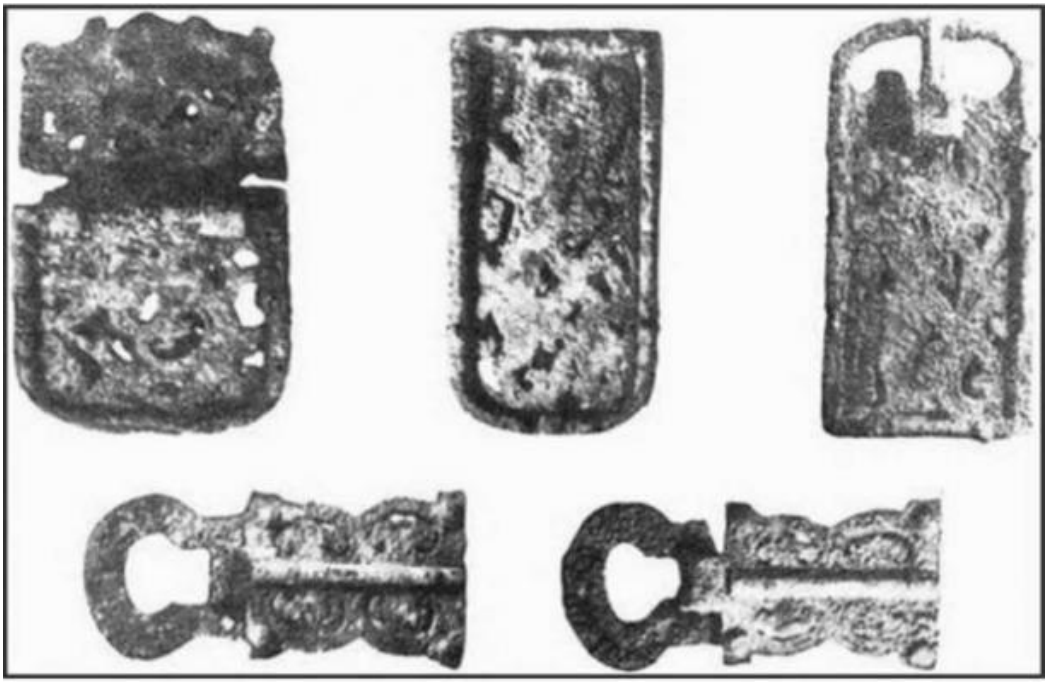


Figure 6. Aluminum Artifacts

a very rare metal. In order to produce aluminum today, bauxite, aluminum oxide, and other ores need oven refraction, regeneration, and electrolysis at approximately 1,000 degrees centigrade. Additionally, the aluminum cap placed on the Washington monument after completion in Washington D.C. was a wonder for the world to admire. That year, there was only about 100 pounds of aluminum that was produced globally.

ASHOKA PILLAR – India[14]

In the courtyard of Kurb Minar in Delhi, India, there stands a pillar that is known as the Ashoka pillar. The pillar is cast iron, stands 23-feet 8-inches high, has a diameter of just



Figure 7. Ashoka Pillar

16-inches, and weighs approximately 6 tons (Figure 7). Although the date of its construction is not known, there is an inscription of an epitaph to King Chandra Gupta II who died in 413 AD. Of particular interest, there is hardly a trace of rust on the pillar because it was constructed of pure iron. Pure iron is produced today in very small quantities and by the process of electrolysis (introduced by Michael Faraday in 1834).

GREAT MOLTEN SEA – Israel[15]

In describing the temple that King Solomon built in 1,000 B.C. for the King of Kings, several articles are specifically mentioned that are noteworthy. I Kings 7:15-26 and 2 Chronicles 4:2-6 detail specific bronze articles made for the temple. In the account, Hiram of Tyre *"had the skill and knowledge to make all kinds of works of bronze,"* and cast the following items:

- Two pillars of 55 tons each
- Two caps at 20 tons each
- A laver at 13 tons
- The Great Molten Sea that weighed 72 tons
- Twelve oxen to support the Great Molten Sea
- Various ornaments

The Great Molten Sea was located in the southeastern corner of the inner court, was 7.5-feet high, 15-feet in diameter from brim to brim, 45-feet in circumference, and the underneath portion of the brim was decorated with 2 rows of gourds. It was placed on

the backs of twelve oxen, which, in groups of three, were standing with their faces outward (Figure 8), and it held approximately 18,000 gallons of water that was originally

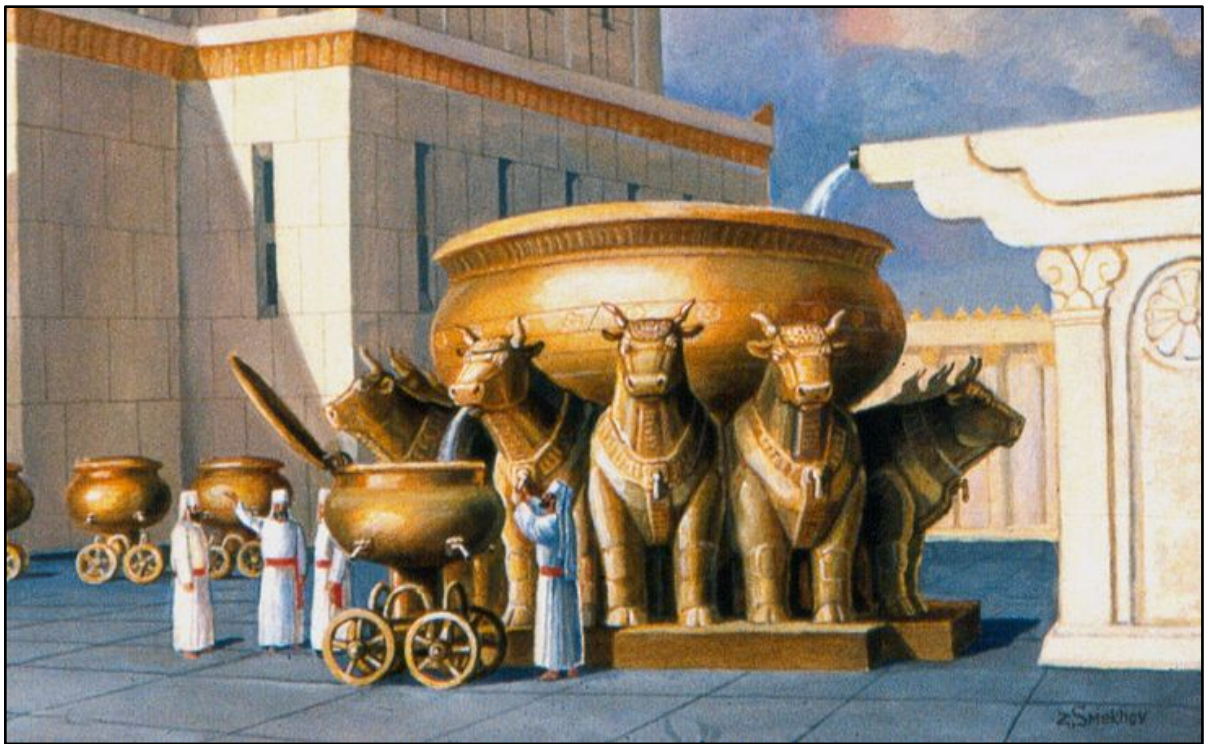


Figure 8. Great Molten Sea

supplied by the Gibeonites (but later supplied by a conduit from the pools of Bethlehem). The purpose of the Great Molten Sea was for the priests to wash themselves before entering the temple.

