



EVOLUTION'S NIGHTMARE

Part 1

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INTRODUCTION

When the debate between evolution and creation is considered, there is one item of specific interest and importance that is seldom discussed. 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 over a long period of time, and as a result, man has evolved from an ape-like species about 315,000 years ago.¹ Contrary to this viewpoint is the biblical account that clearly states Adam and Eve were created in the image of God and 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 archaeologists, anthropologists and secular science. Either man has evolved from an animal and has *slowly* acquired an increasing 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 and scientific examination.

If the basic assertion of evolution were true, it should logically follow that the further we go back into the past, the more and more primitive man and related human artifacts ought to be. However, based on a significant amount of archaeological evidence, we find solid evidence of advanced levels of intelligence thousands of years ago. Not surprisingly, these historical artifacts are well known in the field of archaeology, yet have

been largely ignored being influenced by an evolutionary ideology that does not allow for advanced ancient technology (Figure 1) because it seems impossible from an evolutionary perspective that is based on billions and/or thousands of years.

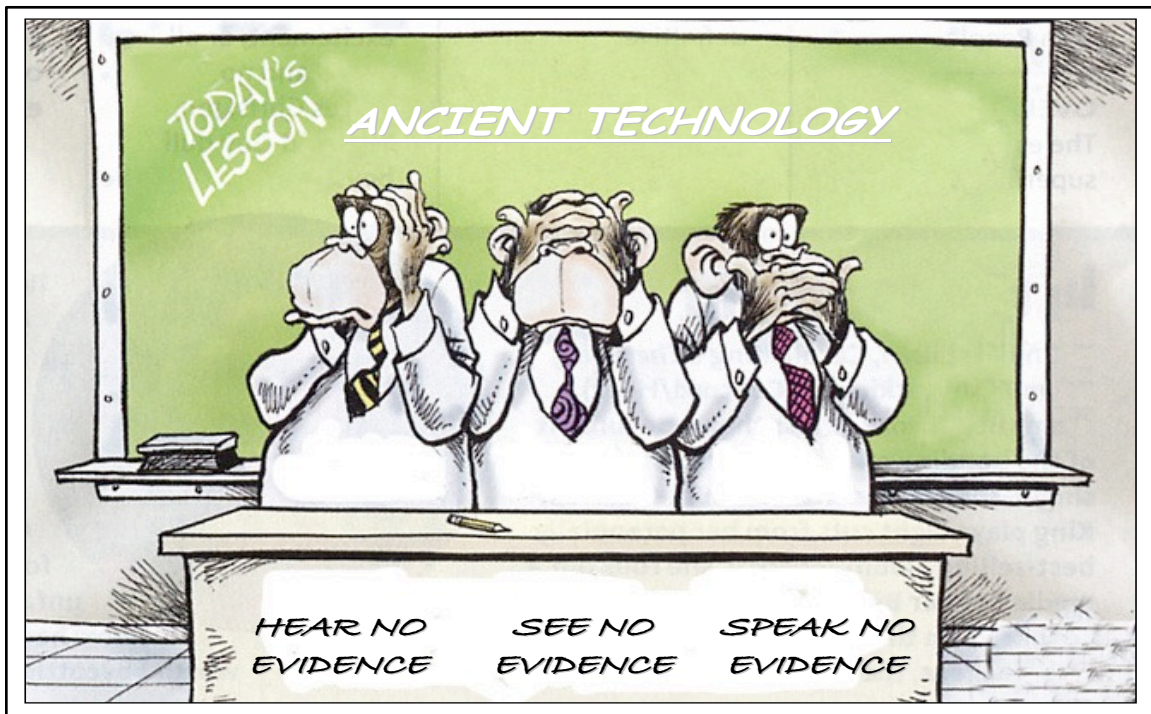


Figure 1. Consider Ancient Technology With An Open Mind

To solve this problem, 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. Not surprisingly, if we examine ancient historical evidence with an unbiased mind, we find there is something inconsistent about our past without the modern dogma of "*ancient means primitive.*" 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! So, 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 and did not need the assistance of intelligent alien life as modern archaeology frequently alleges as this is the accepted evolutionary methodology to explain intelligence without God.

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

IS THIS SUBJECT RELEVANT TO MODERN TIMES?

Depending on your viewpoint on 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 (Genesis 1:26-28), then ancient technology should be evident and support the fact the Bible is accurate in its clear 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 secular 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 – *"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, secular science states that the universe is about 13.7 billion years old², the earth is approximately 4.5 to 5 billion years old³, and the first humans emerged in Africa around 2 million years ago⁴. During the alleged evolution of man, he evolved and progressed 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 since the industrial revolution of the 1800's. So, when the definition of ancient is applied to the evolution of man, the definition can include millions and/or hundreds of thousands of years.

Secondly, when the definition of ancient is applied to creation, the definition of ancient is suddenly reduced to a few thousand 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.

The book of Genesis repeatedly uses the word "day." The Hebrew word for day is *"yom"* (the Old Testament was written in Hebrew) which can be defined as various periods of time. However, for clarification consider the following two quotes:

Nevertheless, Hebrew grammatical contexts of yom demonstrate that, when used with a 'number' (1, 2, 3, etc.), the pattern is always a normal time period. If 'night' is combined with yom, it always denotes a 24-hour day. If yom is used with either 'morning' or 'evening,' they too refer to a literal day. When 'morning' and 'evening' are used together, with yom, it always signifies a solar day. So, the syntagmatic relationships (relationship between two or more linguistic units) that yom has illustrated clearly that the meaning is to be; considered a normal time period, consisting of one axial rotation of the earth, called a 'day'.

The point of discussing the semantic approach should be rather obvious. God, through the pen of Moses, is being redundant for redundancy's sake. God is going out of His way to tell us that the 'days' of creation were literal solar days. He has used the word yom, and combined this with a 'number,' the word 'night' and the words 'morning' and 'evening.' God has communicated the words of Genesis 1 in a specific manner, so that the interpreter could not miss the point. God could not have communicated the timing of creation more clearly than He did in Genesis 1.⁵

"Probably, so far as I know, there is no professor of Hebrew or Old Testament at any world-class university who does not believe that the writer(s) of Genesis 1-11 intended to convey to their readers that creation took place in a series of 6 days which were the same as the days of 24-hours we now experience, and Noah's Flood was understood to be worldwide"⁶

James Barr, past Regis Professor of Hebrew, Oxford University

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!

So, if the seven days of creation are seven 24-hour days, how long ago did creation take place? The answer is **about** 6,200 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):

- 2022 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* 6,200 years

Consequently, 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! However, for the intent of this discussion, we will primarily focus on the time frame between the end of the Global Flood and approximately the third century for an approximate total of 2,822 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 2,500 years B.C. 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 again at the first book of the Bible, Genesis. When Adam and Eve were created, God commanded them in Genesis 1:28 to *"be fruitful and multiply; fill the earth and subdue it; have dominion over the fish of the sea, over the birds of the air, and over every living thing that moves on the earth."* 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 about 750 million people on the earth⁷ 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 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 a little over 700 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 700 to 1,000 people)⁸ were willfully disobeying God and were attempting to build a tower to the heavens to display their achievements and keep from being dispersed. 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 1856 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 a working intelligence than the initial 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 dilemma 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 is an acronym that stands for “*out of place artifacts*”⁹ and is a label referring to “*an object that has historical and/or archaeological significance but exists in an unusual or seemingly impossible context that can only be explained by intelligent man.*”

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

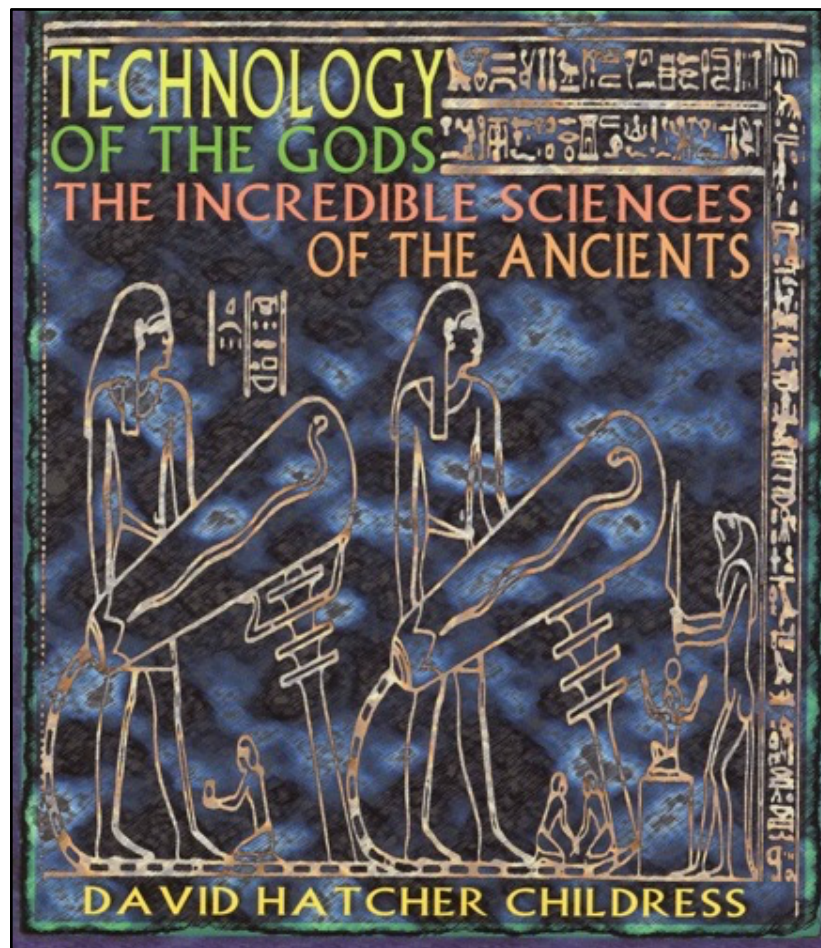


Figure 2. A Scientific Explanation?

