

# Wéris, a megalithic Center

by Dirk Gillabel, 2001

(Numbers in the text refer to notes, click on the numbers to go the respective note.)

Megalithic sites are a mystery for . They were originally thought to have been built by primitive cave people with stone tools for the purpose of bloody rituals. Well, this reflects more the state of mind of the archaeologists than what megalithic sites are about. The more we study them the more we find that they are much older than we thought, and that they have been built by a people with a high level of astronomical knowledge and a sophisticated technology. One of those sites is Wéris in Belgium.

Wéris, a small village in the Belgian Ardennes, lies at 50°N 20' latitude and 5°E 32' longitude. When I first visited Wéris to explore its megalithic stones, the place was still virtually unknown, except for a few archaeologists and a couple of esoteric seekers like myself. Some twenty years ago the town board made a flier for tourists and a couple of road signs were set up for the few most accessible sites. There is just no interest from the academic world in this little corner of the world.

Archaeological digs in the early 1900's had not revealed that much, and it wasn't until much later that some unorthodox people discovered more megalithic stones, uncovered their intricate relationships between sites, and came to the conclusion that Wéris once was a vast megalithic center for religious ceremonies, astronomical observations, fertilization of the crops, healing of people and manipulation of the Earth's energies. It is not an understatement that, in ancient times, Wéris might well have been the most important megalithic center in Europe. I visited Wéris several times and have spent some time with those ancient stones, some of them are virtually unknown and well hidden.

## The White Menhir





Central to the Megaliths at Wéris is the "White Menhir" which is... not a menhir at all. On one of my visits I found a broom and a load of beer bottles that had been left behind (see picture on the left), having arrived the day after the yearly local tradition of painting this "menhir" with white chalk. The White Menhir is on top of a small, rocky hill. Nowadays it is surrounded by trees, but once it must have been visible for miles. The White Menhir is a piece of rock, 3 meters high, 1 meter wide and has an inclination of  $45^\circ$  pointing to the East. The local population still calls it with the ancient name "Pierre Haina", meaning "Stone of the Ancients" in both Celtic and Breton. There are a couple of strange things with this apparently natural rock formation. The stone was not placed on top of the hill. No, the top of the hill was chiseled away leaving an outcrop that became the White Menhir. Who would go to such a lengths to sculpture a hill top? [\(1\)](#)

A legend tells of the White Menhir to be a seal of an immense deep tunnel going straight to the center of the earth. Usually the term "center, or navel, of the



earth, or world" indicates a power spot, an important energy center. On certain nights, a mysterious being (according to the Church it is the devil himself) lifts up the "menhir" and flies around above the fields. After all that aerial activity he descends onto the "Lit du Diable", or "the Devil's Bed", a megalithic construction at the bottom of the hill, consisting of a horizontal flat stone on top of two other stones, with a small vertical stone at the head of the "bed". This strange being would then rest until the rooster crows and then flies back to the White Menhir to disappear into the tunnel and seal it off again.

### The Devil's Bed





The Devil's Bed at the foot of the hill. Notice the smoothness of the horizontal stone. It is 2.45 m long, 1.45 m wide and 0.6 m high. I think it is possible that this rock has been vitrified. Vitrified rock from ancient cultures has been found all over the world. It is still a mystery how they did this. There is another very smooth stone at the Southern Dolmen (see below).



What do we make of a sculpted hill top, a mysterious being that flies around and a tunnel that leads to an underground realm? Although I didn't feel anything



special at the White Menhir itself, one day at the Devil's Bed I got quite dizzy, I almost felt drunk. The woman who was with me, experienced the same thing but she had felt it at the White Menhir too. The earth's energies were probably at a peak that time.



While on top of the hill, I walked away from the White Menhir, crossed the "Castle" (more about this will follow; in the picture above, the 'castle is the rock formation on the right)), and went a couple of steps down the hill. There I discovered a small depression in the rock. It was round, about three feet in diameter, one foot deep, and it was filled up with dirt. It looked man-made. I had not read about this feature and I think it still unknown to other people. I was strangely attracted to it. I was psyching it out and finally stepped into it to have a better feel. I felt that at one point in time it used to be a vertical air shaft to an underground realm. It had been closed of long time ago, and was now functioning as an energy shaft. A certain type of energy was being drawn inside. After only half a minute I just couldn't stand there anymore, I had to get out of it. I had the strong impression that the beings in that underground realm did not want anybody blocking the energy flow. Those beings were of the gnome type, that is Little People. There are different types of Little People and I can't tell you what type is living there. So I left it for what it was and strolled around a bit more, while my friend was doing the same. We always would scout around by ourselves to see what we could find. We would not talk to each other or interfere with each other until we were done. When we came back together she had found the feature and had the same impressions about it. It was a surprise to me to come up with this information, as I had not paid much attention to the legend. (2)

