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Tue, Dec 26, 2023 9:28PM 2:19:50

SUMMARY KEYWORDS

stone, people, civilization, stone circles, years, built, britain, stonehenge, talking, antarctica, book, land, circle, live, base, called, earlier, ley lines, ice, area



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Coming to you. From the city of the we're 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



00:59

Well, hello, everybody, and welcome to this episode of curious Rome coming at you live tonight from Austin, Texas. We'll be live next week as well. I mean, we're live live. Air quotes are rough right now, technically, we're live every week. I've never done repeat content, anything like that. But typically we've got like the live segment in the first part of the show, followed by a pre recorded guest. Coming up, though, in January, I will be gone for 21 days to Fabulous Las Vegas and I cannot wait. I'm going to cover ces for my beloved talking sound podcast and then going to do client work for two weeks with my favorite road family in the world. Hey, hope you guys are doing well out there. We'll see y'all soon. Man, it has been exciting. I hope everybody had a fantastic Christmas. I always find it awesome. Whenever I get to do these episodes. Over a holiday stretch like this. I always find it awesome whenever we have guests like our first guest coming up here in just a second. Our good friend Brad Olson from CCC publishing is on the show tonight to talk about anomalies and Antarctica. All kinds of things. We'll be talking about secret Antarctica in the first part of the episode and the second part of the episode we will be joined by our good friend from across the pond and pre recorded fashion. Graham Phillips talking about jogger land, the the Atlantis of the north, and how the the circle building cultures the people who built Stonehenge, things like that these megalithic sites in the UK actually came down from a previous civilization civilization that existed just north of them in doggerland. So really amazing stuff. Great book, fascinating book from Graham Phillips. Check that one out, folks. I want everybody to know as we head into the new year this is this is a time for us to think about how we can change the world around us how we can manifest things in a different way, not just through, you know the the typical New Year's resolution but how we can actively manifest things in our life and the world around us. And so many of our guests talk about that so many of our topics talk about that. I myself am a huge believer in that we are able to do great things when it comes down to oh, there's Brett. He just popped up on video. So welcome back to the show. Brad Olson. How are you doing my friend?



03:55



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I'm doing good, Chris. Great to be back on the curious realms. Last time I was on we were doing it live together, from stairway to the stars on the show floor. So yeah, I always like to put the face to the name and get to meet the person and then you get a good feel for what they are in real life and you are a true seeker of Truth and into the darkest, deepest mysteries and all these esoteric subjects that I love so much to so absolutely really hit it off. Well and great to be back on and have this conversation with you tonight.



04:28

Oh, absolutely. Man, it was great meeting you for the first time at stairway to the stars. Actually, that was utterly random. They ended up giving you a VIP pass for the weekend. And it was like hey, I'm pretty sure that's Brad Olson setting up across the hall. Hold on a second. So it was it was utterly awesome running into you getting to just sit back in chat off air, things like that. And yeah, some of your research, especially your research. I mean, most people don't realize that. You spent many, many years of your life As a travel writer, going to exotic places going all around the world. And guy, I mean that, of course, fed fed your obsession fed fed your side research, which is the world of esoteric idea. And I mean, the beyond esoteric series is awesome. I cannot wait. I know you are in the midst of writing a new version, a new edition for the series right now. Correct. Right, right.



05:28

That's right. So the first two are both in second editions. And beyond us, Tarik is the newest. And I have to include a pandemic chapter, it just has to be Chris, because that's the age we're living in. And man it



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knows not to, you know, like, that whole thing. I was just talking with Clyde Lewis about some of that the other day and about just the whole concept of control, you know, and the idea of how easy it is to move paradigms, especially in this digital age.



06:04

Oh, it's all controlled, predictive programming, moving us steering us into a narrative that is state sponsored and cobble approved. Basically, we're finding that anything from the mainstream media, which is well over 90% of all media news sources, is contrived is crafted the CIA has their fingers in it with Operation Mockingbird, and it's all just fake news. I thought that was a funny phrase when it came out a few years ago, but it's true.



06:37

You know, it's always interesting how phrases like that just kind of take over bread. And it's, it's easy for them to take over because they've been used in the background for years and years. And veah. like we have the documents for Operation Mockinobird up on our. upon our

knowledge vault folks. So if you'd like to know about how the CIA actively intended to put reporters in place to put out disseminated messages, things like that, feel free to stop by the knowledge vault, and check out those actual declassified documents because it's a thing. And, you know, especially when you're talking the realms of science, Brad, when you're when you're talking about that concept of control is a paradigm. And that was that was especially during that, quote, pandemic, as you said, that was that was a big, big line that got got pushed back and forth, left and right. The whole time was, you know, we'll look at the science look at the science ended up a lot of the science was wrong. You know, and, and even now, when when we're talking about UFOs, UAPs, things like that, to seed, the head of the NASA panels saying we as scientists have not been doing our job. You know, to to see them straight out, come up and say like, yeah, we've we haven't been investigating the anomaly and the anomalous exists is exactly what we're supposed to be looking at.

 08:16

You know, Oh, yeah. It just has become sublime. What the media is putting out as important. For example, Taylor Swift Person of the Year, a singer. Yeah, entertain. That's the best you got. There's no one changing the world with technology or a peacemaker that's bringing these senseless wars to an end. Where are those people? No, Taylor Swift? Yeah, yeah, good, her, but I don't buy into it anymore. And most people who are turning to the alternative media, your audience, for example, they're turned off from it too, because it's just nonsensical. It's mental popcorn. That's just not, is taste good. But it's not, it's not informing you. It's not giving you the information you need to make the right decisions in life. And because there's so much that has been withheld from us, Chris, you and I are in that camp of being esoteric study. And we're into all the stuff that has been kept from us. And that's literally what the word means. Esoteric sciences too. Esoteric Megalis, the early build a race to giants. These are all subjects I speak about at conferences. And of course, what's going on down in Antarctica? And there is another book in the offing probably 2025. That's going to be all about esoteric Antarctica. So we'll have to come back on the show and talk about it when that one comes out. Well,

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most definitely. And I had now granted a couple years ago, you actively took an excursion to Antarctica to see some of these places things like that to see Guess how far down you could get? What? What was that? Like? I mean, even even trying to get down there like, That can't be, you know, let me let me pull this travel brochure from the stomachs. You know, like with the Natural Bridge Caverns, flyers and everything else. How do you how do you end up going to Antarctica to begin with much less going with the intent of trying to check some of these things out, Brett?

 10:29

Yeah, that's a picture of me that you're using in the promo here, down in Antarctica posing in front of some of the blue ice. Very, very old ice as it gets compressed. Yeah, it turns blue. And the first stop was at the Art Toski Polish Research Station, and they invited us to have dinner and take showers we got on the internet, the one and only time and it was the introduction of blue ice to a cocktail. You think Oh, that's cool. It's a nice looking chunk of ice. But what it does,

it's got all these little air bubbles in it from being compressed. It pops like popcorn, I'll cancel. For the rest of the trip, we would take the dinghy out with an ice pick right up to the wall. Get some blue ice for our own cocktails. It was such a novelty but how I got down there so it's exactly five years ago that I was arriving on Tierra del Fuego and that's the southernmost island, Big Island, South America split with Chile and Argentina. And you have to go across the Magellan Straits I was with my partner at the time Emily infinity she was also at stairway to the stars are really good friend. Occasionally she'll come up on stage and give the account of how we scored passage on a sailboat with 11 poles and one other American plus us so three Americans 11 poles 14 of us on a 72 foot sailboat crossing the Drake Passage, the roughest seas of the the Southern Ocean and got terribly seasick on that trip. Yeah, there's tear it off way go way down there at the bottom. And the southernmost city is who schwa. So at this time, exactly this time, five years ago, we were talking to travel agents, and finding out about how to gain passage. And at first, it seemed like you had to get on a cruise ship and about 90% of all boat traffic to Antarctica, goes out of whoosh. WIAA. And, unfortunately, our timing was we're getting there between Christmas and New Years. So the travel agents, I'll say now you got to come back in February. We're all booked up. There's no, no way. So for a while there it was. It was not looking good. But there was one travel agent that said Oh, I heard of a private sailboat at the other pier in Hawaii, not where all the cruise ships go vote where the sailboats go, why don't you go check that out? And we did. We walked the pier and we're talking to a captain. He said, Well, I got room for one. But I know the boat next to us. The chief one has room for two and we met the CO captain and really hit it off. And we went and party with him on New Year's Eve at the schwa Yacht Club. And I talked to other captains and people that were very familiar with Antarctica that night and I started my line of questioning what could be down there. Have you heard anything about massive collapse under the ice to antediluvian civilizations are pyramids poking through to any paranormal or alien YouTube at activity down there? Routinely The answer came back No, but I did find out some other really interesting stuff. Yeah, there's one that I know about. That's in the Ellsworth range. And truly the jury's still out on that one. Because I showed these images to a Hubble company that flies trips down there. And they said, Oh, that's a Nun Attack. That's just an attractive mountain poking through the ice. And I said, well, a lot of people including he aliens are doing a whole show on it as being a crafted antediluvian pyramid. It's four sided shaped mountain they just said well, it's coincidence. Well I said well if you ever landed the plane and gone down there and checked it out, took a sample climbed it, you know up we just fly over it. So I think the jury's still out on that and if I ever did opportunity to go back to Antarctica that is on the itinerary of places I'd like to check out and and potentially film and we have a right now prospectus going out some investors about doing possibly even a movie a documentary about going down there and new Schwaben land and a couple other locations I know about that could make for some very interesting documentary style footage, maybe a TV series as well. Wow. Oh,



15:00

yeah, and I mean, there there is tons of stuff down there and yeah, for now, granted there have been hypotheses for years I mean, since since the since Operation Highjump with with Admiral Byrd who and I mean, of course his private journal, whether it's real whether it's not that's that's always been a question whether or not the the journal that talks about him flying into a hole and discovering a whole nother world and meet meeting a group of people, you know, who gave them warning about nuclear weapons, things like that. It's a fascinating story. But aside from that story, there has been and of course, he has the famous quote that if we don't do something about Antarctica, you know, there will be weapons flying from pole to pole. Right, that is we won't be able to stop. Yeah.

 16:02

And even if the quote was we'll be facing an enemy that's going to fly beyond the pole to the other pole. Well, that kind of means the same thing is flying from the pole at incredible speeds. We're dealing with an enemy that's down in the south pole. Wow. Okay. Well, it's known fact that Admiral Byrd himself was the very first pilot to fly over the South Pole. Not even just a little more than a dozen years after the Ahmanson made it to the pole for the first time in 1913, beating out the Scott party by 35 hours. Wow. And then in 1929, here's Admiral Byrd, who was also an aviator flying a plane over so if there was a hole down there, he would have spotted it On that voyage. And so what's interesting about the diary, is he is summoned back to fly to the polls, but he only flew with a radio man. And there was definitely three hours of missing time when he was around the area of the South Pole. So I like it when data points start to connect, because this is also what the whistleblower Brian s had to say to Linda Moulton Howe is that he flew off course and they weren't supposed to. But he got side of it. It's a couple of miles across. It's big enough that Admiral Byrd felt comfortable dipping his plane down into it. And that's when he entered the domain of the Arani. And yeah, that was slide over the North Pole as well. And he did that. But there's some controversy whether or not he actually made it as far as the North Pole on that flight. Some of the time that he listed as flying he wasn't really in the air that long. So they think he went maybe 150 or 200 Miles shore to the pole, but he definitely had been over the South Pole and many other parts of Yeah, an article is one of the most well traveled especially Antarctica explorers of all time. Well,

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and especially once you start getting into it, just to go back to Linda Moulton Howe real quick and the the the whistleblowers that have come to her the I am trying to remember the name of them offhand. And I can't it was one in two Spartan one and one and two that was it thank you.

