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00:16

Coming from the city of the weird exploring topics from the esoteric and unexplored, two dimensions are known. Shining a light of truth on the darkest corners of our reality. Welcome to the curious realm



00:48

Well, hello everybody and welcome welcome. Welcome to this evenings episode of The Curious realm Chris Jordan here your host coming at you in live fashion from Austin, Texas. Man, oh, if everybody had a great holiday, a great Christmas, Hanukkah, Kwanzaa, Dawn, all of all of the celebrations converge this time of year. So I hope everybody had a happy respective celebration of their holiday of choosing. I had a fantastic holiday we had a great holiday here at the new place. With the family. It was nice, it was quiet. Plenty of time to sit around and take astrophotography shots and play with the kid and things like that. So we've been frantically recording episodes here in two weeks we will be live to tape for you guys as you know. I like keeping my streak alive never once in the history of any of my shows since we started doing live whether it was dudes and beer or this which it morphed into. Never have we missed a live show. Never have we done a rerun episode. There's never been a best of there's never been a greatest hits. There's never been a Hey, Chris has taken the week off. There has always been new content there will always be new content. So we are booking guests right now and doing pre records for that. We have Ella bein coming on next week to talk about Nibiru and I figured since that happened and the equinox or not Equinox but the solstice just happened that of course we would ever good friend Dennis stone on he's our guest after the break. We will be talking about America's Stonehenge. The the amazing structure in Salem, New Hampshire that his family purchased, I guess a generation ago and he is now caretaker of amazing complex full of Astro alignments, all kinds of things. So we will be getting into its construction its storied history. Our guest in the first segment here in just a minute will be Brad Olson He is the author of the Beyond esoteric the series we will be talking about megalithic structures, megalithic cultures across the world, what is it that these things have in common? How do these common threads even occur? We will be getting into that here in just a minute folks. First, before we bring Brad on let's go ahead and hop on over to our Facebook group. For the news the Week. News the week is brought to you by the curious room Facebook group stop on by Join the conversation 1000s of people stopping by every day sharing stories, swapping articles swapping ideas of the world around us at a popular science as simple rule variation could move chess out of a stalemate. Interesting concept invented by Bobby Fischer. If you're a chess

player, chess 960 is really interesting. Go check that out. Totally changed the way the game is played out of npr.org the astonishing vanishing act of the glass frog has been revealed that was a cool article at a phys.org giant laser from quote Star Trek to be tested in Fusion breakthrough we announced a few weeks ago while we didn't announce Lawrence Livermore Labs announced and we followed up on the news. The fact that we have our first example of positive fusion first time that we've had a sustained sustained as long as we could sustain it. reaction that actually came out to a positive result more energy than what was created. So out of the Guardian New York winter storm death toll at 28 with more snow on the way that is pretty horrifying. Yeah, we I bet Leave it's a 50 right now across the country. And also out of the Guardian, young Sudanese archaeologists dig up history as well as, quote, worlds know, West knows best era ins. That is just some of the news that is fit to print their folk stuff on buy. Join the conversation on Facebook. Of course, while you're on Facebook, make sure to stop by and visit the website of our guest, Brad Olson. He is the author of the beyond. Eric series of books. Welcome back to the show, Brad, how are you doing?



05:37

Hey, Chris, it's good to be back. Thanks for having me back on the curious realm. And boy, I remember back in the days when we did. Yeah, beer. That was fun, too.




05:47


That's what I'm saying. It was. It's been a it's been a hot minute since we've had you on and it has been fantastic to see you out moving amongst the community, like we were talking about before the show you have been out, appearing and giving your presentations about Antarctica and other megalithic cultures across the country. So congratulations. I'm always glad to see that happen. Always glad to see people growing in their path. So let's let's I guess start cracking the nut a little bit, man, because last time we had you on we were talking about possible pyramids in Antarctica, things like that, you would just come back from an excursion over there.




06:33


Yeah, that was exactly four years ago, I was just getting down to whoosh. TWIA, Argentina, where it was that I had to find passage to Antarctica and not pre booked anything. And that's in the middle of high season right now because it's summer down there. And a lot of people have time off around the holidays. We went into some travel agencies as well. You're gonna have to wait until the end of February and our flights are back out of Buenos Aires in February. I said well, is there any other way and she said well there. One travel agent said there are private yachts that go down there. Sailboats at the other pier, though the one Pier has all the big cruise ships come into it. And then the other pier is the schwa Yacht Harbor. And just went and inquired there and found out that there was room on a boat called chief one that was run by a Polish crew. So turned out it was 11 poles and three Americans on that boat for 26 days. And while I'm staying in really close touch with everybody on Facebook, I've seen my other American boat mate several times. And boy, we always relive those harrowing moments crossing the Drake Passage. And,


 08:01
man, I'll


 08:03
bet growing up the whole time practically. Man,

 08:07
I can't even imagine what it's like to get down to that extreme point on the globe to begin with. But especially not having passage booked, basically going down and going well. And I kind of got to hack my way through the jungle when I get there, like kudos to you for making that happened. Because that is that is an impressive convergence of events to force to occur.

 08:39
Let's just say it truly was I do think the universe conspired on my behalf for that one, because I really needed to go down there to look into all the subjects that everybody talks about is happening down there. And while I wasn't able to see any of the big motherships or the pyramid poking through the ice or any diluvian civilizations, I did find some other curious abnormalities about Antarctica itself and that being that there was a UFO sighting at one of the bases, Argentinian base a month before that, some people told us about on another Argentinian base, and then did find out that there is a giant no fly zone around the South Pole, where the presumed giant hole in the ice remains now don't go look it on Google Earth because you won't find it anywhere.

 09:42
It's literally a no fly zone like a nothing passing over the top either.

 09:48
Oh, yeah, they're very strict about it, too. I wouldn't say they'd shoot you down but you would certainly get a very hefty fine maybe even lose your plane if you did.

 09:57
Oh, yeah. Yeah. Um, and it's been I mean, that that's been there for quite a while. And it's interesting because there that was one of the first things to happen out of World War Two was the the Arctic treaty.



10:16

That's right. And it's very curious the timing of that Antarctic Treaty and how heavily pushed it was by the US, who was one of the lead architects in putting it together, because it came right on the heels of Operation Argus. And I do explain this in beyond esoteric in a chapter called alternative one, two and three and alternative one was, we're gonna blow big holes in the atmosphere and let all the pollution out what a bonehead idea that was, really it was a cover story for what I believe they were nuking the old Nazi base, the new Berlin base in retaliation from HighJump, in which Admiral Byrd and the Armada were routinely defeated.



11:09

And when you say routinely defeated, I think I think that's an important point to get into, because a not a lot of people realize that there were a few incursions that Admiral Byrd made into the area, there wasn't just the single trip.



11:29

Oh, he had been down there several times before. And that's why he was recruited to be the admiral in charge of the whole fleet. He actually was the very first to fly over the South Pole, and discover the hole in the ice. And he wrote in his journal, a private journal that he passed on to his nephew upon on his deathbed, who has republished that book, saying that he flew down into it, and it was a different world down there. Yeah, so so many secrets and mysteries that surround what's going on down in Antarctica.



12:13

And there has been once again the I wouldn't say full on release but there's been the the image of the suppose a pyramid peeking out of the ice, there's been quite a few things shown from LiDAR, or that kind of stuff that that look to be structures. But we have proof of, and the whole reason to get into Antarctica first, folks is is because Antarctica was not always frozen.



12:52

Oh, no. No, it was a steaming jungle.



12:55

Yeah, yeah. And so much so that it even appears on old maps, even even other than the Piri Reis map. That's right. And and is talked about by other civilizations as as some place like that we went there. So how do we get to the point of I guess, just forgetting that Brad, because one of the one of the things that we've been kind of rabbit holing with with guests lately is the the concept of exactly how fast we lose the technology. You know, we had the conversation Hey, Steven Meyers, I told you that I'd bring you up talking about talking about the building of the pyramids and casing stones and things like that and how like suddenly the casing stones

changed. And it's like, go out, go out and find a master woodworker like hand carve me you know, like, I need a wooden Indian hand carved one for me. I'll sit around and wait. I'll bet your good money that you may come back in a year and maybe not be able to find one you know, but yet still 50 years ago we we would have been able to find that guy pretty quick. You know to take to take a piece of wood artwork or operational furniture to somebody like prime example my, my great great grandmother's rocker broke. Good friend of mine who's an amazing woodworker fixed it could not find a woodworker that wanted to take it on. Hmm, could not because the skill of matching that you know, was was hard. It was it was not easy to like match the kind of wood and the runners and the style and everything Elsa not just say, hey, look, I cobbled together some stuff. And now your rocker works again. You know? So we we, as a humanity lose these skill sets rapidly. We lose that cultural knowledge rapidly. I mean, hey, we, we got a whole generation of people my age right now who are reliving vinyl and kids are finding out what it is, you know, if you went to a kid 10 years ago, and showed them a vinyl record,



15:33

let alone try to get them to know how to play it.



15:35

Yeah, well, and that's another thing is even even the technology to read the data, like fantastic I could this is a one terabyte thumb drive I'm holding in my hand right now. The problem is, I could I could put like a ton of esoteric materials, things like that instructions, you know, like how to how to live on in the middle of a desert on this thumb drive and bury it. Now the question is, when somebody finds it in 100 years, will they be able to read the thumb drive? Will they be able to actively access that knowledge that information inside of that technology that, for us was commonplace. This is this is a common thing. You can literally buy thumb drives at the friggin 711.



16:29

And digital data does break down over time it becomes corrupted and unreadable. Even books and book publisher and an author and you have a propensity to last a long, long time. Yeah, that knowledge is then preserved.



16:47

That's why the ancients carved in stone. It was so important. They didn't want it to go away for that long. And with that in mind, but let's let's start the conversation of megalithic culture. Let's start the conversation of how how these cultures began. And and where they ended up. How did how did these similarities across cultures occur?



17:16

You know? Sure, sure. Yeah, it's an absolute fascination of mine. As I've been traveling around

you know? Sure, sure. Yeah, it's an absolute fascination of mine. As I've been traveling around the world, I've now reached all seven continents. And before the Antarctica trip, I spent several months in South America and had the great opportunity of traveling as a one of the guest speakers with Nissim Harriman and Brian Forester on a trip through Peru and Bolivia, and getting the opportunity to go to all those megalithic sites. It was really a book end to all the other incredible megalithic sites I've seen in my travels, and coming to the realization that there was a very anxious Builder Race. That's what it's called now, that worked in megalithic polygonal architecture that's many angles, but so precisely fit together. That even in a location like Peru, which is very earthquake prone, these megalithic structures are unfazed, they don't crumble. What does crumble is the more recent Spanish and even Incan architecture. And it's now widely recognized that the really older, larger megalithic structures of Peru and Bolivia are pre-Incan and they're still as robust and fitted together as they weren't as some of them have taken a fall such as T. Warnock who in Bolivia at Puma Punku. It's almost like a kid's Lego set that they just threw up in anger. But you also have a few parts of Machu Picchu that have couple of fallen blocks, but for the most part, they're largely intact.



