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Enigmas of the Ancient Megalithic Structures

In ancient times many large monuments and megalithic structures had been built across the globe. Thought to be build by different cultures, there are certain similarities between them which could prove there ever was a global civilization or organisation in the ancient past. Many ancient cultures did build pyramids or pyramid-like structures; There have been found large pyramids in North and South America, Egypt, China, and some smaller ones in Greece, the Canary Islands and Indonesia.

Pyramids are generally thought of to be tombs for the king, but there is a serious problem with that idea. In Egypt, never has an extant mummy been found in any pyramid, nor have any parts of a mummy been identified with certainty as those of a king. Nobles and pharaohs like the famous Tutankhamun had been buried into the "Valley of the Kings", not inside any pyramid. As noted by "wisdom keeper" and archaeologist Abd'el Hakim Aryan (1926-2008) from the "Khemit School of Ancient Mysticism: Keepers of the Ancient Egyptian traditions" (www.khemitology.com), there is a difference between the mastaba, which is a glorified burial place like the pyramid of Djoser, and the pyramids at Giza which served another function, but generally still thought of a burial place because of the inclusion of a granite stone box which is thought to be the kings' sarcophagus.

Mummification had been practiced not only in Egypt, but also in South America, China and the Canary Islands. There are researchers who think that, because of the building of the pyramids and the practices of mummification at the Canary Islands, these ancient people could have been a certain group of refugees from the lost civilization of Atlantis.

There are many mysteries considering the construction of these megalithic structures. Many were build using very large and very heavy stones. How could they have lifted them in ancient times without the aid of machines? Why did they go into the trouble of dealing with such heavy stones as they could used lighter and smaller stones. It makes no real sense unless they could do it with ease and/or for very specific reasons.

Also, in Egypt, Peru (Cuzco, Machu Picchu, Ollantaytambo) and Easter Island, there are certain walls which are constisting of very heavy interlocking stone blocks of various sizes, seamlessly pieced together like a puzzle, and without the use of composite building material. Also, if one closely examines the stones of both Caïro and Machu Picchu, one can see that on a lot of them there are particular bumps at the bottom of the stones and these bumps on the stones from Caïro are looking so strikingly similar to those from Machu Picchu that it seems as if the very same technique was used to prepare the stones. It is still unknown how these bumps could have formed and if this could have served a certain purpose.



Caïro, Egypt



Machu Picchu



Easter Island (Rapa Nui)

There is also the mystery of the so-called giant stone balls of Costa Rica in the Diquis Delta. These stone balls were clearly man-made, but their purpose, and who made them, is unknown. Most of these are made of granoduirite, a hard, igneous stone. Their size ranges from as small as a tennis ball to a huge 8 feet in diameter; weighing 16 tons, and its spherical precision and smoothness is of such a perfection that it would be impossible to re-create these without the use of power tools, though, maybe only if one wanted to put an incredible amount of time into this, perhaps as much as a life time. Another puzzling part of the mystery is that they are not only found in Central America, but also in other parts of the world including Malta, Easter Island and New Zealand.



**Some stone balls
at Costa Rica**

There are theories that these balls were once star maps, aligned to planets and stars if they were never had been moved. In one of his sessions about this subject, psychic intuitive Dr. Douglas James Cottrell told that these balls were used as "holding or loadstones" to balance these vehicles that would

need to be tethered, and sometimes they were used as counterweights. Though he did not mention the kind of vehicles, it may be possible that these were ships and/or air balloons. (See the Youtube video "[Rev. Douglas James Cottrell PhD: Miscellany vol. 4 - World mysteries](#)", by Rammsteinregeln.)

Dispite all this evidence that points to a very specific style of architecture and customs practiced in all these places far away from each other, most archeologists today still believe that there had been no pre-Columbian trans-oceanic contact in the ancient past.

Egypt



The Giza Plateau in Egypt

There are numerous pyramids in Egypt, but the ones which particularly stand out in architectural achievement are to be found at the Giza Plateau, especially the one which is called the "Great Pyramid of Giza", the only one of the "Seven Wonders of the Ancient World" which still exists today. Its size consists of more than 6 hectares, exists of an estimated 2.3 million blocks, and is one solid mass of stone with corridors leading to different rooms.

