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SUMMARY KEYWORDS

laser weaponry, Japan, 100 kilowatt platform, maritime military testing, America's Stonehenge, archaeoastronomic alignments, winter solstice, nuclear reactors, adaptive optics, space-based lasers, hypersonic missiles, countermeasures, military technology, fusion power, mini reactor., America's Stonehenge, archaeological discoveries, stone windows, serpentine walls, astronomical alignments, winter solstice, LIDAR scans, ground penetration radar, ancient builders, stone slabs, historical research, archeological society, stone tools, habitat sites, astronomical observations.

SPEAKERS

Speaker 3, Speaker 1, Speaker 4, Speaker 5, Speaker 6, Speaker 2

00:00

I coming to you from the city of the weird

S Speaker 1 00:21

exploring topics from the esoteric and unexplored to dimensions unknown, shining a light of truth on the darkest corners of our reality. Welcome to the curious realm. You you

00:47

well. Hello,

S Speaker 2 00:48

everybody happy Tuesday night. Chris Jordan, coming at you here from the weirdest place in the United States, Austin, Texas.

S Speaker 3 00:57

Hope everybody is doing well. Hope everybody is getting ready for

S Speaker 2 01:01

their holiday season. Merry Christmas. Don to everybody out there, hope everybody is having a great Christmas. Merry Hanukkah. Blessed Kwanzaa, a

01:17

beautiful Ramadan, all those things,

S Speaker 3 01:21

hope everybody is prepared for 2026 we're going to be welcoming back Elizabeth Joyce. I am very, very excited to say that we will be, we will be taking up some of the mantle of the old Art Bell with Elizabeth and beginning a series every year, talking with her before the New Year, talking about predictions for the upcoming year. That used to be a very popular show on coast to coast. AM, many, many years ago, and when Elizabeth was on, we spoke with her about that before and after show, and we are very excited to have her on. So stay tuned for that coming up. Folks, we have some great guests, great guests coming up here soon tonight, we're very pleased to welcome Well, like you just saw on screen, our good friend Mike terber. Sorry, things are a little hairy this evening. Folks, do we have Mike turber In the first segment? We will be talking about laser technologies, laser weaponry. Specifically, there was an announcement out of Japan that they have a new 100 kilowatt platform that they have on the usaca, or Asuka cruiser that they are out there testing. It's basically a big maritime military testing platform for them. But you can see the size of this thing on screen there. It is massive, about the size of Two and a Half Men tall, big, huge gimbal. We're going to be getting into laser weaponry in the first segment. In the second segment, we will be welcoming our good friend and owner of America's Stonehenge, Dennis. Dennis stone to talk about America. Stonehenge, some of the archaeal archaeoastronomic alignments that occur there, some of the new data that they have found, and all kinds of new announcements. So that'll be in the second part welcome and our first part. Mike turber, welcome back to the show, my friend. How are you tonight? Hey buddy, doing good. How you been doing great? It's always great to have you on. Thanks, as always, for coming on. I love chatting with you about the latest in military technology, things like that. We were chatting before the show about laser platforms, that kind of stuff, and just some of the capabilities that are out there. And, you know, like, as a as a 50 year old, it wasn't too long ago on job site that I made the, made the Jetsons reference of George Jensen and and there were a couple people that kind of looked at me, and I was like, Yeah, I'm old. Sorry. Sorry if you know, sorry if you don't get a Jetsons reference, but, but, you know, there were certain things growing up in the 80s and stuff like that, and even those that were my parents age that we were promised by, by TVs movies, we were all promised that we'd have a ray gun on our hip by this point. You know, we do basically have the technology of the Star Trek communicator. We all walk around with the inspiration of it as a cell phone in our pocket. There are gobs and gobs of technology out there, but laser weapons is one that we have seen since the days of war, of the worlds in black and white, stuff like that. The idea of rays of energy being used as weaponry, and you know, when you're talking about things that wage the fires of war, one of my favorite stories ever was the story of Alfred Nobel. Who the Nobel Peace Prize is named after, and the fact that he stopped his warring ways and creating things like that, when he read his own obituary, somebody else with his name had died locally, he picked up the newspaper and the person that wrote the obituaries thought it was him and wrote a very scathing obituary about him. And he was like, whoa. I like, I created TNT and things like that for for like mining and railroad use and that kind of stuff. It wasn't necessarily to, like, build 5000 ton bombs.

S Speaker 4 05:39

The laser has been around for a long time. And it's funny, when you mentioned the Jetsons, yeah, one of the things I always remember was, was the flying car and the Jetson Quadra copter, which is named the Jetson, is one of the first ones, if not the first one, that's going to get approval here in the United States for your personal you know, you're basically going to be flying inside your own drone, is what it amounts to. So that's pretty cool. Yeah, yeah, the lasers. I mean, everyone's seen any sci fi movie wouldn't be complete without some form of weaponry involved, it seems like, and they all use lasers. We don't really see any other weapon beyond that. So it's like the Holy Grail of of weaponry, because it fires at, you know, light speed, the your opponent has no time, essentially, to react to it. Yeah, but, you know, it seems to be like the perfect weapon, but in reality, what you don't see is the amazing or the incredible amount of energy that they require. The laser is that washing machine looking thing at the front?

S Speaker 3 06:49

Yeah, the thing that looks like, you know, a tiny camera or something like that, that you'd see security. Once again, it's massive. But more massive than that is that huge thing behind it, the entire crate behind it is literally the batteries that drive that thing. Like, take a look at that. It's, it's a massive, massive storehouse of power

S Speaker 4 07:10

behind it, and and that, and that's the limiting factor, and that's why you'll always see the first laser systems were either on a very large aircraft. Yeah, there was a modified KC 135 that I remember having. And then I think the Air Force used a 747, when they did the LAL one, that laser. But you know the talks of the limiting factor on putting a laser anywhere is the energy requirements, and like, if you want to put it on an aircraft, which is ideal, ideally, what the next generation fighter is supposed to have, yeah, the amount of energy that it requires to say, fire a 250, kilowatt or 100, even just 100 kilowatt, which is what that system is there, it's 100 kilowatts, is incredible. And so, you know, these aircraft, they get their energy from their engines, and if the engine can barely provide like the F 22 but a lot of people wonder, why, why can't we just put a laser on f 22 it has to be an external pod, and then your aircraft doesn't have the ability to even power it, as much less anything else. So the new fighter, the F 47 has been built with a laser weapon system in mind, so that will have that and according to the manufacturer, the engines, it will be able to provide the power necessary to, you know, to fire those lasers. So that's that'll be interesting, you know. But the downside delays is are, they're limited. Their limiting factor is, one, the power, and two, you're looking at weather or atmospheric conditions that could cause it to not be as accurate or to have the range that it would it would need, you know, these things are firing at objects that are 10 miles or, you know, 15 miles away, and they're trying to hit a target that's basically the size of a quarter. And they have to stay on target long enough for the for the energy to transfer to the object that's being fired at to create the response that you want, which is the you know, opposing object to be destroyed. And that's where it is. If anyone's ever fired a laser, one of the small handheld lasers that cut, then you already realize it has to fire at a darker object. And it doesn't take much to, you know, to deflect that. So that's where some of the countermeasures to lasers is, is very cheap. But the advantage of the laser is it's also very cheap. It's just the development cost is a lot, but the cost per shot is extremely low. That's what makes them so attractive, well,

S Speaker 3 09:57

and that's just it, especially whenever you're talking. About for ship defense, that kind of stuff, for for ground based defense, where you would normally use something along the lines of, let's say, like an Iron Dome, you know, or our system, the Patriot missile system, that famously scored hit after hit after hit during the Desert Storm, conflicts, things like that. Those, those are preliminary things that keep this stuff from happening and keep these attacks from happening. But if you could use a laser system, then it's different than having to have numerous vehicles full of missiles. And even even the idea of reloading like our guns on a naval ship are pretty good. They aren't like they were in World War Two or the Vietnam War things like that. They're they're driven by machine, that kind of stuff. And they reload rapidly. However, you still have to have stowage fuel you you have to have every bit of the infrastructure to support that weapons platform on board, which means live rounds of ammunition, which means dangerous places for explosives, things like that.

