

# ANCIENT TECHNOLOGY AND THE BIBLE



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# ANCIENT TECHNOLOGY AND THE BIBLE

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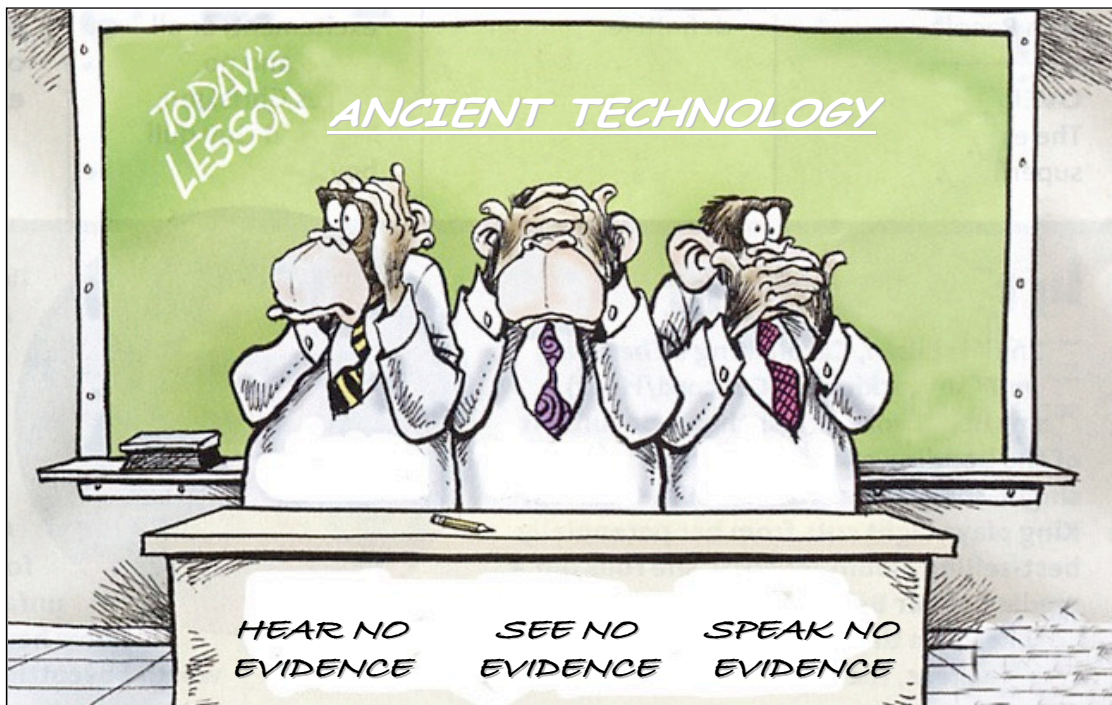
## *INTRODUCTION*

When the debate between evolution and creation is considered, there is one item of specific interest that is occasionally discussed but is always approached from two divergent viewpoints. That subject is the level of intelligence and capabilities of ancient man. A basic premise of evolution states the universe and all life is evolving from disorder to order, and as a result, man has evolved from an animal to modern man with an advanced level of intelligence and technology. Contrary to this viewpoint is the biblical account that clearly states Adam and Eve were created with a high level of intelligence in order to subdue and rule over the earth. These divergent viewpoints present an interesting dilemma. Either man has evolved from an animal and has slowly acquired a high level of intelligence over hundreds of thousands of years, or man was originally created with a high level of intelligence that has continued to increase to modern times over a few thousand years.

To solve this dilemma, we can look at ancient evidence presented by historical accounts. Webster's Dictionary defines history as "*an account of what has happened in the life of a people and/or country; all recorded past events; the branch of knowledge that deals systematically with the past,*" and "*known or recorded past.*" Webster's Dictionary also defines evidence as "*something evident; a statement of an object, bearing on or establishing the point in question,*" and "*plainly seen.*" With these thoughts in mind, if we look at ancient historical evidence, we should either see

evidence of obscurity slowly evolving to a level of high intelligence, or an initial level of high intelligence that has either continued to modern times, or in some cases, exceeded the level of intelligence of modern times.

Surprisingly, if we look at ancient historical evidence with an unbiased mind, we find there is something inconsistent about our past. Instead of finding a



*Fig 1: Consider historical evidence with an open mind*

lack of advanced intelligence and technology, we find evidence of incredible technical achievements that existed in the past, some of which cannot be duplicated today! There is also something clearly inconsistent about modern archaeology (Fig 1) for the reason we find examples of electric batteries and advanced astronomical knowledge thousands of years ago! As an example, parabolic telescope lenses dated from the seventh century B.C. have been discovered in South America. If ancient evidence is carefully analyzed without the modern dogma of "*ancient means primitive*," then a different picture of ancient man and technology begins to emerge. However, is this possible? If we approach this question from a biblical perspective, the solution becomes more

understandable if we consider that man was created with a high degree of intelligence as delineated in the first two chapters of Genesis.

*Note: All following biblical quotes are taken from the New English Translation (NET Bible) unless otherwise noted.*

## ANCIENT TECHNOLOGY

When technology, intelligence, and ancient man are discussed, rarely are these three items ever simultaneously considered in the same discussion. However, if they are, at least one of the following questions is normally asked:

- Is this subject relevant to modern times?
- How old is ancient?
- How could ancient civilizations develop a high degree of technology?
- Why isn't this subject common knowledge?
- What happened to the evidence of ancient technology?
- Does the bible refer to ancient technology?
- What level of technology did the ancients attain?

To answer these questions, let's look at each one in detail.

### ***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

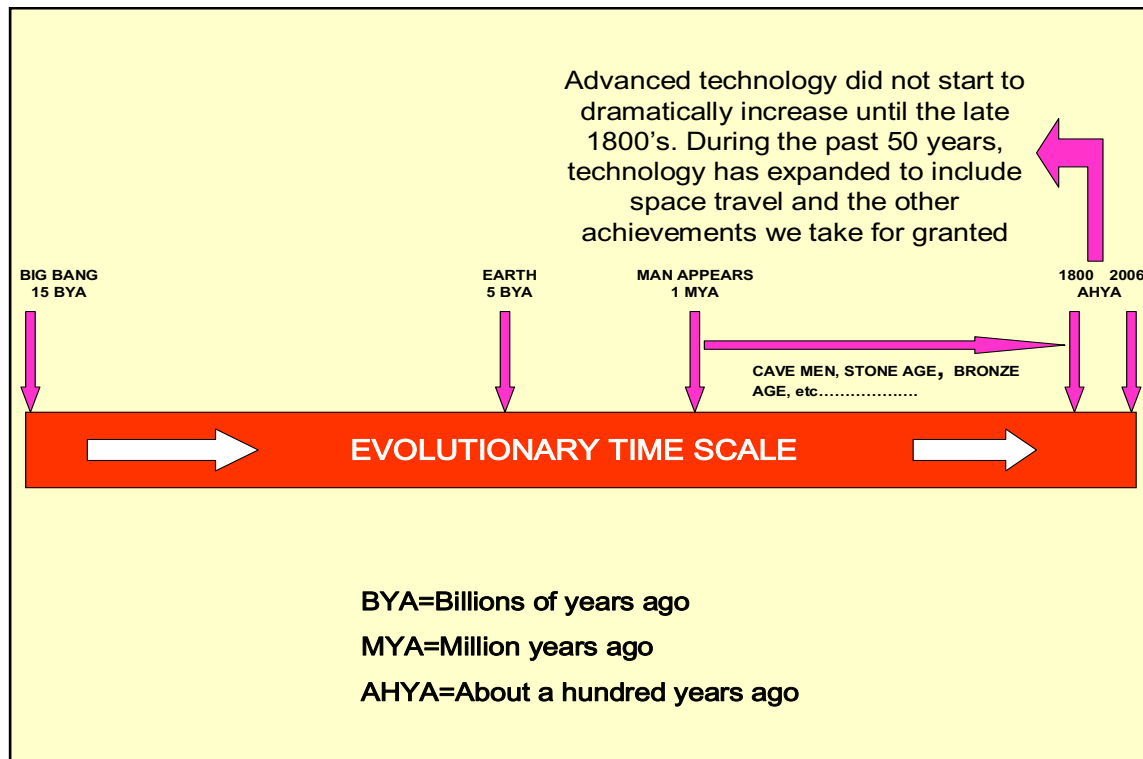


archaeology support the biblical account of creation as an alternative to every “new finding” that modern science uses to dilute the accuracy of scripture.

### **HOW OLD IS ANCIENT?**

Let’s begin by looking at the definition of ancient and old 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 these definitions to the words ancient and old, we must consider two different definitions from the perspective of evolution and creation.

First, evolution states that the universe is about 15 billion years old, the earth is approximately 4.5 to 5 billion years old, and man appeared after evolving from apes about 1 million years ago. 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, the stone age, 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 50 to 100 years (Fig 2). So



*Fig 2: An evolutionary view of the development of technology*

when the definition of ancient is applied to the evolution of man, the definition normally includes hundreds of thousands of years.

However, when the definition of ancient is applied to creation, the definition of ancient is suddenly reduced to 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. Before we continue, 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 (or *yom*) with a numeric, evening and morning, and/or night. So, Genesis begins with the definition of a "*day*" as 24 hours!

Secondly, if the seven days of creation are seven 24-hour days, how long ago did creation take place? The answer is **about** 6,184 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):

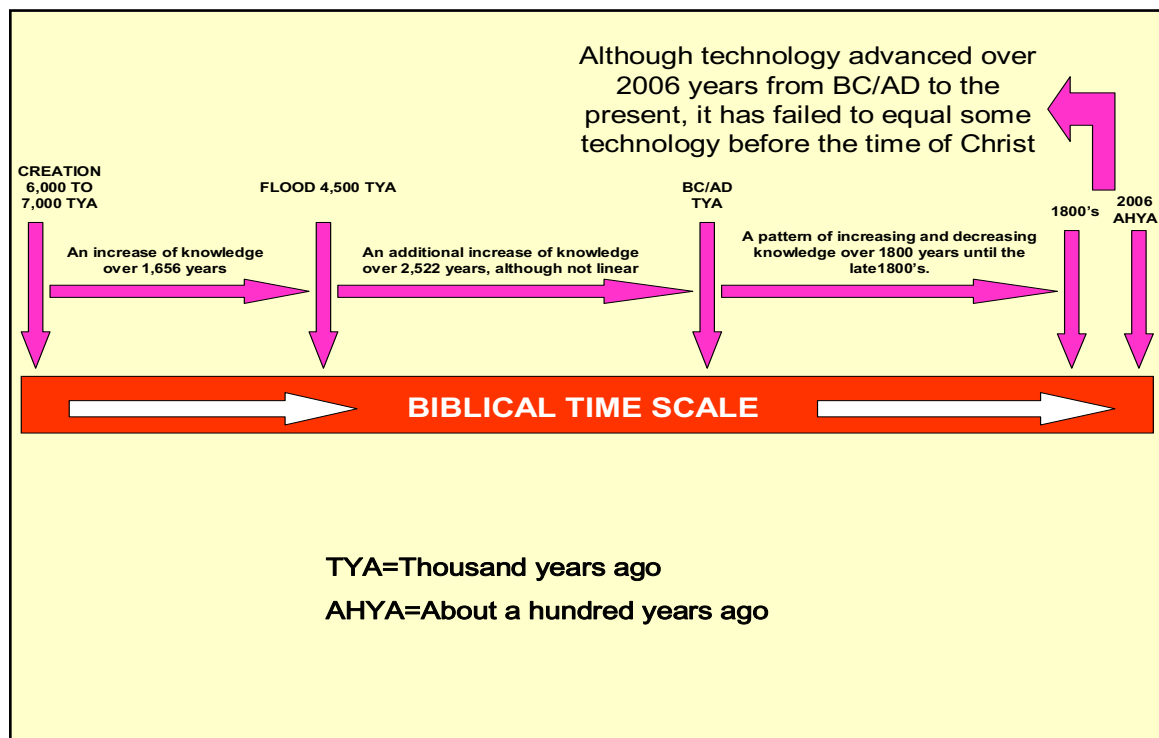
- 2006 years since the present to BC/AD
- 2,170 years from BC/AD to Abraham
- 352 years from Abraham to the flood
- 1,656 years from the flood to creation
- A total of 6,184 years

Therefore, the definition of ancient as applied to the biblical account of creation yields a definition of ancient that dates back about 6,000 to 7,000 years ago! So when we apply the question of "*how old is ancient*" to the biblical account of mankind and for the intent of this discussion, we will primarily focus on the time frame between the creation of man and approximately the third century for an approximate total of 4,378 years. It is more than interesting that when the dates

of ancient technology (that have been discovered) are reviewed, most of the dates fall into the time range of about 6,000 years ago to about the third century A.D.! This is a challenging dilemma for evolutionary theory that considers ancient technology impossible or at best, unexplained.

