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00:17

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



00:53

Well hello everybody and welcome to tonight's Live episode of The Curious round. Hope everybody is doing well hope everybody has had a great and relevant Tory Week. Today actually marks one of the one of the fantastic, beautiful amazing days in my Cajun culture. Laissez les Bon tal ru les everybody if you are out there if you are a Mardi Gras out there doing your thing. There's a little bit of Mardi Gras for my family's hometown of Mamou, Louisiana where they chase chickens for community gumbos things like that. So that is some footage that I put out many many years ago from mamou. Man I love that town. I have not been there in years and Mardi Gras is the time to go. So if you are out there, if you are married, growing right now everybody, you'd be safe. You take care and remember what it's really all about. It's about the sacrifice of what's coming up. It's about the sacrifice for community, things like that what it took those good rural people to get through the winter times. And that is some of what we'll be talking about with our first guest tonight is possible uses of America's Stonehenge was it was it a marker site? Was it a calendar what what are all the astronomic alignments about Dennis stone is our guest in the first segment, we will be discussing his family's property also known as America's Stonehenge I have been there it is one of the coolest sites that I have been to here in North America amazing structures there really cool stuff we will be talking about his family's coming to own that property and what it has been like to not only explore that property as a kid but explore that property as an adult and get into the science of it and and some of the things that they have discovered. In our second spot tonight. After our break, we will be joined by Keith seeland. Here's a good friend that we met at MUFON symposium a couple years ago. He is the author of the Humana verse series we will be discussing with him petroglyph messages, petroglyphs from around the world, specifically those here in the American Southwest, some in the Northeast as well. And we will also be discussing a lot of what his Humana verse series is about, which is are we even worthy of the extra terrestrial conversation would would would ETS even stop at Earth? Or would it be that seen from the meme image that you see all the time or as they go by their lock in the door of the of the UFO as they pass by Earth? You know, what are we even worthy of that interstellar conversation? So we will be getting into that with Keith seelen In the second part of the episode in this first part, America's Stonehenge is a pre

Columbian site in Salem, New Hampshire that has baffled people for generations, I mean generations people even whenever the the locals moved to the place whenever colonials moved and found the location they asked the local native tribes like what is this thing? This is a massive complex. What what did you guys build it for? And their response was we didn't build that. That was here when we got here. So welcome back to the show. Dennis stone. How are you doing my friend?



04:43

So Hi Chris. Doing very well. Thank you so much for having me on this evening.



04:48

It is always a pleasure having you on I always love our conversations. Your property out there in Salem, Miami number one, that area of New England is near and dear to my heart. But in addition that area that you live in is just so bespeckled with building structures Archeo astronomic alignments. How did your family come to be in possession of this unique property now known as America's Stonehenge, Dennis?



05:24

Yeah, so almost 70 years ago, back in 1955, my dad, Robert Stone, was listening to a radio show that he often listened to on a Friday night, the radio show was on one of the largest stations in New England, right out of Boston. And the name of the show was Yankee arms, the talk show host of altered Hull blackinton. And my dad listened to the show, you know, for a number of years, but this is the first time he ever heard this particular subject. And the topic was all about these strange stone ruins in Southern New Hampshire. And what really surprised me dad about this show is the site was located in Northfield, New Hampshire. And he lived in a town of Derry and Darius the town next door Salem. So he lived about six or seven miles away from the site pretty much his whole life, and had never ever heard of this site. Coincidentally, a few days later, at a barber shop, he was waiting to have his hair done in the same town of Derry, New Hampshire. And while he was waiting, he picked up a magazine, he opened it up, and he started thumbing through it and he got to an article that looked kind of interesting. And as he looked at a little closer, he realized that what the article was about was the same site, the editor earlier that week, but it had pictures. And so it kind of blew him away. You know, it's like, wow, twice in a week about this pretty interesting, very strange site. It doesn't ask the barber, Hey, can I keep this or borrow it? The magazine. And the barber goes well hold is because well, let's see. It's Oh, 1952. It's three years old. It's been sitting here for a while apparently. And it goes, just take it take it home with you. So that weekend, ma ot knuckles in the same town, about 10 people get together and Saturday nights was pretty traditional for our family. They would play cards, have some beers, talk, socialize. And at one point during the card game, my dad had the magazine with him. So he just took it out. He showed it to everybody at the table playing cards, nobody, you know, knew what the place was just like my dad, until it got to my aunt and uncle, my mom's sister, her brother in law. They when they looked at it, they were quite surprised. And they remember it. And they said, we were there. 20 years ago in the 1930s. We used to go there in a bicycles while they were dating. And they would ride seven, roughly seven miles down there. And it would pick up on the site. And at that