19:21

Well, in these sites we got we got into some of these a couple of weeks ago with Jared Murphy. And the idea that there are technologies used at these places even things like Puma Punku, stuff like that, where you're talking about May you know geopolymers being used that kind of stuff to to actively mold, the the stones and we're just now discovering geopolymers we're just now like getting to the point of undress. bending the components of Roman concrete. Not and not the actual formula



20:09

can't even reproduce it can't



20:10

even reproduce it. Yeah, so yeah, and and those buildings, you know, yes, crumbling, but the awkward depths are still working the, you know, it's it's pretty, pretty phenomenal and pretty remarkable. And they were not anything on the scale of your Puma Punku, Tiwanaku, things like that. They were they were far more at least, quote unquote, far more advanced of a civilization as far as technology went.



20:46

That's very true. And for the most part, these megalithic blocks do not have mortar of any kind, they're just so precisely fitted together, they don't even need it. And the fit is so tight, I'd even tried it with a credit card and a piece of paper, you can't even fit them in the creases, they're still so tightly packed together. And then when you look at some of the angles, really the devil is in the details when you study these megalithic architecture, because some of the angles are just you would think so unnecessary to go to that trouble to create an angle that is fitted together a 90 degree turn and the wall and the block continues with the other blocks fitting

right into it, and then coming into little wide joints. And the piece on top fits right on top of that why joint so perfectly. This is the polygonal architecture which is largely regarded as being the oldest in the world. And I do do a presentation I'll be doing it at the New Living Expo in Los Angeles coming up. It'll be my first have not booked on 10 conferences for 2023. On February 11. I'll be giving my presentation on the early maps. And you alluded to the early maps showing Antarctica not just a Piri Reis map and I'll show a half a dozen others that show Antarctica before it even got discovered. Several centuries later, it was not even discovered and stepped foot on until 1821. So we're just at the 201 year anniversary of Antarctica being discovered. Yet here it is on all of these old sea maps during the Age of Discovery. And then when you combine all of the Builder Race, megalithic architecture around the world, for example in Japan was one of the first places I saw overseas with megalithic architecture at the not only in the in Tokyo at the Royal compound but also the Osaka Castle and around Kyoto at the Nioto castle and several others. The foundational stones. For some of those Don John's, the Shogun castles is very, very old of a megalithic polygonal structure. That's just Japan, you have scattering of this polygonal architecture all across Europe from Greece to Albania, several sites in Italy, and also up in France and a megalithic structures such as Stonehenge in England, then you have the South American features too. So here you have the same similar style of architecture, clearly wrapping around the world including also the Middle East and near Asia.



24:04

Well, and even like you're saying, over over in Greece, I've got up on screen right now one of the one of the bricks from Puma Punku. And if you if you think of it in the in the, in the concept of pouring a mold, let's say that looks like a fantastic idea for a mold right there. But the main thing is in the center are these things linked together, similar to Grecian columns. Where where the columns are quite literally carved with the top with a nipple coming out and the bottom with the with the square dimple for that square nipple to go into because the Greeks figured out long ago we can't build solid marble columns. We live on a volcanic island. We have earthquakes reg Literally we have tremors, things like that, that that utterly cracks that causes fissures in the marble. But if we build them in stacks of it, and interlink them together, they move with, with the actual motion of the ocean, so to speak. And at that point, you don't have the collapse, you don't have the the where that typically happens. And interestingly enough, when you look at, I mean, things like Puma Punku, stuff like that, all kinds of near volcanic activity, all kinds of near, you know, mountains, things like that, that tend to move shift, those kinds of things.



25:42

Even out on Easter Island, which is this volcanic island that the Moai statues were all built from the railroad were no go crater. But they also have a megalithic wall, their polygonal megalithic wall with these big stones, and then one tiny little one in between that they had to fit the big ones around. So it appears to me, Chris, that this is of the same culture that went ahead and built all of these. So there was a world culture quite a long time ago. And the thing about stones is it's very hard to date them. Carbon dating has to be a carbon base. So sometimes you can find lynchin on some of these mega lists. dated to, okay, 1000 2000 years old, but that's just as old as the family of lynchin that had been living on it. Yeah, yeah, it's really unknown how old these are. And they could go back, not just 1000s but 10s of 1000s of years, even before the last ice age and cataclysm that had moved the continents around. Fact, there's a lot

of evidence that T nahko and Puma Punku were shattered because they were so old, they were more like down at sea level that Puma Punku had access to Lake Titicaca and in Lake Titicaca, there's a very curious fresh water seahorse. No other place in the world, have seahorses exists in freshwater they do live in seawater. So it's presumed that Lake Titicaca had once which is a volcanic caldera when it rose up to its present height of over 11,500 feet, that it carried the seahorses with it. And it adapted to the changing water becoming more freshwater as the rivers and creeks flowed into the lake.



27:57

Yeah, as it lost its brackish quality and became freshwater over time. Right, you know, once again, a prime example of how, how the world continues to change around what's happening. And when when, when you live amongst the world in that way. You are intimately connected to that and have that realization. There was a really, really interesting show. That happened for a while I want to say it was Discovery Channel. That was that was about when humans become extinct. And and what will happen to the earth. And it went on for a few years, I think for a few seasons. But it was it was remarkable to see things like without maintenance, how fast our buildings would just fall into disrepair and crumble and go away and how fast the metal infrastructure would just rushed away and be gone.



29:02

But you know what's going to remain the megaliths? Yeah, they're gonna still be there.



29:07

Now, when you talk about this, quote, Builder Race. Are you talking a group of enlightened individuals that we're traveling about or the fact that it won't, but that this may be dates back to a point where continents were still colliding and still close together?



29:32

Well, that's right. And in my present rotation, I also show at the end underwater archaeology, so you have sunken ruins off the coast of Cuba that are very deep that show what looks like a Mayan temple complex. You have Yogen Guney in Japan, which is fairly recently been discovered only in the last two decades. Which is this The giant out cropping of rock that is carved in such a way that there are right angles and steps and platforms that must have been fashioned by humans, yet it's underwater. So the point here is this builder culture would have existed before the last ice age when sea levels were much lower, and these constructions could have been performed before they sank under the waters of the ice. So therefore, we can say that a lot of these Builder Race cultures are at least 12 13,000 years old. And really, everything keeps getting dated, older and older and older. Graham Hancock has a great new show out on Yeah, net for the amazing,



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amazing show. I think I've watched it three times now.



30:57

Wow. Yeah, I've had a chance to meet him a few times really humble guy, great researcher, credible books. And and now this TV series is just phenomenal.



31:09

Well, and it's really been interesting to see it quite literally some of the backlash from certain communities about it. Because he's, he's always been very, very clear and upfront about his work. There I am, I am no scientist. I don't claim to be a scientist. I don't want to be a scientist. I am I am an investigative reporter. And I'm following the story. And wherever things lead me is where they lead me.



31:44

As you should be researchers should.



31:49

And I'm sorry, if I'm willing to ask a question that makes you horrifically uncomfortable, because that is where the evidence has led me is to have this horrific ly uncomfortable question. Yeah, may may question every bit of what you as a scientist have spent your career studying what you as a scientist have published works that other scientists are studying off of everything. But the thing is, you have to be willing to question that course that's a that's a string, you've got to be willing to pull, you know, like, kind of like the the whole the whole question of the hydrogen bomb. And the conundrum that they had of, I don't know by all by all calculation, it could ignite all the hydrogen in the atmosphere. And that wouldn't be cool. No, like, well, I guess there's only one way to find out.



32:53

Hold we had a hydrogen bomb for a long time. Because somebody in the science room was like, Well, I guess push the button. Let's find out. You know, but for some reason, when it comes to accepting the concept of this, despite the mass amount of anecdotal evidence spread from cultures across the world, similar construction styles, from cultures across the world, similar construction techniques from cultures across the world. That's that's an I am not we get into this with Stephen Myers all the time. I'm not dissing, discounting the intelligence or the ingenuity of anybody at any point in the history of humanity. But does it doesn't have to be does it have to be extraterrestrial in origin? No. It could be like you're saying a group of highly intelligent people who are spreading this knowledge to others?





34:10

Yeah, I think that's a logical way to look at it.



34:15

Well, let's, let's get into a few more of the similarities between these things across the globe. And a bit more of the evidence that points to this builder race that you're talking about?



34:30

Sure, sure. Well, another really interesting feature of some of these very, very old megalithic structures of a polygonal nature is they are vitrified that is exposed to extreme heat to the point where the stone is melted. And there's locations in Scotland with vitrified for It's where you can clearly see that they were built out of blocks or bricks, but have melted on top of each other and fuse together sites in Egypt. And as well as out in the desert, which has big pock marks of glass showing that when it was the sand was exposed to heat, it was turned to glass. Albania has a site I show in my presentation of vitrified. stone on the surface where it too was exposed to great heat. And so it does appear that there was some kind of high tech war or using some kind of a nuclear type of weapon against each other. And turns out that's what was said to have been, the downfall of Atlantis was that there was this war going on between the East and the West and the Vimana craft of India could fly very quickly. anti gravity comes to mind. And they were fighting with the Atlanteans. And as we know, the folly of war, you never really have a winner in such conflicts. And let's hope History doesn't repeat itself with what's going on in Russia and Ukraine right now, because this could turn ugly real quick. If those weapons were to be used.



36:35

Yeah, yeah, exactly. And not too long ago, I was just there it is. I was just telling somebody the other day about the stash of aura Capcom, that was that was found underwater. That or aura Kalka the the famed metal of, of Atlantis. that many people have thought for years never existed, myth, things like that, like, Oh, they're actual examples of oral Kalka mountain museums, stuff like that it is it is an actual metal that is made out of an alloy of copper bronze, things like that. Absolutely amazing. But one of the many things to show the fact that no, these these stories are rooted in truth. These things that we have a date. It's interesting to me because there are, especially in numerous cultures, there is a difference between their myth and mythology. And their, their cultural origin. And, and very few of them it is where it is myth and mythology that there was a massive flood. That is that is part of their spiritual origin.



38:08

And a story that's repeated, literally around the world. Yeah. So these things cannot just be coincidences, everywhere else. And as far as going from myth to reality look, the ancient city of Troy, in Turkey was often regarded as just mythology. It was just in the Homer. Great Books of

the of Homer of ancient Greece. And people thought, Oh, the Iliad, the Odyssey. Yeah, that's right. And it wasn't until she Allman did the excavations there in the 19th century and found it that everybody said, well, Troy was a real place. But you know, it wasn't myth after all.



38:53

Well, well. And what's interesting was when he found the place, a lot of it was because of locals. Yeah. Where he went, and he asked was there and they were like, oh, yeah, I mean, that that was that was right over there. Right. It was no strange information to them.



39:17

And think about all the archaeologists that could have made that find, but just believe the dogma that Troy was a myth, and they missed that opportunity. She oh man was self finance. He just went out there on his own and wanted to prove to the world that it really did exist, and he struck gold and found it.