According to the ancient Greek historian Herodotus the Egyptians did built this pyramid in twenty years. However, if that is true, they had to place one block in five minutes for twenty years without any interruptions, and installing approximately 800 tons of stone every day. This pyramid is slightly sloped inward towards the centre of each course, which is only really noticeable from above.

The Great Pyramid is located in the centre of the land mass of the earth, at both longest longitude and longest latitude. It is orientated at almost exact north, south, east and west, only removed a mere three minutes from true north. Biblical archaeologist E. Raymond Capt asserts this is primarily due to subsidence. (The best attempt of modern man is the Observatory in Paris, which is removed six minutes of a degree.) Many architects and engineers who studied the structure of the Great Pyramid assert that we could not duplicate the structure with our modern technology.

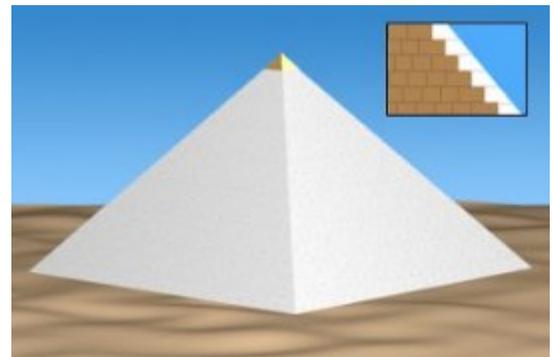


Remaining casing stones at the bottom of the pyramid of Menkaure



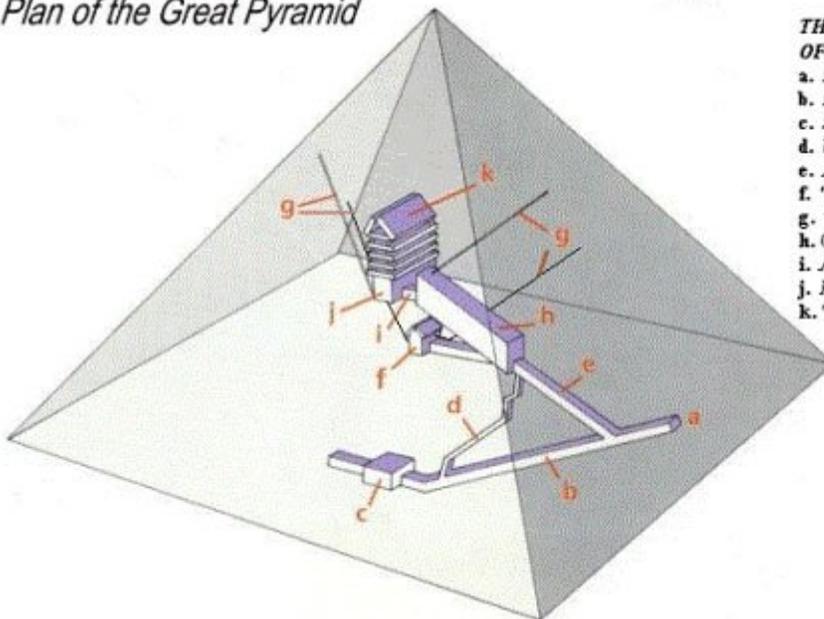
Casing stones at the top of the pyramid of Khafre

The pyramids originally had been fully coated with smooth casing stones of highly polished lime stone. It is said there were originally 144,000 casing stones on the Great Pyramid. Most of these stones were removed in later times for use in the building of modern temples, mosques and general building construction. We know this because a number of these casing stones are still in place at the top of the Pyramid of Khafre and the bottom stone layers of the Pyramid of Menkaure. The Great Pyramid has none left however, and besides that, its top is missing, suggesting this was also made of some valuable material which had been removed in the past.



Representation of how the Great Pyramid would have looked like with casing stones and a pyramidion

Plan of the Great Pyramid



THE INTERNAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE PYRAMID OF KHUFU

- a. Entrance
- b. Descending Passageway
- c. Subterranean Chamber
- d. Well Shaft
- e. Ascending Passageway
- f. "Queen's" Chamber
- g. "Ventilation Shafts"
- h. Grand Gallery
- i. Antechamber
- j. King's Chamber
- k. "Relieving Chambers"

Above the roof of the so-called "King's Chamber", which is formed of nine

slabs of stone weighing in total about 400 tons, are five compartments known as the "relieving chambers". In one of these chambers called: "Campbell's Chamber", there are supposed mason marks and a cartouche on the southern roof blocks that is believed to be depicting the name of what many Egyptologists believe was the builder of the Great Pyramid, namely the pharaoh Khufu, who would have build the pyramid as his own kings grave. This pharaoh who would have ruled during Egypt's 4th dynasty. (from 2,589 to 2,566 BC). It is believed that on the cartouche is written: "the companions of Khufu"; Which could possibly refer to the labourers who aided in the construction of the pyramid by the cutting and transportation of the stones.