time, the site was not open to the public. There were no signs, no Visitor Center, they just had to know what the place was, I guess, you know. So the next question my dad asked is, can you find the place? And they said, Well, it's been two decades. We'll give it a try. But we you know, it's been a long time. That Sunday, the forum took off in a car, they went down the road and drove around North Salem for a little while trying to find this place. And eventually they saw a road that looks somewhat familiar to them, they took a chance to park the car on the main road there. And then they walked up the hill about a half a mile. When they got to the top, we were pleasantly surprised they found the right place. And there were all these ruins right in front of them. So my dad, actually the curiosity, get the better of him, he decided to try to climb under a six foot fence with barbed wire on top and defensive. So it was actually put up a 1937. So he climbed down through it into the ruins disappeared for quite a while because there were a lot of brush and trees, you couldn't really see him walking around in there. And once he came back out, you know, he said, This is just simply amazing. And he also mentioned something about maybe getting involved with research because he was really interested in that kind of thing. And he mentioned well, maybe we could purchase it, open it to the public, you know, and open up as a museum, you know, and because my mom's response was something about your rocks in your head, you know, so she wasn't too keen on he I see her I guess, you know, because we had an issue. I was a baby I had a sister on the way and they just built the house. So my dad had a new job at AT and T Bell Labs as an engineer, he had been on the Coast Guard prior to that for a few years. So they just went to college to at the same time. So it's like, you know, his night school, you know, college. So, she thought he was nuts to pick up something else, you know,



09:32

and you know, you kind of have to be in your own right to to be self employed to begin with dentists, you know, there there is a certain type of mania that you have to have to you in order in order to do that much less to take on a project the scope of this and what once your dad purchased it how Long before things started getting uncovered before you all started really discovering the scope of the eye because you're still uncovering the scope of the fraud.



10:11

Yeah, never stops. Actually, that's a good question, Chris. But their work had actually started in 1937 by a gentleman from Hartford, Connecticut, an insurance millionaire, William B. Goodwin, and he was an antiquarian. He had lived on the West Coast. He lived in Kansas City, as a matter of fact, at a bank, he worked at a bank and then he got involved with insurance. His family were basically Edgar and Phoenix, I think insurance companies. And when you get out to Seattle for awhile, body could have been charged of a, you know, an austerity. So well setting up the office that they moved in San Francisco. And he had married his wife from Seattle, just before he left there, he was involved with the University of Washington, the football team, the Athletic Club. And he actually panned for gold and up in the Yukon, too, for a while. But he was also managing at office, they liked what he did. He went to San Francisco, he was here for a while. And he left because he moved into Columbus, Ohio. And when he left the earthquake in 1906, happened so I think it was very fortunate getting out of it, because he was in insurance, you know. But interesting enough in Ohio, he would go out map some of the moms Ohio at one time about 10,000 Ancient mounds, about 90% of whom are gone today, due to some natural causes, as well as development highways, buildings, due to location. So we did that for about

15 years. So I believe his work is still in the archives of Ohio. And that kind of fascinated in the ancient past. And he moved back to Hartford, retired in 1931, was involved with a museum called the Wadsworth antitheism, an early American antique collection made put together actually, much earlier than that he did it back around 1900. And he did it with his cousin JP Morgan. So the Morgans are the good ones who are one family. So But Morgan died in 1913. So he had nothing to do with our site. By 1936, he was getting involved with stone structures elsewhere in Massachusetts. And he was aware of some in a couple other states, but eventually learned about our site. And when he came up in 1936, and Sarasa, he was like my dad was completely blown away by the site. And he ended up purchasing the site 1937. And that's when the archaeology began. And he worked in the site for a number of years. And he actually got involved with a couple other New England sites after I say I'll say it was first and he worked up and rave in New Hampshire, who worked in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where the Boston Marathon starts. There's actually structures here too, and the upper chamber and up to Massachusetts and a couple other structures. And he knew of about 16 different structures by the mid 1940s. And he wrote several books, the truth about the ferrets in the Spanish fold, because used to go to Jamaica all the time. And when he vacation in Jamaica, he was looking where Columbus landed on. He had four voyages, and he was looking for Columbus, I forget if it was the first landing, or whatever it was, it turns out, he was correct. And then he wrote a third book and in 1946, he wrote about our site and some of the other 15 sites in the book was called the ruins of great Ireland in New England. So this is his fourth book. And by that time, he was very sick. He died in 1950. So they put the book together who's quite ill. So he had some help on that last book, but it talks about our site and again about 15



