



MegaStones

Some of the biggest mysteries in the history of mankind are to be found in England, dating back more than 5,000 years. A well known example is Stonehenge. A monument of gigantic proportions. It consists of huge blocks of stone, menhirs, arranged in concentric circles - farther away, there are additional circles, marked with holes, and even bigger, super ordinate circles. What happened in the remote past? Around 3100 BC, some astronomers must have noticed that the moon, sun and certain stars rose at certain times. And they noted down their insights in the ground... They may have used threads or smaller stones, because that much we know: at that time, about 5,100 years ago, there was no written language. But even more amazing: Those stone-age architects possessed the skills of abstract scientific thought - going far beyond the mental faculties needed in everyday life and to survive.

Who were those architects of the Neolithic period? Surely, they must have caught some glimpses of a future far, far away. And the questions they raised; timeless questions that may be up to the present scientists to answer: Why did they do what they did? Was the whole monument supposed to be a calendar?

Recent research in Stonehenge has confirmed that it constitutes a model of our solar system as well as a type of astronomical computer.



The megaliths of Stonehenge are not the only ones of their kind. Even before the era referred to as classical antiquity, i.e., from about 3000 BC, such monuments were created all around the world, just as if the builders had coordinated their activities through some kind of prehistoric Internet - even with today's technology, it would be difficult to reconstruct these structures. Blocks of stone, weighing 100, 200 or more tons, were wedged together seamlessly.

The "Cyclopean architects" shaped the stones and assembled them in an earthquake-proof fashion; they are so close together that not even a razor blade could be fitted in between. Some of them are known to tourists, such as those in Malta, Sacsayhuaman near Cuzco in Peru or the temples of the early Egyptian period. Just to give you an idea of the weight involved: in 1992, Israeli archeologists steadied a block of limestone forming part of the foundation of the temple of Jerusalem - it measured 13.6 x 3.5 x 4.6 meters and weighed, incredibly, 570 tons.

The Lebanese temples of Baalbek sit on top of blocks weighing approximately 1,000 to 1,200 tons. Roman sources describe the construction of the "Temple of Jupiter", built with or on such monumental foundations. But explicitly the historical sources do not state that this architectural miracle was a completely Roman accomplishment. So, who was behind this impressive structure? Why had a stone block of similar size and known as the "Stone of the South", not been integrated into the site of Baalbek? Questions and more questions...

It is interesting to note that sometimes clusters of monoliths form complex geometrical shapes. For thousands of years, invisible sacred structures or "ley lines" have spanned countries and continents.

"Invisible" to us down here, but an observer from the air would be able to see them and could, with the necessary cartographic know-how, establish links among the prehistoric shrines. Prehistoric messages - who was the intended recipient? More importantly: who was the sender?

Giant geodetic structures - long forgotten until rediscovered by modern-day cartographers. Across oceans and mountain ranges, hundreds and thousands of kilometers away, there are places, even today, mostly prehistoric or ancient places of religious worship, that are lined up like pearls along invisible, straight lines. Other ancient settlements have the shapes of isosceles triangles, regular star-like structures, which connected with other points of intersection famous in ancient times. Geometrical messages from the Stone Age.

What tools were used to erect those places of worship in different locations - forming, when connected, those invisible lines - and for what purpose? Why, during the same prehistoric epoch, did people build such monumental structures and megalithic civilizations?

Are other unusual technological finds dating back to that distant past connected to them? How was it possible, back then, to shape such hard and sturdy stones if they, supposedly, had only primitive tools?

How did people transport and assemble those megaliths? How can we explain the fact that these architectural accomplishments, the quality of their technology, the engineering skills and the technical perfection methods of these structures were lost later on?

