

# Yangshan, Atlantean Megalithic Quarry?

By Dirk Gillabel, 2021

Although officially denied, there was once a global culture with advanced technology. There are now many websites and YouTube videos showing the same building techniques used to quarry, cut megalithic stone blocks, and the same building methods. There are signs of large rotary metal saws, circular holes drilled straight through granite with perfection, strange knobs sticking out of the megalithic blocks, extreme level surfaces and smooth surfaces, etc.

Here I want to draw attention to a little known site in China: the so-called Yangshan Monument, located in a stone quarry, on the Yangshan Mountain (also known as Yanmen Shan), northwest of Tangshan Town, 23 kilometers east of Nanjing City (Eastern China). In this ancient quarry, there are three strange large stone blocks which show the typical marks of ancient technology. The site is not easy to reach although it has been made into a touristic attraction for the few tourist who manage to get there.

The official explanation, from the government, is rather ridiculous. Zhu Xi, the son of Zhu Yuanzhang of the Ming Dynasty, won the throne from the hand of Zhu Yun, and in order to win the hearts of the people, he wanted to build an impressive style for Zhu Yuanzhang in 1405. Three separate pieces were being cut: the rectangular stele base (pedestal), the stele body, and the stele head. After most of the stone-cutting work had been done, the architects realized that moving stones that big from Yangshan to Ming Xiaoling, let alone installing them there in properly, would not be physically possible. As a result, the project was abandoned.

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One of the stones is 10.7 meters high, 20.3 meters long, 8.40 meters wide, and it weighs 6,118 tons. Three rectangular stone holes are cut out on the side of the boulder, which is supposed to be a preparation for a future truncation. The second stone is 49.40 meters long, 4.4 meters wide, 10.7 meters high, and it weighs about 8799 tons. The third stone block is 13 meters high, 16 meters wide, 30.35 meters long, and it weighs 16,250 tons!

So, the Chinese government wants us to believe that the imperial architects could not properly assess the weight of a stone block to be cut and moved? They ended up abandoning the project when most the cutting work was already done, and settled to make a much smaller style. This smaller style is known as the *Shengong Shengde* stele which is only 8.78 meters tall, and weight approx. 20 tons. There is a big difference between 20 tons and 16,250 tons! Not to mention that these three gigantic blocks have to be transported through the mountains for more than 20 km (12 miles)! So, the architects had the almost finished, when they went back to the emperor and said: "Sorry, we miscalculated. All the money you put into the project was wasted. But don't worry we make you a much smaller one."

As we will see the stones have not been cut with hammer and chisel. The quarry itself is huge, and an enormous amount of rock has been hauled out of that place. Yes, in recent centuries the different dynasties have used the quarry for their own building projects, but the quarry itself must have been much older.

I think that these stone blocks were not intended to be cut out and transported. They were the remains of what had been quarried around them, and the cut-outs are places where the quarry workers could find shelter in bad weather, and where they could store their tools. The knobs on the stones, now smooth by erosion, were originally square and could have served as supports for wooden beams supporting a roof.

By the way, although it is a limestone quarry, the stones were not cut and shaped with hammer and chisel, as you will see. They were machined.



You can see two of the three stone blocks. One is behind the other. You can see the second one hiding at the left in the picture. The one in the foreground is estimated at 26,250 tons. Notice the knobs, the square angled cut-outs, and a curved right side.



To the right are also a couple of knobs. The severe weathering of these knobs might indicate an extreme old age of this 'monument'.



A closer look at the first monument. Three right angled cut-outs. Notice that the insides are fairly level.



A side look. The first monument is on the right, the second on the left, which also has one large cut-out. Notice that the second monument has an almost perfect vertical and level wall, as if cut by a laser.



This is an even better view on this level cut surface of this large boulder.



Looking upwards, you again can how perfectly straight the left stone has been cut.



We are now in between the two stone blocks. You can see the cut-outs at the back of the first one (on the right). Notice the large groove at the bottom right.



Some type of machinery scooped out a half circular groove at the bottom. A little further down are also three circular cuts.



Going back to the second stone block, there is a long right angle cut-out, with level interior walls.

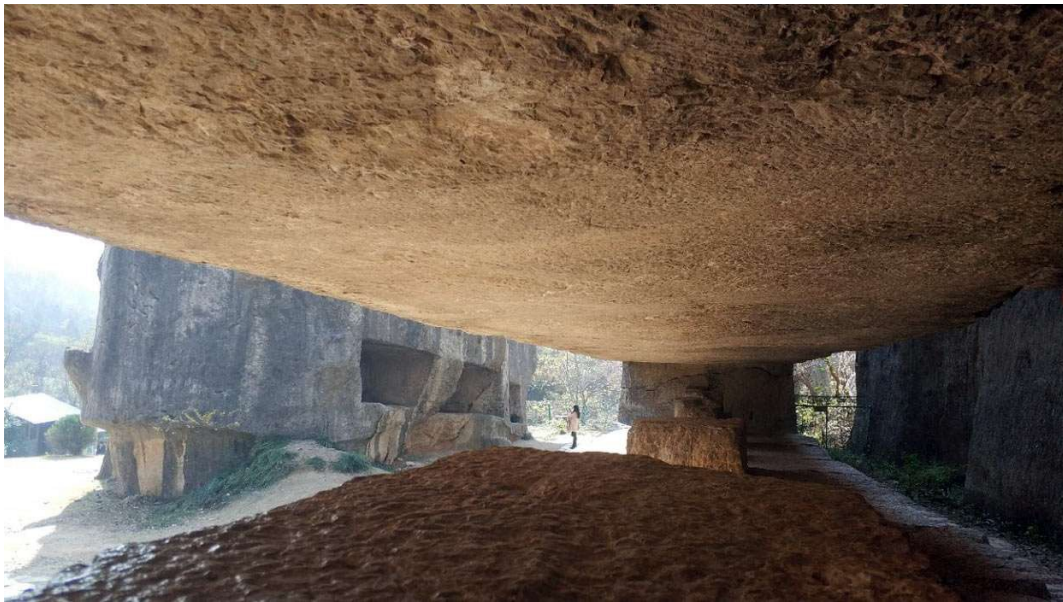


A closer look reveals a number of remaining blocks of stone.





An inside look in one of the cut-outs.



The ceiling is fairly level. It look as if the bottom part has been glazed by heat.



The ceiling of one of the cut-outs shows signs of grooves. Similar grooves have been found in the Longyou Caves which are about 200 miles (330 km) north of Yangshan, and in nearby Shetang Village in Lanxi City (20 miles or 30 km northwest of Longyou). In my article of the Longyou Caves, you will also see that these grooves turn up in Egypt and Turkey, and in the caves of petra, Jordan. The grooves are marks of a stone scraping machine.



Another ceiling with grooves.



This is the right side of the first stone block with its smooth arc-shaped cut-out. It looks more machined than done with hammer and chisel.



This is the third stone block, which also has knobs on its sides.