39:37

Yeah. Yeah. Well, it's in kind of like the not asking the question of how is it that the first Indian that met the English settlers spoke English? Right. Do we, we kind of skipped over that one. Yeah, you know, I'm so that means somebody else came before them. We don't really teach that. We don't, but it's there. It's there. And it's it's interesting to see these things popping up more and more and it is fantastic to have seen a vast swath of community who are now open of mind to these topics, to see to see a show like Graham Hancock's not only come out to the success and who robbed that it did being picked up by a net network like Netflix and and staying on the top of the Netflix chart for as long as it did but also ruffling the feathers the way it did. You know, it's it's interesting to see now amongst numerous disclosure communities this want for more and deeper information. And, and not just a trowel scrape of the surface by an archaeologist, you know, yep.



41:16

Yeah, and that's where we gotta take this. We got to push the envelope, we got to always keep building on what we know. That's really the only way that we'll finally come to some great realizations that things go back a lot longer than we ever thought. There has been civilization on this planet, I would say millions of years. In my book, modern esoteric, I have photos of cogs, or bracketed wheels that were found in a seam of coal in Siberia, dated at several million years old, that were obviously of a high tech manufacture. These are called EU parts out of place artifacts. And I'm sure Dennis stone in the second hour will tell you about some of the EU parts that have been found at America's Stonehenge including a little well or shaft that had crystals stuffed into it. Quartz crystals, just fascinating. We and these parts usually found in mind, sometimes giant bones, sometimes we're holding artifacts that don't belong there and certainly not have any kind of timeframe that we're given. Oh, all civilizations started in

Samaria? Oh, no, no, no, it goes way back. Well, that's already been disproven with Gobekli taffy and yep. And now other sites around there that are pre Ice Age civilizations on Asia Minor that are much older than the Sumerian cultures.



43:04

Well, yeah, precisely. And once and once again, with iconography with building techniques, things like that, that seem to be reiterated. Thematically, it's, it's it's fascinating to see the tie together, culturally, and I guess just technologically in that way. As well as but Rhea and not not necessarily the fact that everybody isn't looking up at the same set of stars. But as everybody fascinated with the stars in the same way, so much so as to orient their towns to it. You know, to orient their, their cultures and their religions to it.



44:03

And that's the science of Archeo astronomy, which America Stonehenge has as well. And I've been to the site several times. I'm pleased to give my regards to Dennis when he comes on, the show would have had a chance to say hi to him. Yeah, I've even met him out there. And he showed me some of the alignments that line up that are not coincidence, you don't have a heel stone such as in Stonehenge, where the sun comes up on the solstice, right on top of the stone and shines directly into the middle of the truth salons in the middle of Stonehenge. And this argue astronomy can be found, once again, all around the world, usually incorporated into the design and the building of these Megalithic structures. But you also have things like a wood henge, there's another yet ancient wooden structure near Stonehenge that they just found the postholes for because of course, the wood has been long rotted away. But they're also the medicine wheels out on the Great Plains. And one of the most famous is Bighorn Medicine Wheel in Wyoming, which accurately shows the dating. There's also the teeth to one stone in Machu Picchu, which is also a sundial stone. So when you think about how important it would be to know the seasons, say, for example, at Bighorn Medicine Wheel, if you needed to know when you had to get your people out of Wyoming before the winter storms came, you needed to have a good understanding of the changing seasons, the moving of the celestial body as and even predicting equinoxes and solstices. I mean, some of them are very advanced. So we have to give a lot more credit to the ancient people and they've been given. Because when you look at Archaeoastronomy, and how they were able to work this into the actual monuments themselves, it's quite sophisticated. Oh, now to be able to do that.



46:26

Oh, most definitely. And one of the things that we've spoken with numerous times did with Dennis stone about regarding America's stone hinges a. When the settlers got there, they asked the Native Americans, oh, this is great. When did y'all build this? We didn't build this. This was here when we got here. Right? Which is which is remarkable to begin with. But the thing that I've posited is that they're the the native tribes of the Northeast are not prone to building rock shelter. It's not like the Pueblo Indians or the Indians of the Southwest, things like that, you know, the the mound builders, that kind of stuff. That's not necessarily the kind of

Indians they were they they traveled with the seasons, like you were saying, they they lived by it, they hunted by it. They grew some wild crops, things like that. And when the season for it was over, they moved on to soil where they could grow the next crop.



47:35

You know, they add to it. If you were late getting out of say, the higher elevations of Wyoming. Look what just happened last week? Well, polar vortex you'd be



47:45

dead is one of the things Yeah, precisely. And you got to know where you're at and how long you have to get where you need to go. You know, and and to have a waypoint to have something along the lines of America's stone hinge for a traveling people who are traveling. I mean, these these beehive constructions have been found. There's 300 of them in New Hampshire, and up to 800 of them across the Northeast of the United States and on into Canada.



48:18

And that's only what remains. There were many, many more that just got dismantled. Yeah. And I love those beehive chambers. I'm glad you brought that up, Chris, because I've been there several times as well. And many of them have a capstone that's a megalithic structure built right on top of it back to America. Stonehenge has megalithic multi ton blocks fashioned into its construction as well.



48:47

Yep, as a matter of fact, the one of the one of the things that we got into not only with Jared Murphy, but in our pre recorded conversation I'm about to man, you're about to make me knowledge bomb my own episode before it even plays brass. But one of the things that I posited with Jared Murphy because he brought up the altar stone and the fact that the Chamber off to the right, has a small tunnel that terminates underneath that altar stone. Where if you say something in the tunnel, it can be heard on top of the altar stone. Yeah, and I was like, wow, that is that is incredibly reminiscent of ancient Greece Minoan society. That is that is how the Temple of Zeus was. That's how the temples in Minoan society were. Were were. They would, they would have a high priest underneath the altar. And like a trumpet looking tunnel cut Coming up through the mouth of the god or underneath the God's throne, and you would literally hear the gods speak during an initiation ceremony or during a sacrifice, things like that. So the two things I posited were a is that altar stone, and that chamber system, that voice chamber system, something like that. Are these initiation sites that are somewhere that are near power centers? What have you even with even with our key or strontium astronomic alignments? And are the beehive caves and structures a peep sighting system? Well, they are where you can where you can literally back yourself into the cave and remove the light of the moon, for your observation.



50:58

So at the gunky swamp complex in Connecticut, there are little people windows that only shine the sun through on the equinox. Similarly at Upton stone chamber in Massachusetts, which isn't too far away from America, Stonehenge, yep, that one too is also aligned with the solstice. Just like in new Grange, Ireland, there is a triple motif spiral in the very back of the new Grange complex that is only illuminated during the days before and after and during the winter solstice. So these can't be coincidences. And the fact that you see them popping up into the design of other mega lists on other continents is also good evidence for the Builder Race.



51:54

Yeah, yeah. And and you know, for the idea that there there was somebody traveling around sharing this knowledge. And when you when that was that was a topic that we got into a Jared Murphy was the idea of like, the Dogan had their fish gods. There's there's the same thing in in South American tradition, there's the same thing in Gobekli, tappy, things like that, and in Sumerian tradition, they're they're all these motifs that are carried on across across the globe, religiously, and belief wise, that are just fascinating. The tie in to these construction techniques that tie into where they came from, and the fact that this, this God, or this, these people came from across the sea and gave it to them.



52:56

It just is so fascinating, and new discoveries continue to pop up and be made every year. And it just continues to add to this body of work, showing that there was some kind of high tech civilization that lived on this planet a long, long time ago. And it seemed that they would share their knowledge there. If you go through the history books, when we grew up, they would say all the oceans, they're just these barriers. They were insurmountable, and people did not exchange information or knowledge. But there's a new way of thinking called cultural diffusionism, that oceans actually acted more like a highway. And there were seafaring culture, civilizations that would use the oceans to get around him. Hey, let's face it. We live on an ocean planet. Lot of people don't realize how big the oceans are. It's 71% of the surface of the world is covered with water. So it's really more of an ocean planet than a continent planet. And if you know how to navigate using the stars, such as the Vikings did in the ancient Polynesians, and use clues, like following birds and going along the currents, you can navigate even very primitively. I remember when I was a kid, I read a story of a man who crossed the Atlantic in a bathtub. And then what I really liked was a 12 year old kid was on a sail fish sailboat, and he crossed the Atlantic to Yeah, it's not that hard. It was a bit of a misinformation that the oceans were barriers because they weren't they were more conducive to world travel.



54:50

Well, well, sure. I mean, of course. There are currents that travel across the ocean. They're animals that travel across the ocean. I'm faster than boats, because of the combination of their swimming and current traveling capabilities, and I was, I was bringing up the image of the Pacific Ocean. From space, if you want to get an idea, folks, just Google specific Pacific Ocean from space that will give you a an idea of the vast amount of water that we know more about

outer space than we know about our ocean, we have just we have explored more of outer space and the surface of Mars, then we have our own ocean. It's remarkable what is under there, like we were saying earlier, completely submerged temporal complexes, things like that evidence of things like Oracle come from Atlantis, but when you look at that image of this, this is just one ocean, the Pacific. It's literally the entire planet. There's there's an article on the map and some slivers of other things, but it's the entire globe for its massive, massive. So yeah, to to understand the way that those currents work, the way that the way that things move. That in and of itself as a technology. And once again, Brad that can be lost. The the idea of you can't do it without a motor. You can't do it without a without, you know, a clipper ship of sales. No, that just made it easier and a little bit safer. did make it possible.



56:53

Now, there are many techniques to sail the oceans, especially in the northern hemisphere, where you always had the North Star, a fixed position in the sky, that you could always determine your latitude. Now longitude was a tougher nut to crack that wasn't actually fully discovered accurately until the 18th century by the Brits, who put out a reward for anybody who could accurately figure it out. And it is also a time clock. And this is how a sextant works for navigators to also make a fix on a certain star, see how long you travel and then get a fix on that same star after a certain amount of time. And then you're able to tell how far you've traveled. Yeah, along the longitude, a line set is from the North Pole, the 24 hours that go down to the South Pole. Latitude, of course, is starting from the equator up the degrees to the poles as well. But once you get into the southern hemisphere, of course, all the stars change down there, then you have the Southern Cross and different constellations that are much different, it's more challenging, and then there's less landmass is in the southern hemisphere too. That's why the ancient Greeks propose there must be another landmass down there. And they were the ones who came up with the name and Artica. Because over the Arctic is the constellation called arc to us. And they named the Arctic Region appropriately. And then they said, well, then there must be an opposite to that the anti arc Tuas and Artica is where that name came.



58:55

There you have it. Wow.



58:57

There's some believe it on?



58:59

Well, you know, it's the idea that, you know, the ancient Greeks were also some of the first people to say the earth was round. till about 500 years ago, it was pretty anathema to say just about anywhere in the world. You know, it was pretty well agreed upon that the earth was not round. That if you sailed to the day, if you sailed to that tiny black line on the horizon, you

would fall off. You know, what it took was a bunch of people in a room and a dude going you know what, I'll give it a shot. You know, once again that that guy that guy in the lab with the plunger button going by I guess there's one way to find out. Let's let's push the button.