Let's go back to the White Menhir. At a small distance, but still on the same top of the hill there is the so-called "Castle", a natural elevation of rock. Legend tells us that in ancient times there was a castle on this place that for some reason sunk into the ground. Once every so many years the castle rises up again for one

night. On this natural elevation a horizontal depression in which a human can lie down. When one lies down in this depression, looking towards the White Menhir, there is a V-shape cutout in the rock in front of him.



This is the front of the Castle, the White Menhir is behind your back. At the point of the arrow is V-shape indentation in the rock, and behind it is the depression in which a man can lie down.



Now we are at the other side, on top of the Castle, lying down in the depression looking through the V-shaped sight, looking at the top of the White Menhir.

If you imagine the trees not being there, and you lie in the depression, looking through the v-shape cutout, with the top of the White Menhir in sight, then you will see, in a straight line, the "Allée Couverte Nord", a well-known dolmen about

1500 m (about 450 feet) further down in a field. The ancients just loved to line up those sites. This is just the beginning! From the V-shaped sight one looks to the geographic West, this is the point of sun set at the equinox, when night and day are equally long (around 22 March and 22 September). (Equinox line in dark red on map below). What started out as a strange rock formation now turns out to be an astronomical observation post. (3) At the foot of the hill is the Devil's Bed! A word about the Devil's Bed. The horizontal stone is polished smooth, very smooth. Although the surface is uneven, something polished the top surface of that stone so smooth that you can run your hand over it without scraping your skin. I found one other stone like this as part of the "Allée Couverte Sud", a dolmen a little further down the fields. There are more megalithic sites on this solstice line: a devil's stone in Poilvache, a "Zeupire" stone in Gozee and a dolmen in Bellignies. Whoever planted those stones had not only a great astronomical knowledge but was able to project their knowledge onto a wide landscape.