S Speaker 4 11:17

Yeah, and there will be some shared technologies in the platforms give you like a case in point, a Patriot missile will cost upwards of four, $4 million to fire some of the Iron Dome missiles. I can't remember the name of them station at the moment, but they'll cost between 50,000 and 100,000 a piece. And when you have Hamas fire over two, 300 you know, missiles at one time, which their missiles are relatively cheap and not super accurate. So, you know, you've got the Iron Dome, you know, firing its missiles as well. So you have a very large amount of dollars that are being shot up into the sky when and hoping that it works. So a two layer system, which is kind of what the new version of the Iron Dome is going to be, and our version of it as well. We'll have a two layered system where you'll have a AI structured decision making protocol that'll be put into place. There'll be some some form of rules of engagement, and it will determine which targets to send missiles towards and which targets to fire a laser at. The laser will have, in some cases, a shorter range, depending on you know, which laser system they're looking at. But primarily, right now, the lasers are being built to combat drones and and small aircraft that are, that are coming in, and that's going to be any system anywhere from 10 kilowatts, which, which would probably take care of some of the smaller drones, up to 100 120 I think the Lockheed system is 60, but it's been, you know, has upgraded module to 120 and Those systems can handle anything up to a moderately mid size or decent sized drone. Whereas, you know, when people think of drones, they're thinking of, you know, what their kids are flying, and stuff like that, but when you think of it from a military standpoint, you're looking at aircraft. It's about the size of a normal, normal plane. So if anyone's ever seen a predator or a Reaper, you know, and I'm talking about those are actually quite

S Speaker 3 13:25

large, yeah, yeah, no, they're, they're big. And the size of them in images is very deceiving. But when you when you see one, even on display things like that, they are, they are large vehicles, right?

S Speaker 4 13:41

The advantage I have on some of those is that they carry enough fuel to, order, you know, around the theater that they're in for a while. While they're they're being operated in ISR capacity for, you know, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance. But once they, once that decision is shifted, they can be easily switched over to a more tactical format just by changing out the pylons. The way the laser systems work is they will actually save whatever aircraft they're put on. As soon as their energy requirements are satisfied, they will save that aircraft a lot of area to put more weapons in, because if you look at how much a like the A 10 is one, first one that came to mind. I'm trying not to say the A 10, but any aircraft that has a gun system on board, that gun system takes up a lot. It's a lot of weight and a lot of room that could be utilized for other things. So the laser system will take a smaller footprint out of those aircraft, and it's expected it's going to take a relatively small footprint from the F 47 which is going to be the first aircraft that we know of, that will be built with the laser. Are integrated into the system, and not something that's been thought of as like a pylon add on. If you add a pylon to any aircraft, you're getting at least some of the stealth capability. But the F 47 is going to have that system built into it. Yeah. Should be Yeah. And that's in the only the F 47 uses is going to use ace engines, and those, those engines allow it to produce over a megawatt of energy, whereas most aircraft engines, for the military aircraft, they don't produce anywhere near that. This was done with that in mind. Oh, no, no, no, go ahead, please. Yeah, this, this the whole design of the of the F 47 is with the future in mind. Now the question has been just like the question has been with the SR 72

15:55

is that aircraft flying? And the F 47

S Speaker 4 16:00

has been rumored to be flying, and has been flying now for, I think, three and a half, four years. So, but everyone is they see as a new aircraft to be put out in the 30s, but the functional design of that, that aircraft was done many years ago. So it's, you know, that, and the engines, the engines were the thing that we're holding it back for it to be able to do, it's its version of super cruise, and then to have it without the the ailerons and everything else that go into a normal aircraft, and then the tail, you know, the tail fins and all they removed those structures, and now you have an aircraft that uses, you know, micro movements on the air surfaces to make it turn, yeah, which is kind of weird, but it definitely works. So they've proven that technology putting a laser on board that system that's going to be effective. It's kind of neat. Now, here's here's where the rubber meets the road. Please. The new, the new laser systems will be uspl lasers, which is ultra short pulse laser. That system will allow you to essentially fire a pulsed laser, which is what most lasers are, because a continuous beam is extremely, takes an extremely large amount of energy, where a pulse beam can be fired in like a picosecond, and just like a super short, you know, burst. So think of it like the Phalanx, the military's failing system that fires, you know, you see it shoot, and it has like, how, you know, 6000 rounds a minute. Imagine 6000 rounds a second. So that's what you're kind of looking at with the ultra, ultra short pulse laser. And that's going to allow the laser to fire at 30 or 60, or however, many targets in one second.

S Speaker 3 18:01

Yeah, yeah. And, you know, you have to think about it, especially using anything like and we had it on screen just a minute ago. I had the average cost of a Patriot missile, which is four to 7 million so, so yeah, the idea of being able to use a laser instead of that, hey, you're already using a laser tracking and targeting system to target the missile anyway. So in the same amount of time you could hit the thing, before a missile ever has to travel to get there or track a target or anything like that, your light beam would already be on it, and especially when you're talking about the New World, and we've talked about this and addressed this before that with hypersonic missiles, that's that's basically the only defense that you have against them is a laser defense system. That's right? And how dependable is that platform? Because, yeah, you would have to a be able to detect a hypersonic missile Well, in a good amount of time, be able to track and target it, and be able to use something like a short pulse system that can give short intensified pulses as it's tracking that target hitting the same spot over and over and over, as opposed to one long beam trying to track it at that speed. Because what you don't realize, especially when it comes to object target tracking things like that, it's just like the projection job that I'm on right now. If you bump that projector with an extreme lens on it like that, two centimeters of bump can lead to six inches of being off on the surface. So when you're talking about a millimeter to here at the source of the beam, you're talking about feet. Yards of distance at the point of target,

S Speaker 4 20:04

and you have to keep that laser on target. It's not like this, the second the laser hits it that it's going to make the object explode, because it's not. It's not carrying a actual mass towards the object. That's right. So it's not like it's not using kinetic energy to destroy the object, it's actually using energy and heat. So as long as it, if anyone's fired a laser at a balloon before to try to get it to pop, you realize, if that balloons wiggling around, you're not going to pop the balloon. Yeah. So you have to, you know, hit the same, same spot, you know, continuously to get it to go. That's right. So the pulse laser does that, plus it can actually hit multiple targets at the same time, and just keep firing at those multiple targets and then hitting hitting the same spot each each time that it goes back to that same target, all you know, all within seconds. Which makes that kind of a you know, that that's like the, not even the Holy Grail. That's the only goal for people to go for as far as the manufacturers and contractors. So the United States with Lockheed, and you have United Kingdom, you have the dragon fire project. You got Iron Dome with with theirs and ours, and Lockheed is our go to manufacturer when we look at building these types of systems, and that seems to be the the one that's gonna, you know, gonna win whatever the contracts are. So we'll get to see Boeing and Lockheed, apparently work together on these projects again, and I have in the past, so it should be pretty interesting to see how that works out.