59:54

Christopher Columbus almost had a mutiny on his hands because what before they discovered a Hispaniola in the Caribbean. They were getting pretty restless. They can we're gonna fall off the edge of the world. And he had to say nope, nope. Keep going. Yeah. Oh,



1:00:09

is he has taken us to our deaths. Yep. And yeah, yeah, absolutely. Brad, I want to thank you so much for taking the time to come on, we need to have you on again. And again, I always love our conversations. Let everybody know where they can go to purchase your series of books. The beyond esoteric series and where they can go to keep up with upcoming conferences, everything else because you're you're currently fill in the books for 2023 and travels and conferences. So good for you, my friend.



1:00:48

Well, thanks, Chris. Yeah, if you want to check out the books I write, I'm also book publishers some of the other books on our different series. And you can go to [CCC publishing.com](http://CCCpublishing.com). That's three Cs publishing one word.com. And find out more about me, [Brad olsen.com](http://Bradolsen.com). And then there's a link with my upcoming conference schedule, which Yep, it's filling up. I think I'm up to a dozen now for 2003 in the month of March alone,



1:01:21

hot dogs, man, that's awesome. Yeah, it's what



1:01:25

I love to do. And it's great and well received when I give my presentations. And I'd like to meet people too. So I'll be at my table with my books at all these conferences and come on over and say hi, I like to meet people and hear your point of view your perspective. And maybe you can add some to the conversation to as to what I was presenting at the conference.



1:01:49

Exactly. And you know, make sure to stop by Amazon, folks. That is also where you can easily find everything. You can find all of his stuff, of course on the curious realms store, things like that, Brad, once again, thank you so much for answering the call. coming on the show. I will be

in touch. Of course with links to all this. It's going out live right now, but will be pushed out to all platforms tomorrow. And take care of yourself, my friend. You have any new research or things like that coming up, let us know.



1:02:25

Hey, that sounds great, Chris, thanks for having me on. It's always a pleasure to speak with you.



1:02:29

All right. Well, we'll go ahead and let you go for this evening. We'll be in touch soon. All right. Take care. Take care. Bye bye. Always fun talking with Brad Olson so great to have him back on the show. Make sure to stop on by his website. Bradolson.com. That is where you can find all the books from CCC publishing. That's where you can contact Brad. That's where you can keep up with his conferences. Of course while you're online, checking out his website make sure to stop on by curious realm that is our website that is where you can follow us on social media. That is where you can share your story. If you are an experimenter that is where you can visit the Knowledge vault and download all kinds of declassified government documents and materials. That's also where you can visit the store. So while we are on commercial break, Everybody get ready we will be welcoming Dennis Stone, the owner of America's Stonehenge when we come back from this break right after this.



1:04:15

With the rise in attention to the health benefits of cannabis and cannabinoids including CBD, True Hemp Science has become one of the premier providers of full spectrum CBD and CBD related products using a proprietary SpiderOak process. Through True Hemp Science extracts maximum benefit from the whole plant buds, leaves, stems, seeds, even roots. Every part of the plant is used and then reused to formulate a rich, complex profile of CBD derivatives and terpenes guaranteed to provide the relief and benefits you need daily. Visit truehempscience.com to experience the best CBD oils, edibles and topicals on the market today and use code curious seven to save 7% off your entire purchase of \$50 or more and get 25 milligram CBD cookies or brownies for free. That website again is truehempscience.com and the code is curious seven



1:05:52

Have you considered starting a podcast looking for a way to make your business a voice of authority in an industry that Podcast Cadet is the solution for you. Whether starting a podcast for yourself your brand, business school, church, or just plain fun. Podcast Cadet is here to help you navigate the waters of the podcast industry specializing in one on one consultation and training with industry professionals in fields ranging from podcast technology and editing, to distribution, monetization and even social media strategies. Podcast Cadet Tailors their services to the specific needs of you and your podcast. Do you already have a podcast and trying to find ways to engage and grow your audience? Sign up for your Podcast Cadet audit

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1:07:46

The curious realm Podcast is your source for the latest and greatest news and events in the world of the paranormal, esoteric and forbidden knowledge. And there's no better way to spark the conversation than with items from the curious realms store. Choose from fan favorites like hoodies, mouse pads, coffee mugs and more. Buy books and items from your favorite curious realm guests. Get your hands on the latest gear for paranormal investigations and experiments we discuss on the show open your web browser and stop on by the curious realm store at [curious realm.com](http://curiousrealm.com) forward slash store to buy the latest curious realm where and out of this world gifts for yourself, your family or a mind you want to open. That website again is [curious realm.com](http://curiousrealm.com) forward slash store Hello everybody and welcome back from commercial break. Thank you so much to our sponsors, especially web works wireless thank you so much to web works wireless for everything that they do for the show. They are our source for streaming to the website as well as live streaming from on location. Stop on by and check them out [web works wireless.com](http://webworks.wireless.com) They are your home for no throttling, no credit check live wireless internet anywhere you have cell phone signal. So stop on by and check them out. Web works wireless. Our guest in this segment is the amazing denistone He is the familial owner of the property known as America's stone hinge in Salem, Massachusetts. Welcome back to the show. Dennis How are you doing?



1:09:40

Oh Chris doing very well. Thank you for having me on again. Nice to see you.



1:09:44

Always glad to have you on as we were laughing about earlier. I don't know I need to start having more conversations with Jared Murphy or something for some reason. Your name always pops up whenever I have conversations with him and then I'm spur or to contact you. And we always have you one directly after Equinox or Solstice, like every time. So I want to have you one before Equinox or Solstice sometime and actively make a trip up there to check this place out because it is it is a phenomenal location. Tell the audience a little bit about your family history with the property and how it came into your hands.



1:10:30

Well, I'd like to say Happy belated Solstice too and well, this summer so maybe you have the equinox. And so my family got involved with this back in 1955 was my dad Robin stone. He was an AT and T Bell Labs engineer. And he had just got out of the Coast Guard spent some time up

in Labrador with the Coast Guard, right. But too far from where the Viking site is Lonzo meadows, and you're always an interest in history. But he was here in the early 50s, I think was 1960. That launch old Meadow was officially discovered if you will, and he was a little bit early for that. So after he left here, if he was here during that time, he would have definitely taken a trip over to see Lonzo meadow because like I say it was one of his passions, you know history. Native American Vikings and maybe old world visitors to the new world. On a Friday night back in 1955 is listening to the radio was a big station out of Boston. It's one of the biggest still in New England show called Yankee arms. And yet yawns had a host Alton Hall blackinton. And he was from Maine originally, I think that's where he lived. He came down to Boston to do his show. And it was syndicated all over New England. And on this particular night, he was talking about the strange stone ruins in a town of Salem, actually to New Hampshire there is a Salem mass and I think he mentioned bass earlier. But everybody confused as to the Salem mass for about 30 miles from Salem mass 30 miles northwest, right in Southern New Hampshire about 40 miles north of Boston. So he's listening to this radio show. My dad only lives about seven miles away in a town called Derry, New Hampshire. It's where Alan Shepard the first astronaut. And we're Robert Frost, the poet live. My grandfather had Robert Frost for a teacher in high school, but he's listening to the show never heard of the stone ruins and the show kind of blew him away he goes how can I be this close to the place you turn? You know the big station in Boston. It sounds fantastic. But I've never heard of it. That following week he said a barbershop having his hair done up in Derry and the barber was a Warren hay with Easter racehorses down at one of the watch racetracks called rockin him racetrack Seabiscuit, another pretty famous horses race there. But my dad's looking at a magazine waiting to have his haircut and he picks it up looks at it. And he's flipping through it. And it's a feature article. And this is all just same place. And it was a magazine called New Hampshire profile magazine. And my dad's flipping through it the barber, you know, is there and my dad said, Hey, can I keep this? She goes, oh, hold is that magazine. He goes, it's 1952. It's probably been here for three years. You know, it wants to take it. The following weekend in my aunt and uncle's in that same town about 10 people playing cards on a Saturday night. My dad at one point took the magazine out he handed it to the people that passed it around the table and nobody recognized what this place was. They didn't know what it was either. Just like my dad. And I kind of surprised everybody. But my aunt and uncle when they finally looked at it said, Wait a minute. That's what we used to go back in the 1930s. We still bicycle down and when they were dating, and they used to go up there and have picnics on top of the sewing rooms. And so my dad was kind of blown away by that. But he said, Hey, can you find the place? In those days the same was not open to the public. It was private property. It had been under archeological research since 1937. So that next morning, my dad, my aunt, my uncle, uncle, I should say my mom, we all rode around North Salem trying to find this place was no road signs. You know, we didn't have Google Maps or anything like that. And after a while of driving around, they finally spotted a normal road that looks familiar to them. So they parked the car on the main street and they walked up this road and there was a sandwich on top of the hill and quite surprised because my dad was, you know, totally excited. And he actually claimed underneath a chain link fence. It was put up by the first reach circa 1937. Mr. Goodman, that fence is still there today. 85 years later protects the site. But my dad climbed underneath it, and the rest of them stayed outside when he came back outside, probably, you know, half an hour later or whatever. They asked what he thought then he goes just totally amazed by the stone ruins. Never seen anything quite like that. And then he said something to my mom and the rest of them something like you know, I'd like to get involved with the research, you know, find out more with this places and maybe even open it up to the public as a museum. And my mom's comment was something about you got rocks in your head. So