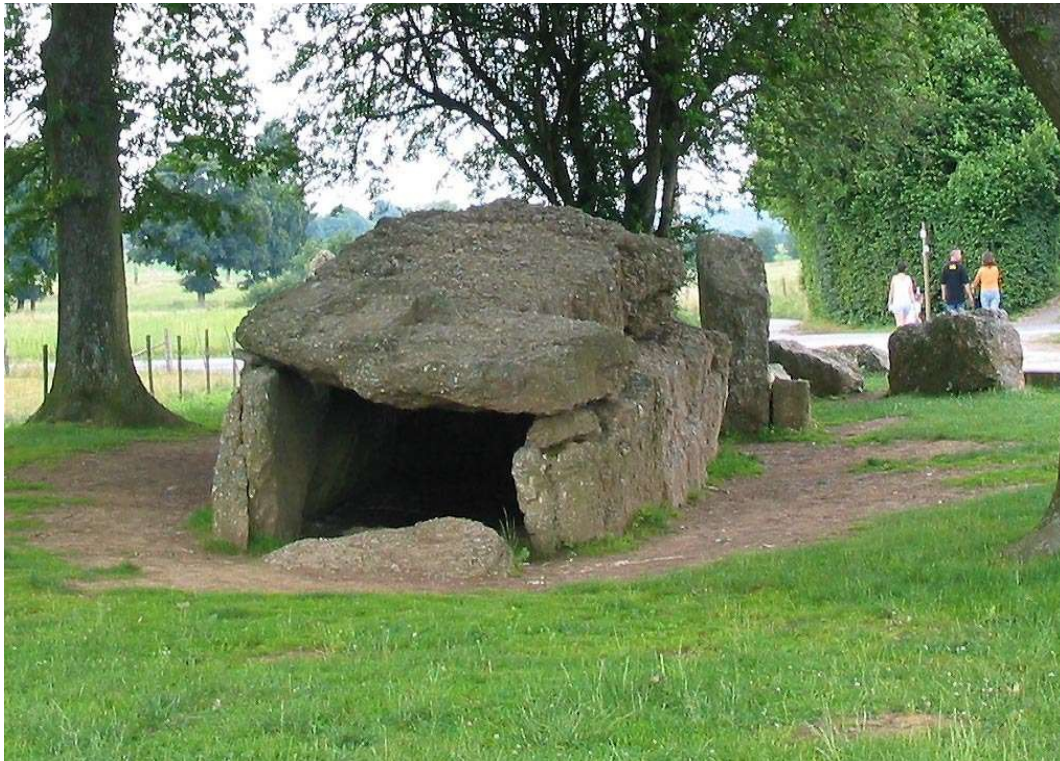
## The North Dolmen

We leave the White Menhir behind and we go the "Allée Couverte Nord", an impressive dolmen with a cover stone of 20 to 30 tons and support stones of 20 tons each. All the stones together comprise more than 150 tons of stones! (4) This dolmen had been hidden behind the bushes for a long time until the officials cleared the place in 1881. It comprises 16 stones. In 1906 excavations revealed three incomplete skeletons. This dolmen has some separate standing stones in front of its entrance. Notice the small round entrance into the inner chamber (only part of it remains).





This is the back  
of the North Dolmen:





side view:



## The South Dolmen

Then in 1888 a second equally impressive dolmen was found, "Allée Couverte South", not in the bushes, it was dug out! It became obvious that this one had intentionally been covered with dirt a couple of centuries ago. In 1888 it was accidentally discovered when ploughing a field. It consists of 20 big stones. The dolmen is not in good shape anymore as it has collapsed.

The Southern Dolmen and the Devil's Bed both are on the solstitium line, as are the Menhirs of Oppagne with the White Menhir. (Yellow lines on map below)

The front stone has a half circular entrance:







Side view of the South Dolmen. Circular entrance is to the right. Notice that at the left side, at the back end of the dolmen, is a large flat, smooth stone:



Similar to the Devil's Bed, the top surface of this stone has been polished extremely flat and smooth. The stone out of which all the megaliths in Wéris are made is a conglomerate rock, pudding-stone, and extremely hard (Pudding-stone is composed of little stones, sandstone, limestone, quartz and flint). When you lie down on the rock, you can feel an energy going through your body, horizontal to its surface and only in one direction.



## The Menhirs of Oppagne



In 1906 three menhirs were found, also covered with dirt, in the nearby village of Oppagne. When they were found they were lying down, in pieces, next to each other and covered with dirt. Their location is not exact anymore as they were once transported to a park, but returned afterwards.

These menhirs line up with the White Menhir on the solstitium line (yellow line on map; the solstice lines are 53 degrees from geographic north and south at the latitude of Wéris); and on the equinox line (geographic east-west) with a legendary stone, Pas-Bayard, to the east, and with the "Pierre St.-Nicholas" a little further on the same equinox line.

Then a dog began to dig several feet from the "Allée Couverte Sud" (Southern Dolmen). Just next to this Southern Dolmen were three dolmens who had been intentionally toppled and covered with dirt. At the time I visited this place they were partially excavated.

One wonders why all those megalithic stones were intentionally covered with dirt. The solution probably lies in the arrival of Christianity. When the Catholic Church moved northwards to impose their religious doctrines upon the "heathen", it often demonized and destroyed the old religion. In reaction to this, the local population hid their knowledge, and in the case of the megalithic stones, the only choice was to cover them with dirt so the Church would not even suspect the existence

thereof. At the famous site of Avebury, Southern England, some of the stones were also found buried. As a skeleton was found underneath one of the huge slabs (the stone had fallen unexpectedly on one of the people), it was possible to date the event to the 14-15th century.