S Speaker 3 21:35

Well, yeah, about Go ahead. No, I was gonna say we have regularly shown the video from Lockheed Martin about the the mini reactor that is one of the there are two things from Lockheed Martin that we talk about regularly on this show, folks, and you can gladly visit our Knowledge vault, newly, newly revamped. Them, faster knowledge vault on our website, feel free to go to curious realm.com, forward slash knowledge right there in the declassified programs and Documents area. The second thing down there. Third, fourth, fourth thing down there is Lockheed Martin, mini reactor. Just click the title of any of those there is the actual patent. This is from 2018 this patent and this, this is an abstract for a I'm scrolling through it right now for a miniature nuclear reactor that is big enough to fit inside of an F 16 platform. So, yeah, when you're talking about the planning of, literally, the planning of our new, next generation fighter, having to be based around the laser system, like the design, you can't you can retrofit, but you'd have to put a pod on there in order to do that. And we already know they have that because, well, that's one of the many things that we also talk about on the show all the time, that's also in the knowledge vault is the f 18 laser pod countermeasures, which may very well be the source of some of the UFO UAP videos that we have seen. It's basically a infrared laser that is used to create digital chaff, something with a greater signature than the airplane for heat seeking missiles to follow. So we already have laser pods that are being used to direct a laser in that kind of way. That's not a targeting pod,

S Speaker 4 23:35

right, right? And that's true. And the countermeasures on some of these weapon systems, the defensive side of it becoming extremely interesting when you see, you know, it's point counterpoint kind of thing. I don't remember. I remember growing up and seeing that point counterpoint at the end of, I think, 60 Minutes. Had it. So each time you create a weapon, obviously the the enemy is going to look at it and go, Okay, they're going to spend hundreds of millions of dollars trying to develop this weapon system, and we'll spend maybe hundreds of 1000s of dollars developing a system. It'll counter it. And that, that seems to be the the the method that has been utilized in the past, where the United States seems to throw money, tons of money, after these things. But now with the laser systems, it doesn't seem to be tit for tat, so to speak. The developmental costs on the laser system will be rather expensive, but the cost per shot, like you showed that graphic earlier, is going to be quite low. We're looking anywhere from one to $10 maybe $15 per shot, when you look at some of these directed energy weapons, as opposed to, you know, 4 million for a patriot, and you know 50 to 100,000 for the Iron Dome missiles that go up. But again, there are times when you, you have to use the missiles because you, you. You know, if you're in a cloudy, rainy, foggy situation, some of these laser systems will not function properly in those events, so you'll have to have both systems work together. And that seems to be what the what the going to thing is going to be,

S Speaker 3 25:15

well and Exactly. And once again, we're showing some of the Lockheed Martin test videos and stuff like that. You can see where like this is, once again, something that you would have to have on target for a long time for the test drones and stuff like that, for these types of systems. But when you're talking and that's a constant laser, that's a constant beam that they just showed when you're talking about the ultra short lasers, ultra short pulse, that's different. It's, once again, higher intensity, shorter pulse and and when you're talking especially in their systems, like we said before air, there are systems that are larger than the one that was just tested in in Japan. The one that was just tested in Japan was 100 kilowatts, 100 kilowatts. Now, to put that into average folks, and this is, this is per burst, to imagine that kilowatt usage basically being like the amount of Newton's coming out of the end of a rifle when you pull a trigger. Okay, so this is per use 100 100 kilowatts. That is the equivalent of an average home uses 1.2 kilowatts per hour, per hour without the AC on things like that. So that is the equivalent of 100 American homes hourly usage, used in one second, used in one second. That's crazy.

S Speaker 4 27:03

A that literally has been the predominant factor limiting the the fielding of these weapons. Wherein, when you go back in time and you start looking at some of the the

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requirements for like, like the LL

S Speaker 4 27:20

one laser system, which was on a 747, you know that that was, I think, in the low megawatt ranges, maybe around 10 or so, maybe 30 kilowatts. But when you look at the current systems, and the China is, China has their l y, I think it's la y or l y1 system, it's 250 kilowatts, is what they're claiming. The problem is, was with that claim, is it? You know, our systems were showing them actually in their testing, so you can see what's happening. But when you look at the China version, they don't show their their testing, which is kind of a little bit off, because they like to show some of the things that they do when that, you know, the J 20 and some of their aircraft, but not with this one. That's, yeah, you got the Japanese on there, you know. And these systems are now, we're now at a point to where we can feel these and get them out there, and only you know time will tell to see how efficient these systems operate under pressure. So if a if a ultra short pulse laser, uspl laser, is going to be the way to go, and they can take out multiple targets at the same time, that might be the go to for most everybody to emulate as well. So you're going to see some really simple ways to counter measure these things. Like, instead of, you know, the missiles won't be painted black, obviously, that they're trying to take down and with, literally just putting a reflective material on your drone or on your rocket will basically throw these systems off a little bit. And that's how simple it is, in some some ways, for the countermeasure. But when you're talking about systems that are in the 100 to 250 kilowatt range, yeah, then no longer, is that? Is that a problem? It'll just fire right through whatever you put in it. So, yeah, that's where, you know, we're the countries that have the money to advance a system that uses that much power will always be ahead of the game. And, you know, so that's what we're looking forward to. So I can't wait to see one of these systems, and you know, I don't want to see the system in action, but technically, but if it's going to happen anyway, it's going to be a much different video that we get back from wherever that theater is, as opposed to the shock and awe that we saw at the beginning of this desert storm. We all remember that watching this lights over Baghdad. It, yeah, yeah. This would be good. This would be quite different.

S Speaker 3 30:03

Well, and, you know, just just I had the Navy dot mill site up, I'll bring it back up talking about research concentration area and ultra short pulse lasers and atmospheric characterization. And one of the things that it talks about is a figuring out the long range atmospheric propagation physics, as well as the characters, characterization of laser matter interactions. So, yeah, you know, trying to figure out a the bandwidth of laser that you're using, the bandwidth of the spectrum that you're using. And what? How that a propagates through the air, how to atmospheric changes? Because, yes, much like drops of water in the air split the split white light into the spectrum, and you see a rainbow. It can, it can affect and refract parts of the laser light, which you know could, could make it less effective, all kinds of things. So, so how does even lensing within the air or through clouds things like that work?

S Speaker 4 31:18

Is it clouds like a hole punch like one of the things they're doing is the the way the system will operate is, first off, you'll have a much larger aperture than than you know what most of the systems will have. If you look at the China version, they're 250 kilowatt laser their aperture is twice as large as as our largest laser aperture system. So it's impressive to look at, but then, you know, again, we haven't seen it under actual conditions, you know, testing conditions, or definitely not in an actual live situation. So that's that's one aspect of it, the other, the other thing is, is that it's two things to get this to work properly. One is the power to push the laser. The other is having the optics to be so accurate that they can put that beam down to the size of a quarter at 10 kilometers. I know when I turn my laser on, it's already at the size of $1 bill, at, you know, at 100 yards, yeah, it's very difficult to keep, keep maintaining that beam, and that's even in just a moderately humid atmosphere. So some of these laser systems are built in such a way that they will be platformed on aircraft, one of which will be the new Soviet version. Well, Russia, because there's no Soviet Union anymore, yeah, still stuck on that, but Russia has a system that they plan to use that will be nothing more than something to blind any satellites that come over whatever territories that they they want to hide. So essentially, they're just going to blind any of our spy satellites from being able to see things. So technically, that's been called Dazzlers before. Yeah, on the battlefield, though, they will use lasers. Wicked Lasers actually makes one too where they it's called a dazzler. And anyone using night vision definitely can remember this, if they were, you know, in any of these theaters where it would just light up like a Christmas tree. I mean, just every everything you were looking at, you can't really see anymore, and also kind of blind you for a couple of seconds, because you can't really see things, especially if you're using NGV, you know, night vision goggles, so that that's an issue. But I just wanted to say that, you know, lasers are not necessarily 100% firing a directed energy weapon at an object to destroy it. That's right, they're also used to do several other things, and one of those things happens to be, you know, to basically blind a satellite or some, you know, some observation platform, wherever it is, and that's, that's another issue that looks to be addressed. So, yeah, Russia is going one direction, and some of the other countries are going other directions, and we're going all directions, it seems like, with with ours, but some of the systems, just like the F 47 you know wasn't going to be revealed for a while, but think someone wanted to designate that 47 number right away. So yeah, you already got people talking about it, and come to find out, Oh, wow, they've already been been look, it looks like they're already building that thing. So once we see some field testing on that, I think it's gonna it's gonna be interesting to see just how accurate these things can be and how many targets they can take out, especially if the drones that are flying with the F 47 because the F 47 is not gonna be a single, singular platform. Yeah, it's gonna. Of AI powered the algorithms that are going to basically run the drones that will be the wingman of that and it can also fly unmanned itself. So if it's a really deep, penetrating mission, or if you have to sacrifice that aircraft due to range, then that's essentially the platform they're going to do to put that out there. But the laser systems on board, you know, are designed to take out any system that's designed to find them, so which will, oddly enough, it'll still be in the radar range, because those light emitting because we think of a laser, we think of the light emitting type laser, we're not thinking of necessarily the bandwidth won't be visible. So infrared lasers are are, you know, obviously invisible to the human eye, yeah. But the moment they're fired, it creates an immediate track, in a direct track, back to the object that they were fired from. There is no you don't have to calculate the ballistics of of a mortar or of a bomb or anything like that. If the laser fires, it's a straight shot back to the source. So that's kind of another area that's a little iffy. So you have to, you have to take all those things into consideration. When you're doing your counter

measures and you're going to fire that thing, is to Okay, immediately, the moment you fire it, we know exactly where it came from, whereas, when they fire a mortar or something else, they have to calculate where it came from.