13:42

other sciences in this is where the connection of quite a few of these to what are known as beehives structures, specifically in Ireland and things like that are, are tied to and what they what they believe they may be. Now, what's curious is that there there are parts of the complex that are a complex that that you can go into like there is a there is a part just below and in back here you can see this little raised part with the ground on top and you can you can traverse this area, but but there there are only a few spots like that within the complex there are numerous nooks crannies, things like that, that you can climb into much like this, but they are connected to anything larger. It's it's interesting, it's it's almost like they're used for citing or something along those lines, which there are numerous and tons of Archeo astronomic alignments to this location. So let's let's start getting into that a little bit. Here's an actual LIDAR of the property folks. There are the actual alignments, at least as of a few years ago, this was given to me whenever you first came on the show about three, three and a half years ago, Dennis, so that's



15:23

correct, Chris. Yeah, that goes back. The gentleman came in from Connecticut, and he bought a LIDAR. He's a landscape architect with a master's degree. But he got into LIDAR just a few years ago, and he bought a \$50,000 handheld unit. And he was doing, he's out of Connecticut, sophio, Connecticut, wonderful guy. So we decided to do this as kind of a second career, I guess, paralleling his landscape, architectural work. And so he asked us, if you would mind if he came up and did scan did some scans. And what you see there as a result of him coming up several times, carry it around that light on his back, like a backpack and walk it around the site.

And he had some back issues, too, you know, which has been corrected recently, thankfully, had little operation. But anyway, he scanned about that 16 acres here, we have 110 acres that hasn't been scanned, and that's covered with structures, walls, serpentine walls and other features. But that right there took 600 hours of computer processing to do all the data, that's pretty intense, you know. And he spent sites from here all the way down to Pennsylvania, and actually was in beliefs with a friend Jared Murphy, I got connected up and they're gonna be working on some Mayan ruins in a great big 7000 acre development, and they want to preserve the ruins and he's going to be doing more and I'm Hope to join them down because I'd love to help them and spend based on their words, walk, he's already been down there once to kind of do a little reconnaissance on the property, but that there is 50 That's about 57 alignments for the sun, the moon and stars, all kind of superimposed over the read of the wall. So that's the some of the wall patterns on the, on that 15 acre pot, you know, in the middle of its domain site that you were showing different structures. So yeah, so the in the future, because the technology keeps improving and everything we might do the other 90 acres, we really should at some point, but he is out there doing other sites all across the Northeast and elsewhere. So yeah, that's very cool technology is there



17:23

numerous scaping stones like this one right here on the property. This is not the main alignment stone, but this is one of them that the sunrises over the moon rises over, even whenever I was there on property all of a few months ago. There was a there was a an alignment that I showed you for the moon that had just passed within 2448 hours. It's It's remarkable to see the number of alignments that are there where it's like it is it's just it's not coincidence. You know, random happened happenstance that these stones are carved the way that they are or that they are standing the way that they are in the location that they are



18:19

that there's a winter solstice and that's pretty typical of some of the alignment markers stones kind of Arrowhead shaped and they were part of the bedrock at one time like most of the slab work removed from the bedrock and then shaped using a technique called percussion flaking you know stone against stone. And if you look at the stone very Catholic and see little dimpling on it whether we're actually shaping or what we call dressing the stone, but it's like a gigantic arrowhead and some of these actually go up to about eight feet in length that are aligned with the sun moon or stars. You know, they're pretty significant. foreskins because metal heads Okay. Live dogs are dumb.



18:59

I apologize for that. But Skyler sorry. Wait, a robot stays with my wife, but she must let them go get them quite out there.



19:16

Well, yeah. That's perfectly okay. That's perfectly okay. Once again, if he would be a bad dog if he didn't bark at things that were strange to him you know?

he didn't balk at things that were strange to him, you know.