### **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 3 to 7 billion people on the earth and they all spoke the same language with the same vocabulary (Genesis 11:1). Additionally, if the genealogy in the first eleven



*Fig 3: A biblical view of the development of technology*

chapters of Genesis are closely examined, the average age of a person prior to the 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 (Fig 3)! 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 a little over 500 years, we have progressed from Columbus and his discovery of America to advanced space exploration!

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 30,000 to 33,000 people) 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 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.

### **WHY ISN'T THIS SUBJECT COMMON KNOWLEDGE?**

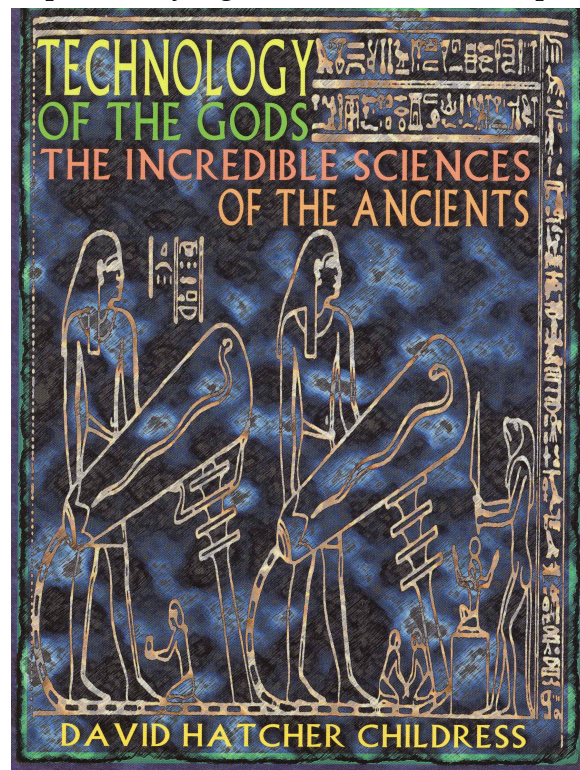
The answer to this question is relatively straight forward. Some of the advanced level of technology developed by ancient civilizations **is** known, but the majority of this technology is simply ignored. Why? Because if there was advanced technology thousands of years ago, then the concept of evolution as applied to mankind would present a question that would be difficult for evolutionary theory 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** which stands for *"out of place artifacts!"* However, although the archaeological community and related scientific fields are aware of ancient technology, it is commonly labeled *"amazing," "mysterious," "unexplained,"* an

*“anomaly”, “mystic places,” or one of the most popular current explanations is “the result of alien visitors.”*

With the continuous discoveries of science and archaeology, it is difficult to not be aware of the Egyptian pyramids, Stonehenge, Easter Island, and Mayan astronomy. Even though these examples are clear evidence of advanced ancient technology, there are numerous other examples that are not common knowledge because they are not reported or are specifically ignored. As an example, although you commonly see programs on the History and Discovery Channel about the pyramids and the intricate gold artifacts found in the tomb of King Tutankhamen, do you recall any similar programs on the level of

**Fig 4: A secular approach to ancient technology**

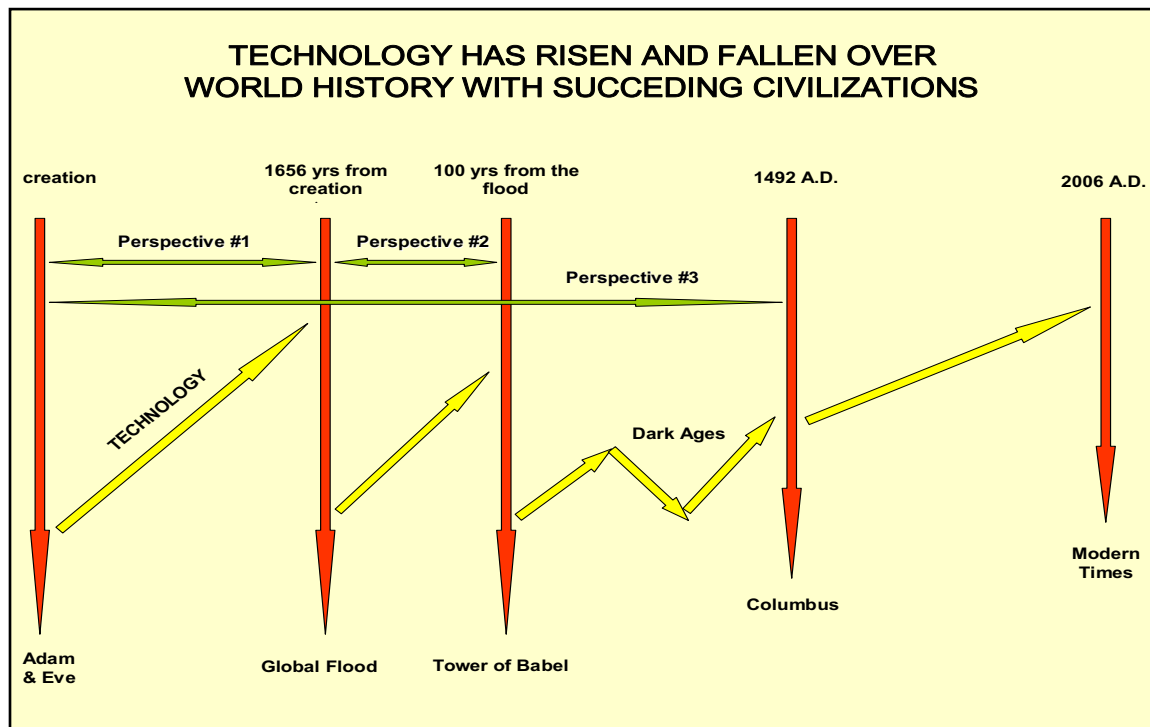
advanced knowledge attained by the Parthian civilization before the time of Christ? Figure 4 graphically illustrates one approach of the secular media to ancient technology. Notice the title of the book is *“Technology of the Gods”* which implies that ancient technology is the result of *“alien visitors.”* From a common-sense perspective, ancient technology that is labeled alien or mysterious does have an explanation, but the explanation is dependent upon your perspective. Either you believe technology slowly developed over hundreds of thousands of years until it reached the level of technology that we enjoy in modern times, or mankind was created about 6,000 to 7,000 years ago with advanced knowledge that would be evident around the world and be dated to just thousands of years ago.



### **WHAT HAPPENED TO ANCIENT TECHNOLOGY?**

With a brief review of history, this question can be answered from three perspectives (Fig 5). 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 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?



*Fig 5: A summary of the rise and fall of historical technology*

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 age's, 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, 3<sup>rd</sup> Century A.D., 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.

### ***DOES THE BIBLE REFER TO ANCIENT TECHNOLOGY?***

The Bible can be divided into two distinct parts. The New Testament is the story of Christ, his ministry, death, resurrection, salvation through grace, and heaven. The Old Testament is basically the story of a nomadic farming people from the time of creation to the time of Christ. However, the Bible does have a limited amount of ancient scientific facts that are still accurate today. As an example, Job (probably dated to the second millennium B.C.) has numerous references to ancient science. Some examples are Job 38:12-14 (earth rotates on its axis), Job 26:8 (water is carried in the clouds), Job 26:7 (the earth hangs on nothing), and Proverbs 8:27 (the earth is round). Other examples are Isaiah 40:12 (principle of



Isostasy), Job 11:7-8 (size of the universe), I Corinthians 15:41 (precision of orbits), and so on. Actually, there are over 55 references to scientific facts in the old and new testaments.

### **WHAT LEVEL OF TECHNOLOGY DID THE ANCIENTS ACHIEVE?**

This question is the cornerstone of the ancient technology debate. If ancient evidence is carefully analyzed without the modern dogma of ancient means primitive, then a different picture of ancient man and his capabilities begins to emerge. Let's look at some examples of ancient technology which may be quite surprising to the casual observer of ancient history. *Note: The following evidences will be presented without culminating in any dogmatic conclusion, are not presented in any specific order, and are a **brief** overview of the information that is available on this subject.*

## **METALURGY**

### **RUSSIA**

In 1968, a Russian scientist, Dr. Kourim Megachin, discovered one of the oldest and largest metallurgical factories on earth. The factory was discovered in Medzamor, Russian Armenia, and is dated to have been in use around 4,500 B.C. (Fig 6). The factory had 200 separate furnaces producing a variety of metal



*Fig 6: Medzamor, Russian Armenia*



implements, ceramics, and various types of glass. There is also evidence of the workers using protective masks and gloves. The factory produced the following metals:

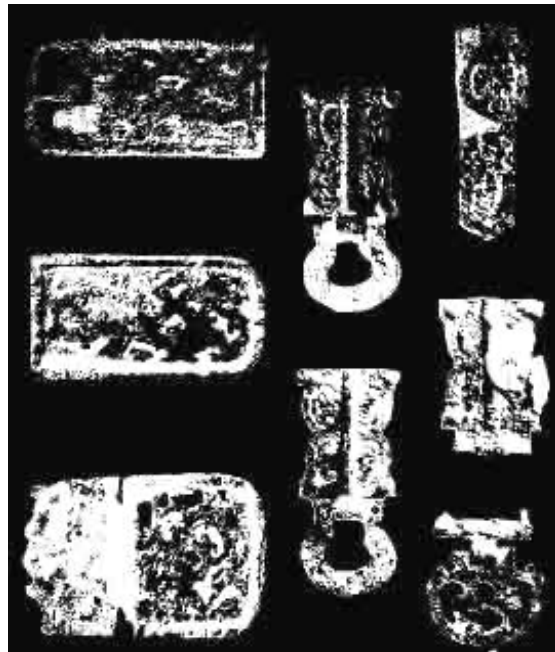
- Copper
- Lead
- Zinc
- Iron
- Tin
- Manganese
- Bronze (14 varieties)

The smelter also produced metallic paints (which have only been used in recent times; i.e., automobiles). Additionally, an assortment of tweezers was found made of an extremely high grade of steel that is only produced today. Of particular interest, this time frame is approximately right after the flood, and Medzamora is 15 miles from Mount Ararat.

### CHINA

A metal belt fastener and other various items (Fig 7) were discovered in 1993 in the burial site of the famous General of the Chin Dynasty, Chow Chou, who lived around 265 A.D. 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

*Fig 7: Aluminum artifacts dated back to 265 A.D.*



until 1854. It was introduced in 1855 at the Paris Exposition as a very rare metal. In order to produce aluminum, 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 its 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.

## ECUADOR

Platinum cast objects dated to pre-Incan times were uncovered in the city of Coaque, Ecuador. In order to be cast, the metal has to be melted and poured into a mold. Platinum has a melting point of 3,224 degrees Fahrenheit! This process was only achieved in Europe two centuries ago!