 18:33

aircraft was is not too far from the South Pole either. That's in the Beardmore glacier area where Brian s also was with to flying craft and orbit all sorts of other UFO activity in that general area. Well, and

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you know, they they talk about a alien base, underneath underneath the ice there, of course, there there were rumors of Nazis going to build the base there after Admiral Byrd. That was, of course, a lot of the return trip which, interestingly enough, was hugely funded, very well prepared and came back early. They they did not stay for the entirety of their duration. And that was really interesting to see that as well prepared as they were everything else that they they did not stay for everything. Almost like they were uninvited

 19:40

by the Antarctic Germans and perhaps a little help from the Draco reptilian who supposedly donated the base that they went to, in 1938 they were on the new Schwaben land area so there's the Beardmore right above the Ross Ice Shelf and you can see where all the lines point that's the South Pole. So it's right there in the trans and Arctic mountain. But really on the other side of Antarctica where you see the map above on the left, that's where the new Schwaben land was saved at Square and just flip it above. That's approximately where the Germans made their claim in 1939, and the shrub and land. Swabia is an area in Germany, New Swabia, and so I caught that name because that was the name of the ship they went down on. But the Schumacher Ponds was named after the pilot, Schumacher who landed a seaplane in these geothermal ponds that never freeze, which is part of new Schwaben land. In fact, there's a big faultline that runs right through it. So they would have been able to harness the geothermal energies. Germans are clever in that way that they would see an advantage in their areas in new Schwaben land. They're called an Arctic Ocean Island, which is a safe harbor inside of volcanic caldera. Wow, that's how big it was. And then we went to this location of an old whaling village that did succumb to a pyroclastic flow of another eruption on this, this volcanic island in the 1960s wiped out this 19 century, whaling village of Norwegians, we saw some gravestones with Norwegian names on it, guys that were just young men that went down there to work and yeah, and, but there was an area that and we are reading in the Lonely Planet book, there's a whole Lonely Planet Antarctica, about 256 pages that you could strip down and lay down in this one area and get a hot spring. We were there when the tide was coming in. So it wasn't warm enough to do that. But we walked around with our shoes off, and it was warm enough to feel our water. So that that's another place that's an Antarctic oasis that never freezes. And that's why the whalers set up their shop there. And there are still bases there to this modern day deception islands in that tip of South America, where it reaches out to the Palmer Peninsula, deception islands, right on the tip of the Palmer Peninsula there. And what a cool spot to visit as well.



22:21

Oh, well. And you know, these spots, specifically, the new Schwab and limb base, things like that, Brad, how, how have they gone? How have they managed to defy detection? How are they how are they entrenched? With I guess, modern technology, things like that, if they are so far removed.



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You mean the German base and New Swabia? Yeah,



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and even even the well I guess the other base would be an alien base. So at least by reports,



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and but they're in fact, there were two named German bases. The one begins near the Schumacher Ponds was called base to 11. And that's the base that I think was part of the battle

of HighJump that they found some outbuildings and we're gonna bomb the area, but really the base 211 was donated by the Draco's, they were they had an unused base down there. And that's what the Schumacher party after they landed on the lake, went out to find they knew the coordinates. They knew how to get there, they found a land entrance into and through, but they also had the U boat entrances of the very advanced submarines that could go under the ice undetected. So talk about a great hideout. In fact, Admiral Dolan's the Navy Commander, made a very interesting statement in 1943. I'll paraphrase I don't know word for word, but it basically said we have discovered in a land of eternal ice and have built an impregnable fortress for the Fuhrer in 1943. And either that's Greenland, or that's Antarctica. Wow, base two of it. But the other base that's often referred to is called the New Berlin base, and I do believe that is the domain of the Ariana under the ice in the South Pole, because an admiral Byrd's diaries says he's flying in and when would they lose control of the plane so this is also very advanced technology for 1946 to be able to remote control a plane and that would happen, but two discs with Nazi insignia flew wingtip to wingtip. And they came over the radio with a German accent and said, You're in good hands. Admiral Byrd we will be landing Ariana in the domain in five minutes. And then they come down. And then the guys came out of their UFO craft with German Nordic accent big, tall blonde guys and then escorted Admiral Byrd to a meeting with the master. And the master emphasized how concerned they were with nuclear bombs that have just gone off the year before and Nagasaki and Hiroshima. Yeah,



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and, you know, this seems to be a recurring theme, especially when, when talking about alien intelligences, things like that the fact that there are a group of them that are kind of watching over humanity, and and as they said, supposedly that they never interfered with humanity, they'd never wanted to interfere with humanity. But when it came to this, it was something that they, they could not let slide, so to speak. And once again, very, very often the message from contactees, things like that the idea that we are either destroying the earth or going to destroy ourselves with nuclear weapons.



26:15

Right, and that was the warning that was given to Admiral Byrd. He asked, Why did you choose me? Because you're so well respected. And we want you to go back to your other leaders in the Pentagon and let them know that we are very concerned with nuclear war. In beyond esoteric I have a chapter called alternative one, two, and three, and alternative one. Well, they're all these harebrained ideas of the globalists that were gonna blow up and destroy the planet. And so they needed some solutions they call alternative 123 alternative to is digging all the deep underground military bases, in which many of the paperclip Nazis that came over here were engineers in the taught organization, and they helped engineer our whole network, alternative three is moving off planet, Laura Eisenhower are being recruited in the Mars program, and then other super soldiers and whistleblowers from The Secret Space Program talk out about going off planet that technology has been around for decades. But in beyond esoteric, I point out that alternative one, which was this globalist harebrained idea that we're going to blow up nukes in the upper atmosphere to let all the pollution out, and the dead. And that was called Operation our guests. And I profile it in this chapter and beyond esoteric, because really what it was, was it was finally nuking the base to 11 and taking that out for all. So if I were to go down there, I would want to go to New Schwaben land and of course, we'll bring some Geiger counters, if we could detect radiation in this area that could really blow the lid off the story of what operation

Argus was, and how that really ended the Germans time at least in base 211. But they already wanted to go Chris in there. They also set up bases, really micro nations in several countries in South America, that being Brazil, Argentina and Chile, which had very strong fascist leanings as well with the governments of those countries. And they set up these micronations Chris I was looking at maps poring over maps before I went down there and finding there are a whole areas that are the size of some of our small states like Connecticut and Rhode Island set up in these three countries in Paraguay as well where they own huge land holdings and they operate outside the jurisdiction of the host country in many cases so that's also where the Nazis went after World War Two Yeah,

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there were there were numerous. I'm trying to remember the the show on History Channel where they act I think it may have just been hunting Nazis where where they actively went to the castle in in Brazil that was supposedly where Hitler went and you know, resigned for the rest of his life so to speak, and yeah, there are numerous not even not even stories about that that is that is absolute 100% fact that a we helped Nazis come over here they were the bread and butter foundation of our space program with without them we would have never achieved orbit without people like Verner von Braun stuff like that and granted you know, we say we say Nazi when it comes to Verner von Braun, but I think that I think that's a little a little hard sold sometimes. There was kind of the idea of well, you can either work for us or you can, you know, there's a train going the other way we could hop your ride on that if you want. So they'll take Yeah, yeah, yeah, we got a we got a one way ticket to Poland for you was was pretty much the way it worked. So to say Nazi scientist, I think once again is hard pressed, but at the same time, yeah, you know, that is without him there was no v two rocket, there was no v two rocket program and without the V two, we would have never achieved orbit, much less the Saturn five. So yeah, it's interesting to see how all of that and their data was fully called into our technology. And at the same token, how they had active plans to go to South America go to the tip of known civilization and even have bases in Antarctica. And to know that, yes, there is an Antarctic no fly zone. That that there is the Wilkes land anomaly, which is an impact crater. But it's it's really interesting, some of some of the strange magnetic anomalies that are happening around this impact crater, which lead people of course, to say, what is what, what impacted and what is in the crater?

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Yeah, well, I do a whole 90 minute presentation at conferences called the hidden anomalies of Antarctica. And really, it could be three hours, there's so many things talk about down there.

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Well, and you know, especially once you start looking at how can we, I guess, what evidence do we have that anything actively took place down there, Brad, that there that there are active bases down there?

 32:12

Well, there's absolute proof that the Germans were going down there, pre World War Two, they had the technology, including the submarines to really probe the continental landmass and, and go under the ice and look for escape ways and caves. I mean, that would be a fascinating movie, just in and of itself, about how they were able to explore, especially this new Schwaben land area. But we went to a couple bases and the Palmer peninsula that were set up during Operation Timberland, which is the British spy network during World War Two spying on the Nazi base, and they knew where the other one was. Because the distances are so vast there, that it would have been hard for either one to either try to invade or bomb the enemy. But that's what Operation Highjump was afterwards, to finally root out the Nazi presence in Antarctica, but specifically to capture one of these Flugel rods, that name that Admiral Byrd gave to these two UFOs that escorted him into the domain. And they their orders were to capture one of these so we can backward engineer it ourselves. And isn't it interesting, in the very same year that Operation Highjump ended at the beginning of 1947. We have the Roswell crash that summer, in 1947, as well as many other crash retrievals, including the one in Aztec, New Mexico, which is when they really had to put the lid on all these crash retrievals because in the Aztec crash, they found human body parts, and they knew that that was going to freak out the public. So the book by Colonel Corsos, called The Day After Roswell, certainly, that is the day when the cover up began. But it really became a cover up after the Aztec crash. This according to Bill Cooper and others, because what they found inside there, and that's why the NSA was formed the No Such Agency which was formed under Truman, concurrent with the CIA, so the CIA was going to go do all that with spy craft overseas. But the NSA was set up initially, specifically to cover up any UFO crashing to acquire the craft to bring it to our scientists, including live and dead alien bodies that would mostly go to Wright Patterson Air Force or space in Ohio. And what's interesting with the revelations from David grush, this past summer, testifying in front of Congress, that that's exactly what he was doing was these crash retrievals. And also dealing with live and dead et bodies. So it really is coming full circle here, Chris, that a lot of the stuff we've been hearing about for decades, is now coming true. Well, yeah.



