



Ancient Anomalies [Strange & Unexplained]

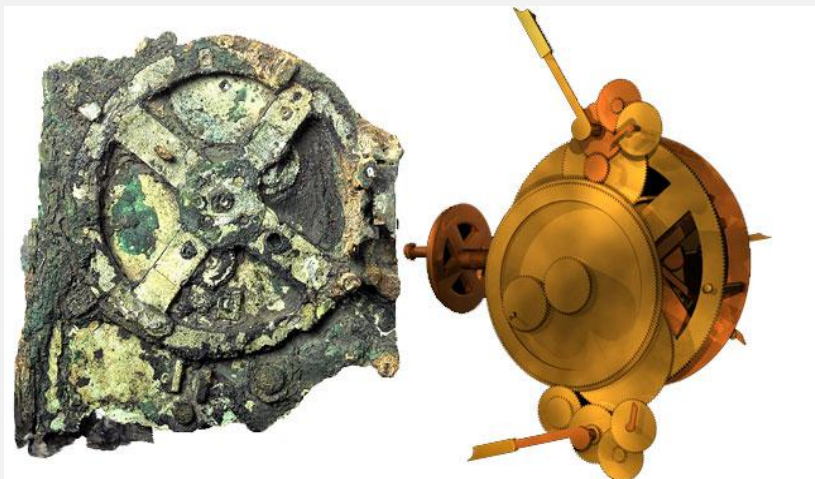
The Antikythera Mechanism



This incredible mechanical device that is often described as the World's first analogue computer was retrieved by sponge divers off the coast of Antikythera in or around 1900AD.

The Antikythera mechanism, as it is now known, was originally housed in a wooden box about the size of a shoebox, with dials on the outside and a complex assembly of bronze gear wheels within. Scientists all agree that it is real and that it dates from some time during the 2nd century BC making it well over 2,000 years old.

It comprises of a complex system of dials, gears and cogs of extraordinary precision. Experts agree that it represents a standard of production that would not be seen again until the rise of complex clocks and clockwork in the 18th century. After decades of research the current thinking is that it was used as an astronomy calculator to predict and measure the movement of planets in relation to the Sun, Earth and the Moon on any given date.



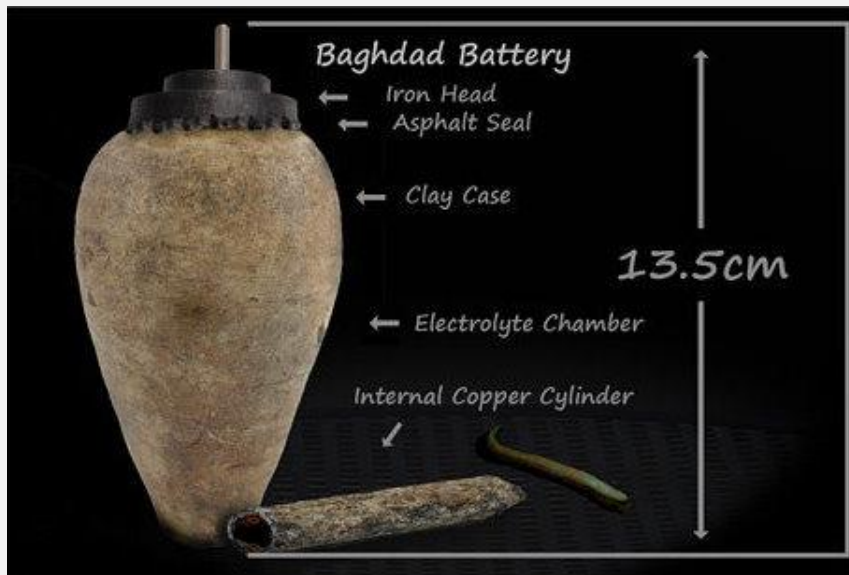
Decades after its original discovery the importance of the find was overlooked until archaeologists and modern scientist began to appreciate the significance of such early mechanical sophistication. Since then it has been x-rayed many times using evermore advanced equipment.

Working reconstructions have been made and entire research groups established to unlock the secrets of its manufacture and its purpose.

Its existence has challenged many preconceived ideas regarding the technological abilities of the ancient civilisations. This one device shows that there was a skill level that existed in ancient times that was lost over the following centuries only to be painstakingly rediscovered with the advent of the Renaissance and industrial revolution.