## INDIA

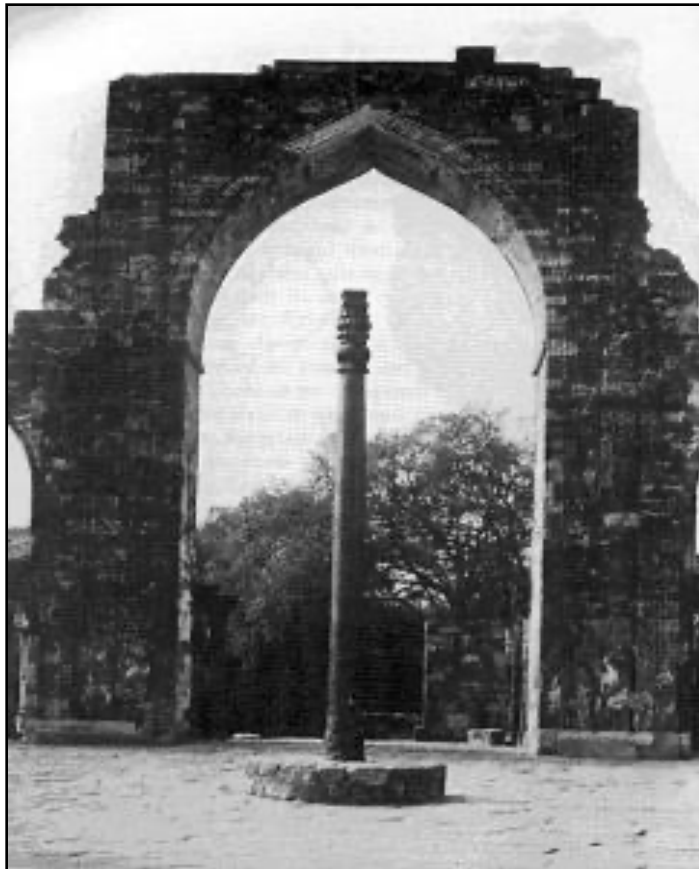
In the courtyard of Kurb Minar in Delhi, India, there stands a pillar that is known as the Ashoka pillar. The pillar is cast iron, stands 23 feet 8 inches high, has a diameter of 16 inches, and weighs approximately 6 tons (Fig 8). Although the date of its construction is not known, there is an inscription of an epitaph to King Chandra Gupa II who died in 413 A.D. Of particular interest, there is hardly a trace

*Fig 8: Ashoka Pillar in Delhi, India*

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.

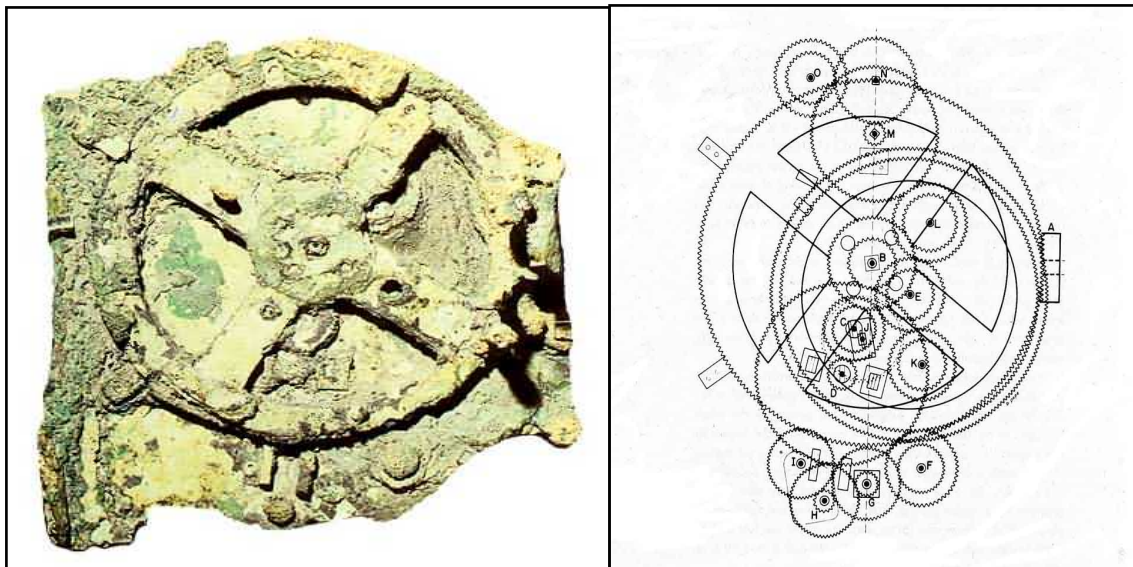
## GREECE

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 sunk about 87 B.C. Within the numerous items on the sunken vessel, a corroded lump was discovered that proved to be extremely remarkable (Fig 9). The item was a sheet of bronze with circles, inscriptions, cog wheels, movable pointers, complicated scales or dials, and metal plates with writing.

After 20 years of research, Professor Derek de Solla Price of Yale University has produced convincing proof the device is a geared calendar of astonishing complexity. The gears, all of bronze with teeth cut to equilateral triangles, were mounted on either side of a bronze plate. The general plan of all the gearing is also shown in Figure 9. An interesting part of the mechanism is a differential turntable that may have been used to produce a function of the Metonic cycle.



**Fig 9: The Antikythera Mechanism**

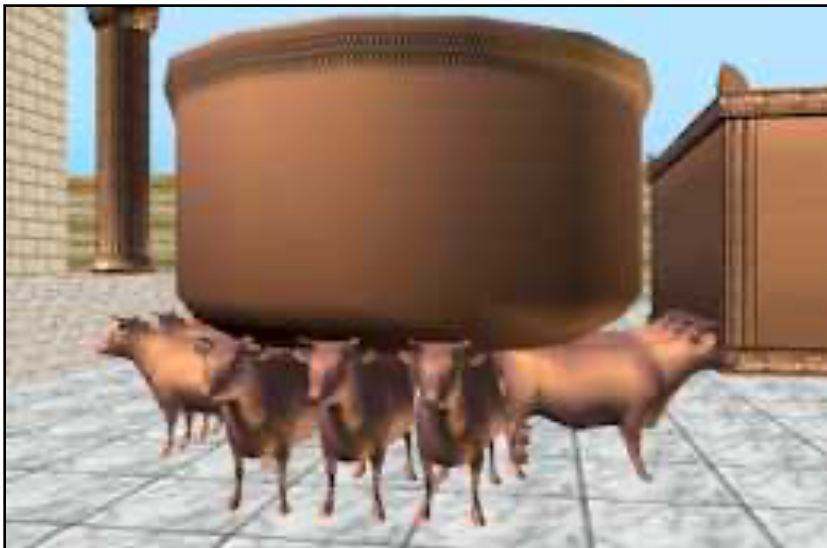
To quote Professor Price ...*"requires us to completely rethink our attitudes toward ancient Greek technology. Men who could build this could have built almost any mechanical device they wanted to. The Greeks cannot now be regarded as great brains that disdained manual labor or rejected technology because of their slave society. The technology was there, and it has just not survived like the great marble buildings, statuary, and the constantly recopied literary works of high culture."*

## ISRAEL

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

Of particular interest, the Great Molten Sea that was located in the southeastern corner of the inner court, was 7.5' high, 15 feet in diameter from brim to brim, and 45 feet in circumference. 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 (Fig 10), and it held approximately 18,000 gallons of water! The water was originally supplied by the Gibeonites, but was later supplied by a conduit from the pools of Bethlehem. It was later destroyed by the Chaldeans (2 Kings 25:13). The purpose



of the Great Molten Sea was for the priests to wash themselves before entering the temple. The pillars and the

***Fig 10: The Great Molten Sea***

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.

When assessing the dimensions, 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.

### AMERICA

In testing an alloy from a prehistoric artifact, the United States Bureau of Standards ascertained prehistoric dwellers of America had furnaces capable of producing temperatures of 9,000 degrees centigrade 5,000 years ago! Several furnaces were located in southern Ohio (near Frankfort). No satisfactory explanation has been yet given of how such a technical feat was possible.

### MARITIME

Around 37-41 A.D., the Roman Emperor Caligula had two large ceremonial ships constructed and placed on Lake Nemi for his personal use. The two ships were 200' long and 60' wide each and used mortise and tenon fastenings, copper nails, lead sheathing along the hulls, and were filled with mosaics, marble and statues. During World War Two, Mussolini drained the lake to reveal the ships.

*Fig 11: Lake Nemi Ship*

However, after they were raised and placed in a museum, a large fire destroyed the building and most of the ships. All that remains is pictured in

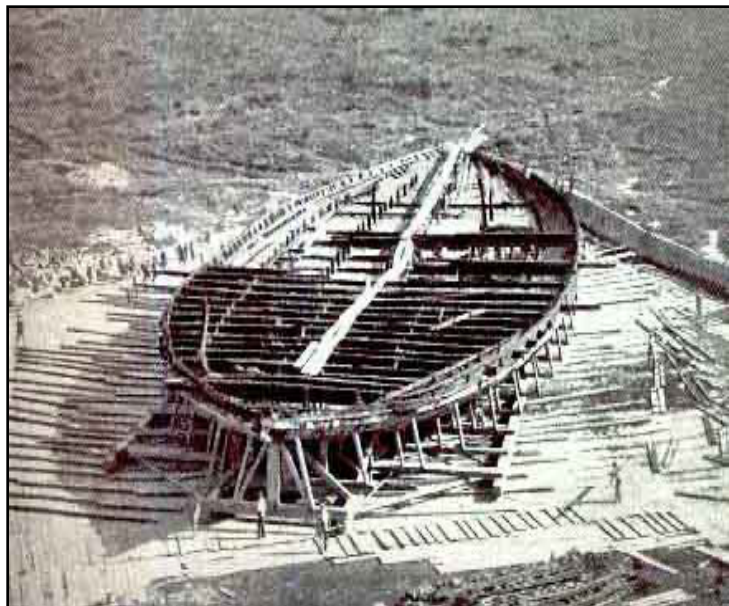




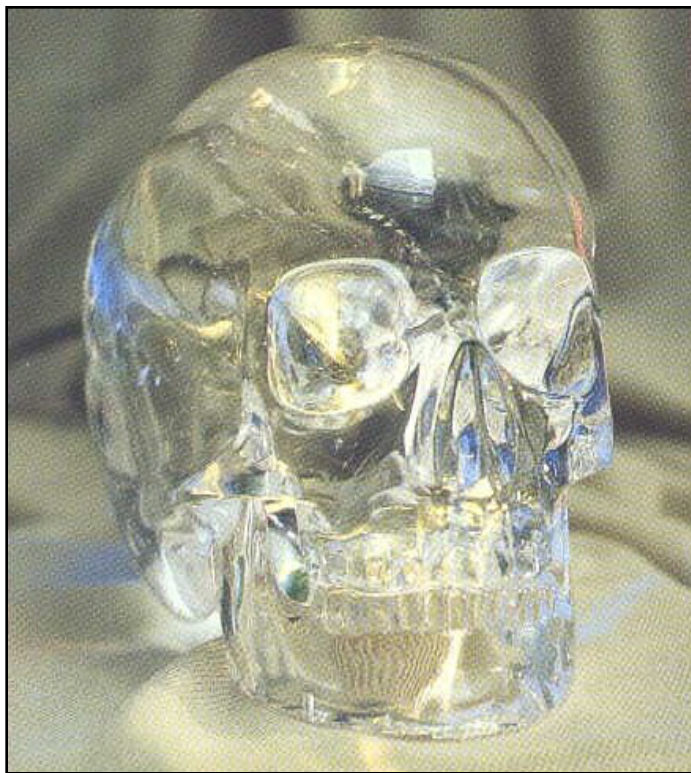
Figure 11. Before the excavation of these ships, scholars had often ridiculed the idea that Romans had the degree of sophistication needed to build a ship of this size and complexity. In fact, it was determined the only difference between the ancient brass valves used to transfer water throughout the ships and the brass transfer valves of today are 2,000 years! For comparative purposes, note the person standing in front of the ship.

### SCULPTURE

In 1924, a crystal skull was discovered in Mayan ruins called “Lubaantun.” The skull has been named the Mitchell-Hedges skull and is made of clear quartz crystal from the same solid block (Fig 12), weighs 11.7 pounds, is a virtual anatomically correct replica of a human skull, and is dated to about 3,600 years ago. The skull was loaned to the Hewlett Packard Laboratories for extensive study which yielded startling results.