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 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 advanced knowledge attained by the Parthian civilization before the time of Christ?

Figure 2 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 a few thousand years ago.

WHAT HAPPENED TO ANCIENT TECHNOLOGY?

With a brief review of human history, this question can be answered from three perspectives. 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. However, 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?

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 by their captors to destroy their past 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 destroyed¹⁰
- Emperor Chin Shih Huang Ti, 213 B.C., ordered all texts of history, astronomy, philosophy, science, the works of Confucius, Mencius and the Royal library destroyed along with 460 scholars put to death¹¹
- The Romans (Julius Caesar) burned the library of Alexandria which contained over 500,000 volumes of Ptolemy Soter which included all the traditions of mankind¹²
- Fanatical Christians, 3rd Century A.D., destroyed the “True History of Mankind over the Last 100,000 Years”¹³
- Spanish Conquistadors destroyed every Mayan Codex they found¹⁴
- All books in the Byzantine Empire were ordered destroyed¹⁵
- Genghis Khan, Hitler, Stalin, and so on

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

DOES THE BIBLE REFER TO ANCIENT TECHNOLOGY?

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 temple inner court, was 7.5-feet 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 (Figure 3), and it held approximately 12,000 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 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. 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 had the



Figure 3. The Great Molten Sea

Great Molten Sea built 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 (plain of Jordan) and 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 Solomons Temple.

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 and books that are available on this subject.*

ANCIENT TECHNOLOGY

ALUMINUM^{16,17}

In 1803, the metal aluminum was discovered, and in 1825, a Danish physicist, Hans Christian Oersted successfully separated aluminum into its pure form from its oxide. It was introduced in 1855 at the Paris Exposition as a very rare metal. In order to produce aluminum today, it must be extracted from bauxite which is very complicated and involves the use of a Reverbier oven, refraction chamber and regenerator, as well as electrolysis and temperatures exceeding 1,832-degrees F. As aluminum is the most abundant metal on earth, it does require *electricity* to create the metal in its usable form.

However, aluminum was used thousands of years ago (secular dating methods) as follows:

- In Iraq, archaeologists discovered clay pottery produced around 5,300 B.C. that contained aluminum

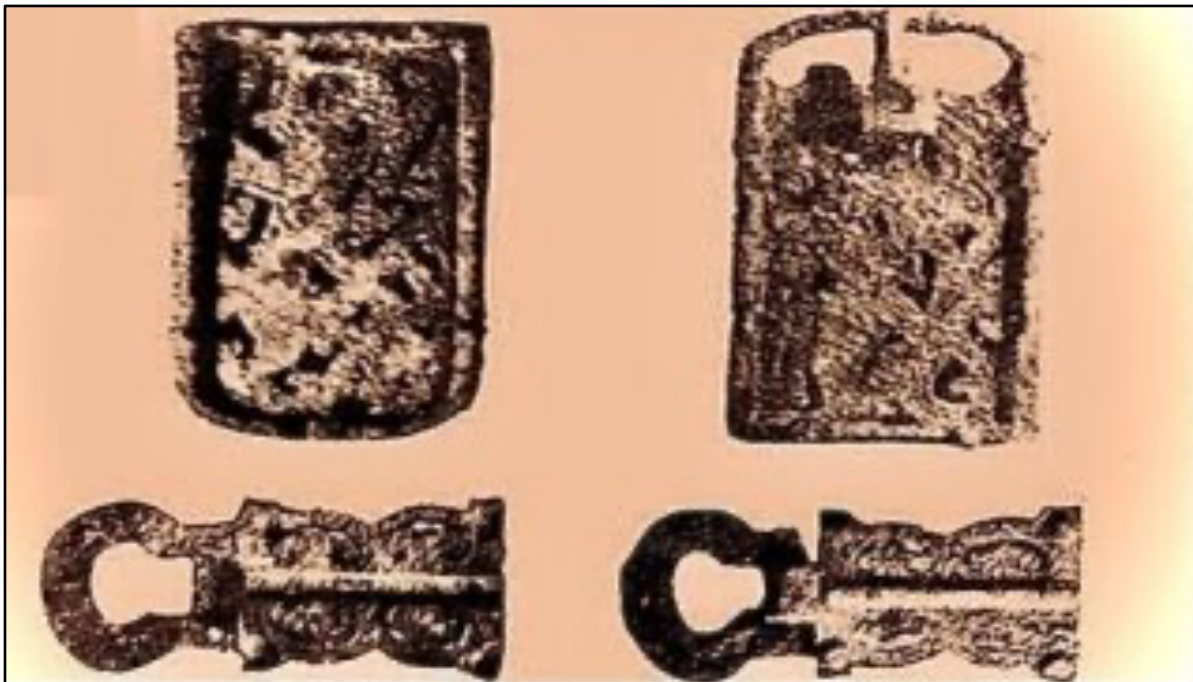


Figure 4. Ancient Chinese Aluminum Artifacts

- There is archaeological evidence Egyptians and Babylonians used aluminum compounds in various medicines and chemicals almost 4,000 thousand years ago

- Pliny the Elder (A.D. 23-79), a Roman scholar, described an element he called alumen. Today it is known as alum, a compound of aluminum widely used in the ancient and medieval world to fix dyes in textiles
- A metal belt fastener and other various items (Fig 4) were discovered in 1993 in the burial site of the famous Chinese General of the Chin Dynasty, Chow Chou, who lived from 265 A.D. to 316 A.D. The fastener was examined by the Institute of Applied Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and by Dhabri Polytechnic. Institute Their analysis showed that the metal fastener was an alloy of 5% manganese, 10% copper, and 85% aluminum. Where did the Chinese acquire these elements of twentieth-century technology in the third century A.D.?

ANTIKYTHERA MECHANISM¹⁸

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 (Figure 5). The item was a sheet of bronze with circles, inscriptions, cog wheels, movable pointers, complicated scales or dials, and metal plates with writing. The date of manufacture of the mechanism is currently dated to 100 B.C.

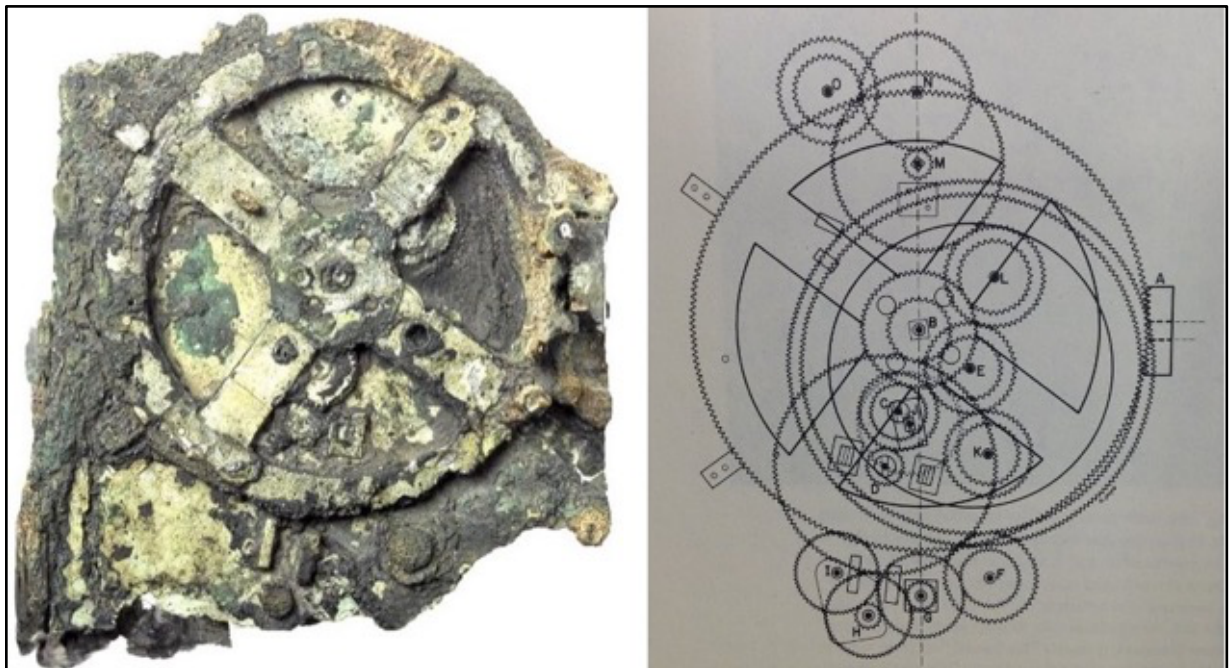


Figure 5. Antikythera Mechanism

After 20 years of research, Professor Derek de Solla Price, Yale University, has produced convincing proof the mechanism 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 3. An interesting part of the mechanism is a differential turntable that may have been used to produce a function of the Metonic cycle. It has been determined that the mechanism could show the position of the Sun and Moon in the Zodiac and also display lunar phases. The drive train for the lunar phases involves epicyclic gearing and can mimic subtle variations in the Moon's motion across the sky. The mechanism also displayed celestial time for the Sun, Moon, and for each of the five planets visible to the naked eye – Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, along with the timing of lunar and solar eclipses. No other geared mechanism of such sophistication is known from the ancient world or indeed until medieval cathedral clocks were built a thousand years later.