The pillars and the Great Molten Sea were cast of bright bronze and *uniform* in color which indicates they required a single casting or pouring per article to achieve the necessary clarity. The dimensions of the Great Molten Sea are worth mentioning as it becomes apparent when the circumference is divided by the diameter, the result is Pi which math students know is 3.14159265358979. History records that Archimedes discovered Pi around 250 B.C., yet Solomon built the Great Molten Sea in 1,000 B.C., long before the Greeks rediscovered Pi. This is a possibility why some scholars have referred to this temple as the *"house of Pi."* Additionally, consider how Hiram built a foundry in the desert that was capable of smelting 72 tons of uniform bronze for a single casting (along with all of the other items), and then being able to transport the Great Molten Sea to Solomon's temple.

BAGHDAD BATTERY – Iraq[16,17]

Before we consider the well-known artifact that is currently identified as the Baghdad Battery, it should be noted that its origin and purpose remain unclear and many of the claims are universally rejected by archaeologists. Although the object can produce electricity in addition to being a

potential solution to the fact that the use of electricity would explain the absence of lampblack deposits in the Egyptian tombs (were hieroglyphics, pictographs and art completed in the dark?), there is an alternative secular explanation that it functioned as a container for magic spells for protection, defense or curses. So, with the preceding thoughts in mind, let's look at its history.

In 1938, German archaeologist Dr. Wilhelm Koenig of the National Museum of Baghdad discovered a strange clay pot used by the Parthians in 200 B.C. The pot was 5-inches high, had a copper cylinder inside the pot that encased an iron rod, and the bottom was sealed by using a mixture of 60/40 lead tin solder, which is about the best solder you can purchase today. The pot was also sealed with asphalt at the bottom and near the top.



Figure 9. Baghdad Battery

If citric acid was added to the pot/cylinder, it produced .5 to 1 volt of electricity between the iron core and copper sleeve. The vessel showed signs of corrosion, and early tests revealed that an acidic agent such as wine or vinegar had been present. The pot is currently on display in the National Museum of Baghdad (Figure 9).

CARTOGRAPHY – Turkey[18]

In 1929, a group of historians working in the Topkapi Palace in Istanbul, Constantinople, found a map in a pile of rubble. The map was drawn on gazelle skin (Figure 10). Research showed that it was a genuine document that was drawn in 1513 AD by Piri Reis, a famous admiral of the Turkish fleet in the sixteenth century. The passion of the admiral was cartography and his high rank within the Turkish navy allowed him to have privileged

access to the Imperial Library of Constantinople. The map was compiled and copied from a large number of source maps, some of which dated back to over 300 B.C. The Piri Reis map shows North America, South America, Greenland, and Antarctica, which had yet to be discovered at the time the map was drawn. Notes were also written on the map that covers everything from Columbus discovering the New World to sea monsters. The map is not made like modern maps which use a horizontal and vertical grid for location purposes, but it uses an older method which employs a series of circles with lines radiating from them (which are referred to as "*portolan*" maps).



Figure 10. Fragment of Piri Reiss Map

Of noteworthy interest is the northern coastline of Antarctica that is perfectly detailed. This is most puzzling not from the perspective that the accuracy of the Antarctic region is perfect and drawn 300 years before it was discovered, but the map shows the coastline which is currently under an ice cap. Geological evidence confirms the latest date Queen Maud Land could have been charted in an ice-free state is 4,000 B.C. The ice cap in this region is now about a mile thick. It is obvious that some ancient people explored Antarctic when its coasts were ice free, and it is also clear they were capable of determining the longitudes more accurately than anything possessed by civilizations up to the second half of the 18th century. They also knew spheroid trigonometry, the earth was round, and had knowledge of its true circumference to within 50 miles! The accuracy and credibility of

the map has been confirmed by the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Bureau, Arlington H. Mallery (an authority on ancient maps), and the U. S. Air Force, Keene College. Although this map is famous for its content and authenticity, there are other similar maps with comparable content that have also been discovered.

GRAPHIC ART – Peru[19,20,21]

Two hundred and fifty miles south of Lima, Peru, are located the ruins of the ancient city of Nazca. In this same area is a valley that is 37 miles long and 1 mile wide, is level desert, and is known as one of the driest places on earth with very little wind. Of specific interest is the valley floor; it is covered with hundreds of immaculately straight lines, gigantic geometric patterns, and huge animal drawings that are least 2,000 years old and probably older. The lines are difficult to see unless you are standing on one of the lines. If you move several feet either side from a line, the line blends into the desert and is difficult or impossible to see. The lines were discovered in 1927 when commercial airlines started to fly over the area. The lines are seen very clearly from the air (Figure 11) and can be seen from the Skylab which was over 70 miles above the surface of the earth.



Figure 11. Nazca Lines and Figures

Dr. Marie Reiche has studied the lines since 1946 and has reached some interesting conclusions:

- The drawings consist of one continuous line. The lines never cross
- The parallel lines have an amazing accuracy. Some lines are over 5 miles long, intersect a mountain, and come out the other side exactly in-line with the same line

and at the same elevation. The lines were drawn with more accuracy than we were able to measure until recently

- 39 straight lines point to solar and lunar events and 17 lines are associated with stars

Of all the lines and figures, the outline of a spider is perhaps the most intriguing. The drawing is of the Ricinulei spider, a rare spider and one whose species are found only in the inaccessible humus of dark caves in the Amazon Jungle over 1,000 miles away. The drawing is so accurate that the spider has one leg extended with its distinctive reproductive organ on the tip of the leg (Figure 12). How did desert dwelling people know about a rare spider over 1,000 miles away in the caves of a jungle and feature a specific characteristic of its anatomy on a large line art in a desert setting?