As the Antikythera mechanism is now known to be a real ancient device, it makes many people wonder what else existed by the way of mechanical devices.

The Baghdad Battery



These strange artefacts were originally discovered in 1936 during an archaeological dig at the village of Khuyut Rabbou'a that is located close to the Arch of Ctesiphon south east of the city centre of modern Baghdad. The artefacts were 13 – 14cm in height and contained a copper cylinder with a central suspended iron rod.

In December 1939, shortly after the start of World War II a German archaeologist by the name of Wilhelm Konig came across the artefacts in the basement of the National Museum of Iraq and immediately recognised their similarity to galvanic

batteries. He published a paper that suggested that these ancient electrical devices may have been used for electroplating precious gold onto silver. It is around this time that Adolf Hitler began his programme to study the technology of the ancients.



They are believed to be about 2,000 years old, consisting of an earthenware jar, an asphalt stopper, an iron rod surrounded by a copper cylinder inside the jar. It needs only to be filled with an acidic or alkaline solution to produce electricity.

There is no easy explanation for the Baghdad Battery and naturally this has created controversy, debate and disagreement in the scientific community. Obviously they had to test the idea.

They tried to add plain old pineapple juice (as it would have been the most probable acid people could have used in ancient times) and found that it yielded about 1.5V. In later experiments with vinegar and other weak acids up to about 2V were measured. So with more than one you can crank your Voltage up to really useful levels.

The Dendera Lights



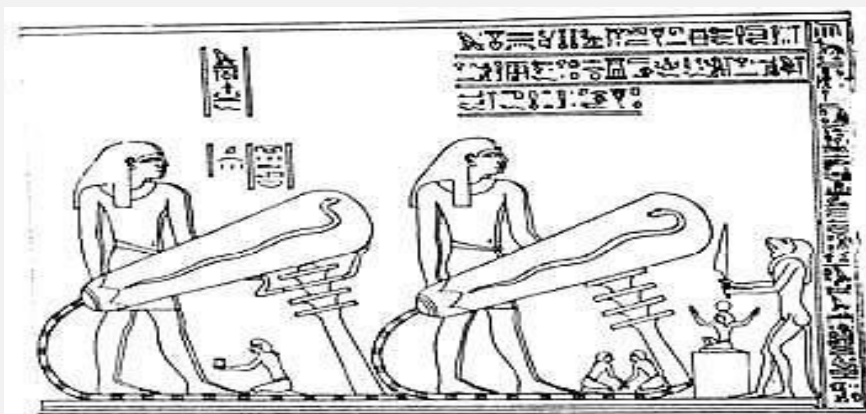
There are three stone carvings that can be viewed in the Hathor Temple section of the Dendera Archaeological complex that is located on the banks of the Nile approximately 300 miles south of Cairo, Egypt. Researchers claim that these images depict an ancient form of electrical technology or lighting system.

Mainstream Egyptologists strongly dispute that there is anything unusual about the carvings and claim that they merely represent aspects of Egyptian mythology and actual show the birthing of a snake from a lotus flower. However, a close look

at the picture does raise some interesting points and questions. The lotus flower is easily recognisable but the beam (or bulb) is unusual. The stem of the lotus is unusually long and does appear to connect to a device that is similar to the ancient Baghdad Battery. The pillar does look remarkably like a modern electrical insulator of the type that is used on national power lines and from this device two arms reach up to support the bulb or beam. The snake is a representation of power and energy and leaves the lotus in a manner very similar to the elongated filaments associated with industrial lighting.



Those opposed to the electrical lighting theory have often argued that if these existed there would have been archaeological artefacts found to corroborate the claims. It depends on the idea that something can't exist because humanity either hasn't found it or can't understand it.



Abydos Carvings



Located approximately 450 kilometres south of Cairo in Egypt is the very ancient city complex of Abydos. Believed by many to be one of the most important historical sites relating to ancient Egypt is also the location of a set of carvings that have caused significant controversy amongst archeologists and historians.

On one of the lintels on the outer Hypostyle Hall, within the Temple of Seti, you can clearly observe a series of carvings that look very much like modern day flying machines and futuristic space craft. The original panel was discovered when a newer one

over it crumbled, fell away and revealed the one underneath. The Helicopter is particularly recognizable and this has led to questions being raised about how this can possibly exist. Naturally, every UFO enthusiast or believer in a once technologically advanced Atlantean Civilization has pointed to these images as proof of their theories.