 19:27

Well, he or she does pocket a lot of things that aren't that on out there. I don't know. What's that maybe there's ghosts out there as well paranormal stuff going on. I think that that's a nightly occurrence, by the way, and that's why I put them in the room with my wife. And I think she said I'm out of the room. But that alignment Chris actually. I was just talking to the gentleman today. He's in France. He was with us from 63 to 68. through high school and into college, he graduated as a nuclear engineer. But he opened up that alignment starting in 1965. He did it by hand and then he borrowed a neighbor's chain sorry to She told me recently, he goes to France for the whole winter season. His wife's from there and then he comes back to an island up in Maine, your your old stomping ground. She's on an island there for the rest of the year, you know, during the summer and fall. And he visits us because it's just actually live close to here. But he opened that up. Yeah. And I Tina 6070 6070 took the first photographs and I did not know that until about three years ago because Dennis I got 67 photographs. Wow. Because I know in 1970 I started for the first time with my dad and neighbor. We drove down in the winter with over a foot of brand new snow. We met him at his folks house. We had just come up from Newport News, Virginia. He's working on the Nimitz. He's one of the nuclear engineers that put the two reactors on that ship. So if anybody follows the UFO thing that listens to you, you know, the David favor the tic tac UFOs that was with the Nimitz and the Princeton. And so I told him that he got a kick out of that too, because he was one of the guys that put the two, he goes every 26 years, you have to refuel that ship, and it's still out there sailing today, you know, yeah. But we met him in strokes, we walked up to the which he had built a wooden snowmobile, believe it on a pot, he's so talented, he built his pad wheel bolts, he did all these crazy things, which actually took a lot of talent to do, it's kind of cool. And we followed them up. And then we saw the sunset for the very first time, but he had actually taken pictures three years before that. And he just sent me the photographs, I think two years ago, and they were faded Polaroid, I think pictures are the very first sunset. And that's where it all began back in 1965, clearing it so almost six years of astronomical work on the site.

 21:38

In some of these stones, Dennis, once again, like you were saying, eight feet like that is that is a massive stone, standing there, to erect that to keep that erect, to put it into the ground to be that way, is an undertaking. Even even by modern standard, that's a that's a that's a day's worth of work, you know, with modern tools. And when you start looking at some of the other stonework at the location, specifically the serpentine walls, things like that, where it's like it's not like a lot of the stone walls that are there in New England, New England is known for, you know, if you go walking around, you'll find remnants of stone walls that were markers of property lines, things like that. People do not survey or mark things in a S type manner. Typically, that's not only our property is divided, not how it's really thought of, you know, it's it's, it's just wild that these egg shaped balls are there and that even the even the head of one is serpentine shaped and has stones in the back that reflect light certain points of the year.

 23:05

They are pretty cool. And those are all known since 2016. We started discovering the first windows were showed went a little bit early and the serpentine was very long. he had no idea



On, that's, that's actually the shape one is actually shaped like that. And actually towards the right of the picture down, down front towards the right, you see a stone there, that is actually a triangle, the stone that we think is the head, then the body disappears to the left to the right back to the left ends with a little bolder 140 feet almost 140 feet away. So that's about 140 foot S shaped serpent. Whoa, that's opposite from the watch. I'll set that's on the near the astronomical sunset. Margaret, you know,

 27:27

well, you know, the quartzite that you're talking about? Is is interesting. I've got a piece right here. And you can you can see all of the little granules in there that would reflect the light very, very well. There's, there's tons of it, and it's all over the place. But specifically there there were what is called the altar stone, supposedly by by many, many people, which once again is one of the many reasons that people don't really know what what this location was used for. There are all kinds of hypotheses out there. It is interesting how this this grassed area right here behind it. If you look directly underneath the altar, there is a tiny little window that accesses this chamber. And it is very reminiscent to me of you know Ancient Greece things like that where they they had priests under the altars with with megaphones, things like that. Performing the parts of the voices of Gods stuff like that so but Have y'all ever had that area tested biologically DNA anything like that?