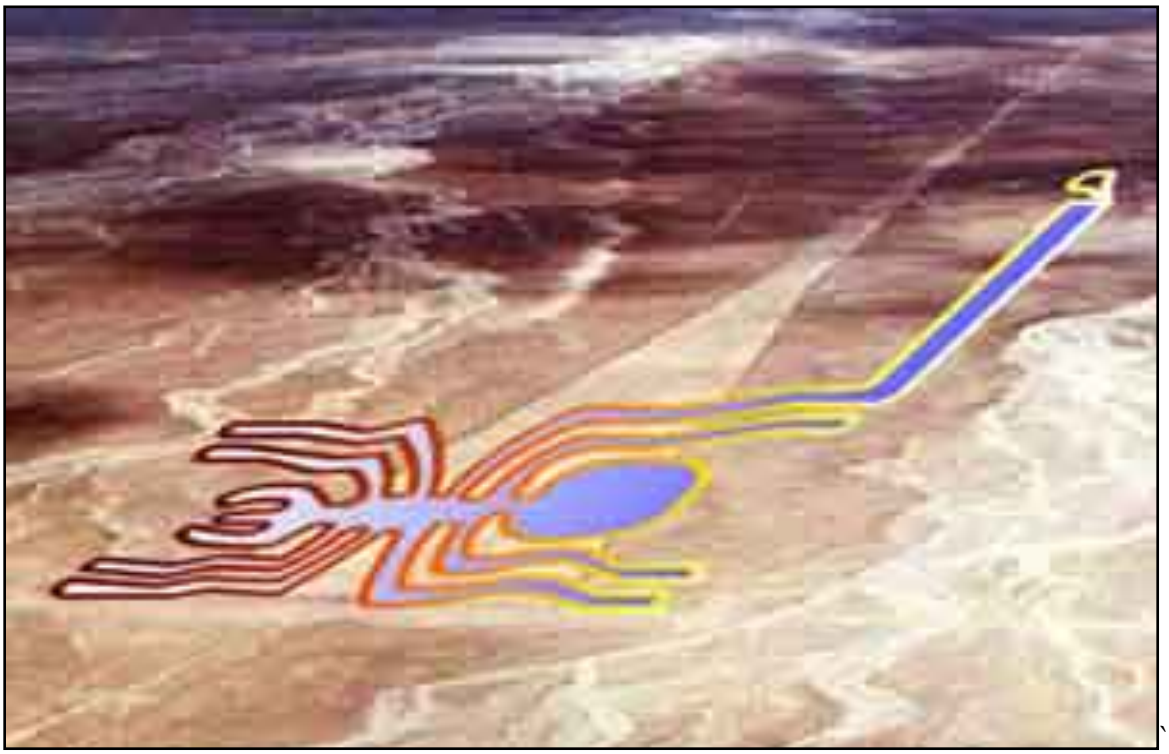


Figure 12. Nazca Ricinueli Spider (color enhanced)

ANCIENT MEGALITHIC TECHNOLOGY

A megalith is defined as "*a large stone that has been used to construct a prehistoric structure or monument, either alone or together with other stones, and they are found worldwide.*"[22] Some of these ancient wonders were erected over a period of 3,000 years (between 4,500 B.C. and 1,500 B.C.), and are testimony to the ability of ancient civilizations being capable of amazing feats of engineering, mathematics, astronomy, and organization, some of which would be extremely difficult or impossible to duplicate today! An astonishing thought concerning the megaliths are their sheer size, why they are so numerous, and how they were moved into position from locations, some of which were distant to their final locations. Of particular interest is the fact that many of the global megaliths are composed

of granite as this type of stone is not only dense (heavy) but is one of the harder elements on earth.

Now, let's *significantly raise the bar of ancient technology artifacts* from the previous discussion and look at some examples that continue to mystify modern secular scientists and archaeologists from the perspective of "*how could simple ancient civilizations do that*" as this opinion raises numerous questions, all of which are based on the premise of ancient is typically defined as "*primitive*." The following examples of quarrying, transporting, shaping to exacting tolerances, lifting and the precise fitting of megalithic granite stones of hundreds and/or over a thousand tons was based on a worldwide technology that is unknown today, and in some cases, cannot be practically duplicated even with modern technology. This lost technology can be found in many areas of the world such as Latin America, the Middle East, Asia and Europe. Some examples are:

- Western Stone in Jerusalem that weighs 570 tons
- The 3 Trilithon/Temple Stones of Baalbeck, Lebanon, that weigh 870 tons each and have been lifted and placed 23-feet above ground level
- Ramesseum Statue in Thebes, Egypt, that weighs over 1,000 tons
- The massive 6 megalithic stones of the Temple of the Sun, Ollantaytambo, Peru

To keep the transportation and placement of the aforementioned weights of 570 tons, 870 tons and 1,000-plus tons in perspective along with the following examples we will review, consider the recent quarry, transportation and placement of the *Levitated Mass*[23] as follows:

- In 2012, a large-scale sculpture was developed by Michael Heizer for an elevated display at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art
- The granite boulder was quarried in Riverside, California, by the Stone Valley Materials Quarry. The granite boulder was 21.5-feet tall and weighed 340 tons
- Movement of the boulder from the quarry to the Art Museum 100 miles away required a special crane that was capable of lifting 700 tons, and an exclusive 295-foot-long transporter with 206 wheels and with over 2,400 horsepower (Figure 13)
- As an additional point of reference, the Phoenicians/Canaanites were capable of moving megalithic granite stones of over 1,200 tons (Stone of the South) and the Egyptians were also capable of moving granite megaliths that weighed over 1,200 tons (Aswan Quarry, Egypt, 137-feet long, the Unfinished Obelisk). Additionally, it is also noteworthy that modern railroad cars are limited to transport 157.5 tons[24]

Although it is easy to focus on the fact that ancient megalithic granite stones of immense weight were regularly quarried, moved noteworthy distances (the quarry in Aswan Egypt is 500 miles away from the pyramids), and some were elevated to incredible heights (the great Egyptian pyramid is almost 500-feet high), it is even more remarkable that no subsequent civilizations have reproduced these remarkable and varied



Figure 13. Levitated Mass Transporter

accomplishments. Even in modern times and using *state of the art technology* to construct the Great Pyramid in Egypt would prove to be an extremely difficult and expensive task as building on such a huge scale, and with some of the hardest rock known to mankind, is not a simple task regardless of any epoch since these ancient construction feats were accomplished. And yet, we are supposed to believe that a civilization that had recently emerged from the Stone Age with simple tools were able to accomplish this? Let's begin with three very popular megalithic examples – Easter Island, Stonehenge, and the Baalbeck Trilithon – and then continue with some other examples that totally defy any current reasonable explanation by secular science and archaeology.

EASTER ISLAND – Chile[25,26]

Remote Easter Island sits in the South Pacific Ocean, 2,300 miles west of Chile. Originally, there were no trees, indigenous animals, or inhabitants on the island as it is a windswept volcanic triangle shaped island that covers about 64 square miles. In 1722, Dutch seamen sighted the island on Easter Sunday, and gave the island its name that still stands to this day. Easter Island has achieved notoriety not from its remote location, but from the hundreds of huge carved stone statues all over the island, called *moai*, and is dated to

about 400 AD or older. The statues lay everywhere along the coast, backs to the sea, with jutting jaws and coral eyes (Figure 14), looking toward the interior of the island. The stone heads weigh anywhere from 10 tons to an unfinished abandoned statue in the quarry that weighs an estimated 150 tons. The average weight of the statues is approximately 35 to 50 tons each. All of the statues have come from the same inland quarry on the island, the slopes of the volcano Rano Raraku. Because this quarry is located at one end of the island,



Figure 14. Easter Island Statues

the statues had to be moved across the rocky volcanic island, in some cases over 5 miles to their final destination. When taking into account that these statues were moved, consider the following considerations:

- If the statues were dragged across hard surfaces or volcanic rock, they would show signs of gouging. Gouging or scrapes are not evident
- Any implements that were used for pulling or leverage (ropes and poles) would have to be brought to the island as the nearest trees are over 2,500 miles away and there are no natural materials on the island to make ropes
- Some statues had to be moved over vertical cliffs. The cliff on the south side of the island is a 1,000-foot sheer cliff with extremely high winds at the top and ocean currents at the bottom that negate landing a boat. Yet, 400-feet down from the top of

this cliff (or 600-feet up from the bottom) there is a ledge with a group of statues averaging between 25 to 35 tons each

- Back in the 1900's, 500 men moved one of the smallest statues (7.5-feet tall) to their ship to return to France where it is on display in a museum. Unfortunately, this procedure broke the statue in several pieces and also noticeably gouged the rock

STONEHENGE – England[27,28]

A popular megalithic ruin is located on an open area of Salisbury Plain, several miles West of Amesbury, Wiltshire, in southern England. The structure consists of a series of earth, timber, and stone structures that have been revised over a period of 1,400 years,



Figure 15. Stonehenge

beginning in 2,900 B.C. (Figure 15). Stonehenge was constructed as follows (from the center to the outside perimeter):