*Fig 12: The Mitchell-Hedges crystal skull*

Researchers found the skull had been carved against the natural axis of the crystal. Modern sculptors always take into account the axis so they do not carve against the grain which can enhance the possibility of shattering, even



with lasers and other cutting methods. Additionally, Hewlett Packard could not find microscopic scratches on the crystal (which would indicate that it had been carved with metal instruments), and it was estimated it would have taken over 300 years to polish the skull to its present condition. In the words of Hewlett Packard, “the skull shouldn’t be!”

## MEGALITHS

Megaliths are common in many locations around the world, including remote islands. Specifically, the stone ruins in the British Isles and northern France combine a mysterious beauty with ancient antiquity. These wonders of the ancient world were erected over a period of 3,000 years (between 4,500 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. Before continuing with this section, various definitions are necessary as follows:

- Megalith: A single large block of stone
- Menhir: Large standing or upright stone
- Dolmen or Lintel: Large flat stone laid across upright stones
- *Note: When taking into consideration the weights of the following megaliths and menhirs, remember (for comparative purposes) the limit for modern cranes is around 800 tons, and the largest freight car can transport about 110 tons!*



*Figure 13: Megaliths-Menhirs near Le Menec, France*



As an example of the size and number of megaliths and menhirs, consider the megaliths-menhirs in Fig 13 that are located eastward of Le Menec, France and number 1,099, or the largest menhir in Europe that lies broken on the outskirts of Locmariaquer in Brittany. Called Le Grand Menhir Brise or "*The Fairy Stone*," this menhir was originally 65' high and was thought to have been toppled by an earthquake in 1722 (Fig 14). The stone weighs over 350 tons! Most megaliths,



*Fig 14: The Le Grand Menhir Brise Stone in Brittany*

menhirs, and dolmens seem to have a relationship to the study of the stars, planets, equinox, and eclipses. There are over 600 megalithic sites all over Britain. Even more amazing, over 3,000 prehistoric megaliths and menhirs have been found to be aligned to neighboring megaliths or menhirs up to 20 miles away at an angle of 23.5 degrees, or a multiple of that angle. This is worth mentioning as 23.5 degrees is the angle of the inclination of the axis of the earth!

Additionally, when contemplating megaliths and menhirs, an intriguing and controversial topic is Ley Lines or "*Leys*." Ley lines are alignments of ancient sites, and were re-discovered in 1921 by archaeologist Alfred Watkins. As an example, the Old Sarum Ley in the English countryside perfectly aligns with the



center of Frankenburg Camp, Clearbury Ring, Salisbury Cathedral, Old Sarum, Stonehenge, and so on. Although ley lines were originally thought to be prehistoric trade routes, some lines do not line up with routes that would have been used as established routes. A more recent explanation (although highly

*Fig 15: Stones of Stennes,  
Scotland; 2,900 B.C.*

controversial) is that terrestrial surface currents and magnetic energy actually lay along the paths of ley lines. It is known



that some ley line points possess a higher magnetic energy than the average geomagnetic intensity. Therefore, it is possible that these points were used to induct energy; as numerous menhirs (which are normally rich in quartz) are located on known ley lines (Fig 15).

## EASTER ISLAND

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, and covers about 64 square miles. In 1722, Dutch seamen sighted the island on Easter Sunday, and gave the island its name that 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 A.D. or older. The statues lay everywhere along the coast, backs to the sea, with jutting jaws and coral eyes (Fig 16), 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 300 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, 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 how these statues were moved, consider the following details:



*Fig 16: Statues of Easter Island*

- 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' sheer cliff with extremely high winds at the top and ocean currents at the bottom that negate landing a boat. Yet, 400' down from the top of this cliff (or 600' 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 tried to move one of the smallest statues (7.5 feet tall) to their ship and return it 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

A popular megalithic ruin is located on the 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



*Fig 17: Stonehenge*

period of 1,400 years, beginning in 2,900 B.C. (Fig 17). 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 Prescelly 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
- 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, or 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 18-20' 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 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 in the stones indicate the builders had high precision instruments for working these stones. Ring patterns show a circularity within a plus or minus 2,000<sup>th</sup> of an inch! This would be hard to achieve today with machine tools when cutting stone.

## ITALY

Around the time of Christ, the Emperor Hadrian designed the Temple of Venus for the goddess of Rome (Fig 18). The temple was dedicated in 135 A.D. Of note,



*Fig 18: Remains of the Temple of Venus*

the temple foundation used an old existing foundation that pre-dates any history that is available. Each stone of the old foundation averages 82' long, and 15' thick. The weights range from 1,200 to 1,500 tons each, with each stone being perfectly carved to fit together so it is not possible to put a thin knife blade between the stones! The largest stone that was to be used for the old foundation is still in the quarry, already cut on all six sides with perfectly straight edges. The stone weighs an estimated 2,000 tons!

## LEBANON

Everyone knows the Romans built large structures such as the Pantheon, Aqueducts, Coliseum, etc. However, few people are familiar with the Temple at Ba'albek in present day Lebanon, 40 miles northeast of Beirut. The temple was



*Fig 19: "Stone of the South," Jupiter's Temple in Ba'albek, Lebanon*

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 A.D., it ranks among the finest sculptures of ancient Rome. Of particular interest is the Trilithon, which is comprised of three blocks of stone in the foundation that weigh more than 800 tons each. Additionally, the block in Figure 19 is known as the "Stone of the South" and weighs between 1,200 and 2,000 tons! How all of these stones were cut, dressed, and moved from the quarry to their present location has remained an unsolved mystery.

## EGYPT

Of all the megaliths on earth, the most well known are the giant pyramids in Egypt. The pyramids were constructed about 2,500 B.C., or about 4,500 years ago in the desert of Egypt, and still remain in fairly good condition today (Fig 20). As



*Fig 20: The Egyptian pyramids*

grand as the pyramids are, the technical expertise required for their design and construction are often taken for granted. Consider the following facts about the Great Pyramid Cheops, inspired and built by Pharaoh Khufu:

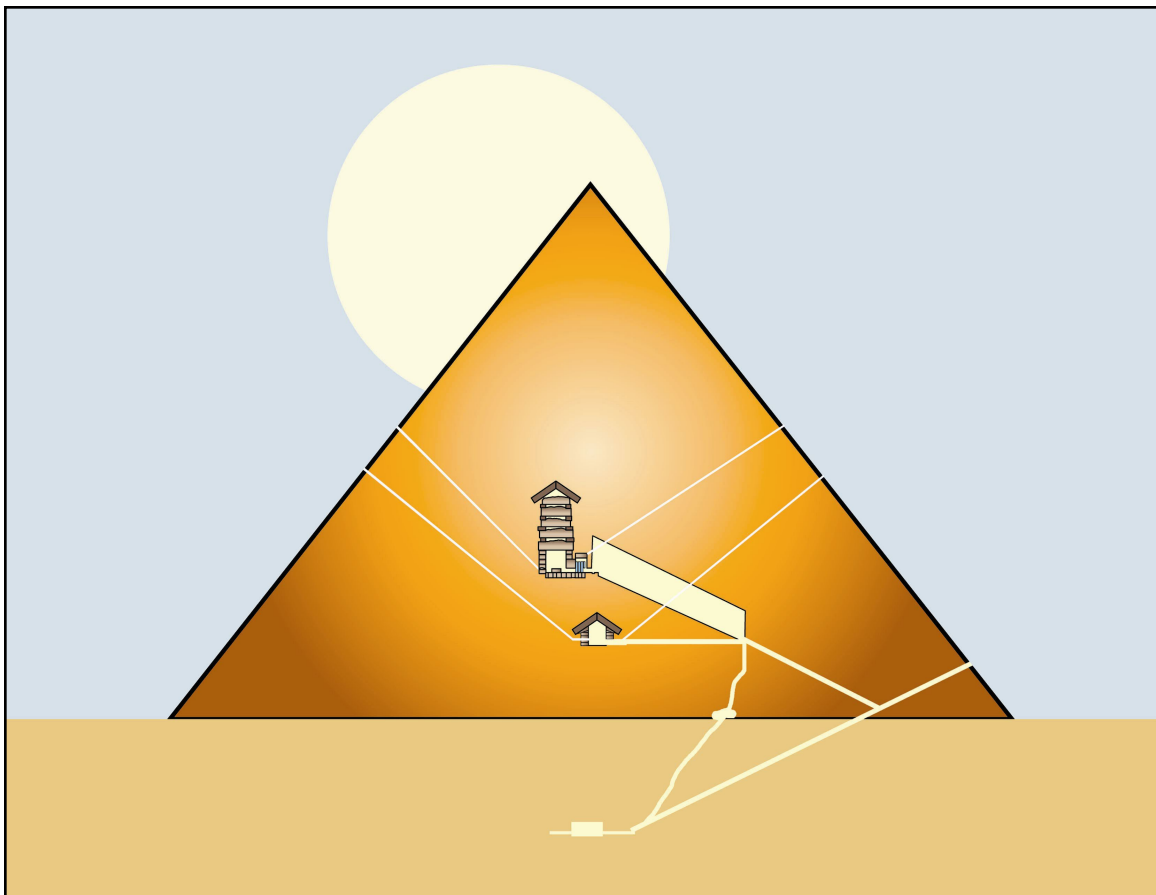
- There is a lack of evidence for the step-by-step development of building pyramids. The first and earliest pyramids are the best with later pyramids being inferior copies
- The meridian running through the pyramid divides the continents and oceans into two equal halves
- The centerline of the pyramid lies at the center of gravity of the continents
- The area of the base of the pyramid divided by twice its height gives the mathematical figure of Pi (3.14)

- The base of the pyramid covers 13 acres and is level to within one inch. Additionally, the ground has only sunk about 1.5 inches in over 4,500 years
- The larger blocks of granite used for the tomb within the pyramid weighed up to 70 tons each and came from a quarry in Aswan, 500 miles away
- 2,300,000 gigantic blocks were cut out of quarries, dressed, transported, and fitted together on the building site to within the nearest thousandth of an inch
- The northern face is perfectly aligned to true north, the eastern face perfectly to true east, the southern face perfectly to true south, and the western face perfectly to true west
- The error of the pyramid sides only deviates from true of less than 0.015 per cent, considered incredible accuracy for any building in any epoch
- There is a difference of less than 8 inches between the shortest and longest side of the pyramid, and an error of less than 1%
- Egyptologists believe it took about 20 years to construct the pyramid. If there are 2.3 million blocks up to 15 tons each, and if masons worked ten hours a day, 365 days a year, they would have had to place 31 blocks per hour, or one block every two minutes
- It is commonly alleged that building the pyramid required ramps up the sides so blocks of stone could be dragged up the ramps and placed into position. However, the Egyptology department at Oxford University has calculated that to accomplish this method, the length of the ramp and the width of its base would have to be increased in order to maintain a constant gradient (about 1 in 10), and to prevent the ramp from collapsing. To carry an inclined plane to the top of the pyramid at a gradient of 1 in 10 would have required a ramp 4,800 feet long and more than three times as massive as the pyramid itself

Even though the preceding facts are extraordinary; some of which are beyond the scope of modern construction methods, there are several more fascinating items that are unique to the giant pyramid of Cheops. First, it is assumed that Cheops and the other pyramids were tombs for the pharaohs. However, the current evidence is against this assumption. Surprisingly, no Egyptian pharaoh has ever been found in a pyramid. According to the archaeologist Kurt Mendelssohn, *"While the funerary function of the pyramids cannot be doubted, it is rather more difficult to prove that the pharaohs were ever buried inside them."*



Secondly, in 820 A.D., Calif Al Mamun constructed a passageway from the exterior of the pyramid to the interior. This passageway intersected one of the numerous hidden passageways in the interior of the pyramid. This discovery has led to the additional discovery of numerous passageways and unexplained chambers within the interior (Fig 21). So, if the pyramids were not tombs, and the