It is however not so obvious that the pharao Khufu was the builder of the Great Pyramid and that he would have been placed here within after his death. Although there is a large stone box in the King's Chamber that looks like a stone scarcofagus, it doesn't seem that the pharao was placed here because this chamber looks very sober and without doubt very unworthy for the great pharao. Even if all valuable artifacts had here been robbed before, in comparison to other king's graves where rich decorations and accompanying texts had been drawn on the walls, we only see empty, undecorated walls within the King's Chamber.

The body of the pharao Khufu actually had never been found. There are theories that the body was robbed from the King's Chamber or that there would be another secret room within the pyramid where the mummy of the pharaoh would still be there. Certain Arabian historians think that the presence of sea shells at the base of the pyramid may indicate that this pyramid could have been built before a great flood (end of the last ice age some 12,000 years ago), long before the reign of the pharaoh Khufu. If this would be true than Khufu and his sons merely inherited the pyramid complex.

Another cartouche on the south wall of "Lady Arbuthnot's Chamber" had been found spelling the name: "Khnum-Khuf", which is nowadays believed by many to be Khufu's real name, meaning: "the god Khnum protects me." If one finds a name in a building that wouldn't not have to mean that this has to be the name of the one who had built it; However, these two cartouches are still to this day regarded as the only real "evidence" that would prove Khufu was the builder of the Great Pyramid.

The cartouche in Champbell's Chamber had been discovered by Howard Vyse in the year 1837. However, shortly after the discovery people already suspected that it was Vyse himself who painted this cartouche on this highly unusual place. One person of his staff noticed that the paint of the cartouche was still wet. The reason for this forgery would be that Vyse would have found nothing of interest in the relief chambers and that he faked the cartouche in order to extent his budget for futher research that otherwise would have been suspended; His specific task would have been to find the evidence for what was already thought of before: that the pharaoh Khufu would have been the builder of the Great Pyramid.

After a thorough research in 1980, Zecharia Sitchin became convinced that the cartouche was a forgery. (See his book: "Stairway to Heaven".) It seems that the name of Khufu on the cartouche initially had been spelled wrong and seemed to be corrected afterwards. It is suspicious that this specific writing error also occurred in the only source material about hieroglyphs that were available to Vyse in 1837, and the kind of red ochre paint, which had been used for the cartouche, was still in use in 1837.

While there are also unforgable quarry marks positioned behind the blocks - which are only visible through cracks in certain stones - the cartouche with the assumed name of Khufu however is in plain view and could easily have been tampered with by Vyse. There can be no conclusive evidence though whether the cartouche is real or a forgery unless researchers date the ochre paint of these symbols, but at the time of writing this has not been ever been allowed. (More: www.rickrichards.com, and here: www.eridu.co.uk)



The Great Sphinx of Giza

The Great Sphinx of Giza had been carved out of one single huge block of limestone, except for the paws which consists of a number of smaller stone blocks. These smaller stone blocks could be the restoration work of the Romans. The Sphinx is about 200 feet long, 70 feet high, and 38 feet wide across the shoulders. It depicts a lion with a human head. To this day no one can say with absolute certainty in whose face the Sphinx had been carved. It could be the face of a ruler or the pharaoh who ruled at that time. It is often believed that it represents the pharaoh Kahfre, but certain experts say that his facial features do not match. The head could have been recarved at one point in time, because the head is quite small in proportion to the rest of the body. It

has even been suggested that the head originally could have been the head of a lion. The Sphinx was painted red for much of its documented history.