- The Great Altar Stone
- A horseshoe pattern of bluestones. There are over 80 bluestones and they are about 5 tons each. The only quarry found with this rock is in the Preseli Mountains in Wales, over 200 miles away with the only route to Stonehenge being over a combination of land and sea
- A horseshoe pattern of 5 sarsen trilithons
- A circle of bluestones, and 4 smaller station stones in the ground forming a rectangle

- A ring of sarsen sandstones capped with lintels. The upright stones weigh between 40 to 50 tons each and are taken from a quarry 20 miles north of Stonehenge in Marlboro Downs. The top pieces (lintels), are carved curved so they complete a continuous circle when placed on top of the uprights. Each lintel has a socket and each upright has a post (mortise type joint). The lintels are 10 tons each and elevated 18 to 20-feet above the ground. Also, the ground slopes so each upright is a different length, and each upright had to sink into a different depth hole. Yet, the tops of the lintels vary only a few inches from perfect level. It is estimated that it would have taken over 1,000 people pushing and pulling in addition to 200 people clearing pathways and moving rollers to move each of the stones
- The rectangular pattern of station stones forms an interesting geometry. The long sides of the rectangle portion are perfectly aligned with the mid-summer full moon rise and mid-summer moonset, and the short sides of the rectangle are perfectly aligned with the summer solstice sunrise and winter solstice sunset. The large sarsen stones are aligned with the various eclipses which could be predicted with a high degree of accuracy. There is only one place in the northern hemisphere where this can be viewed in this manner; Stonehenge. Therefore, the builders of Stonehenge had to know the intricate details of geography, geometry, and astronomy. Additionally, some details carved into the stones indicate the builders had high precision instruments for working these stones. Ring patterns on the stones show a circularity within a plus or minus 2,000th of an inch! This would be hard to achieve today with machine tools when cutting stone

TRILITHON-Lebanon[29,30]

It is well known that the Romans built large projects such as the Pantheon, Aqueducts, Colosseum, etc. However, few people are familiar with the Temple at Baalbek in present day Lebanon, 40 miles northeast of Beirut. The temple was dedicated to Jupiter, and was the largest construction effort ever by the Romans. Although the temple has slowly fallen into ruin since its construction began in 20 AD, it ranks among the finest sculptures of ancient Rome. Of particular interest is the Trilithon (Figure 16), which is comprised of three blocks of limestone in the foundation that weigh 870 tons each and have also been lifted and precisely placed 23-feet above grade level. The Trilithon remains a marvel of ancient engineering, prompting the question of how a pre-industrial civilization managed to quarry, transport, and lift such massive weights.

Additionally, within the limestone quarry from which the Trilithon originated, lie three more immense stones; the Stone of the Pregnant Woman, the Stone of the South and the Forgotten Stone. The Stone of the Pregnant Woman, was actually the first to be "*discovered*" as it was never fully buried underground. The huge megalith weighs about 1,102 tons. The Stone of the South was discovered in the 1990s in the same area, and weighs 1,242 tons. While it is hard to imagine misplacing something so large, in 2014

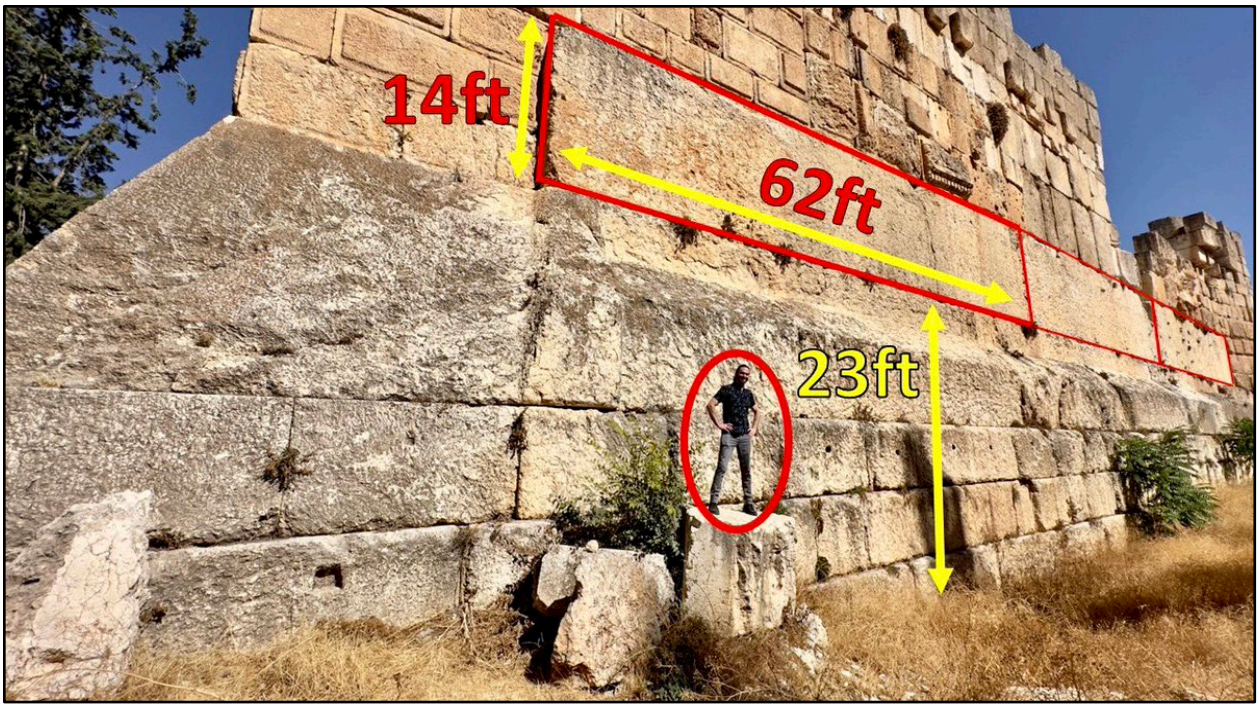


Figure 16. Trilithon at Baalbeck Lebanon

archaeologists from the German Archaeological Institute found a sixth megalithic stone within the same quarry, right next to (and somewhat under) the Stone of the Pregnant Woman (Figure 17). They named it the Forgotten Stone and is estimated to weigh about 1,650 tons. How these stones were cut and dressed has remained an unsolved mystery.


Figure 17. Forgotten Stone and Stone of The Pregnant Woman

MACHU-PICCHU – Peru[31,32]

Located about 8,000-feet in the Andes Mountains and high above the Urabamba Gorge below, is a city named Machu Picchu, which means "*old mountain*." The city is a 15th century Inca citadel and architectural marvel that is built on a mountain ridge 7,970-feet above sea level. The Incas achieved this feat without the use of iron tools, wheels, or mortar. Machu Picchu covers about 5 square miles and consists of terraced structures that are linked by 3,000 steps (Figure 18). The Incas carved and fitted massive granite stones with precision so perfect that even today, not a thin blade knife can fit between them. This technique, known as "*ashlar masonry*," made Machu Picchu resistant to earthquakes, a vital adaptation in a seismic region that is common in this area of the world.



Figure 18. Machu Picchu

The granite blocks used in the building of the structures are cut with such precision that the blocks fit perfectly together without mortar, and are cut with multiple corners. Some of the blocks have as many as 30 corners or angles, yet they all fit perfectly. The Incas also used advanced terracing and irrigation methods for erosion control and maximum yield of agricultural products. Terraces prevented landslides and managed rainwater, aqueducts provided fresh water from mountain springs, and the city's alignment with sacred peaks reflects Inca cosmology.