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."*

PIRI REISS MAP¹⁹

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 6). Research showed that it was a genuine document that was drawn in 1513 A.D. 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 uses an older method which employs a series of circles with lines radiating from them (referred to as "*portolan*" maps).

Of particular interest is the northern coastline of Antarctica 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 that is currently under an ice cap which 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 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.

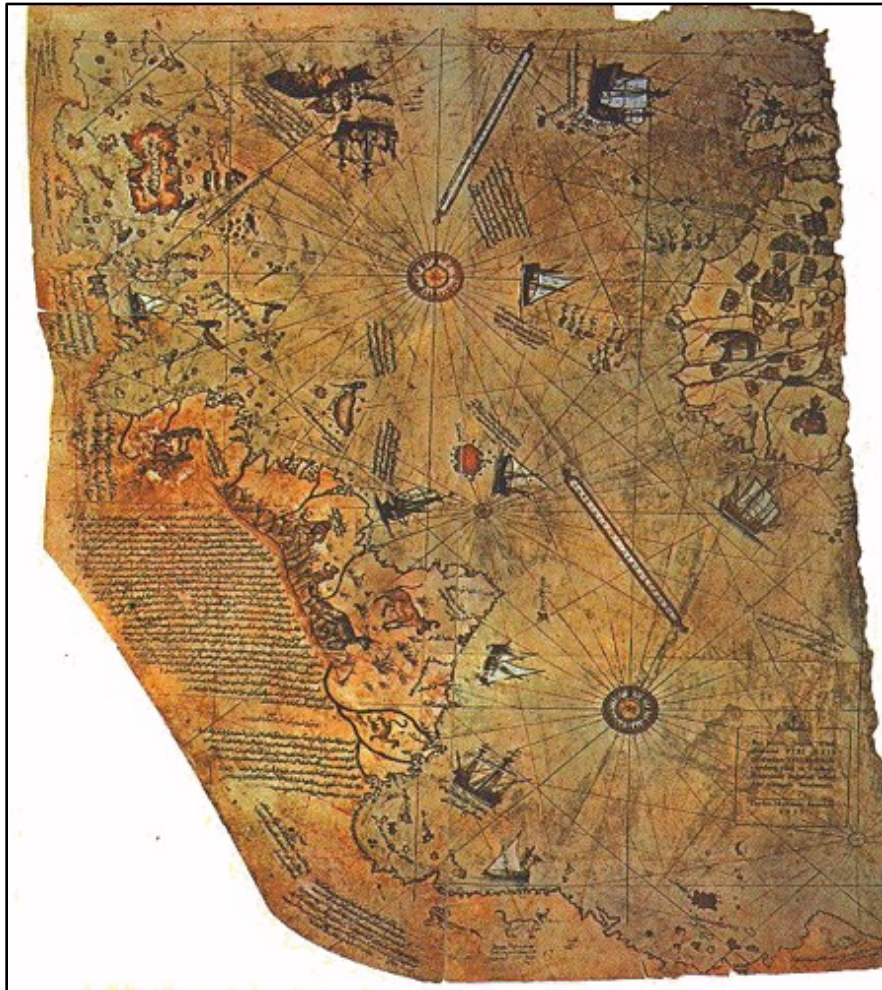


Figure 6. Fragment of the Piri Reiss Map

TESSAKARONTES^{20,21}

In the Hellenistic period (323 B.C. – 31 B.C.), the Greeks produced wooden ships of incredible dimensions. In some cases, the crew was larger than that of modern warships (crew size but not ship dimensions). Today, it is still an enigma how such ships could be produced using wood and not steel and special metallic alloys.

The Greek grammarian and author, Athenaeus, gives a very detailed description of an enormous warship, built by Ptolemy Philopator in 210 B.C. that was 420-feet long, 57-feet wide, and 72-feet high (Figure 7). It had a double bow and stern separated by a

flat/horizontal decking that could be used to support different types of weapons and/or personnel. The ship was manned by 400 sailors to handle the rigging, 4,000 rowers, and

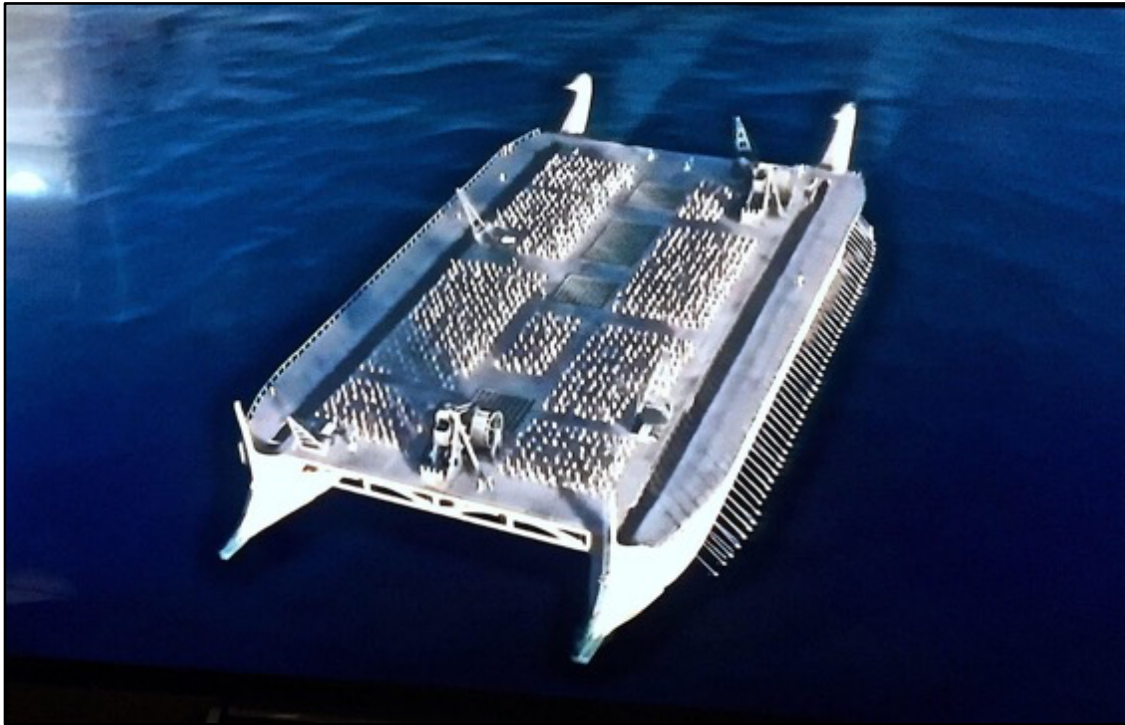


Figure 7. Tesseract

2850 men in arms for a total of 7,250 personnel making the Tesseract the largest ship constructed in antiquity and likely the largest human-powered vessel ever! For modern comparative purposes, the aircraft carrier USS Gerald R. Ford is the largest warship in the world and has the capacity for 4,500 crew on board.

Although the ancient Greeks built large wooden warships such as the 420-foot Tesseract and the 360-foot Syacusia, it should be noted that large wooden ships were not only successfully fabricated in ancient times but also in modern times as evidenced by the American 425-foot Solano (1878) and 450-foot Wyoming (1909). A primary reason large wooden ships were and are noteworthy from a technical viewpoint, is the frequent skepticism directed towards the 450-foot Ark that was also made from wood. Consider the following quote from the National Center for Science Education which appears to be unaware of large historic wooden boats:

“On the other hand, in an era when hollowed-out logs and reed rafts were the extent of marine transport, a vessel so massive appeared that the likes of it would not be seen again until the mid-nineteenth century A.D. Before he could even contemplate such a project, Noah would have needed a thorough education in naval architecture and in fields that would not arise for thousands of years such as physics, calculus, mechanics, and structural analysis. There was no

shipbuilding tradition behind him, no experienced craftspeople to offer advice. Where did he learn the framing procedure for such a Brobdingnagian structure? How could he anticipate the effects of roll, pitch, yaw, and slamming in a rough sea? How did he solve the differential equations for bending moment, torque, and shear stress?

Ancient shipbuilding did achieve a considerable level of technological sophistication, so much so that marine archaeologists are divided over its history. But this was for vessels that were dinghies compared to the Ark, and this skill emerged slowly over many centuries; nearly a millennium passed while Egyptian boat lengths increase from 150 to 200 feet. Despite this, the craft remained a prescientific art, acquired through long years of apprenticeship and experience, and disasters at sea due to faulty design were so persistent that the impetus was strong for a more scientific approach. Obviously, the astronomical leap in size, safety, and skill required by Noah is far too vast for any naturalistic explanation.