The Sphinx is commonly believed by Egyptologists to have been built by ancient Egyptians of the Old Kingdom in the reign of the pharaoh Khafre (ca. 2558-2532 BC) However, American Egyptologist John Anthony West found solid evidence that the Sphinx endured water erosion, which is especially visible on the walls of its enclosure. This discovery had been confirmed by geologist and writer Robert M. Schoch. According to computer models there were no long heavy rainfalls in Egypt except in the time prior to at least 7,000 BC, which means that the Sphinx is much older than considered by current mainstream Egyptologist. For mainstream Egyptologists, the patterns of erosion are merely due to the effect of wind erosion; Although this is correct for the horizontal layered erosion, wind erosion actually does not form very smooth diagonal slopes like water erosion does. Another possibility is the influence of a possible flooding at the end of the last ice age around 10,000 years ago.

Trance medium Daan Akkerman asserted in his book "Lanto 1: Atlantis" that the pyramids in Egypt would have been built by the heirs of the civilizations of Atlantis, when levitation, materialization and dematerialization were common practice. The Sphinx originally had been built with the head of a lion. When the head did suffer from severe erosion, it was recarved into the head of the reigning pharaoh, and this is why the smaller head is out of proportion compared to the rest of the body. People knew in these times that the astrological sign of Leo would bring huge changes for the mankind and the other creatures of the earth, and that the densification of matter would be so strong that one could only work through the force of matter. All the ancient knowledge from Atlantis and Lemuria had been stored under the Sphinx, from where there is a doorway to a tunnel complex that leads to a very deep and very large repository of information, which Edgar Cayce called the "Hall of Records".

According to the readings of the famed American psychic Edgar Cayce, early civilized Egypt was the result of colonization by those who originally came from the civilization of Atlantis and their colonies in specific parts of Europe. Possible evidence for this is the testing of king Tutankhamon's DNA in the year 2010, which showed that his DNA was a 99.6% match with Western European chromosomes. (See:www.eutimes.net.) The Sphinx and the Great Pyramid would have been built in the time frame of 10,500 BC., at the time the high priest Ra-Ta led Egypt into a golden age of peace and enlightenment. The Sphinx was originally meant as a memorial to the chief councilor called Asriaio, whose face is currently on the Sphinx. The Great Pyramid was built in 100 years, from 10,490 BC to 10,390 BC, and was directed and conceived by Ra, where Hermes was the architect and the Isis was the advisor. The geometry within the structure contains the spiritual evolution of mankind, with periods of both progression and degression, and was aligned with certain stars.

Mexico

Teotihuacán is a large archaeological site in Mexico (North America) which is covering more than 20 square kilometers. Only about 3 percent of the site has been fully excavated. The people who originally built the site are unknown. Its current name was given by the later Aztec people who seem to have regarded it as a holy place.

In the Nahuatl language of the Aztecs, "Teotihuacán" could translate to something like: "place where gods were born" or "place of the origin of gods". Indigenous legends assert that it was the "birthplace of creation", where the gods would observe the evolving world and judge its progress. The two largest pyramids would be built by the "giants" that existed in those days, and the purpose of the site was to "transform men into gods", probably meant allegorical. This could mean that this place was once a place for spiritual initiations, just like the Great Pyramid in Giza - according to the ancient Egyptian esoteric knowledge.



Pyramid of the Moon (Teotihuacán)

Academics agree that the city was built for spiritual and political purposes. The structures on the site are - like the pyramids of Giza - obviously built with stability and durability in mind, though they were actually not built with large megalithic stones, but smaller ones. There are estimated to be over 600 structures including two large pyramids; the Pyramid of the Sun and the Pyramid of the Moon, approximately 70 other large structures, and like over 500 much smaller ones. Among these smaller structures, we see some kind of elevated square platforms, neatly arranged as seen in the picture on the right, and their specific purpose is unknown.



View from above (Click image to enlarge)

According to Shirley Andrews' book "Atlantis: Insights from a Lost Civilization" (2002), the building plan and orientation of the buildings at Teotihuacán were built in alignment to the rising and setting of the Pleiades.

In Mexico we also find the impressive pyramid of Kukulcán at the Yucatán Peninsula.

Bolivia

The mysterious ruins near the village of Tiwanaku (Spanish: "Tiahuanaco" or "Tiahuanacu") on the south shore of Lake Titicaca in what is now Bolivia, could possibly be the oldest remains of a city ever found on earth. It is not known for what purpose it was built, but it is thought of to be a ceremonial site.

The site as seen today is an extensive reconstruction from the 1960s. It includes features that are entirely modern (extensive walls) and may not replicate the original site, which current archaeology believe had stone groupings and not continuous walls. The impressive "Gateway of the Sun" was actually built in a different location.