*Fig 21: The interior of the Great Pyramid, Cheops*

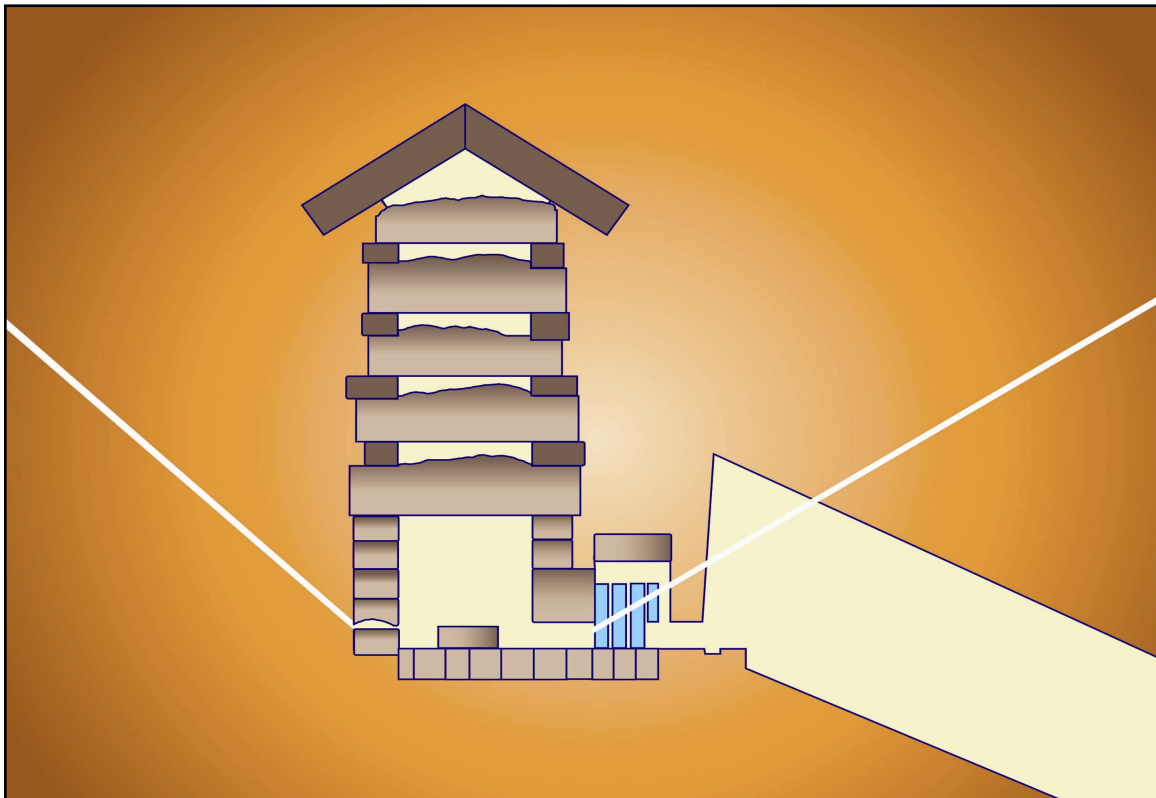
Great Pyramid Cheops was constructed with numerous unexplained chambers and passageways that far exceed the requirements of a tomb, what was their primary purpose?

One theory is they were astronomical observatories, another is they were geodetic markers, and still another is they were for initiations. One of the more popular (although controversial) is the “*power plant theory*” which postulates



Cheops was a geomechanical power plant that responded sympathetically with the vibrations of the earth and converted that energy into electricity. Interestingly, the word pyramid means "*fire in the center.*" The following items give this theory some credibility when applied to the pyramid Cheops:

- The king's chamber is constructed out of granite from Aswan quarries. This granite contains over 55% silicon quartz crystals. Quartz crystals have the ability to convert mechanical energy into electrical energy
- Above the king's chamber are five rows of red granite beams, for a total of 43 beams weighing up to 70 tons each! Each layer of beams is separated by a space that a person can crawl into (Fig 22)



*Fig 22: Detailed view of the king's chamber*

- The beams are not restricted from vibrating and can react to induced motion and freely vibrate
- Each beam has been hand carved to resonate at the same frequency. That frequency is the F# chord which is the same fundamental frequency of the earth

- It is hypothesized the Grand Gallery had resonators installed to convert the earth's vibrations into sound waves and direct them into the king's chamber. Over a thousand basalt vases that could have been resonators have been found at Saqqarra

### DUPLICATION

In the previous section, the magnificence and sheer number of megaliths in Europe, Egypt, and other neighboring locations were summarized. As significant as those geographical areas are, it is easy to overlook the achievements of the Incan and Mayan civilizations in Central and South America that equal or surpass the accomplishments of the Europeans and Egyptians. In an area that extends from Mexico, Guatemala, and into the Yucatan peninsula, are found great cities across vast jungle landscapes with an amazing degree of architectural variety and perfection that incorporated an advanced knowledge of mathematics, astronomy, language, and a writing system. The Mayan civilization is the most well known and originated in the Yucatan around 2,600 B.C. The following are several examples of Mayan and Incan advanced technology in astronomy and engineering:

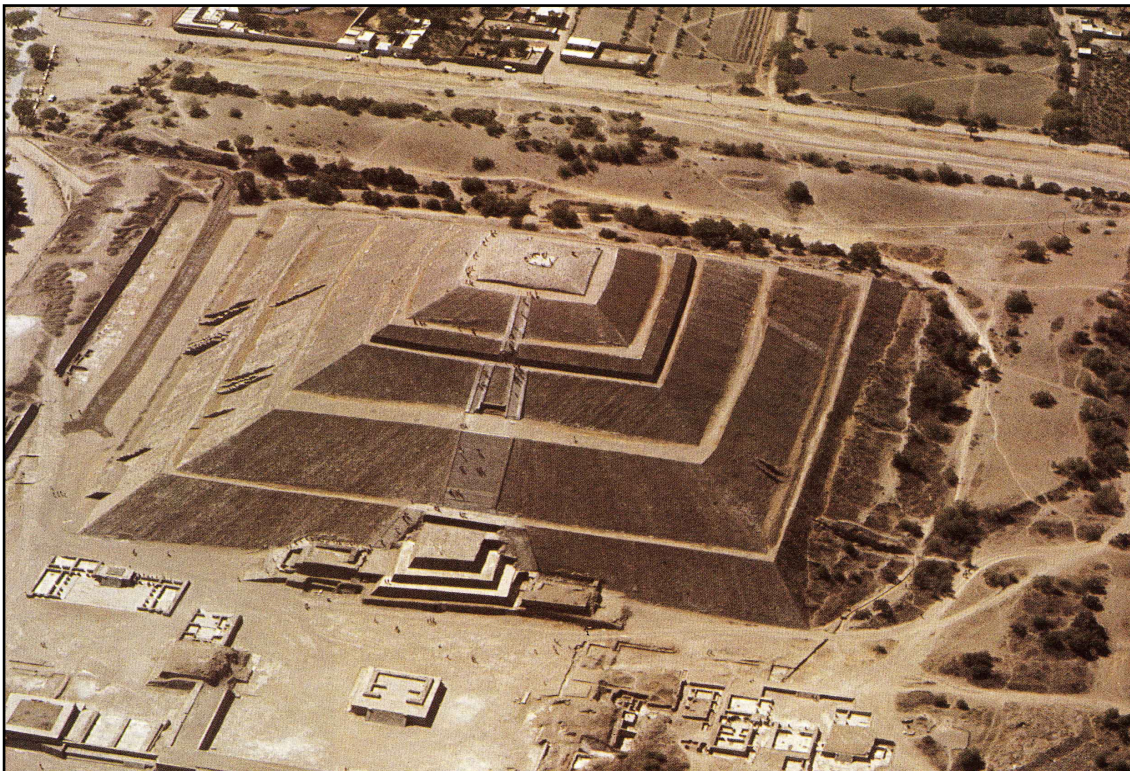
- The Mayan calendar is more accurate than our "*current*" calendar. The calendar of today is based on a 365-day cycle (and a base ten number system), but the actual value is closer to 365-1/4 days. Therefore, to keep our calendar as accurate as possible, it is necessary for an adjustment of an extra day in February every four years. Conversely, the Mayan calendar is calibrated with creation (and a base 20 number system); the year zero was the creation of the world. As a result, the Mayan calendar is calculated to a solar year at 365.2420 days, a minus error of only 0.0002 of a day, and is still accurate today
- The ancient Incan megalithic engineering achievements are virtually identical to the ancient European and Egyptian accomplishments

The following section will summarize some of the megaliths and cities that have been discovered that also used enormous stones that were cut in quarries, dressed, transported, and assembled in locations that were distant from their quarry sites. Their construction techniques also produced stone structures and walls that did not need to use mortar, and joints that are so accurate that a thin knife blade cannot be inserted between the stones! As we look at specific examples of the level of technology achieved by the Incan and Mayan

civilizations, an intriguing question that should be considered is *“how did independent civilizations on opposite sides of the globe achieve the same level of technology within the approximate identical time frame?”*

## MEXICO

The vast ruins of the ancient city of Teotihuacán are still visible in the Valley of Mexico. The architects of the city are unknown as the city was in ruins when discovered, but it is acknowledged to have been founded in 100 B.C., and given its present name by the Aztecs. Although the city covers an area of nine square miles, it is dominated by an enormous pyramid called the Pyramid of the Sun (Fig 23). The pyramid was built around the first century B.C., and each side is 738' long; similar dimensions to the Great Pyramid Cheops in Egypt though its height is less than Cheops. It is estimated that it took 3,000 men and 30 years to build the pyramid which is located at an altitude of over 7,500'. The axis of the pyramid is aligned in an east-west direction that follows the path of the sun across the sky. Whoever built this city were masters of architectural design, astronomy, mathematics, ceramics, and governmental arts.



*Fig 23: Pyramid of the Sun*



**PERU and BOLIVIA**

- High in the Andes Mountains of Peru is the highest lake in the world, Lake Titicaca at 12,580' which also extends into Bolivia. On the shores of the lake is the remains of a 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. The platform of the temple is made of blocks each weighing 100 to 200 tons and each block is hand carved from a quarry from a distant site and moved to the location of the Temple. Because of the high altitude, the atmospheric pressure is 8 psi instead of the normal 14.7 psi. Most people can only spend a short time at this elevation before feeling quite ill in the rarefied air
- In the same area is the Gateway to the Sun (Fig 24). The rock is Andusite, one of the hardest rocks known to man. The rock is a single hand carved rock and weighs over 10 tons with a doorway carved in the middle. A Venezuelan calendar is carved into the top portion of the rock. This is a calendar of Venus which requires knowledge of the location and rotation rate of the planet



*Fig 24: Gateway to the Sun*

- North of this area is a place called Oleotitumbo which was an ancient Incan fortress at an altitude of 10,000'. The rocks in the wall are also Andusite and fit tightly together without the need for mortar. Each stone weighs over 200 tons! The stones were carved out of a mountainside, seven miles away. Then, they had to be lowered down a mountainside, across a canyon and a river with walls that are 1,000' sheer rock, and then back up the other side. Finally, they were then placed in the fortress complex
- In ancient times, the waters of Lake Titicaca lapped upon the shores of Tiahuanaco. Today, the remains of a giant wharf; which is known as the Puma Punku ruins, are still visible. This complex was constructed of numerous finely cut stones, some weighing between 100 tons and 440 tons. The quarry for these immense blocks is on the western shore of Lake Titicaca which is located some ten miles away. Of particular interest is the stone in Figure 25. This carved

*Fig 25: Puma Punku*

block of stone has a precision made 6mm wide groove which contains equidistant drilled holes. Were this groove and the drilled holes made with hand tools or by an unknown advanced process?