### The Danthine Menhir





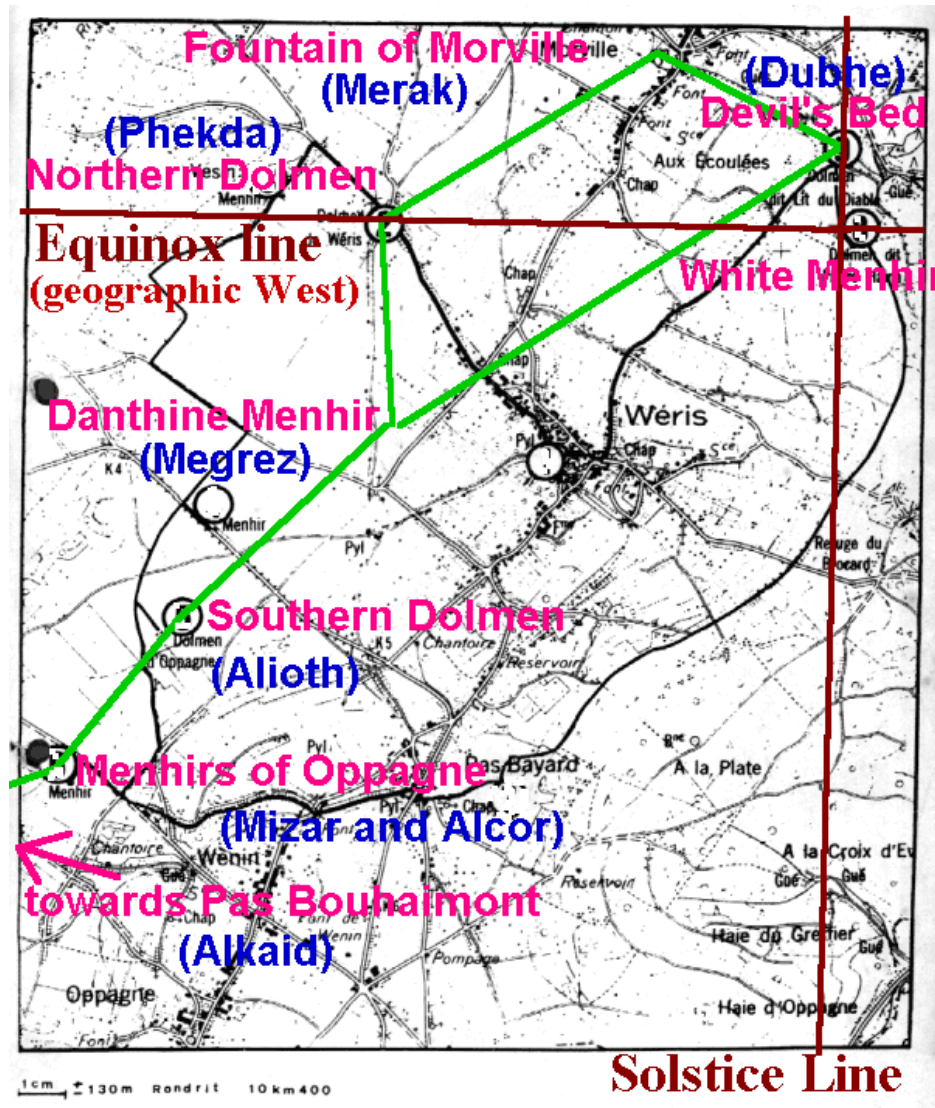


In 1947 a farmer plowed up another menhir, 3.6 m high and 8 tons. Ms. Danthine of the University of Leuven pulled it away and set it up along the road with a sign "Menhir". It is called the Danthine Menhir.

So, what do we have up to now: an astronomical observation post, the equinox and solstice line, and a number a megalithic sites in the fields which archaeologists think were used for human sacrifices and bloody rituals. After all they had found human remains buried in or next to the dolmens. archaeologists, like so many other scientists, first come up with a theory and then proclaim this to be the truth. Whatever doesn't fit their theory is discarded. It has become well established that almost all the megalithic sites in Europe have astronomical alignments, this reflects a sophisticated knowledge of astronomy.<sup>(5)</sup> According to archaeologists these monuments were build 5000 to 8000 years ago when man (in Europe) was but a primitive creature with only stone or copper tools. He sure had other things to do than schlepping tons of stones around. Could it not be that the megalithic monuments were much older, and had been built by a more developed and knowledgeable society that had perished? Later on, other cultures had found the stones, and buried some of their people at those sacred sites. You see, the stones themselves can not be radio-carbon dated, therefore we do not know how old the megaliths are. The dating is done on the human remains found on the sites, and archaeologists thought they were the creators of the megaliths. More evidence for an older culture, at least 12000 years ago, is being found continuously all over the planet. The latest great find is a big stone pyramid, amidst a large city under water, off the coast of a Japanese island. (In the waters

around Okinawa and beyond to the small island of Yonaguni.) This find has sent a shock wave through archeological circles, since the stone pyramid has to date from a time when the sea level was lower than the level on which the pyramid stands. Scientific records of the sea level show that this must have been more than 12000 years ago. (6)