S Speaker 3 36:38

That's a little bit different. Yeah, yeah. And, and, you know, it was all of a few years ago or last year that that Chinese scientists, is that alive science claimed that they built a Death Star and fire inspired beam weapon. That's something that's been on people's tongues and minds for the last couple few years, since the Maui fires and things like that, is space based lasers and space based weapons. I mean, once again, child of the 80s, man. So like, for me, it's a Yeah, like Star Wars, The Star Wars laser program, things like that, were spoken about back in the day, the famed movie, which I love and quote all the time. Spies Like Us talked talked about a version of that system. But when you're talking about other laser weapon systems, like China announced back in I guess it was like 2012 that they had a laser that could alter brain function. You know that? And there it is, right there, Washington

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frequency range, yeah, there you go,

37:50

meant to influence government leaders, yeah.

S Speaker 4 37:54

And we have remote viewing. So Well,

S Speaker 3 37:58

hey, we have, we have Havana syndrome. We have, we have a whole group of people that contact me and our guest John Hall, regularly saying that they have been targeted, that they do hear voices in their head. And yes, these are things that a laser based system can do to be able to no different than being able to use a laser based system to bounce an infrared laser off a window and listen to it like a CE and hear the conversation inside the room. You can reverse that and use that same laser to vibrate a surface and and send that same message into a room that

S Speaker 4 38:40

can be the atmosphere, yeah, no, like, like you've seen before, when the laser system will generate the plasma, and then all you have to do is excite the plasma in such a way that, you know, oscillates to create sound or to create imagery or radar signatures and Things like that. So it, you know the next generation of you know people, I don't know what they're gonna call them after that. We're after the millennials only remember next generation or whatever. But your next generation of children growing up are going to live in an environment where the the hologram, holodeck, like in Star Trek, yeah, will be something that, you know, was derived from military technology that we have seen, and personally, I've seen at DARPA, you know, where haptic feeling like when you reach into a hologram and you actually feel the hologram, that is an experience you will never, ever forget. And it makes it makes for some very interesting thoughts to develop different programs and different platforms that will field that technology and what uses you can get out of it. Imagine a tactile feel of a globe, of a map that you can scroll through, and you can actually feel a. Um, you know that the surface of what you're what you're touching, but you're touching air. It's kind of neat. But, yeah, adaptive optics are something that you know, way back when the Star Wars program was being bounced back and forth, and of course, we had to put some treaties up about putting certain types of weapon systems in space and lasers, Sure, definitely one of them. A part of that came from the fact that one of the guy can discuss some of this. But one of the think tanks that was involved in doing that, the one where I told you where John McAfee was at, as well, those think tanks came up with a with a very good way of resolving the problem of putting lasers in space. One of the things I suggested was, instead of putting the laser in space, just put the mirror in space. And that way you can have an unlimited power system on the ground and unlimited updates that don't require the space shuttle, at the time of the space shuttle that was taking things up, to go up and repair these things, or to, you know, do any type of maintenance. So the adaptive optics is came out of, out of all of that, and that's where the Hubble was able to get its new eyes. And that's also where some of these telescopes will, they'll fire a laser into the sky to determine what the atmospheric conditions are, and the actual space based telescope. Will, that was weird. Will actually sorry, I was distracted by something that just happened outside. Looked like Scott was a UFO. There's somebody turning on their Christmas lights, and it reflected off of this other window. It did look pretty weird. I was gonna say, we're having a live UFO signing on yours. You're gonna be like, Mike, you should have done video that was pretty interesting. But no somebody messing with their Christmas lights. But, um, anyway, back to the story here. Those adaptive optics can actually correct for all kinds of different things, and that technology is has been maturing now for many years. That's going to give us a huge advantage when it comes to firing these lasers through the atmosphere, yeah, regardless of the power. So it doesn't require as much power to fire a laser that can be accurately pinpointed, you know, brought down to the pinpoint when it hits the target. And that's where that that laser system that the China was looking at that has was inspired by the Death Star. What they're talking about there, in some ways, is combining, like, two or three different lasers together at a, at a at a focal point, and then the beam continue on from there, just like when you see it fired from the Death Star. And that's kind of a, that's a neat thing, but I just that technology. I haven't seen that mature at all. It's just, it's, it's kind of interesting, but, uh, you know,

S Speaker 3 42:54

well, and we also, we also haven't seen a successful test of the ly one platform. That's true, yeah.

S Speaker 4 43:01

Why one is their 250 kilowatt platform, and they've they, they the original one was mounted at like motion. Most of these systems are tested for ocean base on different types of cruisers and like, Aegis cruiser, or something like that. And China, China was no different, but now they had a parade where they were showing, you know, several of these laser based ly one systems driving down the street, you know. And you know, it looks like the the old South ICBM launcher, about that size of a vehicle, but this was the laser system, and you can see it sitting on top of this nice, pretty blue lens, ready to do what it has to do. But again, we don't know if it's accurate past any distance, because there's been no information from it so

S Speaker 3 43:56

well, and that's just it. When it when it comes to what, what should we be keeping our eye out for? What should we be looking at? There's the image of that ly one system again, folks, and once again, when you see that, when you see the the platform carrying it and and that's something to consider as well. And I'm not saying that batteries aren't amazing, that China doesn't have amazing, amazing battery technology, things like that, but let's take a look once again, at at the size of this military machine carrying a 250 kilowatt laser, and then let's take a look again at the Japanese one that that continued with it is smooth, bigger, way bigger than in that Army. Army vehicle is so. This is half the size, less than half the size of the claimed Chinese one. So that's, that's something to consider. That is something to hugely consider is, you know, do they have the technology to push that kind of laser?

S Speaker 4 45:17

And the other question that I think we can answer here, because you're not going to see this pretty much anywhere, is that we do have a platform to fire lasers deep inside, you know, or very close to the enemy's territory, and with a incredible power generating source, we already have those platforms, and we call them submarines. Yeah, these submarines can surface, and the submarine, 100% of the United States submarine fleet is nuclear powered. 100% that's right, I think 69 or 70, however many different boats we have, but they're all nuclear powered, and a very, not a large portion. But of course, all of our aircraft carriers and several other types of ships are also done that way. So we have the experience of moving these platforms that definitely the Navy does, as far as getting the power requirement situation resolved and then the space requirement situation resolved with submarines, large ships and what have you. So that you know, it's one thing to create a weapon, but if your weapon is sitting on the back of a truck, it's going to be difficult to get it to a location, because these things are only going to be effective, really effective, to say 30, maybe 40 miles. So we're, you know, where's that truck gonna go? And that's why all of our systems, you, as you've seen, are pretty much based on some form of platform that maneuvers. And it's going to be either aircraft or a Navy ship, vessel of some sort,

S Speaker 3 47:01

well, and, you know, I just had a Forbes article up from, from when was that? 2020 So, five years ago, February, 2020 talking about how the Navy is arming attack submarines with high energy lasers. And it makes perfect sense, like you're saying they are a mobile platform that is already equipped to push that technology. They're already equipped to power that technology. You do not have to retrofit them. They they have a nuclear power source on board that can produce as much as a as much as 100 homes, you know.