Wall at Tiwanaku

There are researchers who think that the site could be 14,000 years old. After almost fifty years of investigation, the Polish engineer Arthur Posnansky concluded that Tiwanaku would be more than 15,000 years old if the temple of Kalasasaya originally would be aligned with true north, east, south and west, based on the tilt of the earth during that time. His assertion is supported by many astronomical orientations at the site, which are pointing in the direction of this date. On the walls of the complex there are imbedded statues of human heads but strangely enough there are also depictions of strange looking animals which look like [toxodons](#), which according to modern archaeology would have been extinct since the end of the Pleistocene, some 12,000 years ago.

In the year 1523, local American Indians told the Spaniards that those gigantic buildings were built in one night, long before the Incas. Another legend tells that these cities were lifted through the air by the sounding of trumpets, which may indicate that some kind of ultra-sonic sound waves might have been used.

Part of the site of Tiwanaku is known as Puma Punku, in the Bolivian Andes. The word "Puma Punku" is Aymaran and translates to "Door of the Cougar". Here there are huge stone blocks (the heaviest block is weighing 440 tons) which were supposedly part of a huge ancient but architectural advanced construction.



Part of the remains at Puma Punku

The walls were made of solid interlocking multi-ton blocks of diorite, an extremely hard rock, and have been carved with very precise angles and shapes. Some even show what looks like tool marks; As if advanced techniques like frasing and drilling were used. Stone cutting experts agree that it would be nearly impossible for modern humans to duplicate this precise cutting using primitive tools.

The Lake of Titicaca is a remarkable lake because the water isn't fully sweet but also slightly salt because it had been a sea in the past. At present the lake is situated 240 km from the Pacific Ocean, but could once have been part of it. There is evidence that lake Titicaca once was a saltwater sea. The fishes and seahorses in the lake are all oceanic types found only in saltwater, and its shoreline is littered with millions of fossilized seashells.

Archaeologists claim that the Aymara Indians built Puma Punku, but the Aymara themselves state that they did not; They claim beings from a sunken continent in the Atlantic Ocean came and did build these structures. There are also myths and legends that tell that these people had flying machines which utilized a fixed approach route. This may sound strange but the famous Nazca lines in Peru are only visible from high in the air, and perhaps they actually had the possibility to do so. Puma Punku seems to have been a large construction that faced a mayor destruction as these huge stone blocks seems to be tossed around with such great force as perhaps only could have happened by a great tidal waves.

According to the readings of Edgar Cayce, the Atlaneans established a colony in Peru and northern Bolivia and Puma Punku was built as a port complex on the former shore of lake Titicaca. This colony thus would probably also encompassed the walls of Sacsayhuamán and Macchu Picchu. Trance clairvoyant Dr. Douglas James Cottrell also mentioned in one of his sessions that Puma Punku had been built as an Atlantean port, and he further vaguely explained how these blocks were heated and carved out by some sort of ancient technology which relied on light (laser) and sound (vibration). (See the Youtube video: [Rev. Douglas James Cottrell PhD: Puma Punku - sacred site of the Andes](#), by Rammsteinregeln.)

Peru

In the city Cusco (Spanish: Cuzco) of Peru, there are enormous stone blocks of various shapes forming the walls of the complex called: Sacsayhuamán and are fitted together like the pieces of a puzzle. Initially Sacsayhuamán was thought to be a fortress but today researchers are not so sure of this anymore.

Some of these stones are weighing up to an incredible 500 tons and are 27 feet in height. These kind of interlocking stones are also to be found in other various other megalithic buildings in Peru (Machu Picchu, Ollantaytambo), Egypt and even in Easter Island.

Like the megalithic stones in ancient Turkey, Egypt, Greece and in Tiwanaku, certain stones are also joined together by bronze clamps. Some of the bronze had seemingly been poured in place, a skill thought not available in pre-Columbian Peru.



Wall of Sacsayhuaman

Within the Hayu Marca mountain region of Peru there had been found a mysterious structure, about 35 km from Puno to Lake Titicaca. It was only recently been found, in 1996, though local people already knew of its existence. It looks like a carved rock, measuring 7 meters high and 7 meters wide. At the center there is a 1.5 meters wide niche which gives the impression of a door.