In 1898, a peculiar six-inch wooden object was found in a tomb at Saqqara, Egypt. The object was dated to about 200 BCE. It had a body like a fuselage, seven inch wings that curve downward slightly, a fixed rudder and a tail. It has the appearance of a modern light plane like a Cessna or a glider.

A small golden object discovered in Central America and estimated to be 2,000 years old, could easily be mistaken for a model of a delta winged aircraft like an F18 or Tomcat.

The compelling temple carvings at Abydos and Karnak are rather trivial compared to the ancient texts from India and Tibet that speak of a bygone era when powered flight was highly advanced and even commonplace. They speak of a long-lost civilisation that was at least as advanced as our own. It was not a civilisation that existed three thousand years ago, but much further back in the mists of time - A civilisation that was suddenly wiped from the face of the Earth.

Nuclear Catastrophe

Sumer's Sudden Downfall (2024 BC)



The mysterious beginning of civilization in Sumer, nearly six thousand years ago, was matched by its equally sudden and mysterious demise. The circumstances behind this demise are generally brushed over by the history books. They tell us that the Sumerians and the Akkadians (neighbouring and equally mysterious civilization) disappeared for no particular reason.

We are then told that two new civilizations, the Babylonians and the Assyrians, arose as if from nowhere to dominate Mesopotamia. With this huge over-simplification, the matter is left to rest. And yet a mass of evidence does exist,

describing the downfall of Sumer, so why does this evidence not appear in the history books?

The answer is that the nature of the final disaster which struck the Sumerians mystified them as much as it mystifies scholars today. The Sumerian's description of the disaster is so strange that it is conveniently regarded as mythology and brushed to one side. It is archaeological fact that Sumer's demise came suddenly.

The evidence is contained in various texts, known as "lamentations" over the destruction of various Sumerian cities. The following translations have been published by the foremost expert on Sumer, Professor Samuel Kramer.

On the land [Sumer] fell a calamity, one unknown to man

One which could not be withstood

A great storm from heaven...

A land-annihilating storm...

An evil wind, like a rushing torrent...

A battling storm joined by a scorching heat...

By day it deprived the land of the bright sun, in the evening the stars did not shine...

The people, terrified, could hardly breathe

Mouths were drenched with blood, heads wallowed in blood...

The face was made pale by the Evil Wind

It caused cities to be desolated, houses to become desolate

Sumer's rivers it made flow with water that is bitter

Its cultivated fields grow weeds, its pastures grow withering plants

The nature of the disaster was such that even the *Gods* were powerless to resist it. A tablet named The Uruk Lament states: Thus all its *Gods* evacuated Uruk; they kept away from it, they hid in the mountains, they escaped to the distant plains.

Numerous Sumerian lamentation tablets have been found and translated in the last hundred years, covering Uruk, Eridu, Ur and Nippur. These tablets suggest that all of the cities simultaneously experienced the same phenomenon. However, there is no mention of warfare, a subject with which the Sumerian chroniclers were quite familiar.

No wonder that nuclear fall-out has been suggested as the cause. What are the alternatives? Could it simply have been an unprecedented killer disease? Whilst this must remain as a possibility, the Sumerians' detailed descriptions of water turning bitter, people retching blood, and the effect on animals as well as humans, suggest that this was not any type of disease known to us today. Furthermore, several lamentation texts, such as the one cited above, refer to a "storm" which accompanied the invisible "ghost".

Those who have experienced the unseen radioactive fall-out of a nuclear explosion could surely find no better terms to describe it.

Pyramids of Egypt



Egyptian dynasties that were obsessed with sky watching, built their magnificent pyramids. The oldest of them were constructed in the 4th dynastic period and contain such massive blocks like the granite plug, which cannot even be budged by modern technology. Further, the layout of the main pyramids as a group is patterned after Orion. It is conceded that great surveying skills were needed to map out and construct the whole complex.

The great Giza plateau of Egypt is testament to humanities obsession with events celestial. A lot of

research has gone into this area since the times of Napoleon. The Pyramids, viewed from the air, map out an exact duplicate of the principle stars of the constellation of Orion. Furthermore, the great pyramid in its day marked the passage of Sirius and alpha Draconis. The descending passage was completed when alpha Draconis was visible at the lower end and looking up and directly north to the star. How these ancient civilizations could move and assemble such massive structures as well as accurately align them is still a hotly debated subject.