47:38

And I've seen

S Speaker 4 47:41

some of the intelligence behind what we're doing with some of our Ohio class submarines. And one of those, one of the things they can do is that the power requirements that can are sent to each of those, you know, I think it's 24 launch tubes. They have converted a couple of those launch tubes into other other things, and one of them might very well be a power platform to raise a like a periscope style laser system inside the region that that requires it so that that's going to be pretty interesting. See how that matures over time. I think I'm more interested in that than some of the other systems that are, you know, land based and are somewhat, you know, non mobile, but it's definitely dome and go ahead,

S Speaker 3 48:35

no, I was gonna say it's definitely an interesting concept. You do have the issue of, yes, either getting that mobile platform up through the water to expose it, or literally surfacing the sub to do so, no different, no different than you would have to partially surface to be able to fire missiles. Yeah, yeah.

S Speaker 4 48:56

And, you know, some of the missiles, they can pop up from underwater, but the laser system, you know, something like that on a platform that can be very stable. Submarines are extremely stable platforms, especially when they're, you know, they're in certain areas of the ocean. But the other, the other thing is, is that these laser systems on board of an aircraft at altitude. Do not have the problems with the atmospheric conditions affecting the laser because you're already over, you know, seven miles up or five six miles up, you're already over the vast majority of the atmosphere to begin with. Yeah, but the direction you fire, if you fire down, you'll, you'll be back into the same issues you have with, you know, from firing from the ground up, but these systems will be in such a way set up, in such a way that they will fire and destroy enemy satellites. And that's, that's something that is a little bit more scary, and that's also with the Russian system. Uh, was designed to do, and it won't take much for the Russian system to convert to something that's instead of just blinding our spy satellite capabilities. And when I say blind, I don't mean just visually. Our Spy Satellites don't just visually look at look at things. They look in in a lot of different spectrums, up to including the radio and hearing cell phones and things like that. So these these systems, once they're at that at altitude, they that the shield. Yes, shield, so, and that's what they're designed to do, which also means they're designed to intercept the trajectory that a ballistic missile would take coming in. So once those merge, you know, there's multiple, you know, re entry, vehicles start coming in, then the laser system would be probably the wisest choice when it comes to taking those those warheads out, because they can hit multiple at one time. And yeah, it's not like you fire a missile and you wait to see if the missile actually hits it with which takes several minutes. You're going to know the results almost instantaneously. And if you didn't hit it, that fire again. Keep firing until you get it. Well, they do that with missiles

S Speaker 3 51:16

Well, and that's what I was saying. There's a delay between the point of targeting, the point of fire and the point of impact. And there's a lot going into it, chasing a target, things like that. As opposed to the laser beam that's targeting is, is just as fast as labor laser beam that's firing. So you can, you can target and fire almost simultaneously at that point, exactly,

S Speaker 4 51:43

yeah, and yeah, the tune or 2 million, I think they're talking about the developmental costs, yeah, of that system. So and the larger craft that was shown that that was the LAL one, which is the 747 converted for the laser, but the Gen get right there so that your F 47 and the Navy's FX, all of these, these programs coming into first room will have the laser system integrated into the aircraft itself and and that's all. The only way that can be done is because of the engines. The ACE engines that they'll be using will be able to generate enough energy to do to provide it. So that's gonna be something interesting see, especially if they demonstrate that at an air show.

S Speaker 3 52:27

Yeah, yeah. Well, and you know, looking at these things, seeing these things, once again, is, and there's the iron beam right there going, and this is actively in use right now. And look, you can see, once again, the size of the power station that's being used for that. And it's like 100 150 kilowatt so it's it's big, it's massive. And we already know that we, we have the technology from our contractors for way smaller nuclear reactors, things, things that are basically about, about the size of four times your car engine, you know, and that's fascinating to think about when you start talking about the mobility of this technology and the testing of this technology, it's it really does make things, I'm not going to say, like accessible, but it makes things doable in a different range. Mike, yeah,

S Speaker 4 53:35

I agree. And the power source that is obviously the holy grail of all of this, is fusion, and the question of, like the Mini, the mini reactor, being able to provide that, which I firmly believe has already been accomplished, yeah, you know, and we were, we were told, even in the video that Lockheed made, was that the the technology will go to the military first, because they're obviously footing the bill to create the technology, and then it will, it'll trickle down to the civilian sector. But, you know, that's, that's going to be amazing, like, like you showed the graphic earlier, the F 16, you know, having a mini fusion reactor inside that that plane could, Lord, yeah, in whatever area, once for years and years, years without radioactive fallout, quite different from the bombers, the Nuclear Bombers that they were talking about back in 40s, 50s and 60s, that would just wreak havoc over the entire surface.

S Speaker 3 54:37

Well, and that's just it. We're talking about a different level of technological access. And I'm, I don't know it's, it's, I'm not going to say scary Mike, because there are still a lot of things that they're figuring out with this technology. All right, I'm. Even, even, like they said on the Navy's own website themselves, like there's, there's a lot that they have to figure out with materials technology. What can be used to create this kind of laser, what can be used to make them lighter, more efficient, what can be used to make them more impactful on certain surfaces, through, through, through, once again, like five to 10 millimeters of metal, that kind of stuff, that's, that's something different than just sheer ballistics, all right, we have a really good handle on, you know,

S Speaker 4 55:36

yeah, we don't have to worry about, you know, some terrorist organization out there, you know, getting their hands on this encoder laziness technology, not for a long time. So we're not going to have a Dr Evil going, you fire the weapon.

55:50

Yeah, you're not going to have a dirty laser weapon

S Speaker 3 55:55

in that kind of way, you know. But, but once again, there's still a lot, especially ground based, a lot to figure out, and a lot of that, even even over water, has to do, once again, with humidities, temperature variances, all kinds of things, but also the idea of the curvature of the earth itself, You know, no, no, well, in theory, yeah,

56:25

golly, that's why I love you, Mike.

S Speaker 3 56:29

But yeah, literally, like having to worry about, like a laser go straight, eventually the curve, the earth curves. So yeah, you've got to figure that stuff out as well, and

S Speaker 4 56:41

that's where those mirror based type systems come into play. And plus, once you put the platform on an aircraft, then you're basically done. I mean, I mean, imagine being able to fire at 100 targets in less than one second at the same time, just at once. So if you've ever been to a concert, you especially would know this with with the laser systems that draw things and what have you, it's a similar technology to that. The laser doesn't fire itself at all of those objects. The laser fires at a mirror, and the mirror is what aims the beam at the all those objects. And it does it so fast you know less than let you know more, faster than 30 times per second, which is the limit that your eye can generally, you know, pick out whether something solid or not. So whenever you see lasers drawing patterns and stuff on the wall, or in some cases, uh, you know, some of your movie systems, like the digital light processing, was effectively using all these that's all mirrors. But you know that technology has been around for a long time, and it's going to be interesting how it matures. I'm very excited to watch that, and I might have some information coming pretty soon, and maybe some images of the internals of one of the laser based systems very soon.

S Speaker 3 58:00

Here, nice. Well, we definitely want to have you back on to talk about that before we let you go speaking about just people and Yahoos with lasers. Because you you've got a burning laser. I've got a burning laser. I've got an astronomic lasers, all kinds of things. What words of warning would you give to people just shining lasers about specifically at objects they might see you in the night sky.