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And you know, once again, the technologies that they talked about the people like Admiral Byrd talked about way back then. And when you start looking at some of the extreme technologies that the Nazis were looking into, especially toward toward the end of the war, they things like their Glocca, stuff like that, that may well been based on V mana technology based on the, I guess, kind of red Mercury engine, spinning mercury inside of a high torsion, magnetic field, things like that, that could either lead to any Gravitic or even time travel, so to speak. I mean, that's always been one of the questions about the Kecksburg UFO incident is that the Kecksburg UFO is very similar to the descriptions of dear Glocca that are given.



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Here's an illustration. This is actually a photograph of it in beyond esoteric. Wow. And yeah, this is the high technology that got shepherded out of Nazi Germany, but they were working on it from 33 until 45, Nazi German scientists either discovered from pre history and advanced civilization with some kind of UFO, you mentioned a Vimana. And they were in Tibet, they're all over India and elsewhere, trying to track down any kind of technological advance that would give them the edge in the war. So they were certainly looking for this, including in the Middle

East, or they simply used all this scientific discoveries in Europe from the 18th century onward and built the Honey Boo system of crafts, using momentum in an anti time dragged static bubble. That's basically how they flew the Die Glocke to some degree based on the Helmholtz resonance theory, other branches of science evolved into the radar system of the magnetic Tron and the potential time travel and space travel machine called the bell. Yeah, Germans developed highly advanced space programs with bases in Antarctica and even on Mars, where they first developed nanotechnology. If history was truly to be told Chris, the Germans were the first to the moon, and the first to another planet, in our solar system. Nobody wants to admit it, that the Nazis were that advanced, but they even admitted that they got help. Herman Obery was a paperclip Nazi that went over and started NASA with Wernher von Braun. He's when asked, Where do you how do you guys get so advanced? How'd you get this so fast above anybody else by leaps and bounds? And he said, Well, we did have help from our friends from above. And just admitting that they had backward engineered their own craft, but also, we're making contact with certain ET groups and getting a technology exchange that way to just like griotte a treaty, which is what the US government has been engaged at, since the 1930s, almost 100 year of this illegal treaty, to get technology in exchange for letting some of these malevolent ETS do the human abduction, the cattle mutilations and all that other weird stuff. You know,



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it is really interesting. I'm, I have spoken with a remote viewer who's pretty prominent in the remote viewing community, one of the quote, oh, geez, as you would say, member of project Stargate, things like that. And and I asked him, at one point in private conversation, Brad, if he had ever tried to remote view, alien species, anything like that? And he was like, well, actually, yeah. And here's what I got. And it was fascinating to hear him talk about how, basically, yes, there there has been a reverse engineering program. that these things have been supplied to the government. And that the whole reason that this reverse engineering program happens is because the species in order to become as advanced as they become in order to, you know, get past the point of ego and be at the point of pure ID, so to speak, they had to give up things like individuality, creativity, things like that, in order to live in this perfect unity no longer no longer needs, spoken language, things like that. So, they had these amazing technologies, but they can no longer leverage them in new ways to help to help even themselves. So they are using us in our ingenuity to engineer new means by which to use their technology to even help them. I thought that was pretty, pretty incredible to even to even hypothesize. And groundbreaking to think about that. Yes, if there was, such as you're saying, the UN, as many have said, the Grenada agreement, where where our government is in a, I guess, a union with alien species saying yes, okay, you can kidnap a certain number of people, you can mutilate a certain number of cattle, if this is what you need to do for your science, your species, things like that. But we need a cooperative quid pro quo amongst this. So yeah, the idea that our government or government entities or contractors are helping them reverse engineer this, for their own use, is pretty interesting. It's been



41:59

throwing a bunch of paperclip Nazis, who also had the wherewithal, you know, in mid 1930s, there was a nearly intact craft that came down in Lombardy region of Italy, then most need and have scientists anywhere near the Germans. And, of course, the Axis powers were joining

forces, he allowed the German scientist access to this craft. And they also used their scientific know how to backward engineer this stuff to also put it into their own prototypes and some of those prototypes of the Honey Boo craft they were actually seen in a couple different battles at the very end of World War Two, not in a combat mode, but more in surveillance. And there are even some videos and photographs and diagrams and plans I have here. Fortunately, I have the screen on like a blur so it's not coming it's okay, but well, but that's basically the Honey Boo craft and those could very well have been the craft that attacked the high jump Armada, which as you mentioned ended its six month excursion just after two months in fact, yeah, very much hightail it right out of there. Yeah, it



43:22

was it was just about a turnaround. Yeah, like all but they did not have time to set up base set up camp fully, anything like that. It was it was pretty strange to see how fast they literally hightailed it out of high jump. And once again, does I just had the Popular Mechanics article up about the UFO researcher talking about the evidence from the crash in Italy in 1933. And yeah, the the Italian government has has tons of information, remarkable information about things they they have been openly researching stuff for decades. And we're one of the first countries to really put things out in that way. Without for your request, that kind of stuff. So it is it is remarkable to see these things happening Brad at the same time it is it's disturbing to me to see things like terms like UFO denier being used just to just to bring this back to the beginning of the conversation and means of control and dialogue control things like that. To see how quickly that tide turned media wise, where where it was no longer, you know, crazy funky uncle Kyle down the road who saw a critter come out of his barn, you know, but, but people being taken seriously and And and reports being taken seriously, it's it's great to see that. But at the same time, some of it is also disconcerting to me, like, like the recent article about the UFO hovering over Air Force One, just outside of lax, you know, a lot of the dialogue right now in those congressional hearings and everything has been air defense, air defense, air sovereignty, what's in commercial airline traffic, things like that. dangers to airline traffic and to see that headline being put right out there was like, wow, look at that you couldn't get a greater threat. Now you've officially made them a threat to democracy. Yeah, yeah. No, like, you've you by doing that you officially made UFOs a threat to democracy like they, they were possibly threatening the President of the United States. Nevermind the actual witnesses of fleets of UFOs. Right in the DC area over the White House in the 1950s 1952.



46:15

And that's a huge moment, when you have all the newspapers in America running pictures. Yeah, of a dozen or so craft flying right over the Capitol building. So for a long time, everybody's thought whoa, invasion of UFOs. We can't even protect our own airspace over the Pentagon in Washington. Well, now I would say most UFO historians worth their weight and salt. Understand that those were the Antarctica Nazis. Those were the Honey Boo craft. And in Laura Eisenhower, her new book publishing at CCC publishing, it's called into the truth frequency. She is getting into some really unknown Eisenhower whistleblower historians who are saying he was forced into a raw deal, because after that flyover of DC in the summer of 52, Truman was still president. Yeah, true and chickened out. He was so scared that he signed surrender agreements to the Antarctica Nazis. And this is this is the whole notion of the Fourth Reich or the third force, as Henry Stevens puts it, in his great book Darkstar. But yeah, Washington, DC

flyover that was the Antarctica Nazis flying pole, the pole at incredible speed. In her new book, she has some new evidence that Truman surrendered. He kicked the can to Eisenhower who had to deal with a raw deal. And I think in many ways I did an hour as being vindicated, because he also inherited the green Yatta treaty. They say he initiated it, he did not initiate it. It started in 1934, down in the country of Panama, on an aircraft carrier in the very early years. So now with the Lombardi region UFO in 1933. We're talking about nine years of interacting with aliens and backward engineering their technology. You can imagine how advanced it is today. Well, it was just last May, Chris, that Lester Holt gets on the NBC Nightly News, and says the Pentagon has just released a report that there's a mothership in our solar system. Yeah, and this just a one and done story just one time. And that's how come we're not still talking about this. This should be the biggest news story in the history of humanity. But it was just a one and done on NBC Nightly News. Yeah.



48:58

And you know, it's interesting to see that yeah, because it's almost like these things are litmus test bread. And then I have I have worriedly been been holding in the back of my mind for the last two to three years Project Blue Beam man. Especially since that whole lockdown. And especially since I mean, just doing the work that I do, knowing the technology that's out there, audio wise, video wise, knowing the fact that we now have holograms that you can, you can physically shake hands with and feel the hand. We have holograms that you can hear. So it's there's a whole new realm of technology out there that that can be used, especially when you're talking about deep fake when you're talking about AI some of that kind of stuff, man. It's disturbing how fast it can come out, and how real it can be. And and that in and of itself is, is changing the paradigm and the conversation on the daily on the daily and even getting people to the point of sadly being blase about the amazing because is it? Like is it live? Or is it Memorex man, like, I don't even know anymore? And do I even care?



50:42

Well, it's the strange world. We live in the zeitgeist of the ages, as the Germans coined, and it's just really an amazing time to be alive and watch all this start to come out, but also to be vindicated. We were talking about this 1020 years ago, and so many people just threw the bucket of cold water on everything we had to say. And now it's coming out that we were right all along. And neither one of us are one of those are saying See, I told you so. But it kind of is a See I told you so moment, when all of this starts coming out. And this is the most important discussion we should be having is what are these things? Who are these inhabitants yet? What are they doing here and a mothership? Out by Jupiter? How isn't the whole scientific community jumping on this? And examining this from every level? And news reports every night? Oh, the mothership moved to the orbit of bars coming up this way. Right? I don't we have a right to know this. Isn't this important? Well, that should be on 60 minutes. And all these other news programs do?



51:52

Well, even even the conversation of a muumu of bread. And and the idea of if that was an alien probe, active probe, defunct probe, what have you, was it a natural object, because it definitely didn't seem to have a natural pass by, you know, its its flight characteristics, things

like that definitely didn't seem that way. And when you start talking about things, they even even when you start talking about the ways in which we explore places, you know, especially distant places, where we're prone to send a probe or two, before we just arrive on scene, you know, even if we've been there, we we'd prefer to send a probe or two just to make sure things are still still that aspect, so to speak. And, to think that, that isn't happening here. To think that it isn't happening on our planet. I think is horrendously short sighted is is the only way I can put it. I am of the mind that the job of science is to hypothesize anything and everything that is that is that is quite literally the job of science. You're allowed to hypothesize anything you want. It's through testing and experimentation that a hypothesis becomes a proof into theorem, you know, into theory. Like, that's just the scientific process. So, to dismiss these things to say, out hand, like we were saying at the beginning of the show that the possible pyramids in Antarctica, couldn't be pyramids to begin with. Is unscientific? Because you're eliminating a possibility that you know, could be could be so yeah,

 54:04

worth further study. Absolutely.

 54:06

Man, I want to thank you for always coming on the show talking about these amazing things because once you start looking into the entire world of things that have been hidden obvious skated, the knowledge that has been swept under just the corner of the rug, Brad like they day most of it they didn't even try really hard to sweep away. You know, it's, it's right there. It is readily accessible. So thank you so much as always, for coming on talking about this stuff. We definitely need to have you back on sooner than a year. That is that is for certain man, I always love our conversations. When can we be looking at the new new edition in the esoteric series?