## The Constellation of the Great Bear



Is it than a surprise then, that when we put the megalithic sites of Wéris on a map, we find that they form the constellation of the Great Bear (the Great Wagon, the Big Dipper, Ursa Major)? The Great Wagon consists of seven stars, of which four form the wagon and three the shaft or the horse. The ancients were very meticulous about representing this constellation in the fields of Wéris. The center star in the shaft (or horse part) is Epsilon, Ursae Majoris, also called Alioth. It has a small companion star, Zeta, Ursae Majoris, which is hardly visible. The



Arabs called it Saidak, what means "the test", because they used it to see if your eyes were sharp enough to distinguish it from Alioth. The megalithic site corresponding to Alioth is the three menhirs of Oppagne. Actually there are only two menhirs, because one of them is broken in two. The tall menhir is Alioth, the small menhir is Saidak. For two stars in the constellation of the Great Wagon the megaliths are missing. At the place of the star of Merak is a fountain, but perhaps the stone is still buried there. At the place of Al Kaid is a rock with a hole in it, which the locals call "Pas Bouhaimont", or "Step of the Ox of Haimon". Haimon, in the local legends, was a leader and Al Kaid in Arabian means leader or guide. Al Kaid is the star at the top of the shaft or horse, guiding us to the next constellation, Bootes the Herdsman.

Most of the megaliths are placed in a row over a distance of 2400 feet (7400 meters). When we also take into account the original sites of those stones that have been removed by man, we see that those megaliths form five parallel lines which run from south-south east to north-north east in a 26.5 degree angle from geographic north. 26.5 degrees is exactly half of 53 degrees, which is the angle of the solstice lines with geographic north and south.

## The Quarry where the megalithic stones came from

The ancient quarry were all the Wéris megaliths were cut:





Where did the creators of those megalithic sites get the stones? In Wéris, hidden in the woods, is the old quarry from which the stones were cut and transported. It is one of my favorite spots in Wéris. Many thousands of years ago the ancients cut blocks of stone in all shapes and forms, of many tons each, and transported them down the hill. In a diameter of a kilometer or two (one or two miles) there are still hundreds of finished and unfinished megaliths strewn around. It looks like the builders suddenly stopped the work and left. What could have happened? It must have been a great catastrophe to force them to stop working overnight. Wéris is not alone in this regard. All over the world we find evidence that the ancients suddenly stopped what they were building, leaving their work unfinished. It suggests a world wide catastrophe that ended a well organized, highly advanced and knowledgeable culture. I thought long about who the megalithic builders were and I have come to the conclusion that the megaliths must have been built in the latter days of Atlantis, before its destruction in 10,000 BC.

Perhaps the megalithic sites were all built by the same people, a class of megalithic masons so to speak. After all, wherever you go the ancient sites are all characterized by great astronomical, architectural knowledge that is way beyond the knowledge of common man. They also must have had sophisticated tools to project their astronomical knowledge onto the surface of the planet. There is also the question of how twenty or more tons of stone blocks were transported, sometimes over many miles. Legends tell that Stonehenge was built with stones that were levitated by magic from large distances. The Incas claim that the ancients built cyclopean buildings with a technology of sound. It appears that the Atlanteans were able to cut stones with something that might resemble microwaves, and were able to temporarily annihilate gravity to move the cut stones.

## Stone Serpents



There is more! When you talk about megalithic sites you talk about energy. Many of those sites were built on energy spots of the earth, ley lines. The subtle energy of the earth was diverted to the sites. On many sites you still can feel the energy pulsing through, although the earth's energy waxes and wanes. I was able to get a copy of a brochure made by a self-made druid living near Wéris. He is also a clairvoyant and sensitive to subtle energies. He spent a lot of time with the megalithic stones in Wéris, and was sometimes guided by ancient spirit beings still residing at those spots. He pointed out an overlooked feature, which he calls the snakes. These are small stone walls composed of loose rocks that wind through the landscape and connect different stone structures. They seem to start from the highest point in the landscape, the White Menhir. From the White Menhir a stone serpent goes down the hill and leads to a stone circle, but also branches off to other megalithic structures nearby.



The pictures above are of one of those stone serpents. Nowadays the network is incomplete as roads, houses, yards and so on have cut through and sometimes removed these stone serpents. One might easily mistake them for property borders, but the fact that they only run to megalithic sites tells us otherwise. This druid claims that the White Menhir had an additional function of attracting energy from lightning and the stone serpents would guide this energy to the megalithic



sites to charge them up. Now here is an interesting thought. He also found additional dolmens, some still in good shape, hidden in the woods. He doesn't want to make them public in order to protect them from vandalism and misuse. I found two of them, well hidden behind dense foliage. Very nice, it was obvious that someone was doing rituals at these spots.

