

MEGALITHIC STRUCTURES

TnT NET

1 JUNE 2024

Megalith: A large stone that has been used to construct a prehistoric structure or monument, either alone or together with other stones.

These stone features are found all over the globe. The stones range in size from a few feet tall to massive 100+ tons, from 'simple' circles to entire cities, from natural state stone to craftsmanship that cannot be equaled even with today's technology and machinery. The vast majority are dated back 8,000 to 15,000 years. It is pure speculation as to who the builders really were. One thing is sure though, some had skills and knowledge beyond even what we have today. The stones were often quarried far from the building site, into the hundreds of miles, as in the case of the Great Pyramids. Many civilizations are given credit for the entire structures, but you don't have to look very closely to see those credited only repaired or added on to what was there long before. If the local 'historian' types (those who know the oral traditions handed down from the ancestors) are questioned, the answer usually is 'the ancient ones who were here before us.' Machu Piccu means/is translated to 'The Ancient Place.' Cusco is "The Center of the World."

Looking at the tools available to the 'accepted' builders of these structures also presents many problems. The Egyptians were a Bronze Age civilization, they did not have steel tools. In Petra, there are three stone pillars carved into the front of a cave entrance that are part of the bedrock that show machining marks. Next to them are two matching pillars that are made up of sections of stone that were placed long after the original work. The inconsistency is quite obvious. The original stone has a hardness of 7, on a scale of 10. It can only be worked to its level of finish by diamond tipped tools, which the Egyptians did not have. There is a stone box in the Cairo Museum on display in a poorly lit room. Upon close inspection there are saw marks clearly visible, they had no such diamond saws. This stone is also a 7 in hardness. There are other artifacts that have core drill marks up to nearly a foot in diameter. Engineers have analyzed the marks and calculate the drill cut 2mm in depth per rotation of the drill. This is still beyond our present capabilities. The Great Pyramid is constructed of two million, three hundred thousand stone blocks each weighing about 2.5 tons. The Pyramid doesn't sit on the Giza Plateau, but is locked into it by sitting in a cut recess in the bedrock. Close examination of the outer edges of the Pyramid shows it isn't four sided, but eight sided, with each side having a slight indentation towards its center. The stones didn't come from any close by quarry, but from quarries in Aswan, which is hundreds of miles to the south and on the opposite side of the Nile. How were that many stones moved that far in a timely manner? The Egyptians didn't build them, but found them and used them for their own purposes and added to them. The Sphinx base is much older than the head and made in a different way. Why?

The dating of these structures to roughly the same relative (within a few thousand years, our dating techniques aren't perfect) time, and geological evidence point to some cataclysmic event that caused great changes in our world. There are a few theories. In 2020 they found a meteor crater beneath the Greenland ice sheet, it is over 20 miles across. That meteor had the estimated energy of 1 million atomic bombs that destroyed Hiroshima, Japan. This is enough energy to move earth to its 23 degree tilt. That would have caused a great change to everything on the earth's surface and climate for who knows how many centuries. There is also geological evidence of a massive solar plasma event well beyond the feared X class Sun Flare of today. Stones at the Giza Plateau and other sites have burn scars and plasma pitting on the east facing sides. Did either or both of these events happening in close order cause these civilizations to disappear? The plasma event would have totally consumed all living things, thus no remains are to be found.

The larger structures show displacement of some parts from a cataclysmic event, like very strong earthquakes. You can clearly see the differences of construction techniques in places like Machu Picchu, Kuelap and Cusco. Even in Mexico, the pyramids steps do not correspond with the surrounding stone work. The steps are without mortar, cut to fit exactly one on another. While the stone to the side is a rougher style of stacking without any working of the stones. The civilizations credited with the building knew no metal tools. They only had Obsidian, volcanic glass worked tools. How would they cut such hard stone with those tools? Again, they found the original stone work and added to it.

Megalithic structures are not limited to dry land. There are structures underwater as well. They are also spread across the globe. Israel, Italy, Japan, Bolivia, Spain and even in Michigan. From small 3'-5' tall stones in Grand Traverse Bay, MI, to 'Japan's Atlantis' with a massive pyramids and stair case. In Lake Titicaca, Bolivia sits 'Tquina,' a 660' long, 160' wide temple and a 2,600' long wall.

People are making strides in figuring out how these structures might have been made. The stones, no matter where they might be, have similar characteristics and composition. There are similar unexplained protrusions and holes in the stones. One scientist has shown that with very high energy plasma heat and electrodes, this type stone can be heated and formed. The holes and protrusions match his findings and geopolymer manipulation. This same plasma energy system also creates a force field of sorts which lifts the stone off the ground facilitating moving very heavy stones easily. He has demonstrated this with very small stones. It begs the question, where and how did these ancient people develop the high voltages required to move stones weighing tons?

MEGALITHIC SITES

- Gornaya Shoria, Russia
- The Rock Ship of Masuda, Japan
- Balbek, Lebanon
- The Broken Monhir of Er Grah, The Merchants Table, and the Turmuls Passage, France
- Tiwanaku, Bolivia
- Machu Picchu, Peru
- Cusco, Peru
- Turtle Mound, Florida
- Poverty Point, Louisiana
- Lizard Mound, Wisconsin
- Rocky Golden Eagle, Georgia
- Lena Pillars, Russia
- Tsarskiy Kurgan and Royan Kurgan, Crimea
- Petra, Jordan
- Atlit Yam, Israel
- Carnic, France
- Newgrange, Ireland
- Maeshowe, Scotland
- Mycenae, Greece
- Hagar Qim, Malta
- Kuelap, Peru

RESOURCES

BOOKS

- Old Stones – Megaliths of the World a free E-book
- The Megalithic European: The 21st Century Travelers in Prehistoric Europe
- Ancient Stones Speak (out of print, but available used)

WEB SITES

- www.Aincient-Origins.net A real long rabbit hole!
- Www.megalithic.co.uk clickable map of sites
- www.vortexmaps.com A fold able geometric globe with the points being sites, \$25.
Based on the book 'Ancient Stones Speak'
- www.wondermondo.com
- www.unesco.org List of world heritage sites containing megaliths, search by name.
- www2.stetson.edu Western European sites + links
- www.cliveruggles.net Archaeoastronomy, how these megalithic sites are built relating to astronomy.
- www.wikipedia.org Large list of 24 countries that have sites and a sub page for each site.

YouTube

- **Brien Foerster**
- **Tim Alberino**
- **L.A. Marzulli**
- **Howard Crowhurst**
- **Megaliths**