 54:58

Well, it's gonna be A second edition of Beyond esoteric and Canada won't be out until one year from now. publishing books is a long term process. So beyond esoteric, still available, and then the other two are also second edition now, and they can all be found at CCC publishing.com. And if you go there and you order a book off this website that goes through my office, so I'm able to sign copies for people and get them out. Pretty quick manner, we just published Michael Jacobs new book awakening of a warrior. Really cool book, I added all the photos and captions and maps to that new book. And I wrote the foreword to intuitive warrior also wrote the foreword to Laura Eisenhower's new book giving some perspective on her great grandfather in the family she was born into and a lot of insight information that could only come through an Eisenhower Yeah, yeah.

 56:05

You know, I'll have to talk with you off air at some point about getting both of them on I've wanted to talk with Michael Jayco for a long time, about his his work, and, and especially about his work with tuning into human intuition, things like that, out in the wild. And man did the idea

of what was actually boiling in Eisenhower's head. I make reference all the time, Brad to his, his departure speech, but in a different way. And the fact of if you go through and listen to that whole speech, and he is pleading, he is literally pleading with the American people of please do not forget the the rights that we had to sign away. Don't Don't forget that go reclaim them, keep these people from running your life for you. And, and his utter warning of that is so beautiful, and still so impending. So thank you so much for helping her get her book. And that message out to such a larger audience than the work of CCC publishing is absolutely awesome and utterly necessary in the world. So thank you for all that you do on that front.

 57:36

Well, thank you for those kind words, Chris, and you're doing a great job with the curious realms. And we're all part of the same solution. And that's just helping people understand this very pivotal moment in human history that we're seeing right before our very eyes. So you're doing your part, I'm doing my part. I'm working in the book side, you're working on the podcast side. And it's it's all for the same purpose. And that's the Great Awakening that's just rang right before, guys.

 58:06

That's right. Well, Brad, once again, thanks so much for your time, I'll be sharing links to all of this as always, we will be in touch very soon to get you back on.

 58:18

Sounds great, Chris. Thanks for having me on tonight. It was a great conversation with you again.

 58:22

All right, man. Take care. We'll talk to you soon. But

 58:24

okay, good.

 58:27

Always a great conversation with Brad Olson. Absolutely incredible stuff. And when you start looking at just the history of Antarctica, you know, that is that is the most or the least explored location on our planet next to the depths of our ocean. So there's just a massive, massive amount there to look at. His work in that field is amazing. And thank you so much, Brad, for coming on tonight. To talk about that. Make sure while you are online, checking out all of the amazing work of CCC publishing everybody. Make sure to stop on by curious roam curious

roam.com is where he can find all the episodes. That is where you can find our knowledge vault full of declassified government materials, things like that. All kinds of great PDFs there that you can read. When we come back from this commercial break everybody, we will be joined by our good friend from across the pond. Graham Phillips we will be discussing the mystery of doggerland the Atlantis of the north and how a lost civilization is tied to all of the stone circles and other megaliths that you see in the UK and in the surrounding area. We will be getting into that with Graham Phillips Right after this everybody Hello everybody and welcome back from that commercial break thank you so much to our sponsors especially true him science true him science is your source for amazing CBD products make sure to stop by true him science.com That is the website that is where you can get 7% off your entire cart of \$50 or more and get two free edibles. With the code curious seven. Our guest in this segment is the amazing Graham Phillips. He is the author of the new book mystery of doggerland Atlantis of the North Sea. He has been on the show talking about Stonehenge, ancient civilizations. The Ark, Moses's staff. He's been on talking about the Holy Grail, which he has in his possession. All kinds of things. Welcome back to the show. Graham Phillips, how are you doing my friend?



1:00:54

Very well. Thank you. And yeah, great to be back on.



1:00:59

I love our conversations you will you are hands down. One of my favorite researchers to read, you have an amazing narrative style, and a way of really laying out some very thick information and very common sense ways. The the whole idea of Dogger land, and this previous civilization that predated like the people that built Stonehenge, things like that is, is phenomenal and amazing. How did you first come across this information, Graham,



1:01:37

when I mean, I've heard of doggerland. I mean, what it roughly what it is, is that during the last ice age, I'm going to remember I'm actually being filmed for that I'm not on the radio to that.



1:01:56

Okay, so, during the last ice age, there was so much water tied up in ice, that sea levels are about 400 feet lower than they are today. And because of this, all this land that you can now see on the screen that surrounds the British Isles was above water. And it had been above water for many 1000s of years. And people migrated mainly from mainland Europe, the Netherlands, Denmark, and so on, and moved into this area. And then around about 10,000 BCE, the water level started to rise at the end of the last ice age. And over many centuries, the lot of this land began to sink until around 6000 BC that for a couple of 1000 years, the water levels remained pretty much the same, there was a kind of you know, it had heated up enough. And and it kind of stayed there for a while didn't all happen in one go. And there was part of that dog land area left, it was an area about the size of Rhode Island, which was just off the northeast coast of Scotland. And so if you look at the top of Scotland, then you imagine the I

can see you're pointing the point a point higher point higher right to the top there, just off your map to the north at some islands. And up there. Yeah, that's where it was that bit there remained above sea level. Now, you'll see there that the darker areas are what was considered to be the higher land. So you'd have thought that the light green areas would have sunk earlier. But now, what they've discovered now or more recently, is that because of the pressure of two miles of ice that used to cover North Britain, these huge glaciers, the whole other place in the north of Britain was kind of squashed downwards. And then when the ice melted relatively quickly, over a period of time, the land gradually rose, which meant that when all these other areas were submerged, north of Scotland remained an island, and this island called North doggerland is the area that it seems that some ancient civilization emerged sometime between 6004 1000 BC, perhaps earlier. And how did I find out about this? Because I mean, at first everyone just thought, well, it was a land with nothing going on there. But how it was first discovered that there might have been a civilization there. Pretty advanced at the time was when a stone circle similar to Stonehenge, that sort of thing was found underneath the sea on the seabed that must have sank at least 4000 years ago. And this was fat on what was North doggerland That was found in 2011. And that's kicked the whole thing off.



1:04:40

Wow. And once again, to see ruins like that underneath under the water from that age. I mean, how old are they? Presuming that this civilization might be I mean Bronze Age older than that. Okay, is it something that I would actually call a civilization as of right now.



1:05:06

Yeah, pretty much I mean, okay, let's put this in a kind of context, please the oldest civilizations in the true sense like ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome and things like that the oldest of those kinds of civilizations with great infrastructures, that weird sort of roads for transportation, but with camels or horses, or whatever, and municipal areas, the temples, cities, there, first of those is known to have been a place called Suma, which is in what is now southern Iraq, that area around there about the area of what's now Iraq, which is known as Mesopotamia. And a number of civilizations emerged over the years like Babylon, the Assyrians, and Babylonians and so on. But the first of these was a civilization called Summa, which seems to have come around about 3000 BCE, that's 5000 years ago, at in that area. Now, at pretty much the same time the first civilization began in Egypt. And this was, and also at the same time in Northern India in what's now Pakistan, there was a civilization called the Indus Valley Civilization. They all seem to come around about the same time. And shortly after this, they began to be able to manufacture bronze. So they had the kind of tools to create decent civilizations, right? That's the kind of basic history of things the civilization that built Stonehenge, known as the megalithic people of Britain. They didn't have all these massive kind of municipal buildings and big cities and all this sort of stuff. But what makes them a civilization is they seem to have had the same sort of religious and cultural practices all over the British Isles, rather than just be a small tribal grouping of people. Now, they first came around about the same time around 3000 BCE, as the first Egyptians, the first Sumerians in the Indus Valley culture arose. What they did, I mean, everyone knows about Stonehenge. But that was just one of 1000s of stone circles built throughout the country. That it's far from the largest, the largest is about 20 miles north of Stonehenge at a place called Avery. And the a stone circle made stone engines about 100 feet across, which is what's on the screen now that's an old drawing of it, what it might have

originally looked like. So it's about 100 feet across Avery stone circle. 20 miles north is 1000 feet in diameter. It's made up of over 100 Stone, some weighing up to 40 tons. It doesn't have those lintel stones, the arches on the top like that house, but it's absolutely huge. To me, it's got a ditch and embankment around it, which is about 30 feet deep and 30 feet high, which would have been much deeper and higher going back in to the time it was built. And that is just part of and huge megalithic complex around a break. There's an artificial hill there called Silbury Hill, which is over 300 feet tall. Archeologists have dug inside it found absolutely nothing to explain why it's there, no burial chambers or anything lie within. It's also got avenues of stones leading away from the main stone circles or smaller satellite circles a couple of miles away. This is what's called a megalithic complex and do a dozens of those throughout the country, perhaps one for each tribal area. And in addition to that, there were lots and lots of individual smaller stone circles, perhaps, you know, 20 feet across, 30 feet across, made up with 10 stones about four feet tall 1000s of these all across the country. And they've started to be built about 3000 BC. And they carried on being built until around about 1000 BC. So for 2000 years, this was people were doing the same thing building the same kind of stone circles all over the British Isles, England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland. And this just went on so it even though they didn't feel fantastic cities, they were a civilization and as much that they all basically did the same thing for 2000 years, and they've built some pretty impressive monuments. So that is the megalithic culture. No one knows where it came from. Yeah, they used to think that it started in the southwest Stonehenge is that people came across from Northern France. But now because of the development of modern dating techniques, they know that it started in the north and then gradually moved south. In fact, the very oldest stone circles around the Orkney Isles just north of Scotland, very close to what was once Doggerland. And it's possible that the civilization came from Doggerland. Once it sank and started off again in northern Scotland.



1:10:08

wow wow and you know reading through the book there there were some very interesting parallels especially in the Orkney Isles with graves content of graves things like that that we discussed in wisdom keepers of Stonehenge specifically herbs, toxic herbs, things like that. Like you would have to have a specific knowledge of how and when to harvest these for them to have their medicinal benefits not be toxic to you things like much much like it was in stone henge like mistletoe berries things like that. What what did what are the similarities there between items found in graves in the Orkney isles and and thereby Stonehenge, Avery and stuff like that?