12 ANGLE STONE – Peru[33,34]

The 12 Angle Stone is a large block of stone set with absolute precision in an Inca wall in Cusco's historic center and was placed more than 700 years ago by the Inca's. The stone has twelve angles that lock into the surrounding stones without any gaps among them and its twelve angles fit so tightly that not even a sheet of paper can slide between the joints. There is no mortar, no cement, no adhesive, only accuracy and a cutting-and-fitting technique that still amazes engineers and architects worldwide (Figure 19). The wall that holds the 12 Angled Stone belonged to the palace of Inca Roca, who reigned roughly between 1321 and 1348. Across the centuries, the 12 Angled Stone has remained intact



Figure 19. 12 Angle Stone

thru the major earthquakes of 1650, 1950 and 1986 and is a showcase of Inca architectural skill and a city emblem. For a moment, consider if the 12 Angle Stone (and the other blocks in Figure 19) were raised, cut and lowered numerous times until the angles in the stones precisely matched (time for completion?), or, were the stones cut a single time and lowered into place?

SACSAYHUAMAN – Peru[35,36]

High in the Andes Mountains of Peru at over 12,000-feet, stands one of the world's most perplexing architectural achievements that was constructed during the 15th century. The massive stone walls of Sacsayhuamán defy conventional understanding of ancient



Figure 20. Sacsayhuaman

construction techniques, featuring stone blocks weighing up to 200 tons fitted together with such precision that not even a knife blade can slip between them (Figure 20). The scale and sophistication of this monument challenges everything about pre-Columbian engineering capabilities of how did ancient builders achieve such impossible precision without modern machinery? The complex originally consisted of three massive terraced walls arranged in a zigzag pattern, stretching over 1,500-feet in length and rising to heights of 60-feet.

What made this structure extraordinary was not just its size, but the precision with which each stone was cut and fitted. The largest blocks, some weighing as much as a modern commercial airliner, were positioned with mathematical accuracy that would challenge today's construction teams. One of the greatest puzzles surrounding Sacsayhuamán involves how the Inca transported enormous stone blocks over difficult terrain without wheeled vehicles or large animals as the nearest quarry lies several miles away, across valleys and steep mountain slopes that would challenge modern heavy equipment.

UNFINISHED OBELISK – Egypt [37,38]

The Unfinished Obelisk in Aswan is one of the most extraordinary archaeological sites in Egypt, not because it stands tall above the skyline, but because it never stood at all. The obelisk's creators began to carve it directly out of bedrock, but cracks appeared in the granite and the project was abandoned leaving the bottom side of the obelisk still attached to the bedrock (Figure 21) — a flaw that ultimately preserved it for modern discovery. Estimated to have reached over 137-feet in height and weighing nearly 1,200 tons if completed, it would have been the largest obelisk ever erected. The monumental project was commissioned during the reign of Queen Hatshepsut (1508–1458 B.C.), a famous Egyptian Queen. Egyptian obelisks symbolized the sun god Ra, and were often



Figure 21. Unfinished Obelisk

erected in pairs at temple entrances. Currently, modern science cannot explain how the obelisk was carved out of the bedrock, and how the Egyptians would have moved it to its likely destination; the Karnak Temple in Luxor, one of Egypt's most sacred religious complexes.

GOBELKI-TEPE – Turkey[39,40]

Göbekli Tepe is a megalithic settlement perched on a mountain ridge in southeastern Turkey and is thought to be the world's first temple. Known as The Neolithic site, which translates to "*belly hill*" in Turkish, it is believed to be two times older than Stonehenge,

dating from 9500 to 8,000 B.C. (using secular dating methods), and contains a series of elaborate circular enclosures constructed of massive T-shaped limestone columns which are also similar to Stonehenge (Figure 22). Many of the pillars feature intricate carvings



Figure 22. Gobekeli Tepe

of abstract symbols and wild animals, including lions, foxes, gazelles and birds. Originally discovered in the 1960s, excavations and archaeologists believe that hunter-gatherers were responsible for the site, yet were innovative enough to use advanced architectural techniques, such as using geometric patterns to mastermind the construction.

Archaeologists consider the columns, which stand up to 18-feet tall and weigh as much as 50 tons each, to be architectural marvels. The structures were completed with only the tools available at the time, such as stone hammers and flint blades—which researchers have found strewn about the site during subsequent excavations. The monumental construction project also includes massive circular enclosures, and a rainwater harvesting system.

ISHI-NO-HODEN – Japan[41]

The Ishi-no-Hōden is a megalithic monument located in the grounds of a Shinto shrine located in the Kansai region of Japan. Of unknown age, it was designated a National



Figure 23. Ishi-no-Hoden Megalith

Historic Site of Japan in 1979 and dates from 300 to 538 AD. The Ishi-no-Hōden was made from tuff (volcanic ash that has lithified into solid rock) and is surrounded on three sides by bedrock. With a weight estimated at 500 tons, it measures 21-feet wide by 19-feet high by 24-feet in thickness (Figure 23). Its shape is carved in the form of two flat rectangular parallelepipeds (a solid body of which each face is a parallelogram) and oriented vertically. The top-side has a protrusion shaped like the top of a pyramid. The monolith is situated in a large depression, which forms a pond at its base. The monolith is carved with a pillar at the center of its base which is not visible at eye-level, so the monolith appears to be floating above the pond. How the stone was carved and moved to its present location in unknown.

PUMA PUNKU – Boliva[42,43]

High in the Andes Mountains of Peru is the highest navigable lake in the world, Lake Titicaca at 12,580-feet which also extends into Bolivia. Because of the high altitude, the atmospheric pressure is 8 psi instead of the normal 14.7 psi., so most people can only spend a short time at this elevation before feeling quite ill in the rarefied air. On the shores of the lake is the remains of an ancient city called Tiahuanaco which predates any records the Inca's have of Indians. One thousand feet north of this site is the Temple of the Sun

and its platform is made of blocks each weighing 100 to 200 tons. Each block is hand carved from a quarry from a distant site and moved to the location of the Temple.

In ancient times, the waters of Lake Titicaca lapped upon the shores of Tiahuanaco, and ruins on the lake's bottom and its shore attest to the previous existence of one of the oldest civilizations known in the Americas. Today, the remains of a giant wharf, which today is known as the Puma Punku ruins (meaning "*the door of the Puma*"), are still visible. This complex was constructed of numerous finely cut stones, some weighing between 100 tons and 440 tons. The quarry for these megalithic blocks is on the western shore of Lake Titicaca which is located some ten miles away. Of unique interest are the renowned "*H-blocks*" and the stone with a groove. The grooved stone (Figure 24) is what appears to be a polished block of andesite rock (a volcanic rock harder than granite) that exhibits a *precise* 6mm wide groove that contains perfectly equidistant spaced tooled holes. The groove and equidistance holes have been closely examined and measured



Figure 24. Grooved Stone

numerous times and exhibit a precision that appears to be made by some type of an advanced machine. This precision challenges today's engineering abilities.