I went to the back of the White Menhir, where the top of the hill suddenly drops off. I followed one of the stone serpents from the base of the White Menhir all the way to a small, forgotten, stone circle. A couple of stones were missing, and more than half had fallen down over time. A little distance from here, also in the woods, I stumbled upon an amazing structure: a massive stone, almost cubic in shape. Right angles, flat sides, and as far as I remember, at least 10 feet (3 meters) wide, high and deep. It was obviously an artificial object, and sitting in the middle of the woods, in a flat area. One wonders what it is doing there, why it was cut that way and what purpose it must have had. Or was it one of those unfinished pieces left behind? It must weigh many, many tons.



The druid I mentioned before also tells of a hill ridge he found next to the hill where the White Menhir is. The hill ridge is overgrown with trees and shrubs. It is not always easy to find the megalithic sites up there, some of them are in disarray, others are clearly man made but not of a clearly defined structure. With his psychic abilities and his contact with the local spiritual beings he came to the conclusion that this hill ridge, together with the White Menhir, represents and emanates energies corresponding to the seven chakras. The White Menhir represents the lowest, or base chakra, at the lower end of the spine, where also the genitals are. Does the White Menhir, with his inclination of  $45^\circ$ , not look like a gigantic penis? I had a look on the hill ridge, it was a difficult climb and walk on the top. There were definitely some strange structures, but it was difficult to tell



what they actually were, although I found on the hillside a small dolmen.

There are many aspects to megalithic sites, and it is a wonder how they all blend together. When we put everything together we have a vast and complicated site that was used for astronomical purposes, for rituals, for healing, for energy work, and maybe more. It is not an understatement to say that Wéris must have been a very important megalithic center in Europe in the time it was built.

I used to wonder why the ancients, and let us assume they were Atlanteans, were building astronomical sites all over the world. The most plausible answer is that knowledge and technology was kept in the hands of a small elite, and that part of this elite went around the world giving the common people the means to establish a calendar by astronomical alignments. A accurate calendar is an absolute necessity for agriculture (sowing needs to happen on the right time), as well as for certain rituals that required subtle energies of the earth and celestial bodies that would fluctuate to cosmic rhythms.

There is more to Wéris than what I have written about. I didn't visit all the sites. There are also small elevations in the landscape where more megalithic stones might be buried. The astronomical alignments seem to connect to other sites outside of Wéris, and one wonder why the constellation of the Great Wagon was chosen. After all, some mysteries must remain, otherwise we stop wondering.

## Notes

(1) One wonders why prehistoric people with only stone tools would cut a slanting stone column out of a hill top. I would be much easier to cut the stone first and then erect it on top of the hill, unless it was done by an older civilization who had the technology with which they easily could perform such a task. When one limits his view to the area under investigation, such an idea might look silly, but with archeology one needs to look to similar features elsewhere in the world. Many years after visiting Weris I found a couple of impressive pictures of artificially flattened hill tops and mountain tops, hundreds of times larger than the one of Weris. They are found in the Palpa region of Peru, about ten minutes flight away from the famous Nazca region. Those mountain tops are flat as a table and contrast sharply with the normal mountains tops around them. The pictures can be found in the book "Arrival of the Gods", by Erich Von Daniken. He is a controversial figure and he did a lot of guess work. However he has the merit of bringing the strange features those sites into the spotlight. Archeologists will never make the unexplainable features public because they don't fit in with their theories, and they cannot handle the possibility of a highly evolved and technological civilization in the remote past.

(2) There used to be a lot of Little People in Belgium and Holland, but according to several legends they all left when the Church started to come down on them. Nowadays the Little People are thought to only exist in fairy tales, but evidence suggests that they once lived on the surface among humans. In later times they went underground because they were often mistreated, although they were still helping humans. We find stories of Little People all over the world, in every culture. There seem to have been different races of human beings which were even smaller than the pygmies in Africa. In my early twenties I visited the Findhorn Foundation in Scotland. One of the members had organized a bus tour to visit megalithic sites. Megalithic sites in England and Scotland are well preserved and many sites are protected by the government. In one remote stone circle, I was surprised to find one small stone among the other tall stones. All the standing stones were about 5-6 feet tall, but one was only 2 feet tall, although it had the same thickness as the other stones. I had never seen this in a stone circle, and wondered why the builders had deviated in the size of this stone. When I went around the circle feeling the energy of the stones, I felt that in ancient times, a man or woman would stand with its back to one of the stones, facing the interior of the circle. When I came to the little stone I strongly felt that this was the place for one of the Little People, yes, a physical being of a Little People's race. This must have been in very old times when they were still living freely among humans.