S Speaker 4 58:27

Mike, yeah, don't, don't aim. Don't aim your laser up at all. I mean, during the astronomy thing, it's different, but the lasers can create a lot of havoc, so especially in the hands of a child or someone that doesn't really know the amount of harm they could possibly impasse. So that's that's important,

S Speaker 3 58:52

yeah, yeah. Oh no. I was gonna say I was bringing up an article about, well, of course, Florida man that was arrested for shining, shining a laser at the sheriff's office helicopter. People do not realize and this is just going out there for all the UFO UAP folk that are out there, like shining high powered lasers and objects that you don't know what they are, literally, like, that's unidentified UFO, so it might be an airplane, it might be a small aircraft. It might be a private operator. And when that stuff hits that kind of glass, it is an all encompassing glare that can literally kill people. So, so don't do it. Don't do it. I know it seems cool to be like, Hey, let me shine this laser at an unknown object and see if it communicates with me. It's really not worth the possible risk to an actual human being's life, folks. So keep that in check as you're out there playing with your own laser weapons in that kind of way. My. Thanks, as always, for coming on. But it's always great talking with you. I hope you have a great holiday. Before we let you go, I'll let everybody know where they can go to follow everything that is. Mike turber and five by five news,

S Speaker 4 1:00:11

yeah, likewise to you and the viewers on all of the on the on the Merry Christmas and Happy New Year. If I don't see you or hear from you, be before that time, definitely wishing next year to be a much better year than this year. But let's see. As we move forward, you can take a look at some of the things I do on X or on YouTube under the moniker of five by five news and on tick tock, I actually go under my actual name, which is my interpreter, and I'll have a different channel, a new channel for tick tock that's going to go into some different areas of the areas that we cover, just like we did tonight. So that should be up and running by mid February, is what

S Speaker 3 1:00:54

I'm thinking. Great man. So happy to hear that. Mike, you take care of yourself, bud. Okay, have a great holiday season, and we'll talk to you soon. You too. Sounds good. Thanks. All right. Take care, bud. Man, always great. Talking with Mike turbo, always awesome. Information and lasers are something like it's part of the reason I got into the field of work. I got into lasers are probably the right next to model rockets and rocks and minerals. The nerdiest thing I was into as a kid, there is a book How to Build lasers at the Houston public library branch near my old house that probably has my name all over the cards. Still, if it's there while you're online looking for that book, make sure to stop on by curious realm. Curious realm.com is where you can find our store and all the books and videos and everything else from our guests. It's also where you can find our videos page at curious realm.com forward slash VIDEOS. That's where you can find all of our episodes and all of the YouTube channels from our guests are right there, so you can easily like, follow, subscribe, them, all that kind of good stuff. That's also where you can find your knowledge vault, folks, once again, curious realm.com. Forward slash knowledge that is where you can find all of the documents and patents that we were referring to tonight. You can also find that knowledge vault on curious research.org, when we come back from this quick commercial break, everybody, we will be joined by our good friend Dennis stone from America's Stonehenge. We will be talking about updates from that fascinating location in the woods of New Hampshire. We will be getting into archaeo, astronomy, all kinds of fun things with Dennis stone from America's Stonehenge right after this, folks,

S Speaker 3 1:02:50

the key to good science is good research. At the heart of good research is a good data set with the field observation and encounter log from curious research. You can easily keep track of your investigative information all in one place, making it easier to review cases and readily see comparisons and contrasts between them, whether out in the woods, squatching in a back room, gathering EVPs or using high tech gear to track UFO, UAP, activity this easy to carry, pocket size scientific data log is the perfect companion for any field researcher. You can find your copy of the curious research field observation and encounter log@amazon.com or visit the official curious realm store at curious realm.com forward slash store to reserve your copy for yourself, your family or a mind that you want to open that website again is curious realm.com. Forward, slash, store.

S Speaker 5 1:04:02

You Well,

S Speaker 3 1:04:10

hello everybody, and welcome back to this segment of the curious realm. Thank you so much for hanging on through that quick break. And also, thank you so much to our sponsors, especially true, hemp science. If you're a user of CBD products like I am, stop on by true hemp science.com. Folks. Christopher Lynch and true hemp science make some amazing product using this phygerik process where every part of the hemp plant is used, everything from the buds, the leaves, the stems, seeds, roots, every part is used, reused, combusted and reused until nothing remains, providing an amazing spigeric product, complete with terpene profiles, amazing benefits. Everything else. Stop on by. Check them out. True him science.com. Is the website that you want to go to. Curious seven if. The code that you want to use to save 7% off your entire card or more and get two, count them, two free edibles on the way out the door. Our guest in this segment is Dennis stone. He is one of my favorite guests. I love talking about this site. This was right down the road for me when I lived in Portland Maine, my family and I went there a few years ago, and it is truly one of the mystery sites of America. Man, when you start thinking about Paleolithic America and early America, things like that, it is fascinating to see some of the places that have been built across the country. But this site, specifically in New England, right there in New Hampshire, is is really, really fascinating, because the local population, the local indigenous population, were much more nomadic. They they moved around. They didn't really have like they didn't, they didn't build like pueblos, let's say things like that. So welcome back to the Stone. Welcome back to the show. Dennis stone, how are you? My friend?

S Speaker 6 1:06:10

I'm doing good, Chris. Thank you for having me on this very cold New Hampshire day. Thank you. Oh yeah,

S Speaker 3 1:06:15

it is freezing up there for you guys. It is, you know, we've gotten a blast of that down here. It was funny to see the people from California that I am on this show with that are like, Oh my God, it's freezing, and it's maybe like 45 degrees, something like that. So for you, that would be, that would be a reprieve right now from what you guys have been experiencing there in New Hampshire.

S Speaker 6 1:06:39

Yeah, it'd be almost like summer for us. Yeah, I think it was five degrees this morning. I think it's about 10 right now. So Winter is here ahead of schedule, which is not till Sunday, the 21st so it's running early this year for sure, well.

S Speaker 3 1:06:52

And that kind of brings us right into topic Dennis, which is the the site of America's Stonehenge and the fascinating, truly, truly fascinating alignments that exist there. How did your family first come to a, discover America's Stonehenge B, turn it into the site that it is today?

S Speaker 6 1:07:15

Yeah, it goes back 70 years ago. This last summer, actually, my dad was listening to a radio show, just like we're doing right now. It was on a Friday night in the summer of 1955 show called, it's called Yankee arms. And the gentleman that ran, that did the show was actually from Maine. He was a Maine native, Alton Hall, blackington, and the film was out of Boston. The biggest station, one of the biggest stations still today was am WBZ. It was syndicated all over New England, and on a Friday night, my dad's listening to the show, I think, was not at 730 in the evening, and the show that evening was all about the site we now know was America's Stonehenge, and he lived seven miles away from the place. Never heard of the place, and the show really intrigued him, especially we were so close to him. And a few days later, after the show, he was still thinking about he was at a barber shop waiting to have his hair done, and he happened to pick up a magazine just to thumb through it while he's waiting, you know, and it was a one of the feature articles, and it was all about these stone ruins, and he had pictures so he could see what this place looked like. So talk about a coincidence. You know, it's just a short time after the radio show, and that weekend, on a Saturday, they were at my aunt and uncles in the same town of Gary, New Hampshire, about still seven or eight miles from this America, Stonehenge. And they're playing cards with 10 people, I guess roughly 10 people passing, you know, playing cards. And at some point my dad passed the magazine around. He had asked the barber if he could keep the magazine. And the barber goes, well, how old is it? He goes, it's 1952 so it's been there three years at the barber shop. So my dad took it, showed it to the to the family and the friends at this card game on a Saturday night. And I was there. I was about 18 months old, and when they passed around, nobody knew what this place was either. That's so typical. Nobody had ever heard of this place. And it was so close by until my aunt and my uncle, my mom's sister and her husband. And when he looked at it, he goes, Wait a minute. We used to go there to the 1930s and picnic. They used to ride their bikes. They'd actually ride their bicycles down when my aunt and uncle were dating in the mid 1930s so talk about another coincidence. And so that was surprised my dad, and really, he goes, can you find this place? Because I'd like to see it. They're like, Well, it's been two decades. We don't know. It's not open to the public. There are no road signs to it. There's no Visitor Center parking lot. It was an old road that went up on the hill. And so that Sunday, the four of them took off and drove around North Salem New Hampshire, trying to find a place. And eventually they saw a road that looked somewhat familiar. They parked the car on the main street, and they made their way up the hill, not knowing if this was. The play search, probably trespassing. And when you get to the top, they saw this site, and my dad was just blown away by the site. And that was the start of my dad's love and getting involved with it. Eventually, met the owner, Malcolm Pearson, from Massachusetts. Eventually, over the next three years, they worked out a kind of a business arrangement, and my dad ended up leasing the site. And in the meantime, he made arrangements to buy some, I think, 15 acres where the building is sitting, the visitor center, and put in a parking lot, a driveway, put in a well septic system, and start to build what the visitor center, basically. And that was finished in 1958 and in July, we actually had the official opening. In June, I think on the summer solstice, tech in 1958 they had a stock opening, and the governor showed up on the July 10, I think it was opening. And we've been open while we're