What truly sets Puma Punku apart is not only the size of its stones but the way they were shaped. Many of the blocks, especially the iconic H-blocks (Figure 25), exhibit sharp 90-degree angles, smooth surfaces, and intricate geometric patterns that interlock like pieces of an extensive puzzle. Many of the cuts are so straight and so precise that modern



Figure 25. Puma Punku H Stones

observers wonder if they were cut using a diamond tool so they can fit perfectly into and lock with each other forming load-bearing joints without the use of mortar. Channels, holes, and complex recesses are carved with consistency and symmetry. In one row of stones, there are 80 faces with precise cuts, and the regularity of the stones indicate prefabrication and mass production were employed. This indicates the ancient Incas had an intimate understanding and methodology of stone-working techniques and their ancient precision speaks of an advanced knowledge of geometry and engineering that deserves modern recognition. Modern day stonemasons have revealed that even with today's advanced technology, it would be extremely difficult to replicate the precision observed in the stones found at Puma Punku.

TEMPLE OF KUKULCAN – Mexico[44,45]

One of the greatest pre-Columbian civilizations is that of the Mayans, extending across Central America, including the present-day countries of Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, southern Mexico and western Honduras as the period between 250-900 AD in the Mayan calendar witnessed the peak of urbanism and impressive architecture. The most important monuments that can be found in all these cities are Mayan temples that are

architectural wonders but are also similar to the Egyptian pyramids. One of the most instantly recognizable landmarks in the Americas, is the Mayan pyramid of Kukulcan (Figure 26), or El Castillo, in Chichen Itza, an archaeological site in the Mexican state of Yucatán. A once-prosperous and thriving city, Chichen Itza is believed to have been built between 400 and 600 AD, where it established itself as a powerful center for the Maya people. The pyramid of Kukulcan is about 100-feet in height, and unlike an Egyptian pyramid, it is known as a radial type of pyramid where the top is flat with a descending stairway on each of the four sides that are aligned to the four cardinal directions. Each descending stairway was constructed with 91 steps. When combined with the final step that leads to the upper temple, the pyramid has a total of 365 steps, representing the number of days in a calendar year. The precise location of the pyramid is underscored by the setting sun during the spring and fall equinoxes that precisely cast a shadow on the northern balustrade of Kukulcan that resembles the form of a snake slithering down the stairs, an effect which is heightened by the heads of sculpted beasts at the base.



Figure 26. Kukulcan Pyramid

Similar to the Egyptian pyramids, the sandstone blocks were so finely cut that they fit together without mortar although the Mayan people used mortar on most structural projects. The Mayans used a very difficult process of limestone under large amounts of heat to create their mortar. The mortar was so widely used, the Mayans even used it for

sculptures, facades, and floor layers. An additional point of interest is the sound of a bird chirping that is produced when a hand claps in front of the pyramid and is thought to represent the spirit of the Mayans; the Quetzal bird. This bird was considered sacred in ancient Mayan culture and was forbidden to kill. According to the famous acoustician David Lubman, the steps of the pyramid have been designed with a sonic phenomenon resembling a chirping sound like a Quetzal bird. It is thought that this sound harmony, which corresponds to the 365 steps of the pyramid, have survived to this day. It serves as a testament to the incredible engineering prowess of the Mayan civilization and their sophisticated understanding of physics and sound, which they integrated into their religious and cultural structures for profound auditory impact.

SAGE WALL – Montana, USA[46]

Although there are numerous other megalithic sites around the globe that we could continue to look at, let's conclude this section by considering a megalithic location that would initially seem to be in an unusual location and not as impressive when compared to the Egyptian and Lebanese megaliths. However, the location of the megalith we will conclude with is known as the Sage Wall, in Montana, USA, which has been controversial, but nonetheless, does meet the definition of a megalith.

In a remote wilderness area of Montana lies a remarkable structure known as the Sage Wall**.** This imposing megalith is comprised of massive polygonal granite stone blocks, intricately stacked and aligned in a perfectly straight line that extends up to 275-feet in length (Figure 27). Its height reaches 25-feet, with the largest of the stone blocks weighing about 91 tons. Some researchers suggest the wall continues an additional 15-feet beneath the ground, making it nearly 40-feet tall if fully excavated. Though not as precise as many other megaliths, the wall's unique combination of straight lines, sharp corners, and angular formations set it apart from the natural geological formations commonly found in the region as granite does not naturally split into consistent 90-degree angles. Sage Wall has remained virtually unknown due to its location on private land and hidden for centuries beneath dense forest cover as the landowners were unaware of its existence for years.

The site came to light only recently when the owners decided to clear a heavily forested section of their property. As they removed debris and underbrush, they stumbled upon what appeared to be a massive, ancient wall. This accidental discovery revealed the previously hidden Sage Wall, sparking immediate fascination among researchers, geologists, and alternative historians alike. The wall is perfectly oriented toward the winter solstice, a feature consistent with ancient megalithic architecture found across the globe. It has been suggested that whoever built the wall must have possessed



Figure 27. Sage Wall

advanced technology or knowledge of geomagnetic energy. The wall's location also appears strategically significant. Situated between the Cordilleran and Laurentide Ice Sheets, the site lies along what would have been a prehistoric migration corridor connecting Asia and North America via the Bering Land Bridge. It also sits near three major river systems leading to three different oceans; a prime location for trade, settlement, or spiritual activity in ancient times, also indicating an advanced knowledge of global topography. The approximate age of the wall is unknown.

ANCIENT ENGINEERING GENIUS

The previous portion of this discussion directed attention to advanced ancient technology that is clearly evident to secular scientists and archaeologists who characteristically find realistic explanations either difficult, problematic or unanswerable. However, there is one other aspect of ancient technology that should be addressed – the engineering genius used by ancient cultures that are typically without explanation in modern times, remembering that the definition of genius is "*an exceptional natural capacity of intellect, especially as shown in creative and original work in science, art, music, etc.*"[47]

A clear example of advanced intellect is best described in one of the websites for the 2,000 year old Roman Pantheon as follows; *"we still can't fully explain how the Romans pulled this off. The pantheon construction represents the peak of ancient Roman engineering.*

Modern engineers study it. Architects make pilgrimages to see it. And tourists who step inside for the first time often just stop and stare upward, mouths open. Let's talk about what makes the pantheon construction truly mind blowing. That dome isn't just big. It's a masterpiece of engineering that shouldn't even be possible with ancient technology. We invented steel and modern concrete. And still, nobody matched what Roman builders achieved in 125 AD until the 20th century."[48] As there are various examples that graphically display ancient engineering genius, let's consider some of the more interesting/unique samples from around the world by beginning in India.

KAILASA TEMPLE – India[49,50]

The Kailasa Temple at Ellora Caves, in India (Figure 28), represents one of the world's greatest architectural wonders; a complete Hindu temple complex that is carved from a single monolithic basalt rock, which is a very hard volcanic type rock. What makes this temple such an architectural phenomenon is the fact that it was carved out of a single rock using a "*top-down*" monolithic excavation technique which defies engineering logic even by modern standards. Commissioned by King Krishna I between 756-773 AD, the temple involved removing over 200,000 to 400,000 tons of rock, creating a three-story freestanding structure that is larger than the Greek Parthenon. The interior of the various structures within the complex have also been carved "*top-down,*" finished with the same attention to minute detail as the exterior in the complex, and is illustrated in Figure 29.



Figure 28. Kailasa Temple Exterior



Figure 29. Kailasa Temple Interior

Visualize standing in front of a massive mountain of hard stone and deciding that you will carve an entire temple out of it—starting from the top. This is exactly how the artisans of ancient India approached the building of Kailasa. Unlike all structures that are built from the ground up, the Kailasa Temple was carved downward from the top of the rock. During the process, thousands of tons of rock were removed ensuring the temple's structure remained intact, perfectly proportioned, and intricately detailed without using modern machinery or tools.