As told by local legend, many structures including Tiwanaku and this structure, which is known as the "Portal to the Gods" or the "Portal to Heaven", were erected by Lord Muru, a ruler who came from the land of Mu (an ancient sunken continent which was once situated in the Pacific Ocean.)

It is also called "the devil's door" by the locals because some have claimed that people have disappeared, and in some cases reappeared, near the door. Some have noted strange, tall men accompanied by glowing balls of lights, walking through the doorway. (Source: the short movie "The Stargate of Aramu Muru": <http://xpeditionstv.com/11>)



"Doorway" of Aramu Muru

It is a mystery how and for what purpose this was built. Possible it wasn't meant as a structure but may have been used as a quarry like the strange quarry in Ollantaytambo, located in southern Peru; At this stone quarry one can see that the stones are cut out of the rock as if one carved them from butter, leaving a very smooth surface with traces of horizontal lines at the bottom (not seen on this specific image however), as if it had been cut with laser technology.

According to both psychic intuitives Edgar Cayce and Douglas James Cottrell one was already familiar with the laser during the technologically advanced period of Atlantis.



Quarry at Ollantaytambo

Another noteworthy connection with Atlantis is stated in the ancient legends of Ollantaytambo, which tell us that before the Incas built on its foundations, the building was said to be originally constructed by "the Children of the Sun". In the book "A Dweller on Two Planets" (chapter 18), the inhabitants of Poseid (the largest island of Atlantis) were called the "Children of the Sun". The sun symbolized "Incal", which was their name for "God".

Easter Island (Rapa Nui)

In the Pacific Ocean, located 2,300 miles from the coast of Chile, seemingly in the middle of nowhere, there is an isolated island that is known for its hundreds (887) of colossal humanoid statues called the "Moai". It is told that a Moai is a statue in honour of a deceased person. The biggest Moai, - though unfinished laying in the bedrock - weighs an incredible 250 tons. The tallest erected Moai statues are weighing up to 86 tons.

There is no explanation for how these immensely heavy statues could have been quarried and transported across the island. These Moai statues also have bodies, which through time and ages, had gradually (but not fully) sunken into the ground. Upon these bodies there had been found carvings of unknown hieroglyph-like writing or symbols.



Moai

The native of people of Easter Island would have told the English architect Robert Stacy-Judd, that this island was actually the peak of a holy mountain from the lost continent of "Mu" (Lemuria). They believe Rapa Nui was the only portion of the continent that had not been covered by the sea. According to the natives, because they were pretty stuck on the island, it eventually got depleted of its own natural resources, and at that time they eventually sank so low they gave in to the horrors of cannibalism that further destroyed most of its population.

According to Dr. Douglas James Cottrell, the Moai were markers for those who lost their lives in "the land of Mu and Og, to Lemuria itself". (Edgar Cayce mentioned the land "Og" as the ancient land that existed of both ancient Bolivia and Peru; see Cayce Reading 993-1.) These stones would float (antigravity technology?) and would be engrained with the prayers of a thousand priests. They were positioned facing to the west, where Mu once was. (Source: ["Rev. Douglas James Cottrell PhD examines Easter Island"](#) and [a follow up video](#), both by Rammsteinregeln.)

Libanon

In Baalbek, situated in Libanon, there is a temple complex called: the "Temple of Jupiter", which had been built by the Romans. However, these Roman temples were built on a foundation consisting of the biggest and heaviest stones in the world that were ever carved and placed into position. It is certain that the Romans never claimed to have laid its foundation. Blocks can be found of about 10 meters in length, 5 meters high and 3 to 4 meters deep. They weigh more than 450 tons per block. Above these megaliths there are three blocks which are even heavier, weighing each more than 1000 tons, called Trilithons or Triliths.

In a neighboring stone quarry the biggest stone of them all can be found and weighs approximately 1158.696 tons and is called the "Stone of the Pregnant Woman". A second ancient monolith was discovered in the same quarry in the 1990s, which even surpasses the dimension of the well-known Stone of the Pregnant Woman. Its weight is estimated at 1242 tons.

Today there are few machines who could lift, transport and place such a block. It is unthinkable and probably even impossible that man could do this in the past with only manpower, ropes and primitive tools.