1:15:00

The owner Malcolm Pearson, and welcome only died about 10 years ago, about 11 years ago at the age of I was just turning 100 years old and no finish the one that my dad actually worked with to open it up in 1958. So in 1958, the summer solstice, coincidentally, we opened it up when it was called the stone ruins of New Hampshire at the time. And you can see why in the photographs. There's a lot of, you know, stonework in that site. It's pretty, pretty amazing with a big slabs and everything moves slabs. And so in that winter, we, they decided to change name to Mystery Hill cage. And that name was the name we had until 63 and 1963, almost 60 years ago, they decided that the word caves confused people thinking they were unnatural caves, and these are man made structures. So that word that name stayed with us until 1982. And 40 years ago, this year, they changed the name to America's Stonehenge. And it's because of the function of the site is astronomically aligned with the sun and stars. It's not to the form it doesn't look like Stonehenge here is a circle of stones. But it's not the same structure as Stonehenge, but it does Yes, same purpose. In fact, our site covers about 100 and almost 110 acres actually. So it's a big it's a pretty big area, the whole hill is has walls, it has standing stones, it has structures, and even walls we called serpentine walls we've been finding in the last six years. So the whole hilltop has features on it. And a hill never had a name until I think around 1968, USGS decided to give it an official name. So people called the Tadesse hill, there were various names for it. It became officially Mystery Hill, and 68, from what I can tell. And that's the name on the topographical maps today. So the hill does have a name and it's because of the name of the business at one time. And so we're at Mystery Hill is still around, you know, some people liked the old name better than the new name, but the astronomical work then began actually until 1965. You know, so that work is almost six years old to and you can see a map there are you looking at this because some of the lines that really from the center of the city, the center of the site on the north side of it, actually. And we have today we believe about 57 alignments with the sun, moon and stars. The Solstice is equinoxes cross quarter days, we have the lunar cycle which takes 18 and a half year, we have what we believe a 23 star alignments plus, which is a Polaris today. And 4000 years ago, the Earth's axis is pointing towards Dubin into the Draco the constellation which some people feel is looks like a serpent or a dragon. And so is the sophistication to the site, the walls in the orientation of the structures, the main site, most of the structures are orientated true north, south, east and West. One exception is to stretch cover the height of faces the winter solstice sunset to actually kind of in the southwest. And that structure looks to me like some of the wedge teams I've seen in Ireland and the wedge teams in Ireland always face southwest. So the size, shape and orientation, you can see a picture of what we call the table a sacrificial table, it's about a 9000 pounds shown it has a watch for you one every four legs. And just to the left it out if you as you're seeing that same image is where the Oracle chamber is just kind of hiding in that hill behind it. And the left side of the table is actually into the chamber, kind of kind of supporting it to test the four legs underneath the table. And the Oracle chamber is kind of hidden, and it has a tube that comes out underneath the table. And the tube is six feet long. It runs east and west, it's about a foot by a foot in, in its size and against horizontal and red six feet comes out underneath the table on the side closest to what we're looking at. I don't think it's a shadow, I think I don't know if you can see it. But if a voice is spoken to that the voice comes out underneath the table and a photographer was there on top of her verbally come around. And you're looking down at this table, which we think could be a ceremonial table again, you know, and watching some sort of a celebration going on on the table. Some people suggest that the table is a sacrificial table. We don't know for sure we don't have the evidence. Some people say it's a birthing table, you know. And there was a carving in town of Massachusetts and shoots for it's 75 miles west southwest of our property. And it has stone chambers there it's on a hill and when a owner overturned a stone back around 1950 Stone was actually a carbon was an egg

lift, erase carbon in the car, it looks like a person with the legs, spread it around that person is a is a carving of what looks like the shape of the table the bell shaped that you can see there. And the person spread out on it on their back apparently with something around the neck on this carving. And by the front left foot on our tables with a running list. And below the runner was a cut up a dead rock where he did have a fluid of some kind could actually trip off the table after going through the groove. And going into that groove. I don't know if in that picture, there's some white paint outlining a little cut out in the bedrock. But you could put like a bowl in there. And that almost looks like a bowl that they're indicating by the left foot. So it's really interested in the shape of that image around looks like the table shape of the bell, the person laying on their back, and then by the front left, you know, maybe just coincidental but it looks like somebody came up and had like a polar right, you know, moment they took this image, they took it back and they have this table. This is an uplift, you know. And again, there are other stone structures at that particular site. And in the background of that image share is one of the staining monoliths, we have a lot of those on top of the hill multitone stones stood up on their end that record just like the table was quarried off the bedrock. And on the right side of the picture a little hard to see is actually it looks like a little chamber, you can see where it's a little dark space with a roof slab on top. Below that is another chamber net chamber sits on top of it almost like a two storey building, if you would, you can't quite see the bottom you can you can see the underneath part of it, it's kind of hiding. If you went down by the table to pastor table into an area beyond that you look back and see the two storey building standing right in front of you. You call it the double solar. So this is kind of near the main part of the site where the photographer is is on a ramp and just behind them as the astronomical center of the site where all those lines came together and one of your previous pictures we had up there. And that's where two cones wants to do it. Yeah, there were two cones that used to stand there mocking the two centers. If you look hard enough, you can see where everything comes together near the center, but it's actually two points that are the lines to and that's where the cones were until about 1938. And Goodwin had no comparison who was a professional photographer photograph everything, including those two columns, which are piles of rocks that was out there a beehive chambers, because the outside were kind of like a beehive chamber, you might see an iron. Once he got into him a little bit. He found they were solid stone structures. He didn't know what their function was. And it would be in this photograph off to the left. I think the wind platforms in the background perhaps that picture. It's a little bit hard for me to see that.



1:22:33

Yeah. Yeah, little gazebo.



1:22:37

The gazebo, right right below it. Yeah, we built like a cheapo above almost. I think 1974 We started out so almost 50 years ago, we built out I remember helping on that since like yesterday. But Goodwin unfortunately thought they were just discarded stones. So what he did is he wanted was rebuilding part of the ramp because it had to have some damage done to it. So we have photographs of his crew with a hand winch with a tripod lifting up the rocks from that those two stone columns, basically dismantling them. And it wasn't until 40 years later, we just discovered that they were for the astronomical center of the site. And those are the markers, which unfortunately he took upon. Oh, yeah, it's kind of sad. I mean, he his intentions

were very good. He wasn't destructive. He was just trying to read in those days a lot of rebuilding, you know, we had actually I did a lecture about the site and how it's what it looked like before good one and after. And it has been altered slightly. I mean, as stones have been put back on the structures. But we did it we included places like Chaco Canyon, we did a number of other different sites around the world, including some megalithic sites over in Europe, where restoration took place. And some of the sites aren't even recognizable, you know, because of the changes, you know where people in the last century have so instead of rebuilding these chambers and today, most of its preventative maintenance and maintenance but not rebuilding. That seems to be the theme and Chaco Canyon three years ago at Mesa Verde Hovind week and Canyon of the Ancients and a few other sites. We went to Florida this year to to Crystal River Mountains and the Turtle Mountain near. And the theme seems to be today not to rebuild unless it's going to prevent destruction from falling in, you know, yeah, but to just keep them up. And preventative maintenance, like I mentioned, but not so much like rebuilding. You know, that's the thing they don't do as much now and in the good ones time. They did. They did a lot of rebuilding. But we have the photographs before we have the photographs during because Malcolm McGann was professional photographer. He just started clicking his camera away and took photographs. Basically, before he died, he visited us so for many, many decades he came up and photograph that. But before Goodwin's work he photographed it. So we know what the changes are good when he took a rock within three feet of a wall and he had The screw, put it back on top of the wall kind of thing and then clean up the debris, sift and look for artifacts. But the site's still kind of looks like the site did when he came up there had a lot more brush on it and a lot of trees, but the walls and everything are in their place pretty much you know, the table hasn't been moved or anything like that. It's a table when he first photographs it is very to the bottom, they thought it was sitting on the ground. That's one of the one of the 14 windows are showing there. And there's a double window, we think you can see how the holes go through. And that's something we've discovered in the last six years is one of the first ones they found, hmm, actually has a stone shutter that goes into it. And that one there is also a similar one. But inside of it, the stones are laid horizontally as shutters and the data were up here filming for the History Channel. We were finished up with a camera, the cameraman, he was doing B roll. And as he walked back towards the Venice Visitor Center, I was just an archaeologist. His name is Pete was walking with the three of us walking in the cameraman down and people talking he goes Hey, is that another one of those windows. And I said I don't know we went over and looked at it. And all those little stones inside are looser like venetian blinds inside of it. So while the cameraman had foot all stuffed away, unfortunately, we could have felt we could have actually filmed out live as we discovered it. That's an illumination that's one of our astronomical that's a watch house with a sunlight goes in and illuminates that stone or frames it in about after 30 minutes it turns into it looks like I can the motion to like a handshake with an index finger pointing back at which I assume you know, and that's 2020



1:26:36

and those illuminations happen because of the windows Correct?



1:26:40

Well, the windows, that's still a mystery. We don't know if they're astronomically aligned. Oh, okay. illuminations because of the shape of the doorway of the watch House, gosh. And when that light goes in, in the shadow and light, and that was found by a friend of mine from Texas,

her name is Haley. She had her sunseekers she did just get out of college. He took archaeology she dug in Mexico, she has also took astronomy and astrophysics and she is just in Scotland living. She's done stuff all over the world ancient sites and everything. And she's done some tours and stuff. But she said with a Sunseeker in the spring of 2019 She goes with us if you can see the sunlight come through here because we had a forest forestry project plan and it hadn't been started yet just trees cleared out. Here she goes, come here in the warning on the equinox, you're gonna see the sunlight come down to strike this quartzite stone at the back of this chamber. And we've been talking about that quartzite stone for decades. Hans Holzer actually wrote a book in 1992, long before Columbus, in poverty, and cloud did the foreword and in that photo, and she talks about that quartzite stone as being important that was 30 years ago. But after Haley about a year later, we had the forest project was already begun. And having moved trees to our neighbors, opening that up to the up to the border, I should stop to the neighbor's borders, it has allowed the sunlight to come into the chamber for the first time that we've ever seen, you know, in our lives. And when we did on the equinox of 2020, we had a nice group of people there. And we watched as a sunlight whenever we thought it was just going to illuminate the stone and it's brighter than the other stones, very, very white color kind of points light. Sunlight struck it, we realized that it actually about eight o'clock in the morning, that it actually framed the stone on the top in the left side of it because of the shape of the doorway. It stayed like that for several minutes. And then as the sun's rising, the shadow statues changing, of course, it more sun too, looks like a hit with an index finger pointing back at that quartzite I thought is that might represent the sun, the rays, the fertilization, perhaps because I've been to Newgrange in Ireland on the winter solstice, the sunlight goes into a 65 foot, you know, tunnel into the back. It's cruciform shape. It illuminates the back wall, and some people suggested in the sun, the rays, the fertilization going into this warm like into the back of some stone basins back there, they might have put a walker and so on, and today they have a lottery. We were there about four years ago at Newgrange. But Chaco Canyon on the same morning that are quartzite stones illuminating on the equinox, they have a serpent carving and a sunlight strikes that splits the serpent petroglyph right in half. And there are two caves in Colorado called Pathfinder and crack creek that are caged, but they've been modified somewhat in the back wall, there's these serpent carvings again, and that same day again, those who have been slipped by the sun's rays in the shadow. Mojave is another one in California. And if you get out to take an Easter in Mexico that morning, who cones going down to 91 staircase and I've been there too, in the 80s. I didn't get to see that event. So we have a serpent thing because set that that watch House will leave us a head up at 20 550 Switch serpent and the LIDAR imaging I might have sent you. There's a S shaped shirt but they're the hedge on the very right It goes to the right. And in the proper additions on my camera, it's very small but it goes to the left again, like a big S shape 140 feet into the boulder.



1:30:09

Absolutely. And, you know, even even the structures I know, I remember in previous conversations I'd mentioned had been explored the fact are those kind of like peep sight chambers, you know where for astronomical observation you can back yourself up and excuse the exterior light that may exist from the moon or something like that.