going on close to 70 years in another two years will be coming up in 26 on 28 will be coming up on 70 years of being open. But we've been involved with it for 70 years now and then it was called the stone ruins in New Hampshire initially, and over the winter 5859 we changed it to Mystery Hill caves. And by 63 they dropped the word caves. People were thinking, these are natural underground caves, you know, yeah, in the American cave magazine. In fact, one of the gentlemen I might talk about a few minutes actually sent me a picture of that cave magazine from 1963 and I hadn't seen that that magazine, it was just a picture, but I hadn't seen that since, probably back in 63 and they changed the name to Mystery Hill, but the cave magazine put us in as artificial caves. So they kind of changed it from just kind of a natural formation, which they're not. These are all man made structures. So the name eventually became this, America's Stonehenge by 1982 but it was because of the astronomical work, and we'd be talking about the winter solstice coming up. And that work really began in 1965 and that was because of a book by Gerald Hopkins called Stonehenge decoded. And it became a very, very popular book, so much so that CBS made a special called the mysteries the film hinge that year, and that is still around. And you start then I started the 70s at the National New Hampshire library near where I was going to college. My cousin and another person that worked at the hill, we went over there, and we actually watched it at the library, I think, in 1975 so at that time, it was 10 years old. So that got our interest in these scanning monoliths, you know, that were located outside the main site, several 100 feet in the woods. And we wondered at that time, could these scanning monoliths have any yeah, there's one right there. That's the winter solstice, right? And there was trees all around it in 1965 and before it was out in the woods. But we knew they were there, and the walls too that are next to these stones and around them. So we started opening up that clearing in 65 actually. And the gentleman that did that is going to be here for the first time for the winter solstice, Sunday. Oh, wow, the 24th and his name is Warren, and he started working with us in 1963 as a guy, 15 years old, my dad put him to work in 1965 with an ax that cleared out about 800 feet of trees with an ax. Imagine a 17 year old and a couple other assistants trying to do that. Eventually, they got a chainsaw, and they went out and said, you know, doing even they accelerated the work a little bit. So by 1967 that clearing out was already there. And Warren actually went up with a camera by himself, I guess, and he took the very first photographs of the winter solstice sunset, which I didn't know until about four years ago. And he sent me a little message on on Facebook Messenger, because we're, you know, we're friends, and we've been talking a lot the last several years. And he goes, I got pictures from 67 I had, and that's the wow. That picture was taken about three years ago, but that's kind of how it looked back in 67 and I put into my new, brand new book that came out a year and a half ago. I was shocked, because in 1970 he had come up from Newport News, Virginia, where he was working on the USS Nimitz, putting in the two nuclear reactors. He was a nuclear engineer, Oh, wow. And he put the and he put the reactors on that, because that's the UFO tic tac, you know, with David fravor. Yeah. By the way, Maple lives down the road here in Windham, New Hampshire, not far from one of these stone structures too. I hope he comes over and visits with us sometime. I think he's from Ohio originally, and then he was in San Diego and 20 years ago. But this picture here, I don't know if it will show this is my book, of course, came out a year and a half ago, but that picture right there might be a little hard to get a niche.

S Speaker 3 1:14:59

How do. I not have your book. Dennis, why did I How did I not buy that book?

S Speaker 6 1:15:04

I got 24 viewers coming in, and I'll make sure I get you a mailing address. I'll get a message, get it from you on Messenger or whatever. But you can see that picture. That's warrants picture, and it was a shock to me, because we're there in 70 it was about a footish fresh new snow. He had driven up for the holidays with his wife in his 1958 bug eye client. I guess it was, I don't know how he kept wandering that thing all the way up from Newport News. We met him in his driveway, and we met him in his driveway. Was just he a friend of mine from dairy New Hampshire named Kip and my dad. So there were, there were actually four of us there standing in the driveway on a cold winter's day, kind of like today. And he had built a wind snowmobile. He had built it when he was a kid in the 60s. He had built this out of pots from an old Polaris and so he had, like, an IV bottle for the gas tank, and it was pretty cool. So what he did is he drove it up a half a mile to over a foot of snow, so we could actually follow him up there. And we followed him through the woods up to the top of the hill. And it was in the afternoon of, I guess, December 21 1970 and we stayed in there, and there was a few clouds, and then the sun went behind the clouds a couple of times, just a few clouds were like, Oh, I hope it doesn't ruin the sunset. But as it was getting close to the stone, the sun came out, and it was very brilliant. It was in that my dad took a whole sequence of pictures. We actually sold those slide sets in the 70s to the 80s. Plastic chrome company did those, and they're beautiful. And then we have a little little souvenir album of pictures. They're in it too. It is a painting in our visitor center of that very thing. My dad made the painting back in 1970 of that sunset in the for all those decades, I thought we were the first ones to see the sunset, until Warren said, No, I went up there and took pictures in 67 and his picture was great. It was through cirrus clouds. So he didn't have a very bright sun. He had more like a bright slide in the clouds setting over the stone. That was good. And it was a surprise, you know, but in 70 we got the very first so I guess you can claim we saw the very first clear sun, so the whole orb setting on the stone. But Warren lives in France during the winter months. He usually leaves October. This year, he stayed behind. He has three kids here, so he spend the holidays with his kids, I guess. But he's also going to be here for the first time since 1970 to watch this, and hopefully the weather is good for that. And then he's off to France. He lives somewhere he can see the Alps in the distance, and he lives in an island up in Maine for the summer, for the rest of the year, you know. So it's kind of a nice, nice life, you know, going back and forth. His wife's from France, so that's a good reason to go over there, too. It was kind of a beautiful area. But, yeah, he'll be here on that 21st it's a Sunday, and the sun will be rising about 712, in the morning, we hope. And it should be setting about 414, in the in the evening. And we really have been watching this for years, and we opened to the public. I think, in the 1970s we started letting people come in to watch a summer solstice sunrise. We didn't do the winter so much back then, over the years, we we did our visitor center over made it, we expanded it. We made it, you know, weatherproof. We opened it up year round, and we started having people come up for the fall equinox and the winter solstice. Though, even though with the solstice for a long time, personally, you've been there since 1970 seeing it in warrenson 67 but the public really didn't start doing the winter solstice, I would say maybe doing in the early 90s, when you did the new visitor center over, you know. So we've been doing that for over 30 years, and we just hope we don't get a blizzard that that kind of, if we get a blizzard

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help, that kind of flashes the whole thing,

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what to just wait another year. You

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know, it's a beautiful piece of property, and it goes on and on. And you guys, especially over the many years, like you said, almost 70 years that it's been in your family, that your dad was working on it, that it's been passed on to you. There have been discovery upon discovery at the place. And I mean, this is the map that I love bringing up, which is all of the alignments. This is, this is all of the Astro archeological alignments that happen at America's Stonehenge. And it's simply fascinating, man, when you start digging into that. And again, just the idea that you guys have had, like you said, used to sell slides, stuff like that. This is one that y'all ran across. And this is just an example of how you guys are always discovering new stuff at America's Stonehenge, whether it's running across old slides that your dad had leading you to a new type of window that you hadn't even seen previously. Um. Yeah, so let's, let's get into that a little bit, because there are these strange stone windows throughout the complex. Let me, let me bring a couple of them up. Here we go, things like this, where it's stones that are specifically stacked so that you can see kind of peep sight style through them towards something. And you know, you kind of have to imagine this at the time of construction, when, when you look at the trees in the background here, it's not like it's extraordinary

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old growth forest,

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you know. Yeah.