1:11:02

Well, the, the the pottery that's been found in the graves, people who are buried in sort of elaborate sort of little tune things, were basically the priest leech people, the people who are ruling society, the people who basically knew what was going on and were respected. And they were very often healers. And so consequently, in their graves, they were also buried with the implements of their trade, so to speak, such as pottery containing medicinal herbs. Now, what's fascinating about this is modern archaeology is and examined these the contents of these parts, and discovered through scientific analysis, that they contain substances that would be poisonous under normal circumstances, you wouldn't eat them certain types of berries and roots from different plants and so forth, that you wouldn't eat even

you wouldn't even eat them for hallucinogenic purposes. You know, they were simply the only way that they could have been used as if they were used for pharmaceuticals, like pain relief, getting rid of stomach problems, helping with breathing conditions, all of these different types of substances were found in the crate. And these are sort of things that were rediscovered until during Roman times 3000 years later, and some of them were even rediscovered until the 19th century, such as analgesics to conquer pain. So these people were surprisingly advanced. The pottery they had, incidentally, was far more sophisticated than anything anywhere else in the world. At that time, even the pottery of Sumo and Egypt was not as sophisticated and couldn't they could the people of Egypt and Suma couldn't create kilns to reach the kind of temperatures necessary to find the very sturdy pottery that the people of Britain were making at that same time. So in some ways are more advanced than the Egyptians and the Sumerians, they were more advanced in their herbal medicines. They didn't have the kind of building skills that the Egyptians had, but they still considering this much lower populations. And the fact that they were using Stone Age tools, built some remarkable, some remarkable monument. Now, what's fascinating is that this would have taken centuries to develop trial and error for the medicines for a star. A lot of people would have eaten this stuff and drop dead before people knew you weren't supposed to eat that stuff. Another research needed to have been done over the years. Same with the building techniques and and everything else. But in the office where the very oldest stone circles are in the country. 3100 years old, sorry, 5100 years old, 3100 BCE. The very they're these stone circles suddenly strung up from nowhere there's a stone circle on the orphanage, which is very similar to the Avery megalithic complex I described earlier. Called the ring of brodgar. They these first stone circle complexes on the Orkneys were built in 3100 BCE, Stonehenge and Avery weren't built until two 600 years later. So right early on this amazing, the advanced civilization for the time, appeared completely. Overnight. They've got this built, they've got the building techniques. They've got the sophisticated pottery, they've got the herbal medicines, but there's no evidence that it gradually developed on the Orpheus. There's the picture of the stone circle on the organist learners the ring of brodgar, very similar to a tree and all these other stones throughout the country, the ditch and embankments around here, the circle of stones, it also joined but there was an avenue of stones that originally joined it to a nearby stone circle the stones of Stan s. There's a nearby artificial hillock where He has been excavated and there's nothing inside the typical megalithic complex. This was the first of them. And it appeared overnight, no development gradually building up to this. So if it kind of developed in any way at all, it must have developed elsewhere than in Britain. And there's never been into this kind of thing in Scandinavia or Northern Europe. So the only place it could have developed is on the sunken island of doggerland. Wow. Wow. And,



1:15:28

you know, once again, the the very interesting thing about the stone circles is yes, it's it's not like there are cities around them. It's not like they camped around them. They're there maybe once again, a few, a few grave sites of like, magicians, things like that. Holy man. But aside from that, it's not like there are mass graves of people that live there or, you know, signs of settlement in the direct area. It's, it's, it's really interesting.



1:16:05

Yeah, it's, I mean, they didn't actually build them where they actually live, they built them out in the, in the wilds, but for whatever reason, it seems that the possibly the reason for some of

them that doesn't explain all their monuments, is that if you stand in the middle of these stone circles, it can be used, the stones can be used, so that you can judge in the sky, where the stars are at any particular time of the year, to such a degree that you can actually say, you can know exactly what day it is and what time or what day it is. And the reason for this may have been because of the very precise cultivation procedures that you need to create some of these medicinal substances. I mean, you may have to cut a particular I mean, the Romans many, many years later talk about the druids of Britain who seem to have been people who inherited this some of this knowledge from their, their predecessors and megalithic people. I mean, the druids were Celtic people and the Celts first came to Britain about 700 BC, they took over, perhaps some of what the megalithic people before them were doing. And the Romans say that they had to cut mistletoe you mentioned mistletoe had to cut it a very certain time when of the year four or something in the flowers that only open at certain times of the year to release a sense to attract night pollinating moths. And that particular scent the substance and that is what used to create an analgesic with which completely mystified the Romans. And they said for some reason, somehow the druids who didn't have any form of writing have their own or no instruments that they knew of, were able to sort of know exactly what time and what day they had to harvest this. They got it wrong. They had poisoned people. Yeah. So it's quite it's in



1:17:49

their investment. There are numerous plants that you mentioned deterra being one of them, which no longer grows in the aisles. all over North America, used us by Native Americans, things like that. thornapple, as it's commonly called.



1:18:05

Yeah. Yeah, that the thought the thornapple was used by Native Americans to it can induce hallucinations, but it's also used as a analgesic, or an antiseptic, but not antiseptic. What's that thing that knocks you out? anesthetic? That's what I'm trying to think of. And it's part of the Romans actually say that the druids could amputate limbs without causing pain. When the Romans did that they could do all they could do is get you drunk. And that didn't always work. Yeah, and



1:18:38

just hold you down, hold you. And a, you know, specifically when it comes to harvesting these things, being able to have the have the alignments to the stars and knowing the position of these takes an extreme knowledge of your place in the cosmos and how things move around you. We talk about it regularly on the show that we we've kind of lost this connection, you know, I mean, even even like my grandfather, who grew up as a sharecropper in Louisiana, like he had a different canola, he didn't need a farmer's almanac to know when to put beets in the ground to make sure that they grew. His grandfather told him when to put beets in the ground because this is when they'll grow best, you know, and once again, the fact that this knowledge was passed down not only from doggerland but to ancient Britain and then on to druids things like that. I guess how do how do we show the way that this has I guess tracked back to a lost civilization. Graham. Okay,



1:19:58

that the bad the drill First off, they were the kind of priesthood of the Celtic people they claimed, according to what the Romans tell us. But by the way, they had absolutely no form of writing in Britain until the Romans arrived, which is 2000 years ago. They didn't have it. And the reason they didn't have it is because the druids were people who were trained since birth, they lived in communities apart from the rest of society, both men and women, and their children were trained since birth, to develop amazing memory techniques like summon stage, performers now do when they remember, pack a pack of cards after a pack of cards are these you know, all in order after seeing it once with these Manam ik techniques, as they're known, also forms of hypnosis and they learned how to be because they will have to become the storehouse the living libraries of the Celtic people, for example, they haven't got anyone to remember how to do various things, how to how to their history, or their their laws, they couldn't be written down for so they had to be memorized by the Druids, who were the kind of living libraries if you like now, they claimed, at least the Romans say that the druids claimed to have been the people here that we've been here before the Celts arrived and became their priesthood. They were the ones who originally had built the stone circles. And okay, so it's been passed on all the way down. How can we trace it back? Further and earlier than the Orkney Isles 5000 years ago? Well, the stone circle that you showed on screen a short while ago, the one on the Orkney isles, I said the ring of brodgar Exactly what yeah, there it is exactly the same stone circle as that that's about 300 feet across, I think you can see the little people there so you can kind of work it out. It's pretty big. About a few miles off the coast of the organism on what was once the coast of doggerland. There was that there are underwater archaeological surveys discovered with sonar and radar and so forth. An underwater stone circle that was exactly the same as that that ring an embankment and the stones, they were all there under the sea. And the depth down showed it must have sunk at fourth out around 4000 BC. So 1000 years before the very first stone circle was wracked with erupting in the British Isles was when the very this stone circle was there already 1000 years before that 6000 years ago, which, apart from anything else pretty much proves that the stone buildings civilization that megalithic people are Breton came originally from doggerland. And that this isn't this mess may have been where it developed. Other things that show I mean, that was only recently discovered. Other stone circles have now been discovered throughout the North Sea north of Britain, smaller stone circles that have yet to be excavated by archaeologists, we hope to hear some news from that soon. They're keeping it very quiet as to where they found them in case other people go diving in search of treasures. So until they tell us until they've done the excavations, the underwater archaeology, which as you can probably appreciate, takes time. We're not going to know exactly where they are and the extent of this, but I would imagine it'll prove to be pretty similar to what the stone circle distribution was in Britain. But one part of Daga land still survives above sea. It's a little tiny island called Fair Isle, only a couple of miles wide. It's way it's right at the top, just off your map there he will see it goes north. There's a little tiny island about 30 miles north of the Orkney isles to the north of Britain. And on this island, no one really thought to actually do any archaeological excavations there on account of the fact that nobody thought anybody had lived there. But once they realized that there was people living on Dublin and then they had quite a sophisticated civilization, archaeologists have decided to excavate there. And what they found is a found dwellings I mean, this would have been Highlander mountain, if you like or a high hill at the very extreme north of doggerland. So they didn't seem and maybe some people went there after the island of sunk and established small colonies now, little tiny villages have been found, but when the most sophisticated kind, they're built under the ground, they're underground villages to protect them from the weather, and they're connected by tunnels. Amazing bread work. They've even got sophisticated

plumbing the system open channels that bring them fresh water, and a sewage system. For you know that these people had plumbing way before anybody else ever developed any, even the Egyptians haven't got anything like this. Yeah, but this was at least 6000 years old way before Ancient Egypt. And they also discovered a couple of buildings which they were a mystery at first because there was all this chart, this cut charcoal found there. They thought, well, they're not kilns. They're not burning. They're not firing pottery because they're not there's no kiln there. It's only eventually that they realized that they were saunas. Now, these saunas were there at least 2000 years before the oldest saunas had previously been discovered in Finland. So and Roche remarkably of all they built these walls, obviously, to try and hold back the waters as they approach, you know, got higher. And what they did was they were able to put somehow create fires around the wall to heat it to such an extent that they melted the rock to create a solid wall. This has been known that civilizations have done this, but many, many centuries later. So these people are highly sophisticated. And it's they have to be the civilization that eventually went on to found the megalithic civilization in Britain. Wow, wow. And the unknown until a few years ago, in



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a you know, you'd be you'd be talking pre Bronze Age, Early Bronze Age, once again, possibly using copper tools, things like that. Is there is there any show of that, in any stone work, things like that. There



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are a couple of tools that have been found, but they're pretty useless. It just bends they copper, gold and silver were being smelted there, and they was in certain parts of the well being smelting. But it was only for jewelry and ornamental purposes, you can't use them as tools, they're too soft. The Bronze Age didn't start until about at least 2000 years before these, before these people were doing what they were doing on the fare aisle. And even the stone circle, the first stone circles that were built in Britain, were being built 1000 off at the very least 500 years before the Bronze Age ever got to Britain. And we know that they were using Stone Age tools because the remains of them had been found in their monuments in the mountains they built that got broken and left behind and tillers of animal fur picks the shoulder blades of oxen for shovels, baskets for moving soil and stuff around. And, and Flint and stone axes. They were doing this stuff with the most primitive kind of tools imaginable. But it must have taken hours and hours and days and years and everybody working together to construct these massive monuments. So they were very important to a civilization that somehow held itself together in Britain for at least 2000 years. And if you take the Dogon and before that many, many 1000s of years without falling apart or even there's no evidence that these people ever fought each other or, or had any disagreements, there's there's no defenses built around there and settlements. Bremen embankments around the stone circle are built the wrong way round for defenses, the ditches on the on the inside of the embankment, which is just ludicrous for defense. So they lived in peace for centuries.