Physical remains of the Little People have been found, but as usual totally ignored by scientists. The best case is the one of Pedro, the Mountain Mummy.



**San Pedro Mummy**  
**Oct 1932 • Pedro Mtns, WY**

In 1932 two men, Cecil Main and Frank Carr, spent a few weeks digging for gold in the San Pedro Mountains of Wyoming. After working a rich vein which seemed to keep continuing into the rock, they decided to use dynamite to blast a huge section of the mountainside off and save some time getting at more of the gold. After the dust from the blast cleared, they found that the rock face they had been chipping into led to a small cavern about 15 feet long and 4 feet high (4.5m x 1.2m). It had been totally sealed off from the outside world by a thick wall of rock, with no visible entrance or even small crack leading into it. Inside this cavern was a small ledge on which a pixie-like creature sat, cross-legged. It turned out to be a tiny mummy about 7 " high (18 cm) with a total height of 14" (35 cm). It's face looked like an old man's. It had a flat head, huge, heavy-lidded eyes and a very wide mouth. It was so well preserved that the finger nails could still be seen on the hands. It gets stranger - the top of it's head was covered in a dark jelly-like substance. The prospectors carefully took their find to the huge town of Caspar, Wyoming where many prominent scientists, sure of a hoax, came from all over the US to have a look at it. Dr. Henry Shapiro, an anthropologist from the American Museum of Natural History set up extensive tests, assuming it would show some type of doll or pieced-together work of taxidermy. Instead the X-rays showed that Pedro had inside him a perfectly formed manlike skeleton with a complete set of human-like ribs. Also shown was a damaged spine, a broken collarbone and that the skull had been smashed by a heavy blow. It seems Pedro had met with a violent death. The gelatinous substance on his head was exposed brain tissue and congealed blood. The fontanelles - the soft spots in the skull which mesh to a solid plates as a baby matures to childhood - were closed, proving that this had indeed been a full grown adult. Pedro had a full set of adult teeth but the odd difference overly pointed canines teeth. The overall estimate was that the being had been about 65 years old at the time of death and dated 'far back into history'. Sometime in the 1950s, Pedro vanished after one of his owners died, and



his location today is still unknown. The Shoshone Nation of Wyoming have legends of the Nimerigar, a small race of people who it is said would attack them with tiny bows and poisoned arrows. It was also said they used to kill their own kind with a blow to the head when they became too ill to be a useful and active part of society anymore. The questions I didn't find answers to seem to be the same ones that didn't get answered back in 1932, either - how did Pedro get into a totally sealed cave in solid rock -which would have taken tens of thousands of years to seal - and why was the top of the head moist and 'gelatinous' yet after all those many, many MANY years?

Large numbers of skeletons of Little people, only three to four feet tall, have been found nearby Cochocton, Ohio, and in Coffee County in Tennessee. Both quotes are taken from Ancient Man, a Handbook of Puzzling Artifacts, William R. Corliss, Sourcebook Project, 1978. The first source this book quotes from is the Gentlemen's Magazine: "A short distance from Cochocton, Ohio, U.S., a singular ancient burying-ground has lately been discovered. "It is situated," says a writer in Silliman's Journal, "on one of those elevated, gravelly alluvions, so common on the rivers of the West. Finding remains of wood, still apparent in the earth around the bones, it seems the bodies were all deposited in coffins. Most curious is the fact that the bodies buried there were generally not more than than three to four and a half feet in length. They are very numerous, and must have been tenants of a considerable city, or their numbers could not have been so great. A large number of graves have been opened, all are of this pygmy race. No metallic utensils have yet been found to throw light on the period or the nation to which they belonged". The second source was taken from the Anthropological Institute, Journal, 6:100, 1876: "An ancient graveyard of vast proportions has been found in Coffee county. It is similar to those found in White county and other places in middle Tennessee, but it vastly more extensive, and shows that the race of pygmies who once inhabited this country were very numerous. The same peculiarities of position observed in White county graves are found in these. The writer of the letter says: "Some considerable excitement and curiosity took place a few days since, near Hillsboro, Coffee County, on James Brown's farm. A man was ploughing in a field which had been cultivated many years, and ploughed up a man's skull and other bones. After making further examination they found that they were about six acres of graveyard. They were buried in a sitting or standing position. The bones show that they were a dwarf tribe of people, about three feet high. It is estimated that there were 75,000 to 100,000 buried there. This shows that this country was inhabited hundreds of years ago."