"Stone of the Pregnant Woman"

According to the legend of the local population, Baalbek's first city was built by Cain - one of the sons of Adam - who had been banished to the "land of Nod" (Baalbek) that laid east of Eden. It fell into ruins during the Great Flood and was rebuilt by a race of giants under the command of Nimrod, a "great hunter" and "king of Shinar" (Sumer) of the book of Genesis. Nimrod was also the builder of the Tower of Babel.

England

The prehistoric megalithic site known as Stonehenge, which is situated in the English Amesbury in southern Wiltshire, was produced by a culture that left no written records. Archaeology doesn't really know for what purpose Stonehenge was built. It is suggested that it could have been used as an astronomical observatory, a healing centre, and a place ritual and ceremonial uses.

The present Stonehenge had been thoroughly restored through the last centuries and early pictures and drawings from the 19th century prove that it was in a worse state before, which could raise the question whether it was reconstructed properly enough.



Stonehenge (present day)

The site exists of a circular row of stones which originally stood upright next to each other and were above every two stones there was placed another stone in flat horizontal position. Within the circle there is placed another row of stones forming an "U"-shape like a horseshoe. In the center of the circle there is a rectangular stone which is called the "Altar Stone".

Each stone is about 21 feet tall and weights about 44 tons. It is not known how they were moved. It is demonstrated that it is possible to get heavy stones in upright position by digging in the ground below. The real problem though, which is still unanswered today, is how they were able to place



Stonehenge in 1877

these horizontal placed stones at the top of the standing stones. If a ramp would have been used it needed to be sturdy enough to withstand the enormous weight pressure.

The oldest known depiction of Stonehenge ever found is from the 14th century manuscript of the "Roman de Brut" by the poet Wace and influenced by the account "Historia Regum Britanniae". It seems to depict a large human, a giant, who seems to set a top stone in place. (See image right.) It is likely that idea, that giants would have aided in the construction of Stonehenge, could stem from the Biblical stories that mentioned the existence of giants in the past.

The pseudohistorical account, the "Historia Regum Britanniae" (The History of the Kings of Britain), by Geoffrey of Monmouth, a 12th century Welsh cleric, tells us that Stonehenge was dedicated to Merlin: the wizard from the Arthurian legend. The so-called "Bluestones" of the structure were known as healing rocks called the "Giant's Dance", which were brought from Africa to Ireland by giants for their healing properties.

Merlin directed its removal from Ireland, where it had been constructed on Mount Killaraus. Using his "gear" and skill he easily dismantled the stones and sent them over to Britain, where Stonehenge was built. First Ambrosius Aurelianus was buried inside the ring of stones, then King Arthur's father: Uther Pendragon, and lastly Constantine III: the legendary 6th century king of the Britons and nephew of King Arthur.



Depiction from "Roman de Brut" by Wace

In fact, the Bluestones exist of the type of rock that is today known as diabase or dolerite. Specialized research done by British archaeologists in the year 2008 pointed out that these dolerite Bluestones from Stonehenge contain quartz crystal, which is still being used in the field of today's alternative health care for the same purpose. (See ["this article from: \"The Guardian\"](#).) According to the archaeologists, the complex was perceived as a health resort, a kind of Lourdes from ancient times, because there had been found many skeletons that showed physical injuries, from which not all came from the nearby region.

This approach is in accordance with one theory that the quartz crystal within the stones was meant to harmonize the energy of its direct surroundings, including the water within the surrounding trench by which it became revitalizing and healing water. These crystals would recharge themselves constantly due to the moving ground water and perhaps the magnetic influence of the moon. (Perhaps ionization of the air plays a role in the whole process, by which the air becomes a conductor instead of a resistor.) Quartz crystal is also used in the world of electronics to create a constant frequency or to filter out a certain frequency from other frequencies. Quartz is a piezoelectric material, what means that it can generate an electric charge when weight pressure is applied on it. The frequencies that one can generate within the grid of the crystal are used in electronic equipment like quartz

clocks and radio's. Because the surrounding standing stones are indeed under the weight pressure of the horizontal laying stones, it seems that they already knew about this effect in the ancient past and that they utilized this practically with a construction that was minimalistic but also very efficient and durable.

During this research there had also been found charcoal fragments that were dated to 7,000 BC and organic remains within the circle of the Bluestones were dated to 2,300 BC. There had been found four, possibly five, Mesolithic postholes (one may have been a natural tree throw), which were dated to around 8,000 BC.