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Yeah, and you know that that is a really good point. It's not like it would it would make for a good fork or anything like that, necessarily. And



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when you look at the I mean, that that that picture there, that the ditch and embankment were much more very much higher. You can see the water there. I mean, that wind and rain and stuff that blows off the Atlantic and the North Sea basically has filled in these ditches, but you can still see where it might have been. And if you look on the right hand side of that picture, just above where the logo, oh, you've got logos. There's that if you look at the left, yeah, points are Yeah, there you can make out that that is the embankment and there's the ditch. Yeah. And then it goes up again to the actual circle. Why build an embankment on the inside of a ditch the idea when you get Hill forts are built later, the ditch is on the outside. So the attacking army or the attacking people are going to get bogged down in a ditch, go through water or whatever, then have to climb up a hill to a stockade at the top. You wouldn't have the stockade and the and the outer embankment and then the ditch so it's built for some other as yet completely unknown purpose. Why and it took the people sequence taken them years to be All this IANA cat difficult over the centuries. And



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now, I know it was recently found with Stonehenge specifically that it actively had some acoustic properties as well, with some of the standing stones as far as amplification, things like that, if have any of the other sites shown anything like that shown any kind of omnidirectional sound use or anything of that sort.



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I haven't actually looked into that myself. There was one, I know that sometimes you have to be careful with these. With these findings, there was a particular stone circle, I'm not going to mention which one it was. But from what we will see why in a minute, but there was a stone circle that attracted the interest of researchers some years back, and they set up all sorts of scanning equipment there to see if they could pick up any strange vibration coming from stones. And they did, they picked up all sorts of strange signals, then there was like many sort of, I don't know what you measure signals in megahertz and stuff, it was like literally, like the stones are beaming out signals. And that this was a quite well known stone circle in Britain, in England, and people, you know, went there, they those TV shows that they brought in experts to read the soundings. And they said, This is broadcasting sort of radar and stuff like this into space. It's astonishing. And some of the top scientists were talking about this. And I remember at the time, it was years ago, and I was getting really excited, I thought, Wow, this has got to be alien technology. Then the Cold War ended. And it was discovered that directly underneath when there was some sort of bunker that was entered, some it was because it was on top of the hill, it was for early warning place. And I remember one some guy said he camped there one night, and an army truck turned up full of full of soldiers who went across the road. And when and suddenly disappeared in this in this bushes and found over the thoughts manhole cover, they went down there. And it was there because after the Cold War, when this was abandoned, the place was open and we went down there somebody burned the place ads and all wires hanging down a couple of little rooms where guys would have sat all out always managed to track you know, send that radar stuff to see if the Russians would come in and and

basically, it's all been filled in and you wouldn't even know it was there. But they were picking up they really weren't picking up radar. Wow. The only stories I know about people researching stranger fat.



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Well, you know, and there there have long been stories of ley lines, you know, lines of lines I guess have like an earth grid almost of connected energy across not only the earth but where sacred sites themselves are built. Stonehenge it's there's there's a whole line of stone circles and other things that just kind of seemed to line up it's it's really interesting when you start looking at that stuff. But to once again to start at it's kind of like we mentioned on the show regularly. It's one thing if you're going to research Bigfoot it's one thing if you're going to research a portal when you have Bigfoot walk out of a portal, which side do you start researching from? You know, and when you when you've got ancient stone circles and ley lines, which one do you prove first? Which Which direction do you start researching that from? And yeah, there's there's been tons of hypotheses about the location of the stone circles and why they were put at the locations that they're at. The thing,



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the thing about ley lines laid items are the idea that stone circles that the stone circles were connected to other STEM circles by alignments of stone, Israel over short distances. I mean, there's many stone circles that have alignments of stones you got one and then half a mile away, you have another and another one in a straight line for a couple of miles to another stem circle. That isn't it. There's no doubt about this. And what they why they did this, we don't know. Maybe they were mapping out some kind of geomantic Earth current who knows what they were doing. But they did that but then there's a guy called out Alfred Watkins in the 1930s I think it was who was the first one to suggest that stone circles and stone standing stones are which are 1000s all over the British Isles were laid out to connect these stone circles in a grid He went all over the British Isles. He believed that there were pathways and he called his book The old straight track. Then in the 1960s, there's an English guy called John Michel, who was the kind of like, King of the hippies of Glastonbury in Somerset. And he said he was a good researcher, don't get me wrong, but he was a bit of a hippie. Well, a lot of one, I think, and he said that these stones, stone, alignments of stones, which, which had been called ley lines by Watkins, he said that they were transmitting energy from stone circle to stone circle, and he gained a massive following. And when people all over the world today talk about ley lines being everywhere, they forget, really, there was this guy, John Michel, from England, who got the whole thing going, and the little Englishman who kind of came up with the term ley lines, who wrote a book that nobody ever really read in the 1930s. But people have what John Michelle started to do. And also Watkins, they said, because a lot of these STEM circles and standing standards no longer exist, you know, obviously, 1000s of years have gone by people, the early Christians built their churches on sites of STEM circles, not Mr. Stone circles, put up churches, so that people would still go to a sacred site that they knew about, and to prove that the God of the Christians had taken over from the ancient gods. And then standing stones, they may have built other Christian temples, this sort of thing. And Roman sites were sometimes based on where they'd had earlier religious sites. And now the thing parts that people started plotting ley lines, they get a map, and they'd probably like, put a pin in the map every place where you've got a stone circle or a standing stone, but also they are putting them in churches, not just very

old churches that we know that were associated with, with you know, with could have been had a very early church put there when the Romans first took over adopted Christianity. But they were putting them in all sorts of churches. And they were putting them in all mounds, Hill forts, which were built by the Celts as one as defensive places and, and so you've got loads of these sites on on books about ley lines, you've got nothing could have had nothing to do with the ancient megalithic people, which basically gave it rather a bad name. So the the scientific commercial say that the archaeological community say ley lines are just silly. Yes, if you're gonna use every sort of site, even post offices, yeah, any anything you like, I mean, yes, it. But if you take away all that, and just put pins in maps on stone circles and the standing stones, you do find that against the possibility of chance, they do tend to be lining up over large distances.



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Now granted a lot of that, once again, especially if you are tracing back the use of them to those astronomic alignments, specific times a year for harvesting Sacred plants, that kind of stuff, it would make sense that they would be in direct alignment with each other so that you know, they have the same alignment to the same stones. If you travel from one place to another, as a healer going to a stone circle locally, you would be you would be looking basically at the same stone to get the same alignment. You know, in that hypothesis anyway. Yeah.



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I mean, on the other hand, I mean, that's, you know, if you're looking at the kind of practical purposes of it, then from a religious perspective, I suppose you could imagine the smaller stone circles, like a parish church, the large circles, I agree, and stone and just cathedrals, and these individual standing stones in between, like shrines that you get in Ireland and Catholic countries beside the road, you get a Virgin Mary shrine or a holy one, things like this. And it's the same principle, I suppose, which



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of which very much as you mentioned, in your book, many of those standing stones were converted into Celtic crosses, just out in the middle of fields, things like that, as Christianity moved in. So so a lot of those are obscured, gone, destroyed. Stones were used in the building of churches. And then even once again, the idea of stone hinge being in the state it is hey, man, farmers just came in took stones are like, look, I'm building a wall. I need some stones. There's a bunch sitting over there. They had been there so long. They didn't really consider it an archaeological site. At the time. You



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know, there was a Roman writer who wanted to try and record where the various what he called Celtic sites were Aqua stone circles he had no idea that they were there even, you know, centuries before they even the Celts arrived. But he actually mentioned the site of a few stone circles were very large one is in London, now covered over by London. And this and the

interesting thing is, it's right in the middle of where of Wembley Stadium is now where they play for, you know, the biggest football stadium, biggest soccer stadium in Britain. And it's right smack bang in the middle of it. What I mean, I tried to look into why did they build Wembley Stadium there was it that there was a park area where somebody had preserved this stack circle, but they just said no, apparently the reason it was built there, it was just convenient. The land was up for sale when they first in fact, the original Wembley stadium was built for the Olympics back earlier in the 20th century. So it had nothing to do with it's almost as if there was a some kind of pool for if these spaces were where people went to worship, or went to feel some energy or went to do something weird. They were drawn there. And maybe by the same token, today, people are decided to be drawn there and build this biggest stadium in Britain in that area, and may be interesting to see how many football stadium and or soccer and whatever else are actually built on ancient stone circles. I mean, it's, you know, this isn't necessary, not necessary a serious study, but I find it interesting that Wembley Stadium is known as the sacred turf.



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Well, you know, and it's what I find really interesting is once again, like you were saying that when the Celts got there, they didn't know what the stone circles were used for. It very much reminds me of America's Stonehenge and Dennis denistone. Whenever we have him on, you know, a lot of people are like, Oh, well, you know, the the anxious the Native Americans in the area built it. Well, that's funny, when when the Anglos came and found the ruins they asked the Native Americans What What's this all about? They're like, I don't know, that was there when we got here. I have no idea what that was used for. And it was very much the same thing with the Celts, they, they didn't use the stone circles necessarily. They they just came across him.



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Yeah, a lot of the Druids, though, who said they were here before that because they live downsides. Sort of like they were kind of like Tibetan monks used to live into in Tibet, Buddhist monks in Tibet, they lived outside society, except in this case, they were sort of segregated by sex. They were. They were they're both men and women and families were druids, but they lived outside normal society. For the burials that have been found. They're genetically different to most of the people who were the megalithic people but even the megalithic people were lots of different people. They started off being wherever it was it came down from the organism was in Britain already. They're known as the Neolithic people then came the so called beaker people because of their custom burying their dead with a beaker or cough. And they arrived from what's now Belgium, I think, or Holland somewhere in the low countries, the Netherlands, they came to Britain around 2500. And then another people call the Wessex culture from again, the same sort of area in Northern Europe came here, and another culture called the urnfield culture, they were all very different. And because we know they kept going with their same religious and cus and local customs, because of the way they're better, they're dead, very different from each other. Yet, there was no fighting they adopted the stone circles, just like the earlier people had done, and even helped the first of them the beaker people even helped to build Stonehenge, even though they had completely different religious beliefs based on their way that they bury their dead for the earlier people yet they still thought it was well worth building all these stone circles at great expense and, and time and effort. So they must have had some extraordinary practical purpose maybe to do with the growing of crops, medicinal

purposes and so forth. Maybe something else entirely as well. But it must have been extraordinarily important and not just religious. Yeah. For them to also have gotten involved in building these Yeah, I'm saying these with each other. Yeah,



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I was just about to say it would have to be way beyond religious because I mean, you'd have no vested interest in helping another religion build their temple. You know, they



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helped build these places because we find their their remains alongside the native British remains. And the same with the Wessex culture in the urnfield culture. They urnfield culture cameras came to Britain from a far away as Germany and habits totally different beliefs. They buried their dead in something called a cyst, which is a no they they're dead in urns, crumbs. ate it they're dead buried the urns, hence urnfield culture in graveyards of fields. The Wessex culture buried their people in they came from Belgium, in what's known as cysts. They're kind of a coffin made of stones under them. And then they laid in this stone coffin and then covered with a mound, they all buried there very differently. So they carried on with their cultural beliefs, and their religious beliefs, but all helped build the stone circles. I mean, there must have been something pulling them together. And there had to be a practical reason. Some people have people suggested they could teleport around the country. I've never seen anyone known anybody vanish at a stone circle, but it must have been something pretty spectacular, whatever they were doing it for.