- On the outskirts of the ancient Incan Capitol of Chazuko, is the site of Socksackomen. Immense stone blocks were cut and placed with such precision that mortar was not required to secure the stone blocks (Fig 26). One should contemplate how these cuts were made and why the joints are still so tight that a piece of paper or a thin knife cannot be slipped between the stones. Additionally, were the numerous cuts made and then the blocks placed into their final position, or, was it necessary to continually raise and lower the blocks while the cuts were modified for a perfect fit? Also, there is a block a few thousand yards away from



Socksackomen that modern archaeologists and historians prefer to ignore as the stone is considered to be beyond the bounds of modern technology. This dilemma is a single stone block that was carved out of the mountainside. There is evidence that it has been moved for some distance but

*Figure 26: Stones at Socksackomen*



work was abandoned (possibly due to an earthquake). The stone has fallen over and is inverted and chipped from falling. The stone was intricately carved to fit in the fortress complex, has carved steps and doorways, holes, and many detail precision carvings within its surface. This single stone weighs over 20,000 tons! No combination of machinery known today could budge that stone much less move it. Interestingly, ancient Incan writings speak of the fact these constructions were started shortly after the flood

- Located about 8,000' in the Andes Mountains and high above the Urabamba gorge below, is a city named Machu Picchu, which means "*manly peak*." Machu Picchu covers about 5 square miles and consists of terraced structures that are linked by 3,000 steps (Fig 27). 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 joints are so precise that a thin blade knife cannot be placed between the stones. The Incas also used advanced terracing and irrigation methods for erosion control and maximum yield of agricultural products





*Fig 27: Machu Picchu, Crown Jewel in the clouds*

## GUATEMALA

In ancient times, the center of Mayan life in the Yucatan was an area known as Tikal that consisted of an area of 222 square miles in the tropical jungle of the El Peten area. Tikal is a National Park which contains over 4,000 separate building sites! The center of Tikal is about six square miles with about 3,000 structures that include such well-known formations as the Great Plaza, Temple of the Great Jaguar, Temple of the Jaguar Priest, Temple of the Inscriptions (Fig 28),

*Fig 28: Temple of the Inscriptions*

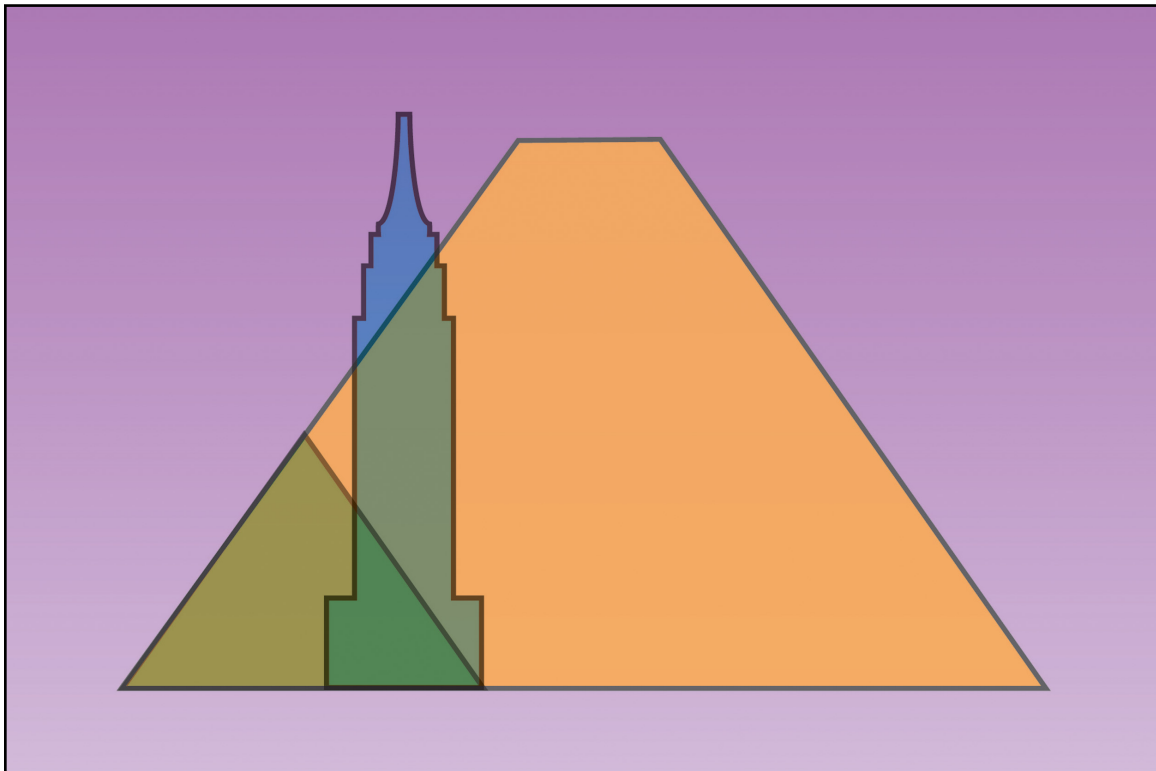
Plaza of the Seven Temples, Temple of the Giant, and so on. The ages of these structures range from 800 B.C. to 900 A.D.



This civilization were masters with astronomy, mathematics, the ability to “effortlessly” raise and work with large stones, and other similar considerations that were previously discussed. However, an interesting fact is some of the pyramidal structures contain a broad, thick layer of micah, 90’ square, which had to be transported from Brazil which is over 2,000 miles away. Micah is extremely fragile and is a flaky substance, yet it was somehow transported in large pieces. Micah is used in modern times for shielding against high temperatures, radiation, high voltage, and moisture. Interestingly, the micah was used as an inner layer of the structure and not where it was visible. The method of transportation and use of the micah is unknown.

### CHINA

The most massive structure on earth is the ancient pyramid in Shensi Province, China, and known as The Great White Pyramid. The pyramid was also the tallest structure on earth until this century and dwarfs the giant pyramid of Cheops in Egypt and the Empire State Building (Fig 29). Similar to Cheops, it also is perfectly aligned with compass points.



*Fig 29: The Great White Pyramid*



## ELECTRICITY

History records that Benjamin Franklin was the first person to discover electricity in the 1700's with his combination of a kite, string, key, a lightning storm; and Count Alessandro Volta was given credit in the 1800's for the first electrolytic cell, or a battery. However, ancient history confirms the knowledge and use of electricity pre dates Benjamin Franklin and Count Volta.

### IRAQ

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

*Fig 30: Baghdad battery*

about the best solder you can purchase today. The pot was also sealed with asphalt at the bottom and



near the top. If citric acid was added to the pot/cylinder, it produced 1.5 to 2 volts direct current 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 (Fig 30).

### BABYLONIA

Babylonian ruins dated to about 2,000 B.C. have yielded artifacts that have been electroplated with Gold. Modern electroplating requires electricity.

## INDIA

Ancient documents that are dated well before the time of Christ and are presently located in the Princess Library of Ugeon, India, state *"place a well cleaned plate of copper in an earthenware vessel, cover with copper sulfate and moist sawdust, put a sheet of mercury zinc on top of the sawdust, and it will produce an energy called Mitra-Varuna. With this, water can be split into Pranavayu and Udanavayu. A chain of 100 jars will give a very active and effective force."* The translation of this ancient document is describing a method that is using electricity from something like a battery to split water into hydrogen and oxygen. Today, this process is called electrolysis. Modern archaeology does not have an answer for the documents or the Baghdad battery.

## EGYPT

Beneath the Temple of Hathor at Dendera, dated 300 to 200 B.C., there is a crypt with walls inscribed with some interesting pictographs as depicted in Figure 31, and known as the Dendera Relief's. As described in the book *Light for the Pharaoh*, by Krassa and Habeck, *"The walls are decorated with human figures next to bulb-like objects that are reminiscent of an oversized light bulb. Inside these bulbs are snakes*

**Fig 31: The Dendera Relief's**

*in wavy lines (the snake that comes out of the lotus flower is equated with the shining deity Harsamtawy as he appears for the first time out of the primordial sea). The snakes pointed tails issue from a lotus flower, which,*



*without much imagination, can be interpreted as the socket of the bulb. Something similar to a wire leads to a small box on which the air god is kneeling. Adjacent to it stands a two-armed djed pillar as a symbol of power, which is connected to the snake."* An interesting aspect of credibility for the possibility that Egyptians used electricity is a lack of soot in Egyptian tombs. In none of the many hundreds of subterranean tombs and pyramid shafts can be found a trace of soot. Primitive light sources such as candles, oil lamps, torches, etc., would have left traces of

soot and also reduced the available supply of oxygen. So, how did the Egyptians get their light, particularly when spending countless hours developing the colorful paintings and carvings in the stone walls and ceilings?

## CARTOGRAPHY

### RUSSIA

In Russia, scientists of the Bashkir State University are in possession of a large ancient stone plate found in 1999, not far from the Chandar village, Nurimmanov Region, in Russia's Ural Mountain region (Fig 32). The plate is a civil engineering works map of south Ural, Russia. The stone map clearly shows canals, low and large dams, etc. What makes this map unique is that it is a three-dimensional map. Scientists have stated that to compile this type of map

*Fig 32: Russian stone plate map*

would require the use of super-computers and an aerospace survey from the shuttle! Additionally, it is obvious that the stone was machined. Currently, the same type of project is being developed in the United States to create a global three-dimensional map which is expected to be completed before 2010.



### TURKEY

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 (Fig 33). Research showed that it was a genuine document that was drawn in 1513 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).

*Fig 33: Piri Reis map*

Of particular 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 civilization up to the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> 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

Two hundred and fifty miles south of Lima, Peru, are located the ruins of the ancient city of Nasca. 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 1,500 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 the 1930's when commercial airlines started to fly over the area. The lines are seen very clearly from the air (Fig 34) and could be seen from the Skylab which was over 70 miles above the surface of the earth.

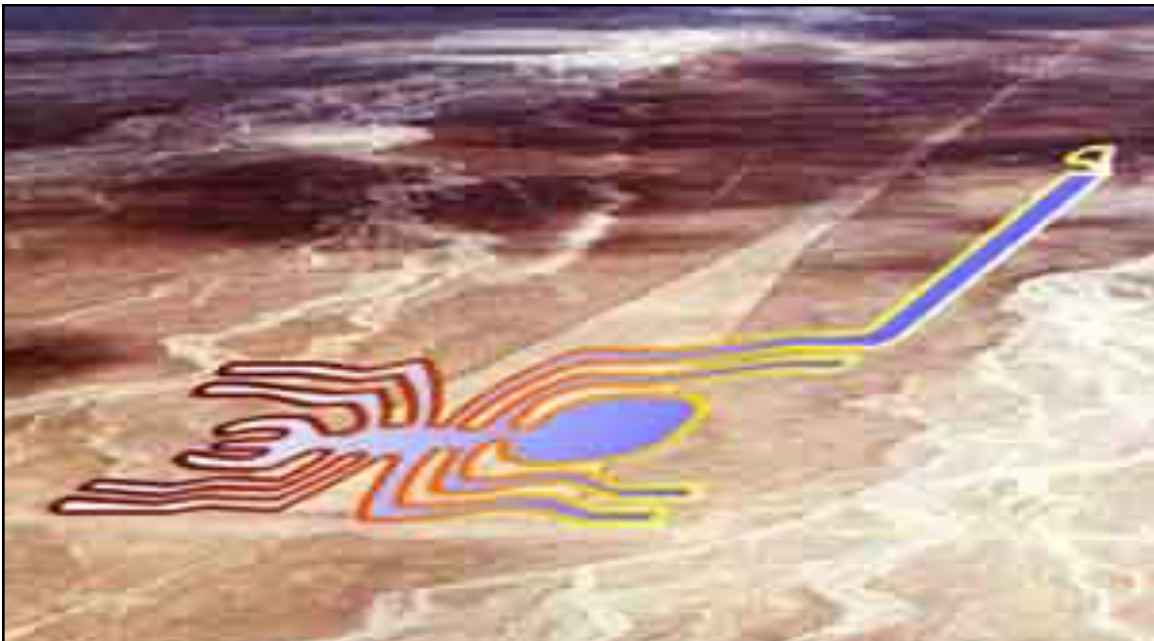


*Fig 34: Nasca lines and figures*

Dr. Marie Reish 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 inline 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
- 17 lines are associated with stars
- Most of the other lines remain a complete mystery

Of all the lines and figures, the figure of a spider is perhaps the most intriguing. The drawing is of the Ricinulei spider, one of the rarest spiders in the world 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 (Fig 35). This is noteworthy as it takes a microscope to see the organ on the real spider's leg! How did desert dwelling people know about a rare spider over 1,000 miles away in the caves of a jungle that takes a microscope to see the complete spider?