1:30:38

That's the thought of too Yeah, that's something we're gonna have to do something more with. We're still looking at possibility looking from the inside of the chamber out. There is a structure

in Massachusetts called the upper chamber in that chamber actually 100 years ago, Malcolm Pearson again his family bought the property at Upton and the man that sold us a young man is a seller out that it was not a sellable like you think of who was a looks more like a beehive chamber or a passage chamber. It looks like an eagle if you really well, you know, the entrance looks like an eagle. And he goes in and says very large Corporal structure. And they say that that chamber If you spit into the bed, I've been there a couple of times, most recently, just two years ago. And you get into the back wall and you look through the entrance and you're looking at the Pleiades on this you have the chamber right there. Yes, that's it. And that's an amazing structure. Oh, that's on the left is looking into it, of course inside looking out his trees and forest in the way but they calculated if the trees weren't in the way right now you'd be looking at the Pleiades on the hill. You're looking at in a distance is called Pratt Hill in it has some stonework on top that's manmade, that they say aligns with that entrance also. So maybe you're looking at the Pleiades in the I think it's a current or whatever. So there is this inside looking out kind of thing at that particular chamber. And by the way, you can visit the upper chamber it's in a park today. And it's basically a no comparisons family. So backyard. I think the family sold that that home in 1970. So for a while Goodwin owned America's Stonehenge and his family owned the Upton chamber.



1:32:21

Did they did they? Did he have an interest in such things? Or was it was it just mere coincidence? The fact that he owned both locations? Because that's that's a pretty extreme coincidence, right? Yeah. No, that's, that's, yeah, you know, I ended up buying 200 houses in the last 10 years.



1:32:43

Yeah. And why did you do that? Right. Well, I think what happened 100 years ago, when Malcolm saw that he I think it just changed his whole life that chambered us back. Yeah. And it was an interest that stayed with him for the rest of his life. I think it's a story how it actually goes with Goodwin, I guess was told about some of the string structures by his friend out in Seattle. This gentleman I'm trying to think he had a Scandinavian name. He was a big on runestones. All US did stamp. Springwell is his name. He's kind of known in the circles. I guess one of the gripes is everything he saw was liking runestones even if they weren't, you know, like it was an explorer researcher. He had a lot of pluses but he also has like, everybody has some negatives, I guess. But he told good one a good one has was living in Seattle for a while. And then he was living in San Francisco. He's involved with insurance. He lived in Columbus, Ohio for 15 years and on his days off in Columbus, he we go out map some of the mountains in Ohio for the highway department that was over 100 years ago. Then he moved back to Hartford, Connecticut is home. He was a first cousin to JP Morgan, by the way, you know, on the mortgage and the Goodwin to the same family. And But Morgan died in 13. So he never heard of this site or the interest in these ancient ruins. I guess a good one died in 1950. But stream Well, I think I melt them in touch with Goodwin or vice versa. Because of his chamber, his family's property and goodwill got really interested in that and he's sick and biking. You know, it was really into the biking so he eventually made arrangements to meet Malcolm come up from Hartford too often, they'd also note them was already familiar with the Acton Massachusetts structure which is still there today. And the Huffington structure in Hopkinton is where they start the Boston Marathon from give people a little idea that area. So good. We

came up from Hartford, probably I think was 36. He saw the Akron chamber the Hopkinton chamber, the upper chamber and then NOC and those are going to take you to Nashville to Hampshire and show you there was some people called the Great Stone village or whatever. And so good one I made arrangements to come up I guess he came up with different day. And we have Goodwin's first on once we have it on our in our visitor center we have a big banner and we have His first impressions is very poetic, but goodwill basically like my dad and many others were just blown away by the site. So that's how Milton kind of got in with Goodwin and in our site and then goodwill bought the site and 37 and when he passed away in 1950, he will decide to Milton Pearson So that's how the Pearson family kind of ended up with this. Just buying a house so this is structure this got us interest and then the second thing is because of Malcolm's interest, so family actually had to heal me up the chamber at the same time during this season.



1:35:29

Interesting. Yeah, now I'm here on Atlas Obscura. Let me read this real quick. The Upton stone chamber isn't the only of its kind. It's one of over 300 known mysterious stone chambers. found across New England most archaeologists consider these chambers to be root cellars built by early settlers, but others argue the ruins have Native American structures the skipping ahead according to a 2015 USGS survey, analysis of the chamber estimated age to being built between 1350 and 1625. Now in our previous conversations with you it should be heavily noted that when settlers of your area of the Salem area and New Hampshire came upon your location they asked the Native Americans that's a pretty cool place that's pretty nice that y'all built that and the Native American response was we didn't build a lot I don't know who built that we didn't build that that was here when we got here



1:36:47

that that same thing has happened I think a number of times a settle is asking these questions but the easy answer is that yes sir. root cellars but I think the No I think the answer I think I think it is it's an easy answer dismissive answer and then they don't have to deal with it basically she's they have a title and a degree or whatever and so they must know it all. So these structures are probably all the colonial post colonial without the person actually going out there and investigating them study in data. You know, people always



1:37:18

build root cellars a in complexes and be where they don't live. Right. Those are two common things about root cellars Dennis I don't know if you're aware of that. Yes.



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So what's the 69 and they had a one made out of concrete they just built in 68 you know a roof so you know so we used to put produce in there at night but some gentleman actually tried one of these stone structures just last winter and he put his some potatoes and some other things up loosely put in there and they they spoil though Yeah, I



1:37:54

was gonna say they got destroyed.



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Yeah, they don't have dental they're supposed to have ventilation and a root cellar. I think 75% of the structures do not have ventilation. The entrances are usually facing a solstice Equinox or another astronomical event like a cross quarter day or maybe like the upper chamber towards maybe the equinox and that the floor is usually supposed to have something on them insulating them from the cold you know, these structures are sitting on bedrock and you'll get you'll have your vegetable vegetables freeze in there. The doorways or the structures some you can actually walk into easily others like the watch House would have to be some taught crawl into it how you bring in your wheelbarrow or anything and you'll hit your head every time you go into the watch House really be carrying anything and a gentleman just videotaped it that day and actually he's kind of a researcher and he's into minerals and gems He's been coming up for years and but its main thing is gems and minerals and black ultraviolet lights and everything he just thinks so but as He's videotaping going into the watch House he actually rolled into it he fell over with his camera roll and get out on the video. And that's how hard it is to get into some of these structures.



1:39:02

Oh yeah even the one that I have up right now. Granted I'm a large individual I run about 661 but even for an average height person this would be a a decent stooped over to get inside of



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right why did they do it? Why would you ever be this this this



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isn't a comfortable place to go in and work or get in and out of or anything like that now for you to sit inside of it for an extended period different story.



1:39:35

But you know, that dry stone construction and so they're not really insulated against protected against moisture coming into the walls or anything like that, you know? And they have stone roofs too, which is another thing but they don't look at us a big rock slabs are actually shaped using at our site percussion flaking and that's been docked by Dr. David Stuart Smith, who passed away in 2016. It Who's working under Dr. Gary Hume our state archaeologist in New Hampshire. And Dr. Gary Hume was was a little special. She knew how stone tools were

actually created. You know using percussion flaking pressure flaking, the napping, and when he 40 years ago, worked with Dave on one of the big slabs It was fun and see to in a toy site. A woman named Mary actually sat on it in 1982, heavier lunch, she went up in the woods by yourself and had a lunch and staff had already been informed by David Stuart Smith to look for big stones that might be propped up artificially made you know if you can see that. And also the edge of it may be surveyed by somebody striking it with a hammer it will look like the edge of an arrow or an arrowhead. The little dimpling on it you know, and it's actually sitting there she starts to notice that you know, having her lunch and she realized the stone was also up in the air. So she looked I guess she could tell the stone had been propped up. She showed it today in the next year. He was very excited. Of course, next year he excavated found all the little stones falling through somebody had been dressing the stone or you know, dressing stone by percussion, flaking. Actually, she striking and all the little flakes will come off, they'll fall onto the onto the porch floor with the earth to the bedrock. There was bedrock below it but the earth there when he excavated in 83. With Dr. Theories, nobody found all those little flakes. Gary Hume said, it's no mistake about that you're shaping this, similar to an arrowhead, but a multi ton arrowhead is the same stone age technology being used. And we found 34 of those stones since that time in 40 years, a lot in the last few years. Some of these are the size of like a kitchen table four or five feet across. Some of them are eight or nine feet across, you know by for weighing multiple tons. And they're all elevated or raised up with a like a field stone like a rounded fieldstone gently or sometimes a little stone block. And then the edge of them. If you look at it, you can see where they're hammering on it to shape it. And then the mystery became why were they working on these stones all over the hill. Some of them are 1000 feet from the what we call the main site, which we're looking at in that photograph. Why would they do this? Still making all these big slabs? And then what happened I thought is they had a work in progress, just say it was going to continue to be built. And then something drove these people away from this project. And then the question is why you know, but yeah, looking at right there is actually been shaped it was part of the bedroom. Yeah, winter solstice sunset, they dress that cylinder look like a I mean, there's literally looks like a gigantic arrowhead, you know, yeah. And it goes to the ground a couple feet to and I think that picture was taken last year. Maybe that was from last year. I took that one. But that's how our monoliths look. And we had a comment from one of the archaeologists in the state. In a discovery magazine, it was just put out again, recently by an author that was up, I think, on the solstice. She's never talked to us. I wish she had, if she was in that day, I don't know who it was. But this just came up. It was in the news. And they use his 1998 discovery magazine with one of our archaeologists. And he said, Well, it's a coincidence with these astronomical alignments, you have so many rocks with you, you can make any alignment you want. That's kind of true. But we're not looking at any rock, we're looking at stones or a shape like that right there stood up, it's very obvious that stone washed it up for purpose. It's not just one of the regular rocks in the wall, if you know what I mean. It's a monoliths, and that's how the monoliths look. So we're not looking at any little rock, you know, in a stone wall. Yeah. And these things are actually intentional. And I don't know how somebody can just blow it off like that. But yeah,



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especially whenever they all converge on one spot. You know, even even if you look at the overhead map of the place, the overhead outlay of the walls, things like that. It seems to be it is not a random association of things. It seems to be built as though some kind of complex and especially me, you know, one of the things that spurred your name and conversation with Jared Murphy was this table and the construction of it. And like you were saying the fact that there is a chamber that there is a tunnel underneath where the voice echoes through what it what it

reminded me of was temples in ancient Greece. Yeah, like the Temple of Poseidon, Temple of Zeus, things like that where the high priests would go underneath the altar. And yeah, you would you would have a ceremony something like that even an initiation in into into higher ranks of the priesthood. And hear the God's voice speak. Because there was a prayer He's stuck underneath you and a tube going up underneath the altar that you were standing on. So that was that was one of the things that just kind of sparked my mind. Now whenever you're talking about hundreds of chambers like this across a state, right? Hey, I don't think I don't think that's coincidental.



1:45:23

No, no.



1:45:26

had hundreds of chambers of similar construction.