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Well, absolutely. And you know, whenever we had you on talking about the wisdom keepers of Stonehenge, of course, one of the one of the many myths that has existed for the longest time, I mean, even even in ancient times, they said that Merlin built the stone circles, that that he mystically brought stones from somewhere else, from where, from where he came from now. Is there any connection to that story of Merlin, or magic connected with the other circles as well?



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Well, the Stonehenge myth, it's quite interesting that some of the myths of Stonehenge seem to have been based on a kind of a shared memory of real events. It said that Merlin built the stone circle there. Obviously, Merlin the historical Meridian if he exists in Arthur's time, that was 1500 years ago, Stonehenge was built 2000 years before that. So it's obviously got to 2000 years for two and a half 1000 years before that. So no, 3000 here has been for a long time anyway. Yeah, so starting in 2500, BC, Merlin 580, so he couldn't have actually if he did exist, associated with King Arthur couldn't have built Stonehenge, but the myth is that he magically transported the stones from Ireland to make Stonehenge, we now know that the stones that were used to build Stonehenge were actually dragged or floated on barges all the way from South Wales to recreate Stonehenge when the people moved from South Wales into central England that built the stone circle with them, brought the stone circle with them. And the

people in South Wales on the coast of South Wales had come from Ireland. So the stone circle may originally have been in Ireland and been transported to where Stonehenge is, but not by Mervyn. But the story that remained that the stones somehow came from Ireland must have required for people in ancient times, some sort of, or certainly people in the Middle Ages, when these stories came about. You know, we've heard from the local people that the stones came from Ireland, how could they get there? Only by magic, it must have been murdered. Well, it



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wasn't even the idea of the stone circle and the technology of the stone circle coming from a mythical place a place that existed before somewhere that was magical somewhere like Docker land, where where quite literally, this this civilization disappeared, as did the stone circle that it had



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the state the the Celts were the Celts that survived in Ireland because it was never conquered by the Romans, when they were Christianized. In the four hundreds. The Celts told Irish monks who wrote down to convert monks who are trying to convert the Irish such as some fabric in the four hundreds, people told them about their myths and legends. And they said that they believe the stone circles were originally created by people who lived on a mystical island called True lay that existed to the north of Britain. So they even remember this in a race memory of some Wow,



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incredible incredible and, you know, that is something that we talk about regularly on this show, gram is how fast we as a people, we as a humanity, lose touch with our past, you know, once again, go back, go back to our great grandparents, you know, they were they were even connected with the earth in a different way. When when the sun went down, it was nighttime, they didn't have lights, they didn't stay up till one 2am on the internet, things like that. They went to bed they woke up they they scrounge to survive, they they lived off the land, they were connected to the earth in a different way. And we forget these things so rapidly. so rapidly even even the idea of trades, and how fast they disappear in the modern age will show you how rapidly the technology and knowledge of how to build the stone circle will disappear. Especially once the culture has changed once. Not necessarily the religion but the the medicinal use of things has changed. Culturally.



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Absolutely. I mean, the way that the culture came to an end is when the Celtic people arrived, the climate change. And then they started when the Celts arrived between, you know, around five, about 700 BC, they started building Hill forts fortifications around around settlements, they, they had weapons that could be used for fighting. I mean, there's no evidence that anybody before this time was ever engaged in any kind of major warfare until around about 1000 BCE, when some Bronze Age people, the proto councillors and then came they started

building fortifications and there's none of these before that time. And the reason why is not necessarily as a kills, but particularly violent, I mean, they had iron weapons, so they were much better at fighting, even bronze weapons bend and break easily. But iron weapons I mean, that's, you know, that's they do proper warfare. But the reason why is it we're getting colder than the the climate in Britain change, and people were fighting over what they had, you know, it wasn't the land of plenty anymore. So that's how the whole thing came to an end. And maybe the last of the people who were using the stone circles, the priesthood, the druids managed to survive, but most of the other people integrated with the Celts, and became part of their culture.



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It is interesting how specifically that whole area of Scotland, Ireland, UK, how tribally it did become a huge point of tribal warfare for well, pretty much from that time, up until almost modern time. It's pretty remarkable to see that how they went from an area where there was no warfare where they were not in competition with each other. Though there may have been separate clans, what have you. It's not like there was clan warfare going on. Like, like there was in the, you know, 1500s, things like that.



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No, I mean, that was what the clan warfare, if you like, was what kind of finished it off there. But they'd survived. I mean, they have survived for at least 2000 years in Britain, and maybe a couple of 1000 3000 years earlier than that, in doggerland. And what how they basically kept what brought the civilization to an end in doggerland, meant that some of them could escape and come to Britain. But water rose gradually. And so they saw it coming, they could have got on boats, you know, they had pretty sophisticated boats for the time, but you wouldn't need much more than a raft to get across to Northern Britain. They could have escaped. And you'd think, well, if the waters coming up, why didn't far more of them come why only enough to go on to the on is what it seems at one at some point, there was a massive tidal wave that completely swept over the island. And although it may have receded, and that it took many years later for the for the waters to rise and cover North Donald and enough damage have been done to pretty much wipe out the civilization. And this occurred because off the coast of Norway, there was a massive landslide because the ice had melted. All this huge areas of cliffs and terrain on the seaboard of, of Western Norway, collapsed into the sea, causing a massive tidal wave, hundreds of feet tall that just swept over the island. It pounded Britain but the Web Minister Well, there wasn't much civilization on the coast of Britain to be pounded. Most people there were still hunter gatherers, and they mainly land. There were fishing villages, we don't probably know about them because they were pulverized. But that's how the civilization ended. It ended in calamity and the few that managed to survive, did manage to embark Well, we're already beginning to settle on the office. The reason they didn't settle there before is because the Orkney Islands have a kind of soil out there is now and never was particularly intrusive for growing wonderful crops. But their own land was much better. I mean, because your news was literally where the main winds and weather from the Atlantic roared in across that fairly low lying area. It's it's pretty in hospital. Trouble, whereas doggerland foot to the east of Britain was much more seem sort of in a much more fertile place. But in the end, the openness or perhaps the only place where there was left to go, Yeah, but there was there were trees there in the past, which there are today. Now,



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you're talking about this massive flood did that did that in any way, correspond or correlate to, of course, the worldwide myths of, of a flood? Yeah,



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there are a worldwide myths of floods. And it's not necessarily this this one particular Norwegian collapse of cliffs and things this landslide that caused that. But this was happening elsewhere in the world. After the end of the last ice age, before the Ice Age, or before 10,000 BC. Most of the throughout the world, as far as we know, people were hunter gatherers, they were basically nomadic people who move from place to place as the seasons changed. You've got something like Gobekli, Tapie in Egypt, or sorry, in Turkey, which is a temple, quite a sophisticated stone circle like temple that was built around 10,000 years ago, earlier, perhaps. And this was a kind of one off almost, but it wasn't built by people with a civilization that actually built villages, and stayed in one place. It was built by nomadic people who came back to this area every so often, the first people who began to settle in Quebec, it's heavy stone circles, not like the ones in Britain. But this is one of the earliest known temples or earliest monuments known anywhere in the world that have been built by humans. But after the Ice Age, people change strangely enough, people started to settle and they learned how to grow crops they AG, they invented agriculture. And they began to domesticate animals. Now, this only happened after the last Ice Age, humans have been around for about 200,000 years, I've never got around to doing this. Suddenly, they did. And what happened is it meant the beginning of proto civilization, early settlements, mainly at around the sea, around the coastal areas, fishing and, and other kinds of farming. Now, these there was many of these civilizations that existed throughout the world that didn't have writing or anything. So whatever happened to them was passed down by word of mouth or of tradition. But a lot of these literally sank beneath the waves. When the sea started writing, it's written between, you know, over a good few centuries, it rose by 400 feet, this would have flooded most of these early civilizations, some of these early cultures do still survive. I mean, they've been excavated in places like Jericho, in the West Bank, they've been excavated in Peru, in Bolivia, elsewhere in the world, but they were the ones inland, the ones on the coast report lost to the waves, and many that would have been many of these huge tidal waves caused by a collapsing, collapsing landslides like the one in Norway, Nova Scotia, what's it called Nova Scotia, there was one there in Canada, that would have pounded the coast of Britain of northern Europe and the coast of North Africa. There was other ones that happened in Central America in Africa. So there would have been many places where it would have been remembers that huge tidal waves flooded the whole area, this could have given there could have given rise to the early legends of a worldwide flood,



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the whole world wasn't



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flooded yet so



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don't worry that they knew where Yeah, well. And that's just it, you know, we have to remember that, while while many ancient civilizations, you know, knew that the earth was round, things like that, they didn't quite know the expanse of the earth. You know, it was pretty much the earth was as far as you could see. Or as far as you had traveled. So whenever they said that the whole earth was flooded, they were talking about what they knew, was flooded their, their localized area. And, you know, we know that ancient of through through bog bodies, things like that. And other things that ancient cultures, especially in Ireland had connection to cultures in the Pyrenees, things like that. Were there anything that showed the connection or trade routes of these earlier civilizations to places beyond?



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Yeah, what I find fascinating is that the by Paul tells us that whole world was flooded. So do a number of other ancients. I mean, the people who wrote the Bible probably got their ideas from the Babylonians who also had very similar flood myths. Yeah, because there's a story of Noah. What is interesting is that we know from the ancient Greeks, that one of the reasons that people believe that the whole world was once flooded, isn't just because of these towers that have been handed down of these floods. But also, because people have gone to the top of high mountains, way above where this see your water would ever be, except for rainwater. And they found in the rocks, shells, they were fossilized shells. And they'd been actually formed into the rock when this when that was sea level. And then pressures that take place over the years, geological pressures push up mountains, and that's our shells are millions of years old, and up at the top of mountains. They didn't know this, and thought that at what point the sea must have been higher than the top of these very high mountains. So it comes down to fossils as the first person to actually realize that this wasn't the case. And there must be some other reason was Leonardo da Vinci in the 1400s and the late 1400s. He went up hills, and he said, he sees these shells here. And he thinks that this is why people thought in biblical times, that they've been a flood throughout the world, what he said, these kinds of shells, do not they're of, they're from shellfish that don't come from this part of the world. He traveled widely, and he'd seen in he said, they must have the whole rock must have moved somehow. So it's not a case of a flood. It's a case of moving mountains. And he didn't know why. But now we know of tech plate tectonics, we know he's, he was right. So that's quite fascinating. I find that



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is that is really fascinating. And I had never heard that. But as someone who is into geology and rocks and minerals and fossils, it makes utter sense. Like, logically, it makes better sense. Much, much like the the recent discovery of the huge water beast, they're in the they're in the hills of the UK. I guarantee you that finding fossils of water bound dinosaurs, things like that finding skulls of them in the hills, led to stories of dragons, things like that, you know, very much, very much in the same way where they saw they saw a fossil in a cave somewhere. And yeah, there's a dragon in that cave man. Watch out. Because yeah, they they ran across something in the wall somewhere.