NAZCA LINES^{22,23}

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, 1 mile wide, is level desert, and is known as one of the driest places on earth with very little wind and rain. Of specific interest is the valley floor as it is covered with hundreds of immaculately straight lines, gigantic geometric patterns, and huge animal drawings that appear to have been done entirely by hand, as archaeologists have never found any evidence showing the lines were done by mechanical means. The lines extend over an area of almost 190 square miles and were likely constructed more than 2,000 years ago by the people of the Nazca culture (200 B.C. – 600 A.D.) or the earlier Paracas culture. The lines vary in width and lengths



Figure 8. Hummingbird, Nasca Lines

from just a few feet in length to an astonishing 40 miles long and are exceptionally accurate and proportioned. There is a large variety of designs besides the straight lines depicted on the desert floor. Animal figures include images of a spider, birds (Figure 8), monkey, whale, llama, snake and a lizard. 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 and could be seen from the Skylab which was over 70 miles above the surface of the earth.

Dr. Marie Reish (Peruvian mathematician and archaeologist) has studied the lines since 1946 and has reached some interesting conclusions:

- The line 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 modern science was able to measure until recently with advanced techniques
- 39 straight lines point to solar and lunar events
- 17 lines are associated with stars
- Most of the other lines remain a complete mystery

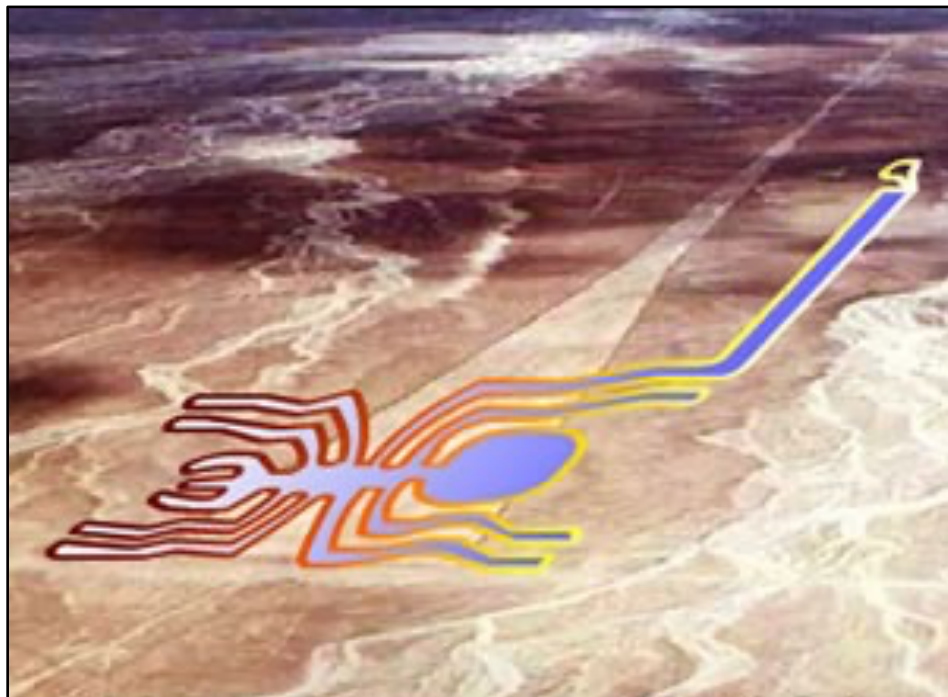


Figure 9. Ricinulei Spider (color enhanced)

Of all the lines and figures, the figure of a spider is perhaps the most intriguing. The drawing is of the Ricinulei Spider (Figure 9), 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 Rain 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. 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?

ASTRONOMY^{24,25}

In an area that extends from Mexico, Guatemala, and into the Yucatan peninsula, are found the remains of great ancient 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 1,500 B.C. During this period, Maya priests used their knowledge of astronomy and mathematics and developed one of the most accurate calendar systems in human history. As an example, the calculations of Maya priests were so precise that their calendar correction is 10,000th of a day more exact than the standard calendar the world uses today.

Not surprisingly, the Mayan calendar is more accurate than our "*current*" Gregorian calendar that 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 a base 20 number system (20-day months) as 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. Although no one is certain how such an unusual calendar came into being, its ancient date of origin makes the calendar even more remarkable when compared to modern "*advanced*" calendars.

BAGHDAD BATTERY-IRAQ²⁶

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. In 1938, German archaeologist Dr. Wilhelm Koenig of the National Museum of Baghdad, Iraq, discovered a strange clay pot used by the Parthians in 200 B.C. Although there is some controversy over the purpose of the pot, scientists that have examined the pot admit there is little else that it can be but a battery.

The pot is 5.5-inches high by 3-inches wide. The opening at the top is sealed with an asphalt plug that held in place a copper sheet that is rolled into a tube. This tube was

capped at the bottom with a copper disc held in place by more asphalt. A narrow iron rod protruded through the upper asphalt plug and also hung down into the center of the

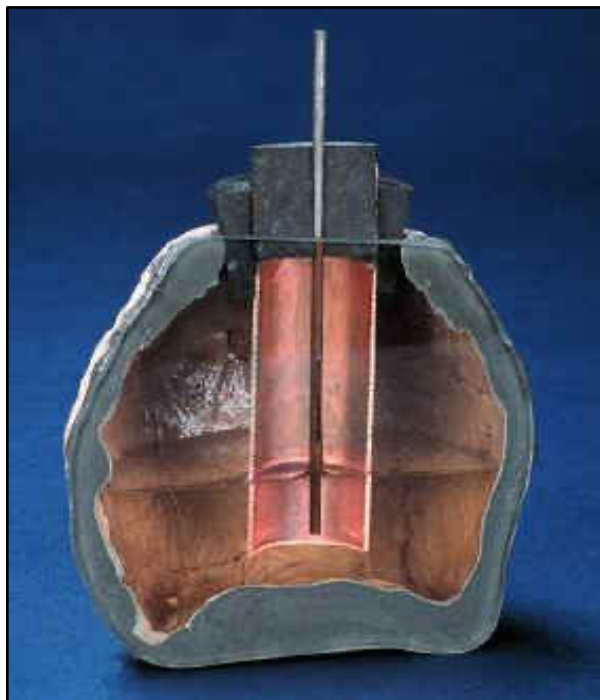


Figure 10. Baghdad Battery

copper tube – not touching any part of the copper tube (Figure 10). Fill the pot with an acidic liquid, such as vinegar or fermented grape juice, and you have a battery capable of generating 1.5 to 2 volts. The acidic liquid permits a flow of electrons from the copper tube to the iron rod when the two metal terminals are connected. This is basically the same principle that was discovered by Galvani 2,000 years later and that Volta successfully harnessed into the first modern battery a few years later. The pot is currently on display in the National Museum of Baghdad.

ELECTRIC CELL-INDIA²⁷

In the Prince's Library of the ancient city of Ujjain in India, there is a well-preserved document called the '*Agastya Samshita*' which dates back to the first millennium B.C. It contains a detailed description not only of how to construct an electric battery/cell, but also how to utilize the battery to '*split*' water into its constituent gasses of hydrogen and oxygen.

A modern battery cell resembles the Sage Agastya's method of generating electricity. For generating electricity, Sage Agastya had used the following material – one earthen pot, copper plate, copper sulphate, wet saw dust, and zinc amalgam (Figure 11) as follows:

“Place a well-cleaned copper plate in an earthenware vessel. Cover it first by copper sulfate and then moist sawdust. After that put a mercury-amalgamated-zinc sheet on top of an energy known by the twin-name of Mitra-Varuna. Water will be split by this current into Pranavayu and Udanavayu. A chain of one hundred jars is said to give a very active and effective force.” “If we use the power of 100 earthen pots on water, then water will change its form into life-giving oxygen and floating hydrogen.”

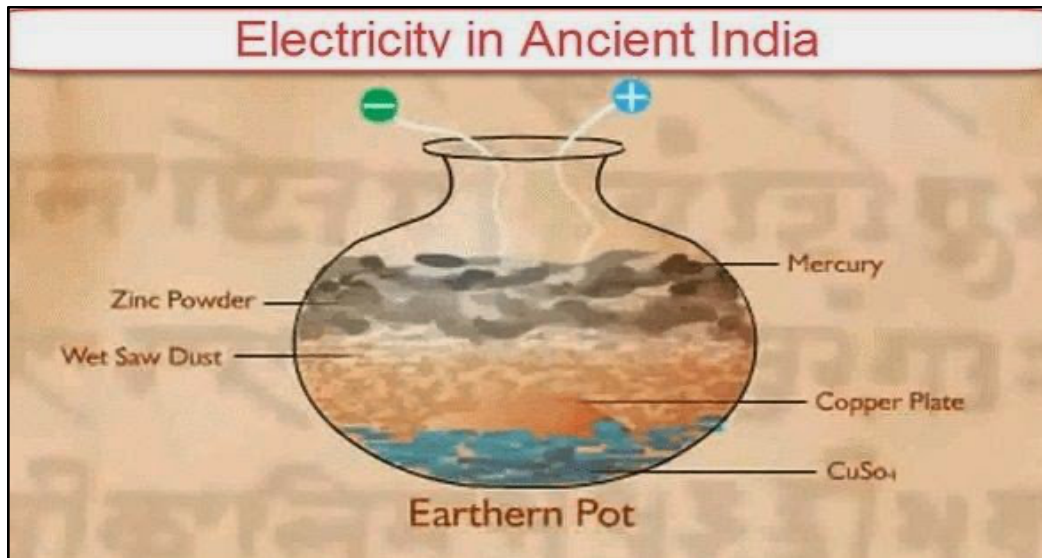


Figure 11. Electric Cell

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 these documents or the Baghdad battery.