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You mentioned 300. I think, Chris, you know, and that's New England. I think that number now from Quebec to Virginia is about 800 sites. Wow. A site could be our site with 106 acres. Windham, New Hampshire has a chamber and that's a site too. So it could be one chamber, it could be multiple chambers, not Stonington. Connecticut, we might have talked about that. We found that about this site. See,



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the fourth thought of this construction. That's not a root cellar,



1:46:06

right. You know, for three years with my first airline job up in north Clarendon, right by the Rutland airport, and I used to ride my 10 speed when I was flying around the area too. And I was doing some instruction too. So we put flying kind of low over some of the bombs and looking at and going like, they have a lot of fences up there. Some of its walls, but like, it doesn't look like our wall patents or fence patent at our site in the Pichi showed with the walls, nature, and they twist they bend farmers walls, with some exceptions are fairly linear, you know, they run finish their boundaries, feel clearings and fences. Sometimes all three, they serve all three purposes. Some cases, you can see that when they are just big, big turn to the left a big big turn to the right, and then back to the left again, unless it was a drunk farmer or a wild professional wall builder. Like goes 140 feet, it doesn't do anything. And it is sitting on bedrock, every wall up there is sitting on bedrock and the soil has accumulated next to him. And we have what we think today is 14 circuit walls. And that's our that's probably the only S

shape one we found so far. Wow. Some are linear, some rectilinear. Some are, look like they're fighting their tails, we have three of those. If they are, if that's what they're doing that could be an orange horse, the circle of life, you know, in turn, absolutely



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and and possibly, and once again, would ring to the fact that what we're looking at here with the table in the chamber and the echoic tunnel, things like that is impossibly some sort of initiation site, possibly some sort of site of esoteric knowledge.



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That's what we're thinking and they were teaching there maybe two which



1:47:56

which would HIGHLY explain all of the astronomic astronomical alignments, everything else once again, if the, it's not that Native Americans as a whole don't build structure, like permanent structure. But most of that exists, west of the Mississippi. Down south on the East Coast, that kind of stuff. Most of the Native American tribes in the area up there are nomadic tribes, they move with the weather. So yeah, to understand the area to understand the weather, even if it was somewhere to stop and get your bearings as a hunter gatherer you know, here's a universal site long as you make it to here by this point in the year you can follow this and make sure you're in the right spot for your travel further on. But then, that would be that would be an extreme form of communication across a culture you know, it sounds far fetched to say an initiation site to say something like that but when you start looking at everything, especially the COVID chamber that's the one that just brings it home to me as this is something other



1:49:32

when you're standing there Chris in the middle of the site and that's a pretty good picture right there you have you know, it doesn't have to be it doesn't not look like a shoe shot. The patties are shoemakers by generation doesn't look like a farm. It doesn't like a cider mill is some people suggested that table was a limestone for making so either a soap making table or cider making, you know, cider press, you can't get a horse in a wagon and there's no way you can get in there. This got that big wall that the gentleman or whoever the woman whoever is taking this pitcher is standing on. Full I have three different ATVs including a big red that the smallest one I can't get that in there to get the leaves out every year I have to go in there rake the leaves in hand terrarium to the car and have my friend from Texas when I met Haley she was a rodeo star I said could you ever get your horse in here you know and get a whack She's no way you can't even without the way yeah, you know try to get abortion. So why would you build this thing like this is a cider mill or and that's one of the



1:50:27



1:50:17

words or even a meat processing table.



1:50:33

inaccessible you know Yeah,



1:50:34

exactly. Exactly.



1:50:36

And why oh the Standing Stones behind actually to the left of the picture. out of the frame is a similar model is stood up here the one in the foreground you can see this almost a twin it's a little slightly a little thinner shape almost like some people suggested the thinner shape represents the male and the wider shape suggests a female with a wider hips and the other ones could be failing. I've been to Europe several times and to Stonehenge and aper and have the West Kennet Avenue. And that was kind of an avenue part of its mission today, but it looks like a processional path. We have two of those at our site. They're more like wall processional paths but there they say the stones that are taller than the male and the ones who are a little wider the females so you have like male and female on both sides as you go this avenue you know dualism fertility you know male female maybe goddesses or Gods kind of thing that's what some people suggest. We don't know what the original builders thought. But yeah, you can't get into that area or the Oracle chamber easily you certainly couldn't take a wheel barrel and there nevermind are forced to the wagon bring in your apples.



1:51:41

Yeah, yeah. Bring to bring all your roots for storage.



1:51:46

Exactly. Yeah. In the Oracle chambers long and skinny it looks like the letter y if you would take the roof off of it and look straight down and it's a lot of work very little space to the year. You know, square footage, if you will. It has five closets inside that chamber. It has what looks like an eight foot bed in the wall with a window a window look into the chamber. And then above that's the Oracle two that you've been mentioning, you know, and when Goodwin cave has truphone basically that tube as well as some of the underground drains he's a manmade from the ground drains had blocks of stone blocking them up and they didn't even know the Oracle tube was there until one of the gentleman moved the rock pulled it out of the wall because it was loose and he sees a hole six foot tunnel they went to the other side pulled out the rock and unfortunately those two stone function missing today, but they were actually like they blocked up the tube to conceal it when it was in a noose perhaps kind of like the Wizard of Oz thing you know you go and you talk the voice out and people hear your voice in your spirit. We've been to

Malta two and a Malta there was holes in the walls. Yep. And I asked the guy, what are those four and he goes those are Oracle is where Oracle speak in the voice through us. We have something to that. And Hampshire, you know, and you mentioned in Greece, I went to Delphi. Yeah, and I didn't do it. I hadn't been to the other two. You mentioned. We were in Delphi to, to cyclic ceremonial to me, those windows are amazing. Those windows are in the stone walls. There's 14 of those we did today and 14. They are in other sites, including North Stonington and other places to boast circuit walls. Mike Eddie just sent me a another article. It was a report of a circuit wall in West Virginia. Oh, wow. They're in Kentucky and one in Kentucky has a very, very wide mouth, the wall was built out kind of like a Y shape. And then the body goes goes to some main body and then the body kind of goes off in the distance. It being found all the way up to week California, Alabama to calm rattlesnake walls. Yep. But we're also in the Hudson Valley. The Hudson Valley has about 500 different structures. And some of the structures are chambers. Some are standing stones, some are cones, but some are serpentine walls. It only been recognized in the last couple of years in ours. We didn't know anything about this and 2015 about circuit walls. So



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yeah, this was a this was a recent find for you guys. And then once again, you've been on property just about your whole life.



1:54:15

Exactly. I was about a year and a half old. Yeah. So we never saw my dad gets to go out. Wow. Just that you showed of the astronomical alignments, and then you showed one without the alignments, but the wall sets about you showing their project. Yeah, that one there. That's about just about 15 acres of the 106. So you don't see all I don't have an image of all the walls that are all over the hilltop. That's 13 acres and a few separate wells in that. And that actually that perimeter is one of the biggest serpent walls. It's starts with the watch House 20 550 feet long. Outside of what you're seeing there. There are more certain walls there are quarry sites, and there are windows and some of the stone walls all over the next roughly 90 acres if you will, that you don't even see. So we're showing up Teenagers, what we need to do now is get a nice map showing you the walls fall over the property, I can give you a similar image with that, but everything to 15 acres you're looking at. So that's not the entirety of the property you're looking at there.



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Oh, yeah, I mean, it's just a small slice, I believe that's what you had done. Just prior to the first time we had you on



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the LIDAR 15 acres, we have the LiDAR, you can see down to a Senate. And we're going to be doing we have a hard drive on that 600 hours of processing. And Lidar is amazing shows the circuit walls, it shows like a features down to about the size. Actually a penny shows up in even

a sending me this a little bit smaller than that. But centimeter you can see down to that. So while these different features, talking about with the LIDAR around the LiDAR, in the 15 acres, the other 90 acres, we haven't done LIDAR on, you know,



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that is, that is incredible.



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It's a lot of a lot of data we have now you know, ground penetrating radar to several 1000 square feet, and Omitsu, that's going to come back and do all our 12 Underground drains some of the trains from 75 feet underground. And they've never been excavated, not all of them, a couple of them have the Oracle chamber and there was some evidence that came out like they had hammer stones and some tools and tools that go off into the drains apparently, while they were left behind when they built these strange, but she's going to map those in what she has mapped already is the Oracle chamber roof where we got optically stimulated luminescence course that we tested. And she's going to blend that imaging with with the LIDAR for 3d above and below. She's friends with the LIDAR gentleman, and he's been doing Why are at some sites, all he lives in Connecticut, is when sites from our site are way down to Pennsylvania. And so he's collecting data using LIDAR. And she's been doing some of the ground penetrating radar and together to put both images together will be very good. Because you sit on your computer and really analyze these pictures and images for curious artifacts or whatever, you know. Yeah,



1:56:58

that is an incredible opportunity for you guys. That's That's fantastic. Because once again, again, I just posted an article to our group the other day about an entire new complex that was found in Guatemala. Okay, whole whole new complex found because of LIDAR because of people using Lidar and drones and going over spots,



1:57:22

you know, so Yeah, nobody really knew what was here is all forgotten about Yeah, well, white ash showed it.



1:57:27

Yeah. And especially being able to use ground penetrating radar, things like that. And some of the areas to find, once again, maybe maybe chambers that have collapsed that you haven't been able to see what have you.



1:57:42

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Because we do have one that was during the 48 hurricane, it's near the law. Well 1988 We took the remains of the pine stump off of it and we laid it out in meter squares. And in at that was an 8889. We were going to go in actually start excavating coastal manager in 1958. He was here for a couple of years, his daughter 10 years prior to that used to play in the chamber in OC today is a flat spot because unfortunately 1930 There was a 38 hurricanes, very famous but there was one about 10 years later, the whole tree came down. It came across a double wall path and it collapsed the whole structure. We did put ground penetrating radar on it in the 1990s we had some equipment from that time because used to make it right down the street shoot geophysical survey systems. And we hadn't put their radar on top and he said well, about several feet down you'd have what looks like a flat floor. So that really caught our interest. Unfortunately in 89 We ended up on a date in front of the northstone the stone that alliance requires today in to bend the stone was starting to slowly settle with like it eventually would fall over. So we brought in the New Hampshire psychological society's president and she stayed with us for the next 32 years. Actually, when she came she never left us.