How the artisans of ancient India achieved such a high level of engineering precision without modern technology is unknown as the temple features intricate carvings, life-sized sculptures of deities, animals, and celestial beings, all carved directly into the rock, top down. The temple's pillars, halls, and statues are perfectly symmetrical, and the architectural layout is so precise that it rivals modern engineering standards. Modern engineers and archaeologists are still baffled by how such accuracy was achieved, especially when considering the scale of the temple and the amount of rock that had to be removed.

PONT-du-GARD – France[51,52]

The Pont du Gard is an ancient Roman aqueduct bridge that was built in the 1st century AD to carry water to the Roman colony of *Nimes* by crossing the Gardon river near the town of Vers-Pont-du-Gardin, in southern France. The Pont du Gard is one of the best-

preserved Roman aqueduct bridges that are left. The aqueduct has three tiers of arches made from limestone, stands 160-feet high (Figure 30), and formerly carried an estimated 11,000,000 gallons of water a day over 31 miles to the fountains, baths and homes of the citizens of Nimes. It may have been in use as late as the 6th century, with some parts used significantly longer, but lack of maintenance after the 4th century led to clogging by mineral deposits and debris that eventually stopped the flow of water to Nimes.



Figure 30. Roman Aqueduct Pont-du-Gard

Although Rome was famous for its legions, the delivery of millions of gallons of reliable and clean water to Rome was a prime factor for a small city becoming the greatest empire in the world. This was achieved by building a 500-mile aqueduct system that went over, around, and thru all landscape challenges, using channels, bridges, pipes and underground tunnels from water-fed springs to the city of Rome.

What made the aqueduct system (and this particular aqueduct) remarkable was not its length, but its advanced precision engineering. Roman aqueducts moved water entirely by gravity as there were no pumps which meant the channel had to descend in a single, unbroken, almost imperceptible slope from source to city. Too steep a drop and the rushing water would erode the channel or overflow at the bends; too shallow and the water would stagnate or simply fail to arrive. For the Pont-du-Gard, Roman surveyors plotted a course across roughly thirty miles of hilly Gallic terrain that required a precise

construction to achieve an average gradient of 0.39 inch per 598-feet, resulting in only a matter of feet in elevation drop over the entire route. To accomplish the necessary gradient of this aqueduct across the Gardon river required three stacked tiers of stone arches with the lowest and widest tier built to carry a road as well as supporting a secondary tier above, and lastly, the topmost and narrowest tier housing the water channel itself that sloped so gently that the human eye could not detect the decline.

Three additional renowned engineering facts about the Pont-du-Gard (and other Roman aqueduct bridges) that were revolutionary and still admired and/or used today in modern construction are as follows:

- The use of arches directed the downward structural forces outward, requiring far-less material for construction, openings in each arch allowed water to pass through if necessary, and resulted in a stronger style of construction. Arches have become a staple in modern masonry construction techniques
- Roman concrete was based on a hydraulic setting-cement added to an aggregate. This discovery was called Opus Caementicium and was made by adding volcanic ash to the aggregate. This resulted in a concrete that increased in strength over time, was waterproof, and was able to seal developing cracks in its structure. The result is a candidate for "*the most durable building material in human history.*" In contrast, modern concrete exposed to water (particularly saltwater) deteriorates within decades
- Massive limestone blocks, some estimated to weigh several tons, were cut and fitted with such precision that they held together through sheer friction. Inside the covered channel at the top of this aqueduct, workers lined the stone with a waterproof mortar and periodically left openings for maintenance crews to descend and scrape away the mineral deposits that gradually built up on the walls, a routine upkeep problem for any Roman aqueduct carrying hard water long distances

Modern engineers who have studied this aqueduct have noted the discipline of the workmanship; variances in the stonework are measured in fractions of an inch across spans of thousands of yards, and is an extraordinary standard for a construction project carried out with no modern surveying electronics. The Pont-du-Gard aqueduct is truly an engineering masterclass for modern engineers.

PANTHEON – Italy[53,54,55]

The Roman Pantheon is one of the best-preserved monuments of ancient Rome, is widely known for its awe-inspiring dome, and is a masterpiece of Roman engineering that still perplexes modern engineers, scientists and archaeologists alike. Surprisingly, the Pantheon is over 2,000 years old, including the building materials that were used in its construction! The Pantheon was built in 126 AD under Emperor Hadrian, and the perfectly proportioned rotunda (Figure 31) has an oculus (large opening at the top) which is 30-feet wide, letting in natural light while keeping the interior of the rotunda cool.



Figure 31. Roman Pantheon

Even today, its precision acoustics and engineering still amaze's experts, and its scale and design still defy modern comparisons. The Pantheon's dimensions are basically symmetrical, blending Roman engineering with mathematical perfection. Its rotunda (the dome-shaped main chamber) is a perfect cube as its height and diameter are identical at 142-feet (taller than a 14-story building). To put it into perspective, the Pantheon's dome was so advanced that it remained the largest unreinforced concrete dome in the world until the Florence Cathedral's dome (1436 AD), and even then, it wasn't surpassed in scale until the 20th century with its modern engineering materials. By making the dome's height and diameter equal, architects ensured even weight distribution, reducing the risk of collapse. This symmetry also created an acoustically perfect space, where sound waves reflect smoothly off the walls and dome, making whispers audible across the entire

rotunda—a phenomenon still demonstrated today and known as the "*whispering gallery*" effect.

The oculus (Latin for "*eye"*) at the dome's apex is the only source of natural light inside the Pantheon and it floods the interior with soft, diffused light, creating an eerie atmosphere. Unlike modern skylights, the oculus also regulates temperature; cooling the interior of the dome in summer and trapping heat in winter. Its precision placement ensures the sun's rays never directly hit the walls, preserving the interior's ancient marble and frescoes. This passive climate control keeps the interior comfortable year-round, a feat modern buildings accomplish with heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems.

The thinnest part of the dome (just 12-feet thick at the top) was unheard of in ancient architecture and is a testament to the strength of an advanced Roman concrete which was able to support the dome's weight without modern reinforcements such as "*iron rebar*" and/or steel cables. In 2023, scientists from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) studied Roman concrete that was used 2,000 years ago to construct buildings, bridges, and other structures and determined that it possessed a remarkable ability to last through the centuries, whereas modern concrete only lasts 30 to 50 years. It was determined that a key ingredient in the Roman concrete mix was a volcanic ash from nearby Mount Vesuvius.

To formulate the concrete mix, lime fragments, volcanic ash, and other dry ingredients were mixed separately before water was added. Once the mixed dry materials and water were stirred, they would produce heat. Described as "*hot mixing,"* this process traps and preserves the lime as small, gravel-like features. Because lime is highly reactive, these preserved "*clasts*" can fill in cracks that develop in concrete and re-dissolve. This self-healing property allowed cracks to seal over time, preventing structural failure from "*concrete cancer*." Modern tests show the dome's concrete is still stronger today than many modern mixes, and is evidenced by the fact it has lasted over 2,000 years. Modern engineers would never risk such a thin structure without steel reinforcement, yet the Romans successfully solved this problem with a concrete that is superior to modern concrete.