ELECTRICAL POWER-EGYPT²⁸

A recent set of papers published in the International Journal of Antiquity has revealed ancient Egyptians may have had access to a technology that, in our modern world, has only taken off over the last few decades. While it has been known since the 1930s that simple chemical batteries were used for gold electroplating in Egypt thousands of years ago, until now it was thought these could only have been recharged by replacing the chemicals and copper rods inside. But thanks to groundbreaking research, it's now known ancient Egyptians had access to a primitive form of solar power.

Using available materials, they were able to use obsidian — a type of volcanic glass composed mostly of silicon — with high levels of naturally occurring boron to construct simple solar cells using hand drawn copper wire. While modern solar panels are over 100 times as efficient, power from these very basic cells would have been sufficient for electroplating and potentially other uses.

The discovery was led by Bob Jones University after they were called in to investigate pieces of etched obsidian stone were found when ground was broken for a new shopping complex, only hundreds of feet from the great pyramids. The stones were dated to 4,706 to 4,201 years ago and were etched on both sides with shallow grooves containing traces of copper – *“We took a piece already in our collection with the copper lines intact and discovered that, when placed in sunlight, it generated a small but measurable current. This means the old Kingdom of Egypt had a basic solar cell over 4,500 years before the common age (BC/AD).”*

MEGALITHS-GLOBAL^{29,30}

Megaliths (large stones that form a prehistoric monument/structure) are common in many locations around the world, including some 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 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.

When considering masons working with granite and/or andesite stones that are some of the hardest stones on earth, *let's significantly raise the bar* and look at some examples that continue to mystify modern scientists and archaeologists from the perspective of *“how could simple ancient civilizations do that”* as this assessment raises numerous questions, all of which are based on the premise of ancient being typically defined as primitive. The following examples of quarrying, transporting, shaping (sometimes to exacting tolerances), lifting and the precise fitting of megalithic stones of hundreds and/or thousands of tons was based on a technology that is unknown today, and in most cases cannot be sensibly duplicated even with modern construction methods. This lost megalithic technology can be found in many areas of the world such as Latin America, Israel, the Middle East, Egypt, and Europe. Some examples are:

- Western Stone in Jerusalem that weighs 570 tons
- The 3 Trilithon/Temple Stones of Ba'albek, Lebanon that weigh 870 tons each
- Ramesseum Statue in Thebes, Egypt, that weighs over 1,000 tons

To keep the transportation and placement of megalithic stones/weights in perspective, consider the recent quarry, transportation and placement of the *Levitated Mass*:

- In 2012, a large-scale sculpture by Michael Heizer was developed for an elevated display at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art
- The granite boulder was 21.5-feet tall, weighed 340 tons, and was quarried in Riverside, California, by the Stone Valley Materials Quarry

- 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 (Figure 12) and with over 2,400 horsepower supplied by one semi-truck pulling and two semi-trucks pushing the transporter



Figure 12. Movement of Levitated Mass

- As an additional point of reference, the ancient Inca and Roman civilizations were capable of moving megalithic granite stones, some of which were over 1,200 tons (i.e., Stone of the South) and the ancient Egyptians were also capable of moving granite megaliths that weighed over 1,200 tons (Aswan Quarry, Egypt, 137-foot long Unfinished Obelisk)

Although it is easy to focus on the fact that ancient granite/andesite megalithic stones of immense weight were regularly quarried, moved noteworthy distances (the granite quarry in Aswan Egypt was 500 miles away from the pyramids) and elevated in incredible heights (the ancient cities in the Peruvian Andes are well over 9,000-feet high), it is even more remarkable that no subsequent civilizations have reproduced these remarkable accomplishments. Even in modern times and using “*state of the art technology*” to re-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 man is not a simple task, regardless of any epoch since these ancient construction feats were accomplished. And yet, we are supposed to believe that civilizations that had recently emerged from the Stone Age with simple tools were able to accomplish this?

There are six characteristics of remaining ancient megalithic technological evidence that must be addressed in a straightforward manner:

1. The magnitude of construction was colossal as were the stones used in a diversity of construction
2. In many applications, sizeable stones were not only moved significant distances, but were also dressed to specific shapes and tolerances, then lifted to their final location
3. Granite is one of the hardest rocks known, one of the most difficult materials to work with, and typically requires diamond tipped tools for cutting, shaping, etc.
4. In Egypt, machine tool marks are evident on numerous granite stone artifacts and cannot be explained by the use of simple hand tools. As an example, the granite block in Figure 13 is clear evidence of *machine saw marks* (as are many other blocks on the Giza Plateau), and numerous machine cuts in other granite examples display the characteristic *feed lines* of a machine-tool cutting granite



Figure 13. Machine Made Cuts

5. Numerous engineers agree that the remaining ancient megalithic stone achievements are advanced enough to severely challenge modern capabilities. Many advanced engineers familiar with modern tools and technology stare in unbelief at what the ancient Egyptians (and some other ancient civilizations) accomplished in apparent simplicity

6. It seems logical that such genius responsible for moving megalith stones like toys should also be capable of the design, building and implementation of tools that were capable of producing works of unbelievable magnificence

Now, let's continue by looking at some ancient megalithic technology and capabilities that continue to baffle modern science and archaeology.

Ollantaytambo-Peru³¹

Ollantaytambo, called Ollanta by the locals, is an ancient Inca temple/fortress as well as a village in Peru, and located at the northwestern end of the Sacred Valley of the Incas. It lies about 60 miles north of Cuzco and is home to some of the best-preserved Inca ruins in Peru. A towering wall, known as the Wall of the Six Monoliths stands directly in front of the terraces at Temple Hill and is comprised of six massive andesite monolithic stones 36-feet wide and 14-feet high each (Figure 14), and are all masterfully crafted to leave not even a paper-thin crack between them.

Archaeologists have confirmed that the stones were moved from a quarry high on the mountainside on the opposite side of the Rio Urubamba River, across a 1,000-foot-deep valley, across the river and up to the place where they now sit, a distance of 3.7 miles. Weighing about 50 to 100 tons each, the effort verges on the impossible from modern perspectives. For unknown reasons, this construction was never completed.



Figure 14. Wall of the Six Monoliths

An important item to remember that is common with many ancient megalithic construction sites of granite and andesite stone is that the stones were often dressed to perfectly fit with surrounding stones of like precision to form perfect 360-degree contact angles. As an example, the fortress wall in Figure 15 located in Sacsayhuaman Peru, is a



Figure 15. Megalithic Stones Of Sacsayhuaman In Peru

graphic example of megalithic stones that have been completely re-configured from their original rough appearance but have also have multiple angle cuts around their perimeters that perfectly fit to corresponding angle cuts on surrounding stones. This precision in megalithic stones is where the phrase *"you cannot fit a thin blade knife/piece of paper between the joints"* comes from. Lastly, another perception that must be considered is; were the angles perfectly cut one time before the stones were lowered into place, or were the stones continually raised and lowered while the angle cuts were modified until the fit was perfect?

PUMAPUNKU-BOLIVIA³²

Pumapunku (Gate of the Puma) is the name of the remains of a large temple complex located near Tiwanaku, in western Bolivia, is located at an elevation of 12,630-feet, and is

part of a larger archaeological site known as Tiahuanacu. The temple's origin is a mystery, but based on carbon dating of organic material found on the site, archeologists believe the complex may have been built by the Tiwanaku empire, one of the most important civilizations prior to the Inca Empire that flourished between 300 and 600 A.D. Some sources have dated its existence much earlier.

The stonework at Pumapunku was a terraced earthen mound originally faced with megalithic blocks, each weighing multiple tons. In assembling the walls of Pumapunku, each stone was finely cut to interlock with the surrounding stones and the blocks fit together like a puzzle, forming load-bearing joints without the use of mortar. One common engineering technique involves cutting the top of the lower stone at a certain angle, and placing another stone on top of it which was cut at the same angle. The exact



Figure 16. Pumapunku Stonework

precision with which these angles have been utilized to create flush joints is indicative of a highly sophisticated knowledge of stone-cutting and a thorough understanding of descriptive geometry. Many of the joints are so precise that not even a razor blade will fit between the stones. Additionally, much of the masonry is characterized by accurately cut

rectilinear blocks of such uniformity and finished to '*machine quality*' that they could be interchanged for one another while maintaining a level surface and even joints. The blocks were so precisely cut as to suggest the possibility of prefabrication and mass production, technologies far in advance of the Tiwanaku's Inca successors hundreds of years later.