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But if you look at the first in the, in Genesis, the early part of the Bible, it's talks about and there were giants in the earth. In those days, somebody must have seen these giant skeletons in the earth, it specifically says in the earth, not on the earth, not roaming the earth, in the earth. So in other words, people were talking about fossils they'd seen. Yeah, I mean, if you saw the thing with a head the size of you would think it was a monster.

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It is a monster. It's massive. It's huge. And that's just it. You know, it's something that we discuss regularly on this show, especially whenever it comes to ancient civilizations gram is that we do not have to go to the extreme we don't we don't have to get we tend to. We tend to really discount the ingenuity of humanity. despite them being an ancient people. Just because they were an ancient people doesn't mean that there weren't people like Archimedes, you know, who understood the basics of physics and how to move water against the grain and move water uphill, that kind of stuff. There. There have always been these forward thinkers when it comes to humanity. There have always been these people who have grandiose inventive, beautiful ideas. And yeah, you know, many of these people were seen as mystics and ancient civilizations, that kind of stuff. But we don't we don't have to go to the extreme when it comes to. Why was Stonehenge built? I don't I don't think we have to go to the world of necromancy. I don't think we have to go to the world of alien civilizations. I think the the hypotheses that you put forward of it being an herbal logical calendar, make utter sense, especially when you start looking at the only things that are found in grave sites near these places. You know, because once again, it's it's not like You're finding the grave of the king with his scepter and sword. It's not like you're finding the grave of soldiers or builders, the only thing you're finding is the graves of healers and herbs. And yeah, I mean, they are used, that

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the halo that truly exists to count Celts had called them or at least the Romans and the Greeks refer to them as were buried right that they're the only people who are buried next to Sam circles in what they call box tombs are kind of a kind of stone chamber covered with a mound. By 18 feet long, the chamber was about six feet wide, and about six feet tall, two chambers in one of the chambers, they bury the dead in the other chamber said put items that were they were used in daily life, such as these parts containing medicinal substances, sores, which, you know, would show that they were using they were doing amputations and other implements, knives and that which were being used for some kinds of surgery. Now, going back to before the Celts arrived, the megalithic people, the only people they buried near stone circles were also buried in these exactly the same box tombs. And it shows that that and they were buried in the same way, which is archaeological evidence to suggest that when these people told the Romans the druids had been here before us, they were right, because you've got the same kind of burials a there was, they were certainly the spiritual successes, if not the actual descendants of the people there before. And they seem to remain fairly separate from the rest of society. So they were kind of I don't know what you'd call them sort of like insure that society of Druids, who lived in separate places not far from the stone circles, where the main settlements were much further away. So they they were the ones that were using these. And so what do we know about the people who were associated with the stone circles, not kings, as you said, yeah, not

all the people that were these druids, these, these priests, this priesthood, which we now add these phenomenal memories for everything, they were the libraries of people without a form of writing. So they never had to develop a form of writing, because these people would remember and pass on the information. And so you end up with them being the ones that live near their standard circles, they're the ones that were using them, if you like, are in charge at them, what do they do what we can tell from their graves, they were primarily healers. So you're gonna have to say that the stone circles must have had a lot to do with healings, were they the kind of health care centers of prehistoric times, you know, in some way they were associated one way is, by these places being used as calendars to do to decide when to grow the crops and so on, and when to harvest and, and all that, and maybe other things too, maybe they believe there was some kind of energy come into those places that could help with healing. I mean, either say, I don't know any actual scientific evidence for this. But there are many things that science is discovering all the time that people didn't even know existed before. I mean, look at it this way. Without sonar and radar, we wouldn't even know that North doggerland was even there, let us learn as a civilization on the



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other other other than, like, you were saying earlier, the the myths of the Celtic people and where the stone circles came from, you know, you know, and once again, that would be myth. And much, much like until science gives us that information, just like the finding of Troy, you know, that was that was myth. Until the day we actually found Troy. And oddly enough, right, right where it was supposed to be.



2:08:43

What I mean, I, there's archaeologists, they dig things up and scientifically analyze, you know, it's not that great, but telling us what the data something is, what some of these tools were used for, and so on what the now then you've got historians, they consult ancient texts and tell us what people were doing. Well, obviously, this doesn't go back in Britain before the Romans arrived. But we can tell from what they discovered from ancient texts, what the Romans tell us. So you've got the history and archaeology. But there's a bit in the middle. I mean, I started archaeologists hardly ever talked to each other. They don't have joint conferences, they do the same publications, they don't share research. So this is where I've come in and said that for years since my first books like 40 years ago, I've been saying, like, I'm looking at what the archaeologists have to say, archaeologists over here, historians over here, let's see what they've got to say. And let's see if there's some common ground. And I've been able to put together the pieces of the jigsaw that are in two separate places. But what I've also been able to do as a guide is use folklore and mythology, which both types tend to ignore all together. And this can tell us a lot. I mean, like we said about if you took notice about okay, you've got the story of Merlin bringing the stones was from Ireland. Is there any truth in that? Well, maybe Merlin didn't know it, but the stairs did come from Ireland. There's another story at Stonehenge again shows how myths and legends can go down through history and tell us something. There's a stone there called the hill stone, which stands outside. So the main stone circle, it's a big stone. And when you go there, Midsummer's sunrise on Midsummer's day or this midsummer Solstice, you will see the sunrise directly over this stone. Now, that's when all the druids go there. And crowds of people gather these days to see this. Now for years, this was known as the heel stone. The reason being, and it wasn't until relatively recently that people

appreciated it that the sun rose over that stone on Midsummer's morning. People in medieval times that didn't, that weren't that interested in what he was there for. And this the story that was told him written down in medieval times, was that that's the bear that is the Hillstone. The reason why it was called the Hillstone is because there was worse. There was once a fryer, and like a monk like friar, who went to stone circuit the Stonehenge and saw the devil was living in it. And the friar tried to banish the devil failed, ran away. And in his anger, the devil picked up one of these big stones that said stone edge and hold it at the fryer just missed him, caught him on his heel. And that's why it's stuck in the ground there at an angle. That's where it remained May it was called the friars heel originally, then the heel stone. Well, free OS Hill is Greek. For Sunstone. It's also a very similar free OS hail for the ancient Brythonic Celtic for some stone Hillstone means some stone Wow. So it was called the Sunstone. And it would be carried on throughout history and someone who obviously didn't understand ancient Greek or the Celtic languages. So what's it called free RCL friars heal Oh, and then somebody made up a tale that went with it said there's a lot of these stories, there's a story about a place down in Devon shear. Sorry, in Cornwall in the southwest of England, a tomb that dates from the megalithic period, when there is supposed to have been a druid or a holy man buried in this tomb. And apparently, I mean, it had been open for 1000s of years. And when it was opened, it was found to contain the body of probably a single druid. And in one particular container, or one particular annex of this tomb, there was this big Golden Beaker or cup and the legend that existed there way before that if people went to that area called Willington mount Reddington Barrow, in the middle of the mall and then got lost, and were thirsting, what would happen is this phantom druid would appear and give you a sip from this golden cup. So this story had been there for years until it was eventually opened, it had never been opened before for centuries. And this story must have been passed on for centuries about who was buried there and what he had with him.



2:13:11

Wow, wow. And once again, to make it the thing that I love about your work is that you do incorporate archeology, mythology, all of these things together and see them as a whole. Which, which I consider hugely important. Because if we lose, if we lose the stories, then we're losing part of the history of, of an area or an object or, or a civilization and at least their understanding to be able to see things through their eyes because of their story is massively important. And your work is is volumous and amazing. Graham, I want to thank you for coming on. It is always a great conversation, man. The book mystery of doggerland is is epic folks go out, get it. It is it is absolutely fascinating to go through and read about how their civilization existed in in the North Sea and just slowly migrated down and kind of lost itself along the way. You know, it really is the story of how how easily that is done. That that we as humanity, forget ourselves, forget our history. And forget places like doggerland that that were right there that ancient civilizations told us about through their myths, myths, history, things like that. So where can everybody go to get your books, follow your work, everything else? I know you're always posting things on social media. But where can they go to? Of course other than our online store to find you Where's



2:15:00

your online store? There's Amazon, you can get it on Amazon in the UK or in the United States and most places in the world. And because it's published by traditions, they've got, you know, they put they provide a lot of book shops with the books in the states and out in the UK as well.

And, but if you go to my website, gray ham, phillips.net, that is Graham phillips.net. On the front page, you will see all the books that I that are most of the books I publish, all you need to do is click on one of them. And you're going to get pages of all about it and just click on one of them. Try that one. Here we go. Yeah, click on that one. And if you go down, you go all the way down. And you'll see all about that. And then if you go to a next page, which you can click on at the bottom, you've got photographs, pictures of the legend, that one's about Merlin, but whatever you said, there's plenty there to tell you all about the books. And that's great for this.net and on the front page, you'll see the links to my Facebook and YouTube channel. There you go. There they are that our YouTube channel, Facebook, IMDb, which has got all my TV appearances, which I do quite a lot of. There we got that's my my YouTube channel. It's something anyway, put an ad on Facebook,



2:16:17

Facebook, that's your Facebook, and



2:16:20

I am looking slightly younger than I do. Now.



2:16:23

I was I was most impressed the other day, I'm trying to remember which show it was that I was watching. I've always got like one of the, you know, I identified all kinds of shows going on just in the background as I'm working on my computer in the living room. And I was watching something about the Holy Grail. And I forgot what show it was. And I've done quite a few. Oh, absolutely. As my wife walked into the kitchen, she heard your voice and she was like, Oh, is that cream? Phillips? I was like, Yeah, all right. Awesome. So yeah, you are you You can be found on all as a talking head on all kinds of shows. Once again, the



2:17:03

grind I did is something that was on the show that Laurence Fishburne presented. Yes.



2:17:08

Yes. That that was the one actually. So yeah, it's always great. Whenever I get to see you your work is volumous and amazing. I need to have you on to talk about strange fate very soon. So that is that as your other new book. You are always working, always doing great stuff. Thank you so much for your time, Graham. I appreciate it. Hold the Line real quick while we close things out with the audience. While you are online, everybody checking out all of the amazing work of our guests. Graham Phillips make sure to stop on by curious realm curious roam.com forward slash store is where you can find all of the books from our guests. Curious roam.com forward slash video. Oh, I don't know why that's not loading. That is where you can go to actively follow all of the video feeds and YouTube channels of our guests as well as ours and

like follow subscribe. I guarantee you it works folks. Thank you so much for tuning in. As always, everybody. Take care of yourselves take care of each other. Remember, the conversation is the important thing. Open hearts. Open Minds change the world. Stay curious. We'll talk to you soon. Baba. Thank you for tuning into this episode of The Curious realm. Stay tuned for more guests forbidden topics hidden hidden truths. Download the official curious realm app and view the knowledge vault on our website curious.realm.com Follow us on social media by searching curious realm. Curious realm is available on your favorite podcast services as well as YouTube. Roku, Amazon Fire an Apple TV through the APR TV app, available on all App Market. 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](http://HCuniversalnetwork.com) today. Thanks for listening. Stay curious. And remember the other side is always watching