The Crystal Skulls



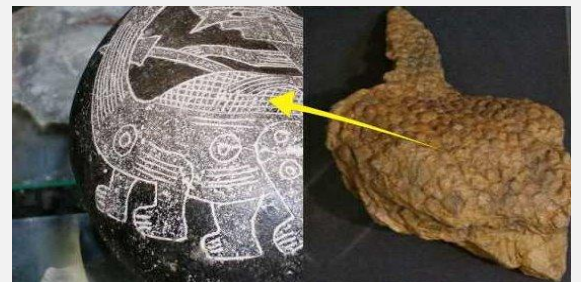
Skulls are humanity's foremost symbol of death, used right up to contemporary times, and are a recurrent, powerful icon in the visual arts of all cultures over the planet. Thirteen crystal skulls of apparently ancient origin have been found in parts of Mexico, Central America and South America, which comprise one of the most curious and mysterious archaeological finds of 20th Century. They were found near the ancient ruins of the Maya and Aztec civilizations with some evidence linking the skulls with the pre-existing Olmecs and the Incas in Peru. They are a mystery as profound as the Pyramids of Egypt, the Nazca Lines of Peru, or Stonehenge in Britain. Some of these skulls are believed to be between 5,000 to 36,000 years old.

Even if they are just 5,000 years old, this is well in advance of civilizations that could work with such material. Today we would use lasers to sculpt such material. Quartz crystal is not nearly as easily worked as obsidian, which is the material we find in abundance and in common use in all of these areas. Most of them are sequestered in museums today. There may be more in existence that are still undiscovered and lost. Part of the problem is the destruction of these later cultures by the Conquistadors in the 15th and 16th centuries, taking with the destruction a lot of knowledge.

The Ica Stones



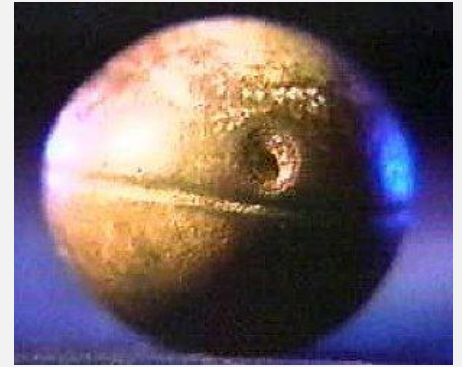
Beginning in the 1930s, the father of Dr. Javier Cabrera, Cultural Anthropologist for Ica, Peru, discovered many hundreds of ceremonial burial stones in the tombs of the ancient Incas. Dr. Cabrera, carrying on his father's work, has acquired more than 1,100 of these Andesite Stones, which are estimated to be between 500 and 1,500 years old and have become known collectively as the Ica Stones. The stones bear etchings, many of which are sexually graphic (common to the culture), some etchings depict (In great detail) such practices as open-heart surgery and brain transplants. The most astonishing etchings, however, clearly represent dinosaurs.



The Grooved Spheres



Over the last few decades, miners in South Africa have been digging up hundreds of mysterious metal spheres. Origin unknown, these spheres average 1-4 inches or so in diameter and some are etched with three parallel grooves running around the equator.



Two types of metallic spheres have been found - one is composed of a solid bluish metal with flecks of white - the other is hollowed out and filled with a spongy white substance. The kicker is that the rock in which

they were found is Precambrian - and dated to 2.8 billion years old! Lab technicians were said to be at a loss to explain how they could have been formed by any known natural process.

Some spheres have a thin shell about a quarter inch thick, and when broken open are filled with a strange spongy material that disintegrates into dust upon contact with air. According to Roelf Marx (curator of the South African Klerksdorp Museum), the sphere he has on exhibit rotates on its own, locked in a display case, free of outside vibrations.

Who made them and for what purpose is unknown.

The Dropa Stones



In 1938, an archaeological expedition led by Dr. Chi Pu Tei into the Baian-Kara-Ula Mountains (Qinghai on the border of China and Tibet) made an astonishing discovery in caves that had apparently been inhabited by an ancient culture. The caves may have been artificially carved to be a system of tunnels and underground storerooms. The walls were squared and glazed, as if cut into the mountain with great heat. Buried in the dust of ages on the cave floor were hundreds of stone disks. The stone disks each measured about nine inches in diameter with a circle cut into the centre, and etched with a spiral groove.