*Fig 35: Nasca Ricinulei spider (color enhanced)*

## OPTICS

In many locations around the world, ancient machine-cut lenses and reflectors of exact precision have been discovered. These types of lenses are the basic elements of astronomical telescopes and require sophisticated lens-making techniques, some of which require cesium oxide which is an electro-chemical process. Some of the specific locations these lenses have been discovered are:

### BRITAIN

In 1850, the British archaeologist Sir John Layard was excavating the palace of Nimrud in the ancient city of Assyria, Iraq, and discovered what is now known as the “*Nimrud*” lens (Fig 36). This crystal lens is now on display in the British museum. What an optical lens was doing in ancient Nimrud, was then, and remains today, beyond the understanding of orthodox archaeology.

*Fig 36: Nimrud lens*

### EGYPT

On display in the Cairo Museum, are crystal lenses which date from the 4<sup>th</sup> Dynasty of the Old Kingdom Egypt, from 2,200 B.C.



### FRANCE

There are two lenses on display in the Louvre, Paris.

### SWEDEN

There are ten lenses on display at Gotland's Forsnal, Visby, Sweden, and the Swedish National Museum in Stockholm. It is believed that these lenses were made over 1,000 years ago in the ancient Byzantium Empire or somewhere in eastern Europe. One of the lenses is known as the “*Visby*” lens.

**ISRAEL**

In 1956, a slab of glass was discovered at Beth She'arim, southwest of Galilee. This slab is unique due to its size of 8.8 tons! Similar weights of glass have been manufactured in modern times, but only rarely and for specific purposes; like the lenses of giant telescopes. If the Israeli 8.8-ton glass slab is surprising, consider the 35 ton slab of man made purple glass at the foundation of the pyramid at Dahshur, built by Snefru between 2613 and 2498 B.C.!

**NINEVAH**

In the ruins of Ninevah, dated 600 B.C., crystal telescope lenses of a high optical quality were discovered in the 1850's.

**SOUTH AMERICA**

Ground concave mirrors have been found in South America that are dated B.C., and are typical of Newtonian type telescopes. Newton lived in the 1700's. The Dominican monk named Dominigos Santonos published a lexicon of the Incan language in the 1560's (50 years before Galileo discovered the telescope). In the lexicon, he describes an ancient Incan word that means "*spyglass with curved glass that is used for watching something at a distance.*"

**MEXICO**

The ancient inhabitants of Laventa, Mexico, left many small parabolic ground concave mirrors that were ground by some unknown means. To accomplish this task, it is necessary to have a high level of math to determine the shape of the parabola and advanced grinding techniques. Only the best optical reflector telescopes of today use parabolic ground mirrors.

Other lenses have been found in Jordan, Ecuador, and Australia as well as the previously mentioned lenses in this section. Many of these lenses are dated to B.C., and require electrochemical processes that involve cesium oxide. This is an advanced process that has only been recently used.

<b>ASTRONOMY</b>
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History records that in 1610; Galileo used the first telescope and was the first person to observe the changing phases of Venus. He allegedly was also the first to see the 4 major moons of Jupiter, and the first to see the rings of Saturn. In



1600 A.D. Kepler was given credit for stating the earth rotates in an oblique axis around the sun while it rotates at the same time around its own axis. However, ancient history paints a far different picture:

- Ancient Babylonians observed the 4 moons of Jupiter and 7 satellites of Saturn and recorded it in their writings
- Ancient Assyrians pictured the God Jupiter with 11 satellites going around the planet. The 10<sup>th</sup> satellite was discovered in 1966, and the 11<sup>th</sup> was discovered in 1979 by Pioneer 11
- Ancient Hindus of India picture 7 distinct bodies in the heavens (Sun, Moon, Venus, Jupiter, Mercury, Mars, Saturn with a ring), and then they show 2 shadowy planets on the outer fringes. We now know these planets are Uranus (discovered in 1781) and Neptune (discovered in 1846). The ancient Hindu texts also state *"the earth is a globe in space, everywhere men think they are on top"*
- The Greek Orphic Hymn, 1850 B.C., speaks of the mountains on the moon and the apparent motion of the stars caused by the earth's rotation axis. Arstarkus in 200 B.C. stated *"the earth rotates in an oblique axis around the sun while it rotates at the same time about its own axis"*
- In the ruins of Tiauanaco, Peru, there is a large stone named "Gateway to the Sun" (see Figure 24). At the top of the Gateway stone is carved a strange calendar. In 1962, it was determined that it was a very highly advanced Venezuelan Calendar, which is a calendar of the planet Venus. How did they know the rotation rate of the planet Venus as this was only determined recently by radio telescopes and confirmed by a satellite in the vicinity of Venus

## SURGERY

Prior to a medical doctor receiving their credentials, they were required to sign the *"Hippocratic Oath"* developed by Hippocrates, dated 460 to 370 B.C. This time frame is generally considered to be the start of recognized medicine although considered crude by modern standards. However, in the March/April issue of Archaeology magazine, the lead article describes a fatal head wound to a Greek woman (dated about 600 B.C.) that survived surgery techniques for an additional 20 years. Interestingly, the surgery techniques were modern by the standards of today. To quote the article, *"But new evidence, on which the story of the wounded*

*young woman at the head of this article is based, will rewrite our history of the development of ancient medical practice."* The remains of the woman were recently excavated in Abdera, Greece. How could ancient Greeks be familiar with modern surgery tools and techniques?

## ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERING

Without a doubt, the tremendous evidence of architectural and engineering virtuosity of the ancient Greeks and Romans is still evident thousands of years after the collapse of those civilizations. The magnificence of the Parthenon in Athens Greece (Fig 37), the Pantheon and Coliseum in Rome Italy, and the



the Roman aqueducts that are still in use today are but a few examples of Greek and Roman achievements around the time of

*Fig 37: The Parthenon*

Christ, which was over two thousand years ago. As an example, the use of lintels and arches are still used in modern building construction, the Coliseum used elevators to move

people and animals up to the arena, and the precision of the workmanship in these ancient structures would be hard to duplicate today.

However, a recent discovery has illuminated the ability of ancient Romans to use building materials that have previously been thought to have only been used in recent times. In 1965, archaeologist Dragoslav Srejskovic uncovered a rare find at a site called Starveco, on the Danube River which is located on the Yugoslavian and Rumanian border. After unearthing an old Roman road, fragments of proto-

Greek pottery, and Neolithic remnants and traces of Mesolithic cultural artifacts, Strejovic discovered the remains of cement floors. The cement surfaces were not placed haphazardly, but were carefully laid out in large slabs to form the foundation for houses (Fig 38). Additionally, it was obvious that structures had



been constructed and reconstructed over a lengthy period of time, yet there was a consistency in the layout of the structures from earlier to later time periods. Interestingly, the

*Fig 38: Starveco foundations*

larger side of the slabs always faced the river, providing the occupants with the best view of the Danube River and the surrounding mountainous countryside. Inside each house, the floor plan was similar, and each hearth was surrounded by

stone slabs which were always located in the eastern or sunny end of the house. In addition to the advanced nature of the foundations, the structures displayed a high order of architectural sophistication as the structures all had one side larger than the other sides, and in proportions of either 3:1 or 4:1. The larger side was shaped similar to a 60-degree segment of a circle. This is considered a feat of chemistry and construction two thousand years ahead of its time, and currently remains unexplained.

## FLIGHT

Flight has been a dream of mankind for as long as birds have effortlessly flown through the air. Although the concept of human flight exists in the mythology of most civilizations, it was not until December 17, 1903 at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, did the Wright Brothers receive official recognition for the first ever self-propelled take off, flight, and landing by Orville Wright. However, there is

compelling evidence that human flight may have been accomplished thousands of years before the initial flight of the Wright Brothers:

### **BABYLON**

In ancient Babylon, a set of laws called the "*Halcah*" states the following "*To operate a flying machine, is a good privilege, it is a gift of the gods of old for saving life.*" The Babylonians referred to flight as ancient to them.

### **CHALDEANS**

The Chaldeans authored a document called the "*Safralla*" that was dated to 2,000 B.C. In this document, over 100 pages are devoted to flight with detailed accounts on construction, operation, glide, stability, and other aircraft parameters.

### **CHINA**

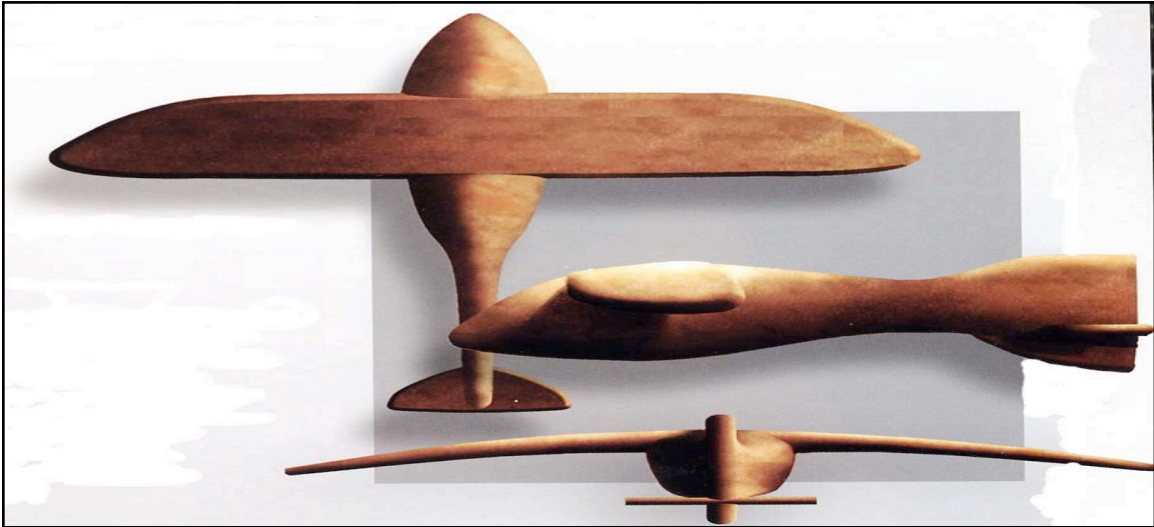
- In 2208 B.C., Emperor Chun constructed a flying craft, tested it, and discussed how a person could leave the craft and safely float to earth
- In 1776 B.C., Emperor Chaing Tang ordered a flying craft to be built. It was tested in the province of Horiam and then destroyed to keep it from falling into the wrong hands
- In 300 B.C., Chung Yang wrote that "*aerial surveys of the Gobi Desert and mountains had been performed by using high soaring craft*"

### **EGYPT**

In 1898, a strange winged object was discovered in the tomb of Pa-di-Imen, in North Saqqara, Egypt, and dated about 200 B.C. This artifact was labeled a bird figurine and sent to the Cairo Museum to be stored with other items. In 1996, it was reexamined by Egyptologist Dr. Kahlil Messiha, who decided the object was definitely not a bird. After an investigation by the Egyptian Ministry of Culture, it was decided the object was a model of an airplane made from light sycamore wood (Fig 39). A full -scale version could have flown and carried heavy loads, albeit at low speeds (approximately 45 to 65 miles per hour). The craft has been named a "*pusher glider*" as it will fly a considerable distance with a minimal power source. The model also displays a very advanced form of aeronautical engineering; reverse dihedral wings that are used for maximum lift without slowing the craft. The French Concorde supersonic airliner used the same technology! Interestingly, the ancient Egyptians often built scale models of



familiar objects in their daily lives and placed them in tombs, temples, chariots, etc. Other similar examples have also been found in Egyptian tombs.