The carved block of andesite stone in Figure 16 seems to get the most attention as it has a precision 6mm wide vertical groove that is perfectly aligned to the outside edge and contains perfect 32.5 mm spaced drilled holes that arguably appear to be made by some type of machine. Interestingly, all of the advanced stone-work at Pumapunku is supposed to have been achieved by a civilization that had no writing system and was ignorant of the existence of the wheel.

JERUSALEM-ISRAEL³³

The Western Wall, also called the Wailing Wall in the Old City of Jerusalem, is the only remains of the retaining wall surrounding the Temple Mount, the site of the First and Second Temples of Jerusalem. The First Temple was destroyed by the Babylonians in 587–586 B.C., and the Second Temple was destroyed by the Romans in 70 A.D. The wall dates from the 2nd century B.C., though its upper sections were added at a later date. Just over



Figure 17. The Western Stone

half of its 17 courses are located below street level, and is commonly believed to have been built by Herod the Great starting in 19 B.C. although recent excavations indicate that the work was not finished by the time Herod died in 4 B.C. The very large stone blocks of the lower courses are Herodian, the courses of medium-sized stones above them were added during the Umayyad period (661-750 A.D.), while the small stones of the uppermost courses are of more recent date, especially from the Ottoman period that ran from 1516-1917 A.D.

The Western Stone is another example of a megalithic stone that was used to form part of the lower level of the Western Wall in Jerusalem and is visible within the Western Wall Tunnel. With an estimated weight of 570-630 tons, it is one of the largest building blocks in the world and also ranks as one of the heaviest objects ever known to be lifted by human beings without powered machinery. Notice Figure 17 indicates that the Western Stone is on top of other large stones which suggests that the Western Stone was lifted into its current position. The stone is located in the wall section north of Wilson's Arch and has been measured at 44.6-feet long, 9.8-feet high and an *estimated* width of 10.8-feet (the back portion is inside the wall).

In the tunnel along the Western Wall, the stones are stacked on top of each other with surfaces cut to a perfect match. No mortar, cement or adhesive was used to attach the stone blocks to each other. They still stand after 2,000 years, but the fact that they were not attached to each other with mortar makes it easier to understand how the Romans dismantled the Temple. When Jesus spoke of the Temple he said, *"not one stone here will be left on another; every-one will be thrown down"* (Matthew 24:2).

BA'ALBEK-LEBANON³⁴

History records 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 dedicated to Jupiter, and was the largest construction effort ever by the Romans. Although the temple has slowly fallen into ruin since its construction, it ranks among the finest sculptures of ancient Rome. Of particular interest from a megalithic viewpoint is the Trilithon, which is comprised of *three* megalithic blocks of stone in the foundation that weigh about 800 tons. Using Figure 18 as a reference, the stones are 16-feet high, 69-feet long, and are 23-feet above the grade of the ground. Additionally, notice the Trilithon stones had to be lifted the 23-feet above the ground but were also placed on other stones of impressive size and weight.

Construction on the massive Temple of Jupiter began roughly 27 years before the birth of Jesus, and while most scholars agree the blocks were cut by the Romans, there is some evidence that the Trilithon may predate their presence in the Middle East. In fact, the

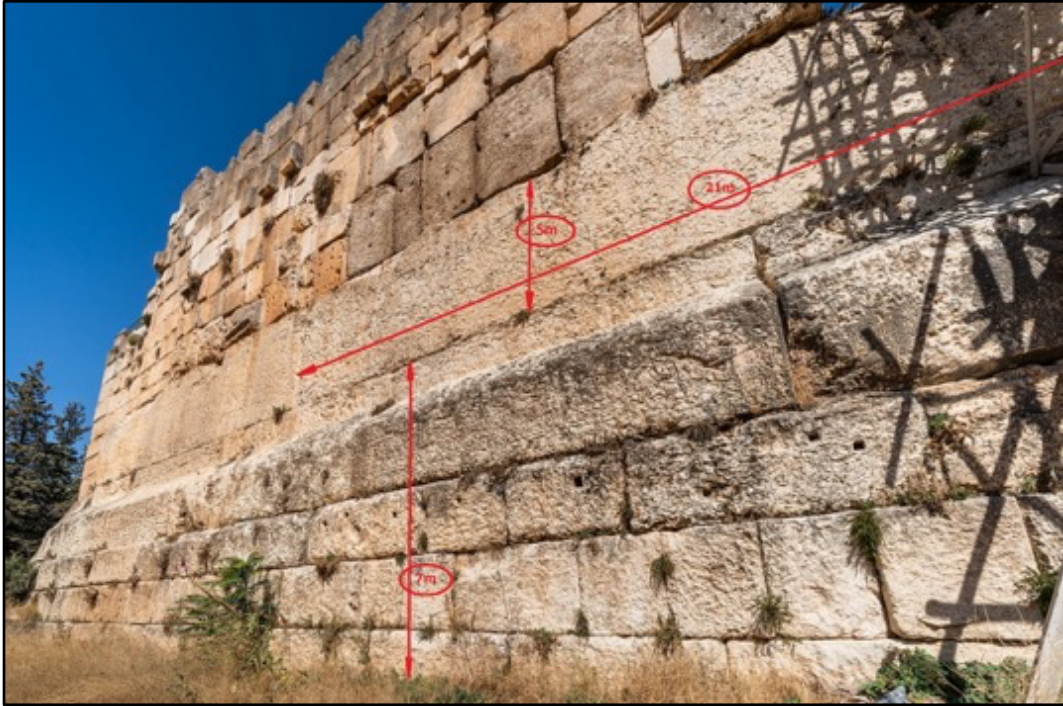


Figure 18. Trilithon Stones Ba'albeck

stones may predate even Alexander the Great, who founded Heliopolis in 334 B.C. Whether Roman masons or some other group, someone devised a way to move these massive blocks from the quarry over many miles and then to lift them onto a base of large blocks. How all of these stones were cut, dressed, and moved from the quarry to their present location has remained an unsolved mystery both for secular archaeologists.



Figure 19. Stone Of the Pregnant Woman

In addition to the Trilithon, there is a fourth stone (Figure 19), one of the largest stones ever hewn by ancient man. Known as the "*Stone of the Pregnant Woman*," it weighs an estimated 1,200 tons which is 3 times the weight of the Levitated Mass in Figure 12. Also, while it's hard to imagine misplacing something so large as the Stone of the Pregnant Woman, archaeologists from the German Archaeological Institute found a sixth megalithic stone within the same quarry, to the left (and down) from the Stone of the Pregnant Woman. They named it the Forgotten Stone. Measuring a staggering 64-feet by 20-feet by 18-feet, it is estimated to weigh about 1,650 tons. To put that into perspective, it's the equivalent of 3,300,000 pounds, making it the largest known stone ever quarried.

Although these massive weights were never moved, it would seem reasonable to assume that before cutting these stones to their final dimensions, the responsible workers felt that the resultant quarrying, movement and placement was within their capabilities.

SALISBURY PLAIN-ENGLAND³⁵

Arguably, the most popular example of ancient megalithic stones is located on the open area of Salisbury Plain, several miles West of Amesbury, Wiltshire, in southern England and is known as Stonehenge. The structure consists of a series of earth, timber, and stone structures that have been revised over a period of 1,400 years, beginning in 2,900 B.C. (Figure 20). Stonehenge was constructed as follows (center to the outside perimeter):



Figure 20. Stonehenge

- 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 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-feet 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 as postulated by secular archaeologists. Not surprisingly, the stones show no evidence of being pulled over the ground with resultant scrapping and gouging of the rocks.

The 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 2,000th of an inch! This would be hard to achieve today with machine tools when cutting stone.

Now, let's significantly "*raise the bar*" and take a look at what ancient Egyptians accomplished in granite from a megalithic perspective in concert with strong evidence of using machines to accomplish their achievements. As a side note, the giant pyramid of Cheops will be detailed in Part II to be aired next month on **December 16**.

LUXOR-EGYPT³⁶

The Ramesses Hall at Luxor (also known as the Ramesseum and/or the Temple of Amun Mut Khonsu) is the memorial temple of Pharaoh Ramesses II (1279-1213 B.C.) and is located in Upper Egypt across the river Nile River from the city of Luxor. The temple is

comprised of an outer and inner courtyard with numerous large granite statues of Ramses II and a 48-column hypostyle hall (large room with columns) surrounding the inner courtyard. One particular item of interest is the remaining fragments of the entrance statue of Ramesses II that was originally 62-feet high, weighed over 1,000 tons, and the fact the granite statue was transported 170 miles over land. Figure 21 illustrates the scale and magnitude of a small portion of the remaining temple and the Ramesses II entrance



Figure 21. Visitors To The Ramesses Hall At Luxor

statue in relation to visitors. The Ramesses Hall at Luxor is often referred to as the world's greatest open-air museum, and for good reason. Although there are many exceptional examples of Egyptian art, hieroglyphics, precise engineering and construction methodologies – and an advanced granite stone technology with clear evidence of *machining granite* – we will just briefly focus on how the statues of Ramses II at Luxor challenge the Giza pyramids as the most perfectly engineered artifacts of ancient Egypt – and perhaps all of human history.