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So this was all flat land

S Speaker 6 1:20:45

in that area. It's fairly flat. I would think from all the archeological shovel test pits we've been doing since the early 90s that it's a shovel test fits about a 50 centimeter diameter hole, and you go in there, and you go down to bedrock, or what they call preoccupational level. And the lady that started that was the president of the New Hampshire archeological society. She joined us in 1989 by 91 she had done a project for three years in the North Zone. She finished that, and then she began doing these several test pits across the hilltop, dementia, soil depth and profile. Her husband was a doctor of geology at Tufts. You know, there she is, right there. That's Pat Hume. She's on the front cover of my magazine, my new book, as a matter of fact, she's 92 now, so she's retired. She retired from us just a couple years ago, living in Florida, where it's probably warmer than here, I imagine, near her daughter. And she visited us last year, but she stayed with us for about 32 years, from 89 up to the time she retired. And again, she was a president New Hampshire archeological society, well respected, and her husband was a big help in the geology. Being a doctor of geology, you know, at Tufts University, and these several test bed studies seem to indicate to her that the hilltop, when these people constructed it about 4000 years ago, is a fairly bare Hill. The glaciers had cleaned off the hills all over the northeast, you know, and elsewhere, and they left the hills fairly bare and very slowly, wind blown particles and vegetation decay cause soil to slowly build up with the glaciers didn't leave behind in soil like clays and other materials, nature starts to recover these hills and then because vegetation takes root, and that keeps The process going, but she says it was probably pretty bare back then, maybe 75% bare bedrock, 25% covered with soil and vegetation and brightened freeze. So these ancient builders had a much more open hilltop in the alignments would certainly show up a lot better when you're not looking at trees like we were back in the 60s. So they've been they were hidden by the forest, you know. And these ancients, also, when you're coring slabs, in the nice astronomical diagram that you showed with some of the 57 alignments, covered us about 16 acres of the 106 acres we have. And in that wall patterns about 1516, acres of walls, and there are more outside on the other 90 acres. In 1989 the same year that Pat Hume joined us, the net archeologist, Dr David Stewart Smith, had done a survey, and also a kind of a he went out and did an inventory of the slabs. And he said, these slabs are actually artificially created by removing bedrock, the glaciers left behind, rounded type rocks we call field stones, and they're all over the place. You can see them on top of that window right there. Those are but the flat slab type you see there the lintel. Those are peeled off the bedrock, or they're somehow what they would work a fish or crack in the bedrock, driving wedges, and then these off nature does that too. But there's over 300 of those slabs in the 15 acres, and there are many more outside. So these ancient people had a lot of work removing slabs from the bedrock, and we ended up with these flat slabs. Used them in the walls. He used them in the chambers. They used to be near standing monoliths like you showed but the router blocks are kind of left there by nature. You know, they're tumbled by the glaciers and so forth. But that's a window you just showed me that had cobbles in it, and I found that about six years ago, I think. And that's a double window right there. You can see the window on the left and then one in the bottom of it. If you only had a couple of these, you might say, well, it's just a mistake in the wall when they were building it. But number one, the flat slabs are a little bit of a giveaway that maybe these weren't farmers walls, which usually have more rounded rocks. They do have some some flat slabs, of course. But these walls are loaded with these flat slabs. And these windows a number 36 now, and this is a double window right there. You can see a little window there. Their purpose at this moment is not known, but there are others throughout the Northeast, and they actually exist in England and in England, in Dartmoor, I think it is, I think it's near Cornwall. I got pictures of windows like that, and they call. Of soul holes in my friend Maria Wheatley from England, yeah, she's been to our site. She had an event last year. And, you know, Maria, she's very getting pretty well known, you know, on the world, she calls

them soul holes, along with others. She said it's a place, either it's like a energy point, or it's with maybe where the Spirit was sure, you know, the spirit would actually pass through these things interesting. We got 36 of those on the 106 acres, you know, and well.

S Speaker 3 1:25:26

And to answer those that that may think that these are remnants of farmers, walls, things like that, you know, I mean. And of course, people build walls to mark property, lines, all kinds of things to but you but what? What isn't a farmer's wall is things like this, the serpentine walls that you guys have found where, like, that is not a property boundary marker. That's not like, Hey, this is my property line. That's your property line. Um, right. This is, this is something different. You can see exactly how old this is, because, like this that that's a that's a pretty decently old tree, and it is growing from underneath there, you know. So this has been there for a long time. It is not a farmer's wall once again.

S Speaker 6 1:26:22

And that one there, Chris, by the way, that's that one chair was open in 1970 it put right by there. And it wasn't until 2016 that we started noticing a serpentine shape to some of the walls. I think that one there is almost 140 feet long, and it's shaped like the letter S, yeah. It has a triangle ahead. It sits on bedrock. You can see the bedrocks right there, you know. Maybe not in the picture, but the bedrock is right there. Yeah, we didn't really notice that, you know. And again, we opened that 1970 and the pathway went up the winter solstice. And if you're heading back towards the main site in a big loop, walk right by that for years and years and years and back. Then there were more trees, so it was harder to see it. This is a lot more thin. And today it's actually more thinner. This is before, I think our forestry project was done in 2019 through 2021, you can see that serpent. Well, even better today. And they run generally north and south, with the head generally to the south, again, with exceptions, but that's a big S shaped one. Some of them are just straight. Some of them are shaped like that, and some loop around like in the look like they're biting the tail, like you or Boris, you know, it's a symbol of wisdom, wholesomeness in some cultures, the miracle of life, or the, you know, that kind of thing. But that one, yeah, that's a cool one. Yeah, that's, uh, that was open in 70 and again, nobody paid attention to it, other than it's it's a cool looking wall. It's interesting, but they didn't give it much further thought that it might actually represent an effigy of a serpent. You know, just get that serpent shape. And today we have, I think, 16 serpent walls on our hill, and that one's about 140 feet in length, well.

S Speaker 3 1:28:00

And once again, alignments out the wazoo at at America Stonehenge. Here is another one from right up around this time of year I draw. I think this is spring equinox, is it not?

S Speaker 6 1:28:15

It could be a so hard. The pitch is so small. In fact, it might be the winter solstice and seeing snow there too, you know? Yeah, because that is also and by the way, that one actually is all four seasons. It's a winter solstice when you sit in one spot, when you sit in another corner of a wall. It's a Spring and Fall Equinox when you sit. Oh, wow. So your point where you stand or sit actually moves. And this is just one of those things we found about 10 years a little less than 10 years ago, a gentleman, he's an author, asked me what that stone was, and I said, Well, I don't know. And it was just before the Fall Equinox. I went up and looked, and there it was a Fall Equinox. And it is actually the four seasons that much. And there's another one that has a little notch on top of it, too, that little standing stone, and that's aligned with the winter solstice sunrise. And that's about where you would stand. And you look over the top of this, the stone you'll be looking at, about 200 feet further away, is fallen today. It's actually lying down on the ground. It's a monolith. So you'd have this stone the next zone standing, and then you have the sun. So you have to have, like a gun sight. You have to have at least two stone markers, or wooden markers, or markers made it out of something like a gun site, sure. So that one there, I would be standing just a little bit tall, higher than this. I just took that because the tree line is a little bit high. That's our neighbor's trees. We couldn't cut those out. If we could have cut we love trees, but if we could have cut those down on a negative property, I could have stood up higher and watched the sun when it was just touching the horizon there. But the trees, I think there's some pine trees in there, and so forth. So I gotta get down a little bit. The ancients would have been up a little higher looking down, and that standing stone in the distance, 200 feet away, the sun would have been on top of that. I think you know, so. That would have been a week. That's what's coming up in a little over about a week now,