*Fig 39: Egyptian model airplane*

Another interesting illustration of ancient Egyptian flying craft is found on the ceiling beams of the 3,000-year old New Kingdom Temple at Abydos, located several hundred miles south of Cairo. Notice there are what appear to be several different types of flying craft in Figure 40.



*Figure 40: Images on the ceiling beams in the New Kingdom Temple*

## COLUMBIA

In 1954, the government of Columbia sent a collection of ancient gold artifacts to tour the United States. After viewing the display, biologist-zoologist Ivan T. Sanderson found several of the objects highly interesting. After consulting with experts, the conclusion was the object in Figure 41 is a model of a high-speed aircraft at least 1,000 to 1,500 years old. The object was originally cast as a pendant and is classified as Sinu, a pre-Incan culture from 500 A.D. to 800 A.D. A perfect

*Figure 41:  
Columbian gold  
airplane*

mold of the object was sent to Arthur Young, Bell Aviation, who was the principal



designer of Bell's helicopter series. The conclusion was *"it is an aircraft and would have had to have a rear mounted engine of rocket or jet type power. The object also has a coke bottle fuselage and delta wings that are characteristic of modern supersonic jet aircraft. The downward tips of the wings would also indicate that it is similar to our most modern variety of high -performance aircraft."*

## INDIA

In the ancient Vedic literature of India are numerous descriptions of various types of flying machines that are generally called *"Vimana's."* Some examples are:

- The Mahabharata (Great Epic of the Bharata Dynasty) is an epic poem of over 200,000 lines that was put together in its present form in 500 B.C. There is evidence that the document talks about 2,000 years previous to the 500 B.C. time frame. There are repeated references to rulers traveling around in Vimana's or celestial cars. Aerial chariots with sides of iron and clad with wings are also described

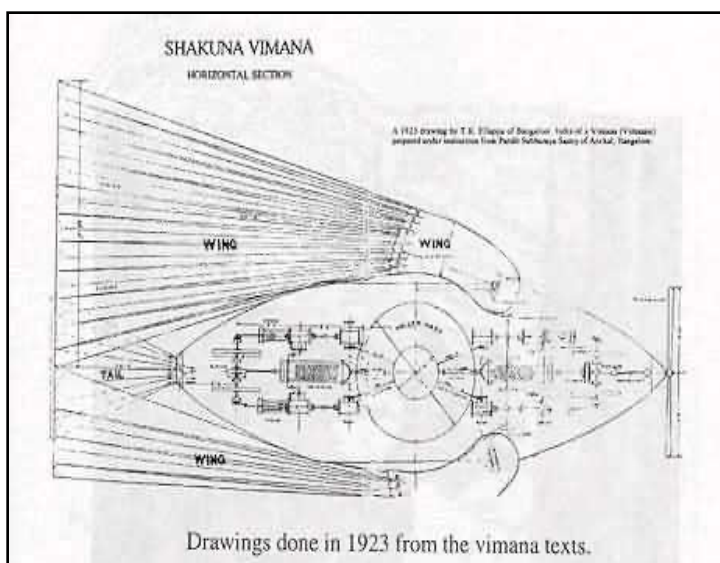
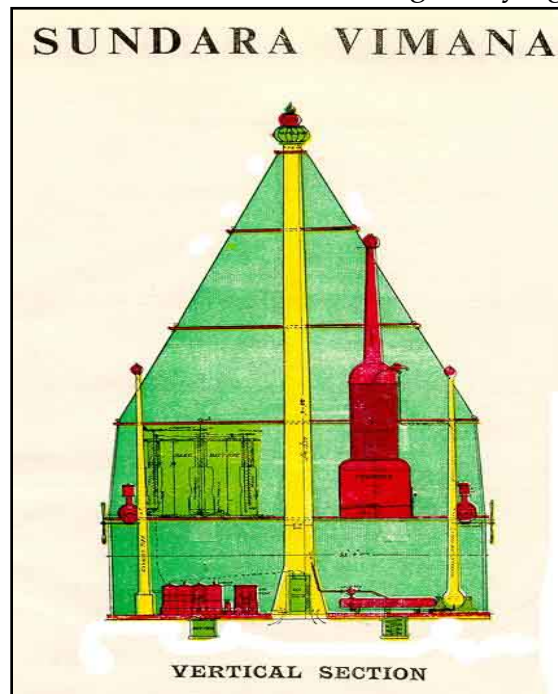
- The Indian sacred book, the Samarangahara dates back into unknown antiquity. There are 230 stanzas of every possible aspect of flying machines. Power plants are described in great detail with mercury and heating apparatus made of iron used for propulsion (commonly known as mercury vortex engines). Interestingly, we currently use mercury for interplanetary flight. In many ruins in India, small jars with mercury drops have been found. Mercury has also been found in Egyptian tombs dated from 1,500 to 1,600 B.C. Isaac Newton studied the ancients and their use of mercury and was working on this chemical for a propulsion system at his death
- The holy Indian Sages, the Ramayana for one, talks about *“two storied celestial chariots with many windows. They roar off into the sky until they appear like comets”*
- Various Sanskrit books describe at length *“chariots powered by winged lighting....it was a ship that soared into the air”*
- The Rg Veda, the oldest document of the human race includes references to the following modes of transportation:
  - Jalayan: A vehicle designed to operate in the air and water
  - Trichakra Ratha: A three-wheeled vehicle designed to operate in the air
  - Vaayu Ratha: A gas or wind powered chariot
- The Arthasastra of Kautilya, dated 300 B.C., mentions Saubhikas as *“pilots conducting vehicles in the sky.”* Saubhika means *“one who flies or knows the art of flying an aerial city”*
- The inscriptions of Emperor Asoka are easily the most authentic records in support of the existence of aerial flying machines called Vimana. The existence of aerial craft was so well known they found a place among the royal edicts of the Emperor Asoka which were implemented during his reign from 256 B.C. to 237 B.C.
- In the Vedic texts, the configuration of some of the flying machines were shown as triangular, and the inside area was about 9'X9', or 81 square feet, and capable of accommodating 7 to 8 persons (Fig 42)

Of particular interest is the specific detail given in the texts regarding the shape of the Vimana's (also see Fig 43), the propulsion systems, some of which employed mercury with an iron heating apparatus, 16 kinds of metals that were needed to construct the flying vehicles, specific qualifications for the operators, their diet, exercise regimen, and so on. It is important to note that these kinds of

records are not isolated. Some can be cross-correlated with similar reports in other ancient civilizations. As an example, the Chaldean work, the Safralla, contains over one hundred pages of technical details on building a flying machine, and contains words such as graphite rod, copper coils, crystal indicator, vibrating spheres, stable angles, etc. An additional ancient Indian literary work that bears mentioning is the Samaraanganasutraadhaara. It is a

**Fig 42: Indian Vimana**

scientific treatise dealing with every possible aspect of air travel in a Vimana. There are 230 stanzas dealing with the construction, take-off, cruising for thousands of miles, normal and forced landings, and even possible collisions with birds. The ancient Indian texts on Vimana's are so numerous, it would take a significant amount of space to relate what they had to say.



With the previous overview of ancient Indian texts, an excellent question to ponder is *“why are there so many ancient Indian texts in light of the fact that most texts*

**Fig 43: Shakuna Vimana**

*of antiquity have been destroyed as outlined on pages 8, 9, and 10 of this manual?”* The answer is that numerous Indian texts were



one of the few ancient texts that were not destroyed, and as a result, have been preserved to modern times. Additionally, depending on one's point of view, either these texts contain some of the earliest known science fiction, or they record ancient Indian aircraft technology and the use of flying machines prior to the time of Christ! Consider the following quote from Aldous Huxley (1894-1963), *"Facts do not cease to exist because they are ignored."*

### WEAPONS

When ancient warfare and combat are considered, the image of spears, chariots, and arrows are normally portrayed. However, there is evidence that some ancients were capable of using advanced weapons for warfare. In the previous section on flight, examples were detailed about the possibility of flight thousands of years ago by multiple civilizations. Specifically, the ancient Hindu Mahabrattha details the existence of Vimana's, or flying craft, and the use of these craft for travel **and** warfare. Within the Mahabrattha is a specific description of Vimana's launching celestial weapons. One of these weapons was of terrible destructive power and was used in the Upper Ganges region of northern India, producing terrible heat, shaking the earth, boiling the water, and which all the creatures in that area died. One stanza explicitly describes a particular projectile that is fired from a Vimana against three cities, a single projectile charged with *"the power of the universe and producing an incandescent column of smoke and flame as bright as a thousand suns rose in all its splendor.....it was an unknown weapon. An iron thunderbolt, a gigantic messenger of death, which reduced to ashes the entire race of the Virishnis and the Andhakas.....the corpses were so burned as to be unrecognizable. Their hair and nails fell out, pottery broke without apparent cause, and the birds turned white and died in flight. After a few hours, all foodstuffs were infected, and people in surrounding areas died a lingering death. To escape from this fire, the soldiers threw themselves in streams to wash themselves and their equipment."* Obviously, this is a graphic description of a nuclear explosion.

If ancient civilizations had the potential for atomic warfare (or something comparable), what is the evidence of this startling capability? A summary of some of the evidence follows:

## PAKISTAN

Excavations in the 1920's near Pakistan's Sindh province have uncovered the remains of Mohenjo-Daro (which means "mound of the dead") which flourished between 2,600 B.C. and 1,900 B.C., and was one of the most developed civilizations in the world. Archaeologists found the city had been burned with fire, the stone walls had been turned to glass (vitrified), and some stones had melted and fused together. Obviously, it would take a radical radiant heat source (over 1,500 degrees C.) to produce these effects as lightning and volcanic activity would not (volcanic activity leaves specific residue, and lightning leaves specific burn marks, or tubular forms of fused sand known as fulgurites). Additionally, big stratum of green glass (the result of being melted and then hardened immediately afterward) were found. Similar stratum of green glass can be found in Nevada deserts after every nuclear explosion! Additionally, numerous skeletons were found that contained over 50 times the radioactivity expected for that area!

## INDIA

Similar conditions to the city of Mohenjo-Daro have been found in the excavated Indian cities of Harappa and a city between the Ganges and the mountains of Rajmahal.

## SCOTLAND

One of the great conundrums in classical archaeology is the existence of numerous vitrified forts in Scotland. There are approximately 60 such forts that have been vitrified (rock walls melted from intense heat). One of the well-known examples is Tap o'Noth (Fig 44) near the village of Rhynie in

*Fig 44: Tap o'Noth*

northeast Scotland. This large fort is on top of a mountain, and upon closer inspection, the



original rocks are now black and cindery masses, fused together by an intense heat that resulted in molten rock that flowed down the hill.

### **EGYPT**

In the ancient Euphrates Valley, archaeologists have uncovered the remains of an agrarian culture that existed thousands of years B.C. With this discovery, an enormous layer of fused green glass was also uncovered and is similar to the same type of silica fusion which has been observed in the White Sands area of New Mexico after the first atomic explosion. The same type of fused silica was also found in 1932 by the Egyptian Geological Survey among the dunes of the Great Sand Sea near the Saad Plateau, north of the southwestern corner of Egypt.

### **FRANCE, TURKEY, IRELAND, and the MIDDLE EAST**

Vitrified ruins can also be found in France, Ireland, Turkey, and some areas of the Middle East.

The aforementioned examples of a possible ancient knowledge of nuclear energy used as a weapon is by no means proof that atomic warfare was used in ancient times. However, there are some examples of evidence that is comparable to the evidence of atomic weapons that have been used in modern times. Interestingly, modern archaeology and science cannot readily find an explanation for the vitrification, fused sand that has resulted in green glass, or abnormally high radioactive levels at some ancient ruins. The following quote is by Dr. Robert Oppenheimer who was supervising scientist of the Manhattan Project (first atomic bomb) and familiar with ancient Indian Sanskrit literature. When asked if the bomb that was exploded at Alamogordo during the Manhattan Project was the first one to be detonated, Dr. Oppenheimer replied, *"Well - - - yes. In modern times of course!"*

## **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 manual), there is 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 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 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 flood about 4,500 years ago.

If the dates of ancient technology are carefully examined, it readily becomes apparent that most 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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