To better clarify the advanced brilliance of the ancient Egyptians and their ability to *mass-produce* precise works of art in granite (one of the world's hardest rocks), it must be remembered that:

- The preciseness of their technology only became recently evident and understandable through the use of modern technology known as Metrology (the science of measurement, including GPS and lasers)

- The sheer volume of granite that was precisely cut into statues around Luxor demonstrates the ancient Egyptians mastery of their craft and is even the more surprising as it is known that the ancient Greeks and Romans did not sculpt statues of such precision in granite rock

To illustrate the level of their ability and accomplishments, let's focus on the statues of Ramesses and specifically his head and face, remembering that the technology we will be considering was only clarified when digital pictures were taken of Ramesses statues and then brought back to America and placed into modern CAD (Computer Aided Design) programs on specific computers. This allowed – for the first time – the ability to observe and evaluate the degree of accuracy and geometric perfection that was commonplace to the Egyptian craftsmen of that time:

- Initially, it must be stated that to achieve geometric perfection by hand (as simple hand tools are often characterized by the History and National Geographic channels) would involve an inordinate amount of grinding and polishing, yet there are no scratches that would normally be associated with grinding and polishing. Additionally, grinding and polishing would not achieve the same consistent level of perfection in each statue

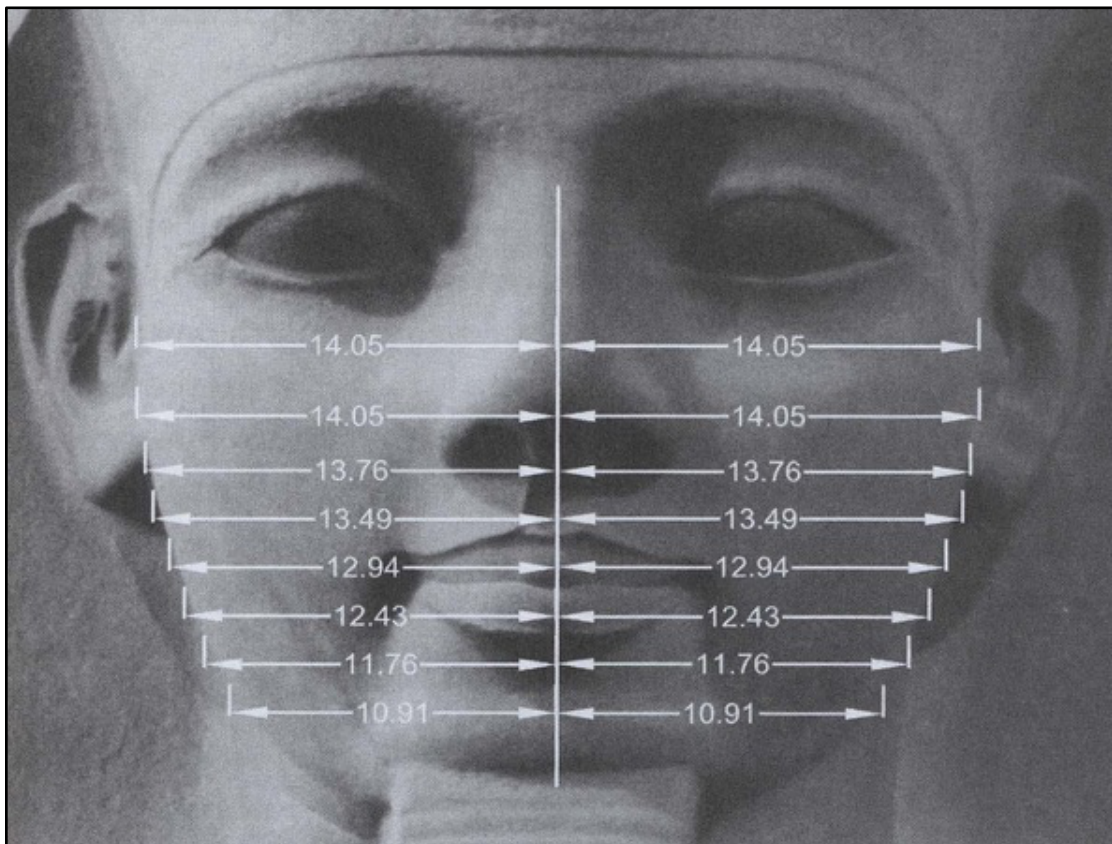


Figure 22. Mirror Image Of Ramesses Face

- When a digital picture of the face of Ramesses was imported into a computerized CAD program, it was discovered that the left and right side of the face was a *mirror image*, or, there was no variation between the left and right side. This incredible accomplishment is graphically displayed in Figure 22 with respective measurements for clarity
- In looking at the face of Ramesses in Figure 22, notice the smooth blending of the contoured surfaces (cheeks, nose, lips, etc.). Today, these surfaces are regularly created with computer algorithms that are known as *non-uniform rational B splines* (NURBS) that allow designers to smoothly morph one shape into another with perfection. In addition to Figure 22, the ancient Egyptians were also able to achieve the identical results over and over again throughout the Egyptian Empire
- Figure 23 shows a different view of Ramesses face to illustrate an example of circular geometric perfection that was used
- The statues of Ramesses are not the only statues of a Pharaoh with perfect symmetry. Pharaoh Amenhotep and most other Egyptian statues are also crafted to an astonishing symmetry and precision
- Granite Figures 21, 22 and 23 dismiss the concept of ancient sculptors using stone balls, hammers and/or copper chisels

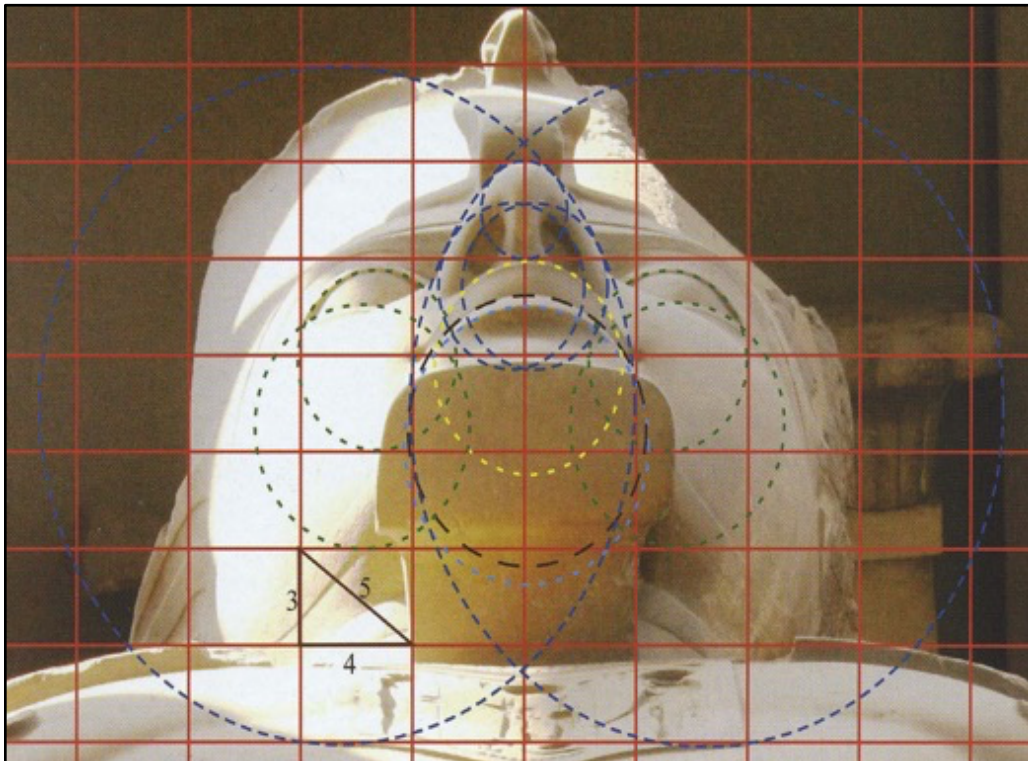


Figure 23. Precision Circular Geometry In Granite

- There are over 100 known statues of Ramesses in Egypt. However, there are also more than 250 statues of Amenhotep (a Pharaoh during the 18th dynasty) in Egypt that also

display the same level of meticulous precision in granite. When contemplating the creation of over 350 of these statues in granite, one must imagine that the execution of these statues across all of Egypt implies that a standardized system of manufacture, measure and production-line manufacturing must have existed and that it would not be out of place in modern hi-tech manufacturing plants

ABU ROASH-EGYPT³⁷

Abu Roash (also spelled Abu Rawash) is about 5 miles North of Giza and is the site of Egypt's most northerly Pyramid, the mostly ruined Pyramid of Djedefre (also known as the lost Pyramid) that sits atop the plateau of Abu Roash. For purposes of this discussion, the focus is not on the Pyramid of Djedefre but on a granite stone that presents a challenge to modern engineers as using any of the methodology proposed by conventional archaeological wisdom would be insufficient by a large margin.