1:58:58

I don't I don't know that I would be able to either Dennis,



1:59:02

which was good, you know, because she was a mainstream and she heard things or pottery and points and colonial stuff, you know, not so ruined, you know, and so, but it grabbed her you know it she's still alive. She's in Florida at the moment. She visited us about two months ago, she she's in her 80s She really can't do the work. She's looking for a replacement, which is very difficult to find somebody that religious artifacts, but she worked in a northstone and they found a fire pit and that was a three year project. My son was born in 89. And by the time they finished he was two years old and 90 Say what 8990 91 And they worked on that northstone And they found the firepit that 80 to 30 years old and the important thing is that the stone was there first was an earlier feature somebody had put in it could have been 1002 years ago, somebody about 700 ad came along and built the fire up against the base of it and they love to charcoal. And so they excavated down they found the layers of stratigraphy all the different color bands undisturbed next to the stone and it's a fire pit and they they sent the charcoal out had the data So we never get back to that 1988 that collapse structure. And I do want to put radars a little better today than it was in the 90s. The last time we did it, so her put it on top run around she she's a geophysicist, too. So she has a degree in that. But have you run over? Have her give her analysis of it? What do you think you're looking at here? Shall we excavate this? You know, because our managers daughter used to play inside of what she said was a chamber and when you look at it today, it's a big kind of depression there, you know, yeah, you can't see the chamber. But these were, you know, this was a structure there till 1848. So, we might get back to that, you know,



2:00:37

um, yeah, well, that's precisely and that's why somebody of that ilk has literally spent a lifetime helping you research the place. Because there is there's more than a lifetime of work, to be done to even even to catalogue What's there to, to use new means to re explore. You know,

that is one of the things that we talk about regularly whether it's cryptozoology you you ufology what have you are scientific means now we're different than they were five years ago. So to be able to reexamine evidence, with money technology, can provide whole new worlds of data,



2:01:26

training it, you know, and they know what they're doing. Yeah. Yeah, yeah.



2:01:30

So what are you guys looking at next? I know, Solstice just happened. So how can people contact you for tours? What are you What are you looking at getting going next for America's Stonehenge, Dennis.



2:01:49

We have different projects we'd like to do up there. One of them I just mentioned getting that ground penetrating radar back, she was going to come in October, something happened. And I think she'll have to put it off to spring when everything goes away, and it throws out again. We also have three bones or Yvonne, I might have mentioned those to the main site back in 1930s, by Mr. Goodwin. And in 1968. You're brought to the Smithsonian in a Dr. Lucy Hogan actually looked at him. And she was a physical anthropologist, and she said, Well, these are human bones. They have got markings on them. We get the report on this, by the way, he said, No, three bones, you know, and she said they were earmarked. And while the person was alive, the scratch marks or whatever they are on the bones happen. So the person was living. But she said the thing is that they're much denser material than she would normally think for human bone that kind of troubled her in the end. And the last thing she says, was that my feeling is that these are human while they were out of the ground in 68 to 30 years. So you couldn't radiocarbon dating? They would they were contaminated by being exposed to the elements, if you would, you know. Sure. So I've been talking to a friend of mine from California, I talked to him two days ago, and he's going to be out here again, he started a Caracas gallstone in South America with a DNA and he Oh, wow. In Toronto, and he says, Uh, maybe we should look at DNA. And so I know, the mutations are it sees bones have been exposed to the elements for 80 something years, maybe that doesn't matter. But I would be very, very happy if we could look into having this done. I don't know how much of the bone they have to take, you know, and destroy for the DNA, maybe just a small amount. I don't,



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I don't think it's a whole lot. I think it's literally the equivalent of like, let's take a jeweler's drill, and get past the surface.



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That would be interesting. And we could do that. We they've been seeing our museum on display for decades. And I finally went through all these my dad's files. Was looking at the

display for decades. And I finally went through all these my dad's files, I'm looking at the photographs and newspaper article that came out in 68. About the you know, the report from the Smithsonian. And it's a picture of these bones. And I went back over to the our display cabinet, because most of the everything has an identification on it. These bones are just kind of sitting there. And there they are there right there in front of me. Wow. And I was just totally shocked. I mean, I we try to, you know, know, as much as we can about the site and all the different things that have happened over the years, but you know, how?



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Well, somebody was alive.



2:04:28

Yeah, I know. It's, that to me, I think would be one of the things and so we're going to talk about that he's going to be coming out here and he wants to take a sample off the Oracle chamber to have it analyzed. And he's got to tell me a little bit more what he wants to accomplish with that. But the DNA on these bones I think would be really exciting.



2:04:45

You know, you know, maybe even maybe even doing some deep DNA analysis on the grooves of the table. Things like that. To see if to see if anything can be lifted.



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That's a great Wait, there was a thing called protein analysis and you attack, you know, an arrowhead or anything that might have gone into an animal human. And if the blood gets inside of a micro fissure, they can extract that. So I did talk to somebody about that recently in an in our archaeologists wanted her to have psychological assistance. She was at our site a few years ago, and I mentioned it to her and she goes, Well, performance tables and exposed to the elements are top surface for years. So you know, highly unlikely at work, but she goes, You don't you never know. Maybe you might be able to extract something from a roof. Yeah, and then will tell you whether it's human or animal. And then if it's animal what type of in you know, yeah, possibility, you know, it's still there, you know?



2:05:44

Well, yeah. to, I think cannot explore it would be the real disservice, you know?



2:05:51

Yeah, exactly. Yeah. We can, you know,



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that that once again, is the reason why you you had a new hit New Hampshire archaeologists just suddenly pivot on point and, and hop in your pocket, because there it's just a fascinating realm of study. To to get into. And and to think about there is there's something that could literally be discovered annually.



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I think so. Yeah. And this, you know, at one time your critic sighs because while this site was an ancient site, how come there's not other sites and back and Goodwin's time 100



2:06:34

of them just in the state of New Hampshire, what are you talking about?



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Basically, if you get about 800, from Quebec, yeah. So in their stone structures is a very strong resemblance between the structures, you know, and we're looking at standard unit of measure like somebody's use yardstick to build these and what we think today and we've been looking at this since the 70s, is perhaps to bagel with IQ yard was used on our site near ending this, the aplenty this elsewhere there's a doctor I think his name is John clock from BYU, and he's looking at measurements in South America and Peru, for instance, also in Mexico, and then some of the South southern mountains like Poverty Point Watson break down in Louisiana. And he came up with one of two different measuring two different measurements. And one of them actually was 83 centimeters. And Mike Edie sent me the report and I'm looking at it going well, what is 83 centimeters? I said, Hey, Mike, could you convert that to inches and feet? He goes, No. So I said, Well, I'm gonna, when I did, it came out to 2.72 feet or 2.73 feet, and it came out to third about 30 to 64 inches and so that's a megalithic yard in but I don't think I don't know if Dr. Clock realizes that that megalithic yard is found in European sites. And it's found it we think at our site to the table for instance, a groove on it. At the bottom is two megalithic yards. The top of the group is 1.5. The end length of it is two megalithic yards. The width of the table at the bottom of the bell shape is 2.5 megalithic yards and near the top of the tables to the top surface of the table to the bedrock is one megalithic yard. Although the stone structures are true, they're not nice and nice square blocks or rectangular blocks that you find in Egypt or something. So it's a little harder to measure some of the structures, but from what we could do is go out measure the structures and this seems to work that can Goodwin say a guy named Roscoe Whitney, he was from Leicester mass, he was an MIT engineer. So a very smart gentleman, he did all the we have all the data from him, he had a plane table, he did cross sectional profile and plan view of the site. So we have all of site measured back in the 1930s. He just sat there and he decided we have everything great capital, we have all of that all of these, all this research. And then he said we're gonna build the site even didn't know or give a damn about linear measurements, because I've looked at the height, the width and the length of the structures, and they don't fit Imperial measurements of inches, feet and yards. So that was at about 85 years ago that Ross was talking about. If the paddy family built this, they were using our arm. If you're a human, it's something that a farmer or a shoemaker should be using

at that time. It didn't come down to he did not know about the megalithic yard back in the 1930s. Yeah. And maybe with the data set they were looking at and that LIDAR because we can see down to a centimeter is kind of give us a pretty good idea. I think if that was used, you know, as you can, you know, it's pretty accurate, you know? Oh, yeah,



2:09:38

absolutely. And, you know, just going back to the table and revisiting that I popped up on on screen a minute ago from the Greek reporter an article about researcher claims Ancient Greeks made it to America before Columbus, talking about how the Minoans were aware of the Ameri Because no one said to were aware of a great continent beyond Europe.



2:10:06

So, can you set our relationship to before? Before? What was it? The volcanic explosion?



2:10:14

Yeah, yeah. And and to think about that, and to think about the fact of the a lot of this structure that is there, echoes a lot of that kind of structure. And, and once again, when you're talking about the, the echoic chamber that leads to the table, everything else that is hugely reminiscent of Minoan temple, things like that. So fascinating stuff that that article just came out in 2012, I will, I will have to reach out to that, that researcher and posit that to him, and maybe connect you guys. It's always great to talk with you, Dennis. And just hear the constant unraveling that is the mystery of America's stone hinge. I want to thank you so much for your time, as always, especially on short notice, especially after the holidays. I hope everything goes well for the upcoming seasons preparation and let everybody know where they can go to because you aren't necessarily fully closed down during the snowy times. You can. You can schedule snowshoe events, all kinds of stuff, let them know where they can go to schedule events where they can go to find out more about things happening in America, Stonehenge, Dennis.



2:11:48

Yes, we're open every day but Thanksgiving and Christmas. And we do snowshoeing in the winter, once we had about six inches of snow. A website is so dense usa.com. And when you go to that they can find a phone number, if they want to call us is an email they can write to us is also we're on Facebook and Instagram. But on the website, if they go to that, they can go down and scroll down. And they can find a 12 minute video presentation that we show in a theater so they can watch that before they even show up and see if it's something they're interested in. It saves a little time at our place too. But we do have it on we do have a 12 minute video in our visitor center they can see there. Also, this is a free app, download a mobile app download. If you download that, you can do a complete virtual tour from your home. If you use it at our site as you're walking, it will talk to you. It has pictures and texts. And it's a nice way to tour the site. So there's a lot of information on the website. And it's even discounted tickets sticking by

and the good ticket anytime they can save a little bit on that. But we're really not closed other than Christmas and Thanksgiving. So it's kind of a year round thing. So no matter what time of the year, you're in the area you come up in, you know come up and take a tour.



2:13:04

Fantastic. It is an amazing location. I cannot wait to get up there myself. Thank you so much for your time during this holiday season. Dennis, please do hold the line real quick while we close things out with our audience. While you are online checking out everything from America Stonehedge. Folks, make sure to stop on by curious realm that is where you can find all the episodes. That is where you can follow us on social media. That is where you can send us your experience if you're an experiencer of the strange paranormal if you have had a cryptid sighting or a UFO UAP experience. If you're a government whistleblower, stop on by curious realm.com forward slash story that will take you to work experience or page you can leave an anonymous message there with evidence, pictures audio, what have you. Thank you so much, everybody, for continuing to tune in. Thank you so much for a great first year of curious realm. Take care of yourselves take care of each other. And remember until next time, stay curious. We'll talk to you soon. Bye bye. Thank you for tuning in to this episode of The Curious realm. Stay tuned for more guests forbidden topics hidden hidden truths. Download the official curious realm map and view the knowledge Balto on our website curious realm.com Follow us on social media by searching curious realm. Curious realm is available on your favorite podcasts services, as well as YouTube, Roku, Amazon Fire an Apple TV through the APR TV app available on all app markets. The Curious realm is a proud member of the HC universal network family of podcasts. For more great content or to become a sponsor of curious realm or other podcasts, visit HC universal network.com today. Thanks for listening. Stay curious. And remember the other side is watching