- (3) A little word about the equinox and solstice lines. Because the earth axis is tilted in relation to its path around the sun, the sun goes up and under on different locations on the horizon every day. On the equinox nights, when night and day are equally long, this is on 22 March and 22 September, the sun rises up exactly in the geographic East and goes under exactly in the geographic West. The horizontal line between those two points is the equinox line. The perpendicular line on this equinox line is the

solstice line and determines geographic North and South. As the days lengthen the point of sun rise deviates from the equinox line towards the North. When the days shorten this point goes to the South. The maximum deviation is on 21 June and 21 December. These are the solsticia. The deviation is also dependent on the latitude of the observation post, it increases as one moves to the equator.

(4) The construction of megalithic sites is a wonder by itself. Aside from the astronomical alignments in the landscape, there is also the question of heavy blocks of stone, often many tons each, which had to be put in the right position. The upright stones at Stonehenge range up to 30 feet in height, and the builders had to hoist huge slabs, up to 12 tons each, above the pairs of uprights and then lower them into place with enough precision that the mortised notches on the undersides of the capstones locked over the stone tenons atop the uprights. Also take into account that all this building had to be very precise in three dimensions, because Stonehenge was an astronomical observation post. The Grand Menhir of Locmariaquer was originally 65 to 70 feet long and weighted 380 tons! At a point in time it fell down but you can still see the pieces. How do you move a 380 ton menhir and put it upright?



There are other constructions in the world that suggest an ancient technological civilization. At Nan Madol, a small island complex in Micronesia, some 400,000 columns of basalt are stacked, around 10 tons each. Nan Madol is a strange stone architecture built up on a coral reef. They are actually 80 artificially built islands.

(5) Every year more information is being discovered that applies astronomical data to archeological remains. This has developed into a side-discipline called archeo-astronomy, or astro-archeology. With modern technology, especially aerial photography, new features are revealed that normally are hidden at ground level.



The practice is not yet widespread but some recent publications stimulate increasing interest, despite the resistance of "orthodox" archeologists who remain bound in their own narrow fields of research. Most archeologists do not know anything about astronomy, and refuse to believe that the ancients could have had advanced astronomical knowledge and could have incorporated this knowledge in their buildings. Furthermore astronomical alignments of many antiquities scattered over the world indicate remarkable similarities in the understanding of astronomical data. It all points to a global intelligent civilization in remote times (12,000 and more years ago).

(6) Frank Joseph - "Ancient American": "In the waters around Okinawa and beyond to the small island of Yonaguni, divers located eight separate locations beginning in March 1995.



That first sighting was equivocal - a provocative, squared structure, so encrusted with coral that its man-made identity was uncertain. Then, as recently as the summer of 1996, a sports diver accidentally discovered a huge, angular platform about 40 feet below the surface, off the southwestern shore of Okinawa. The feature's artificial provenance was beyond question. Widening their search, teams of more divers found another, different monument nearby. Then another, and another. They beheld long streets, grand boulevards, majestic staircases, magnificent archways, enormous blocks of perfectly cut and fitted stone - all harmoniously welded together in a linear architecture unlike anything they had ever seen before.

In the following weeks and months, Japan's archaeological community joined the feeding-frenzy of discovery. Trained professionals formed a healthy alliance with the enthusiasts who first made the find. In a progressive spirit of mutual respect an working alliance, academics and amateurs joined forces to set an example of cooperation for the rest of the world. Their common cause soon bore rich fruit. In

September, not far from the shore of the island of Yonaguni, more than 300 airline miles south from Okinawa, they found a gigantic, pyramidal structure in 100 feet of water. In what appeared to be a ceremonial center of broad promenades and flanking pylons, the gargantuan building measures 240 feet long.

Exceptionally clear sub-surface clarity, with 100 foot visibility a common factor, allowed for thorough photographic documentation, both still photography and video. " More pictures can be found on the internet.