NAN MADOL – Micronesia[56,57]

Nan Madol is the only existing city built on top of a coral reef and is located off the south-east coast of Pohnpei (the largest state of the Federated states of Micronesia). Nan Madol means "*within the intervals*" which refers to the elaborate web of tidal canals and waterways which crisscross the city, allowing transportation between over 90 small artificial isles or keys. Constructed in a lagoon and surrounded by water on three sides with a stone wall enclosing the complex (Figure 32), the city is often referred to as the "*Venice of the Pacific."*



Figure 32. Nan Madol

Because of its construction, Nan Madol appears to float on the water. Carved basalt stones carefully placed on top of each other in a crisscross pattern formed the walls of each of the 130 buildings with some of the basalt pillar stones weighing 50 tons each. An unknown method was used by the creators of Nan Madol to quarry columns of basalt and transport them more than 25 miles to the submerged coral reefs that are the foundations of Nan Madol. The buildings stand on a foundation of natural coral that lies just below the water's surface with the largest structure surrounded by 25 feet high walls. The residents, who did not have access to concrete or modern diving equipment, sank the heavy stones into the lagoon also using an unknown method. The building remains and canals are stable enough that even after centuries of abandonment, visitors can still tour the site by boat. Interestingly, there is no fresh water or food on Nan Madol as water had to be collected and food grown inland resulting in essential food and water being delivered by boat to the islands residents.

The scale and superiority of its megalithic stone architecture, its artificial isles construction, and the modification of the shoreline complex is a fitting tribute to the unknown sophisticated engineering methods of its designers and builders. Today, it stands as one of the most impressive archaeological sites in the Pacific, and one of the most unique in the world.

Of all of the many examples of ancient technology and engineering genius, the Roman Colosseum is arguably the most well-known example, yet, it is over 2,000 years old and still standing in

addition to being one of the world's most popular tourist attractions. So, let's close this discussion with a look at this prime example of ancient Roman brilliance that still amazes secular science and archaeologists. In Part II, we will look at the unmatched engineering virtuosity of the ancient Egyptians.

COLESSEUM – Italy[58,59]

The Roman Colosseum (Figure 33) was constructed using a combination of innovative engineering techniques with a variety of materials, and stands as a showcase of the architectural achievements of ancient Rome during the time of Christ. The construction began under Emperor Vespasian between 70 AD and 72 AD. The site chosen for the Colosseum had a symbolic significance, replacing a private lake with a public amphitheater. The foundation was placed using Roman concrete. The main structural framework and facade were made of travertine, while the secondary walls were constructed from volcanic tufa. The inner bowl and arcade vaults were also made of Roman concrete, showcasing the Romans use of an advanced concrete (overviewed in the Pantheon section) that is still studied today. The Colosseum was designed as a freestanding elliptical structure, was four stories high, and was unlike earlier amphitheaters that were typically built into hillsides for support. The exterior featured



Figure 33. Roman Colosseum

three levels of arcades, and the fourth story was added in 82 AD, completing the structure. The Colosseum's oval shape measured 620 feet by 513 feet. As a side note, the construction of the Colosseum was paid for by the spoils from the siege of Jerusalem in 70 AD and was largely built by enslaved Jews from Judaea.

The amphitheater seated some 50,000 to 80,000 spectators. What made this capacity remarkable was how quickly the building could fill or empty. The Colosseum had 76 numbered entrances for regular spectators, plus four special entrances for the emperor, senators, vestal virgins, and other VIPs. Thanks to an elaborate system of corridors and stairways called "*vomitoria*" (from the Latin word meaning "*to disgorge*"), the entire Colosseum could fill or empty in about 15 minutes. This crowd management system was incredibly advanced for ancient (and modern times) and helped prevent the crushes and stampedes that plagued other public venues. Spectators were shielded from the sun by a massive retractable awning. Supporting masts extended into the Colosseum's top story, and hundreds of sailors were required to operate the rigging that extended and retracted the awning.

The Colosseum was the scene of many thousands of hand-to-hand combats between gladiators, contests between men and animals, and of many larger combats including reported mock naval engagements. To achieve this, the Romans took the remarkable step of filling the arena with water. This was no small feat, requiring the use of aqueducts to transport water and workers to remove the arena's floor and supports. Boats would then sail into the arena for exciting displays. Once these dramatic performances concluded, the water was drained through an intricate system of canals. However, despite popular belief, it is uncertain whether the arena was the site of the martyrdom of early Christians.

According to modern building engineers, the Colosseum remains standing after 2,000 years because of its solid concrete foundation. Building in a wetland area near the Tiber River, with poor soil conditions, forced builders to dig a deep and strong foundation to stabilize the structure, according to a University of Washington program that explores Roman and Italian engineering. The complex network of chambers and tunnels beneath the arena floor, called the *hypogeum*, housed props, scenery and participants when not in action. The amphitheater's ingenious system of trap doors, pulleys and lifts/elevators facilitated dramatic entrances for scenery and combatants alike, allowing even elephants to appear as if from nowhere. These weren't occasional events but regular entertainment that defined Roman culture for nearly 400 years.

To manage waste from both people and animals, the Colosseum had a sewer system. The public restrooms featured rows of holes over pipes with flowing water, which effectively took waste away. These pipes connected to the major city sewer, the Cloaca Maxima. This setup wasn't luxurious but did the job effectively. The supply of fresh water for the spectators was ensured by connecting the Colosseum to an exterior aqueduct by

channeling water through lead and terracotta pipes embedded in the walls. Cisterns located at the sides drew water from the aqueduct, making sure that there was ample water available within the amphitheater.

In 2007, the Colosseum was named one of the New Seven Wonders of the World, recognizing its historical importance and architectural achievement that is used in many modern stadiums throughout the world.

CONCLUSION

If you watch any current television program on history, open a history textbook, or walk into a museum, the past is always presented from the perspective of ancient is primitive in concert with a past that has steadily progressed from a primitive beginning to the advanced culture of science and technological achievements of today. It is not an accident that virtually all of the artifacts that are preserved in geological and archaeological records and displays have been specifically arranged to fit within the secular archaeological view of evolution.

Yet, from the evidences that are plainly observed and known by modern archaeologists (some of which are summarized in this discussion), there is formidable evidence of a different account of past history. This evidence is called *"out of place artifacts"* because they do not fit the established pattern of secular ancient history. Instead, they direct attention to the existence of advanced technology, a very advanced technology that was present way before modern times. Though these discoveries are well documented, most historians would prefer to ignore, discount, or offer creative explanations for anomalies *"that should not be there; but are."* Additionally, out of place artifacts describe a human history that is not linear, but cyclic. History is full of accounts of ancient civilizations that rose and fell in cycles over hundreds and thousands of years, and with the fall of numerous civilizations, known technology also fell and/or was destroyed. Archaeology supports the fact that all cultures began suddenly. Conversely, a long period of hapless humans is not supported by the same facts. Civilizations were at their peak from the beginning. Additionally, the footprints of modern mankind lead directly back to Noah and the Global Flood about 4,500 years ago.

If the dates of ancient technology are carefully examined, it readily becomes apparent that many of the dates are prior to the time of Christ! If the Bible is true, then we should find evidences of technology in the past where there should not be according to the evolutionary time scale. Not surprisingly, that is what we find, so accepting the biblical account of Creation and history should be simplified. Unfortunately, that is not the case as graphically outlined in Romans 1:18-23;

"For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of people who suppress the truth by their unrighteousness, because what can be known about

God is plain to them, because God has made it plain to them. For since the creation of the world his invisible attributes-his eternal power and divine nature have been clearly seen, because they are understood through what has been made. So, people are without excuse. For although they knew God, they did not glorify him as God or give him thanks, but they became futile in their thoughts and their senseless hearts were darkened. Although they claimed to be wise, they became fools."

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