According to a session of Dr. Douglas James Cottrell, Stonehenge would have been built by the ancient Atlanteans who arrived here to set up a beacon; a light.

Interestingly, the "Michael Teachings" also mention a "beacon" that would not have been Stonehenge itself, but a temple in the shape of a pyramid that stood at the place where there now is a cathedral (the Salisbury Cathedral?). Here Stonehenge would have been a monument that was built at a much later period in time. Although there is no archaeological evidence to support this claim, it is known that churches and cathedrals were often built at the place of older non-Christian sanctuaries that were broken down for this purpose.

(Source: <http://www.michaelteachings.com>)

Further according to Dr. Cottrell; Stonehenge could be considered as a calendar that could mark the changing seasons. The weather in those times was greatly different - with a more tropical and stable climate - and the changing seasons were not as distinctive as today. Because the site was coordinated with the stars, they might know their growing seasons. In later times, there also came some remnants of certain lost Hebrew tribes who settled here, in particular the Bejamites. One could find similarities with this group of people, often referred to as druids, and those people who would inhabit North-America. (Source: "Rev. Douglas James Cottrell PhD: the purpose of Stonehenge in England", by Rammsteinregeln.)



View from above

This seems to relate to a certain passage about Stonehenge from the book: "The Story of Atlantis" (1896) by W. Scott-Elliott:

"A reference to the early inhabitants of our own islands may appropriately be made here, for it was in the early Akkadian days, about 100,000 years ago, that the colony of Initiates who founded Stonehenge landed on these shores -- "these shores" being, of course, the shores of the Scandinavian part of the continent of Europe, as shown in Map No. 3. The initiated priests and their followers appear to have belonged to a very early strain of the Akkadian race-- they were taller, fairer, and longer headed than the aborigines of the country, who were a very mixed race, but mostly degenerate remnants of the Rmoahals. As readers of the Transaction of the London Lodge on the

"Pyramids and Stonehenge," will know, the rude simplicity of Stonehenge was intended as a protest against the extravagant ornament and over-decoration of the existing temples in Atlantis, where the debased worship of their own images was being carried on by the inhabitants."

(Source: <http://www.sacred-texts.com/atl/soa/soa26.htm>)

Turkey

The megalithic structures of Göbekli Tepe (navel mound) in Turkey - near the city Urfa - has baffled archaeologist as it had been dated around 9,500 BC, as this would be 5,500 years older than the first cities of Sumer: the world's oldest known civilization. Before this hill was used by generations of farmers as farming ground until carved stone structures were discovered below the sand in the year 1962. The site had not been officially excavated until 1994, and currently the site has been excavated for only 1.5%.

Among the findings there had been found a number of stone walls and many standing T-shaped stone pillars which vary in weight from 10 to 50 tons. The tallest stones all face southeast. As with the other ancient megalithic sites, one has to wonder how they would have carved these heavy stones and put them into place.

At the sides of the pillars there are reliefs depicting animals including: lions, bulls, swines, foxes, gazelles, reptiles and birds. Round potmarks can be seen at the top of a number of those pillars, which look similar to the potmarks at certain dolmens in Europe. Perhaps it may be that these pillars originally carried roofs or that the potmarks contained precious stones.



Göbekli Tepe (Click image to enlarge)

The purpose of this site is currently not known, but the general idea is that of a shrine or temple complex, because it does not have the features of a city or a place for everyday living. There is evidence that this place was deliberately buried with sand when this place was abandoned, for unknown reasons.

Some researchers think that this site may be the Biblical "Garden of Eden", but psychic intuitives put the existence of the Garden of Eden within the Lemurian age - which is far older than the dated 9,500 BC that would be during the final period of the age of Atlantis. According to Dr. Douglas James Cottrell, Eden was actually more closely to Ethiopia.

Dr. Cottrell described Göbekli Tepe as a place of "great learning and great luxury"; It was an energy place where there was taken water from the ground that would have curative influences, and it had a profound sense of peace and

tranquillity. The intention was to destroy it at some point in time, because of its influence as a power point or part of a grid. (See the chapter: "[Energy Lines of the Earth](#)".) (Sources: "[Ezekiel's wheel, the Garden of Eden, and the Dinosaurs' demise](#)", and "[Dr. Douglas James Cottrell: Göbleki Tepe - ancient sacred site of the Middle East](#)")