The disks were labelled along with other findings of the expedition and stored away at Beijing University for

20 years. When the disks were closely examined by Dr. Tsum Um Nui of Beijing around 1958, he concluded that each disk actually consisted of a series of tiny hieroglyphs of unknown pattern and origin, and believed to be around 10,000 to 12,000 years old. The rows of hieroglyphics were so small that a magnifying glass was needed to see them clearly. Many of the hieroglyphics had been worn away by erosion.

In the late 1960s Russian scientists were allowed to examine the Dropa Stones. They found that they had peculiar properties. Thinking that the spiral grooves on the disc's surfaces resembled the grooves on a long-playing record, the Soviets placed them on a turntable and began rotating. They found that when disks began rotating, a distinct electrical charge was detected. The conclusion was that the discs had once been inside a very strong electrical field. It has been suggested that the spiral grooves were a form of vibrational message.



Nan Madol in the Pacific Ocean

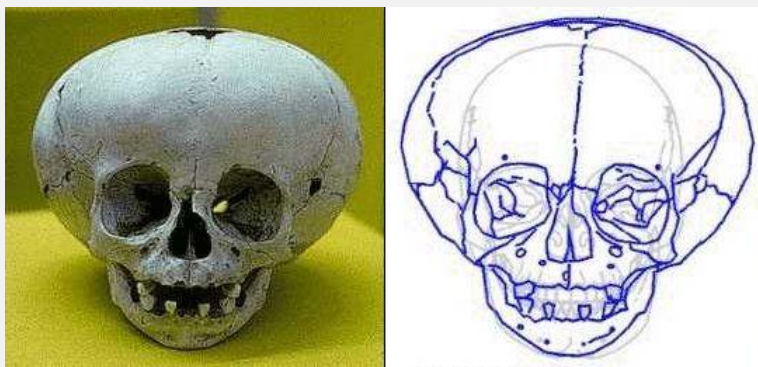
There exists artificial islands made up from cross and parallel laid basalt columns, some of them stacked as if to make buildings. Over ninety artificial islands have been discovered. Rectangular islets were constructed of basalt columns on the reef flat next to Temwen Island in Pohnpei's lagoon. Basalt columns are not indigenous to the area and had to be imported from a great distance over the ocean. Nan Madol is a ruined city that lies off the eastern shore of the island of Pohnpei in Micronesia. Little can be verified today about the megalithic construction of this site too much has been lost to history. We only have the myths of the locals to go on and limited means to date the site. The local myth holds that a magician that lived on the natural part of the island flew the basalt logs in and placed them in the arrangements we now see.

Numerous underwater sites off Japan and India

Underwater archaeological finds around the world indicate an earlier civilization existed along a now vanished coastline some 400 feet lower than the current one. A great world catastrophe wiped out the ancient civilization in stages around the world. Remnants managed to survive until about 6,000 BC. Finds off the coast of Yonaguni, Japan, off the coast of Bengal, India, on the bottom of the Mediterranean Sea, Between England and France, off the Coast of Bermuda and Venezuela demonstrate that an advanced civilization existed prior to 6,000 BC. Some of the finds are unmistakably artificial and date back almost 13,000 years ago. Among the finds are granite carvings of lions, pottery, walls that run for a hundred miles, beads, mine shafts, tools and human skeletons in abundance. Myths and legends tell of great cataclysms in the past and these are written in accounts around the world. Many archaeologists still hold to the concept that civilization as we know it dates from about 6,000 years ago despite the mounting new evidence, dating from the finds off Japan in 1997.



One of the skulls excavated from Ica (Peru) and Merida (Mexico). It's equivalent to the modern skull type, but with several factors out of proportion. The eye sockets are about 15% larger than the ones of a modern man skull, but the most significant thing is the cranial capacity that ranges between min of 2600 and max of 3200 ccm (our cranial capacity is about 1450 ccm!).



With the destruction of the ancient libraries of Alexandria and China, the only remaining records of the very ancient past are to be found in India and Tibet. They speak of a golden age when men could fly in fantastic craft that could defy gravity. What happened to these fabulous civilisations? It appears that they may have been obliterated from the face of the earth in a series of environmental catastrophes. Such was the ferocity and scope of the destruction that virtually nothing remained. But as shown above, evidence has been coming to light. As this evidence slowly accumulates, it is becoming increasingly clear that man has had a far more glorious past than the one that has been painted by modern archaeology.

[cosmic]