Figure 24. Granite Stone At Abu Roash

Although the granite stone initially appears to be rather large but otherwise unimpressive, a closer inspection quickly reveals that the top surface is concave instead of flat (Figure 24) and also appears to be *machined*. From the perspective of what methodology would be necessary to create this granite stone in its present configuration, let's briefly summarize why it is so technologically noteworthy:

- The stone exhibits two machined steps of different heights

- The concave surface is *true* to the segment of a cylinder (curved)
- A close inspection of the concave surface reveals visible feed striations (Figure 25) that are indicative of *machine feed marks* from a machine tool



Figure 25. Machine Feed Marks

- The only feasible explanation of this stone is that it was machined by a large circular saw/lathe capable of creating two machined steps
- It has been computed that to accomplish the concave surface with two machined steps of different heights, a circular saw of 37.5-feet in diameter would have been necessary
- This stone provides strong evidence that circular machine tools were used on the Giza Plateau. Additionally, machine tool marks exist on a number of artifacts. These marks cannot be explained by the use of simple tools

Although the preceding has been a brief overview of the numerous examples of ancient megalithic stones being, quarried, moved and placed in locations that defy modern secular scientific explanations, additional examples of global ancient megalithic history can be found at www.megalithicbuilders.com. At the top of the web page, clicking on the major headings of Africa, Asia, Europe, North America and South America will list the various ancient megalithic locations and respective information on the selected sites.

GIZA & SAQQARA-EGYPT³⁸

In 1880, the respected archaeologist Sir William Flinders Petrie first went to Egypt to survey the pyramids, resulting in many archaeological discoveries which culminated in the founding of the renowned Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology in London. One of his many noteworthy discoveries was thousands of examples of exquisite stoneware in and around Giza and the step pyramid of Saqqara. Although these stoneware artifacts were much smaller than the pyramids and megalithic stones in Egypt, Petrie soon realized that only lathe-turning could have produced the symmetry and balance he found on thousands of bowls and vases, some of which are currently found in the Petrie and British Museums.

There are several unique items of consideration about these bowls, vases and plates as they show the unmistakable tool marks of a lathe manufactured item. This can be easily seen in the center of open bowls or plates where the angle of the cut changes rapidly, leaving a clean, narrow and perfectly circular line made by the tip of the cutting tool.

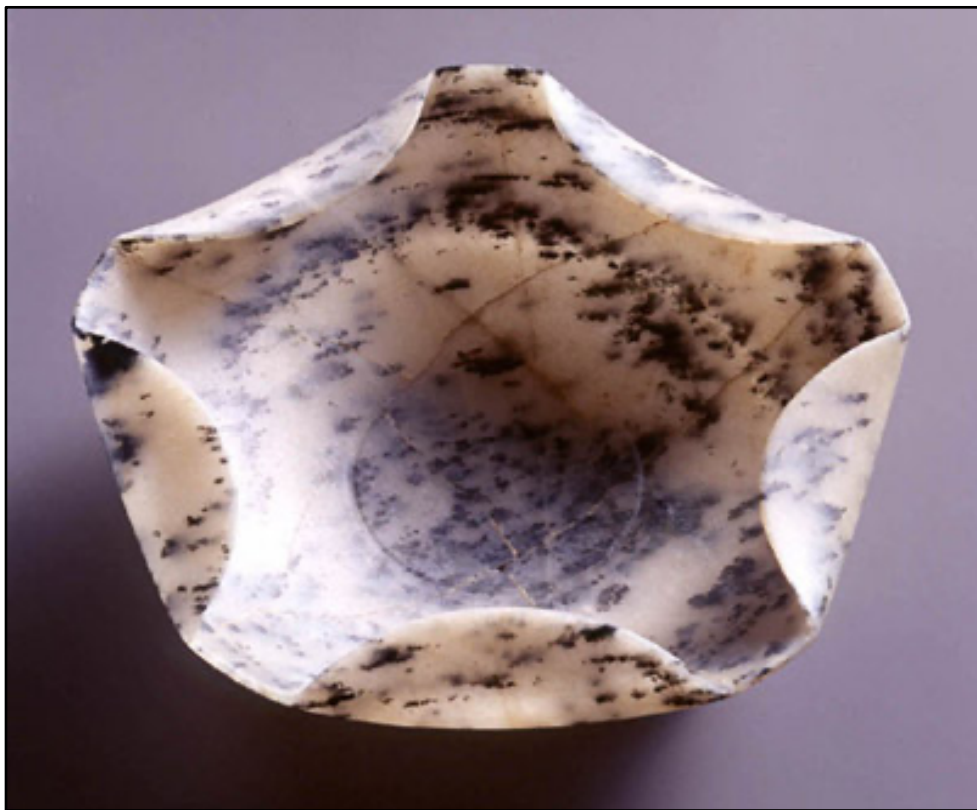


Figure 26. Ancient Egyptian Stonework

Other examples of delicate and elegant technology leaving a paper-thin thickness to the walls of a diorite (similar to granite) artifact clearly indicates an advanced type of manufacture that cannot be explained by using simple hand tools (Figure 26). The elegant workings in granite and diorite indicate that not only a consummate level of skill was

used, but also a different and more advanced/sophisticated type of machinery that we have any record of.

One of the best examples of unexplained ancient Egyptian technology in stoneware is illustrated in Figure 27. This bowl is so flawlessly turned that the entire bowl (about 9-inches in diameter) is fully hollowed out including an undercut of the 3-inch opening in the top) and balances perfectly (the top stays horizontal when the bowl is placed on a piece of glass shelf) on a round tipped bottom no larger than the size and shape of the tip



Figure 27. Precision Granite Bowl

of an egg. This precision requires that the entire bowl has a symmetrical wall thickness without any substantial error! With a base area so small – less than .15-inches square – any asymmetry in a material as dense as granite would produce a lean in the balance of the finished piece. This example of skill, artistry and precision would elicit admiration in any competent machinist. To produce such a piece in clay would be very impressive. In granite it is incredible, particularly for an ancient civilization that allegedly used “*simple tools*.” Since we have yet to reproduce such examples, it is safe to say that the techniques and/or machinery the ancient Egyptians employed to produce these bowls has yet to be replicated. This bowl is currently on display in the Cairo Museum. At this point, let’s review an applicable quote from Aldous Huxley (1894-1963) – “*Facts do not cease to exist because they are ignored.*”

ANCIENT FLIGHT^{39,40,41,42}

Flight has been the dream of mankind for as long as birds have effortlessly flown through the air. Although the concept of human flight exists in the mythology and written records of many ancient 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 evidence that human flight may have been accomplished thousands of years before the initial flight of the Wright Brothers.

Note: The ancient historical accounts for the following perspectives will be presented in a summary format to allow the degree of appropriate merit to be determined by each person. It should be noted that this subject is obviously highly debated by the secular evolutionary community. However, depending on the degree of merit that is granted by one's point of view, it can be theoretically explained (if true) by a biblical account of creation and history.

Babylon

In ancient Babylon (2350 B.C. – 1155 B.C.), a set of laws called the “*Halclath*” states – “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 (625 B.C. – 539 B.C.) authored a document called the “*Sifr’ala*” that was dated to 2,000 B.C. In this document, over 100 pages are devoted to flight with detailed instructions on construction, operation, glide, stability, and other aircraft perimeters.

China

- In 2208 B.C., it is written that Emperor Shun 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 Chen 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., Chu Yun wrote that “*aerial surveys of the Gobi Desert and mountains had been performed by using high soaring craft*”

India

In the ancient Vedic literature of India (2800 B.C. – 527 B.C.) 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
- The Indian sacred book, the Samaranga Sutradhara, 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 some Egyptian and South American tombs. Isaac Newton studied the ancients and their use of mercury and was working on this chemical for a propulsion system at his death

- Various Sanskrit books describe at great length – *“chariots powered by winged lighting....it was a ship that soared into the air”*
- The Rg Veda, 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 the Great 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.
- Specific detail in the Vedic texts regarding the propulsion systems, some of which employed mercury with an iron heating apparatus, different kinds of metals, specific qualifications for the operators, their diet, exercise regimen, and so on
- The preceding records are not isolated as some can be cross-correlated with similar reports in other ancient civilizations. As an example, the Chaldean Sifr’ala 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.
- The Samara Sutraadhara is a scientific treatise dealing with every possible aspect of air travel in a Vimana. There are 230 stanzas dealing with construction, take-off, cruising, normal and forced landings, and even possible collision with birds. The ancient Indian texts on Vimana’s are so numerous that it would take an inordinate amount of space to relate what they had to say
- Recently, the International Academy of Sanskrit Research in Mysore, India, conducted a special study of the ancient Vedas and published its findings in a book entitled *Aeronautics, a Manuscript from the Prehistoric Past*. The text revealed a knowledge of aircraft design, function and performance that is above and beyond what the laws of chance would permit had the work been only the product of someone’s imagination
- Depending on one’s point of view, either these texts contain some of the earliest known science fiction, or they record ancient aircraft technology and the use of flying machines prior to the time of Christ

CONCLUSION

If you watch any current program on history, open a history textbook or walk into a secular museum, the past is always presented from the perspective of ancient is primitive in concert with a past that has steadily and slowly 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 old and new 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 these pages), there is convincing 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 as history is full of accounts of ancient civilizations that rose and fell in cycles over thousands and hundreds 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. 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, we do find substantial evidences of ancient technology, so accepting the biblical account of creation and history should be validated and simplified. Unfortunately, that is not the case as graphically outlined in Romans:

"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."

Romans 1:18-23

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