 29:04

Well, we well, um Well, we have that DNA dish this last year was on some bones that was found in the middle of the site back in 1937. We had two of the bones out of the three set up to Thunder Bay Canada to a laboratory in it's part of the University of they're called lakefront had been used by one of my friends from the West Coast and the Paracas skulls and so he kind of helped us on that and we sent them up to customs to samples we kept one and safekeeping back here in case the post office should lose them or something happened. Took a couple months to get the results back and it came back that the check the there were related bones they were found kind of a what we call the plaza area, the main site, it's very rarely little soil on the site. So even the first photographs are 1920 All you see is dead rock debris brush, but now much accumulation of dirt. So why would the These bones there, you know, if they were buried, they weren't buried and do a couple inches of soil. And were they human or not human. And in 1968, to see that would have been. See, 30 years after they were found, they were brought to the Smithsonian and a woman. And that's the area, we're just looking at where the bones were found, actually, just to the right of that area in their previous shot there. And they looked at by the Smithsonian by a professor who seals St. Wayne, I think her name was saying she looked at him, she studied, she said, she mentioned some of the densities of the bones and also the hardness of the bones in their appearance. And so I think he's a human, but they didn't have DNA back then. So basically, the bones are sent back to us, they made it into the newspapers, possible human bones, you know, which raised a lot of eyebrows and a lot of curiosity. And they made it into some of the journals like the New England antiquities Research Association. And they're very stories about it, and then it kind of rested for 55 years. So we set them up there, the results came back after two months that they were related bones, same person. And also, they were compared to 39,354 Different humans, I think what it turned out to be is Greek ancestry, or like, wow, that's kind of interesting. Well, you know, we don't know, historically, any names that were Greek, and yet this was a Greek person. It is. So obviously, so many Greek was up there, we just don't we have a lot of records going back to 1734, with different



people on the site, but that's nothing. So it's kind of curious, you know, and then how old the bones were. So I call it the laboratory we've been using since 1967, for our carbon dating. So in Massachusetts, I talked to the son of Dr. Harold Krueger, and he died in 1993. He saw my dad work with through the 60s 70s and 80s on carbon dating, and the sun is taken over the whole laboratory. And I mentioned what we had, you know, and I said, I don't know, he's supposed to be down at the ground for like, almost eight years. And they've been exposed to the elements because actually, that's not a problem. And if you've got DNA out of these, you know, collagen and protein and so forth, he goes, I think we can compensate him. So he sent one bone out to be carbon dated, we kept the other two that were remaining. And it took us four months to get the results back because he had to clean them. Prepare him, he said to the University of Arizona in Tucson, and finally they came back and it came out. They were fairly recent, anywhere from about 170 years old, going back to about 6090 Oh, wow, like a rage. So that brought up a lot of quote, you know, why is somebody on the site dying and being left there to decompose when there's really no dirt up there? You know, I mean, who does that? So it added to the mystery of the site. But now we know that not ancient. And they're not animal, but they're human, and apparently Greek ancestry. So it's just another puzzle of the place. But we have been doing DNA. The table actually, when they first found it was buried up to the bottom, so they thought it was sitting on the ground. And when they dug down, they found the four legs, which was quite surprising. It's like a table. Oh, wow. It is 9000 pounds. It's almost six feet by nine. That man has that tube, you mentioned that echo six feet to the ground to the Oracle chamber. And when you standing in the Oracle chamber where it comes out, you're actually there's a stone step you actually left the bedrock there, the coiled around there. And they would love to step somebody around five and a half feet, maybe a little bit taller, I'm almost, I'm just almost five, eight, just a little bit under that. And I can stand up comfortably. And I can yell to that, too. When the voice comes out underneath the table. Yeah, it's kind of like the, you know, like the Wizard of Oz, you know, don't look behind the curtain. People outside here in this voice might think it's a spirit or something like that speaking to them, you know, during a ceremony, and that table does have a deep groove. We always call it a rectangular groove on the table and the table is bell shaped. But that groove we measured it measured in 2016 Actually carefully because somebody mentioned it was rectangular we're up in, it's actually a trapezoid shape. It's nine inches shorter at the top than the groove is at the bottom, you know, to the right of that tables, a little Ruddle and I think I took you up to the table on your research is a little runnel there. Yes, it's on the table surface it's a little run off so any fluid that gets into that groove will actually run off the table to the right in below the other bedrock was actually removed it is actually like a cutout where either that fluid could actually go into that cut up. It also could hold like a clay vase or something perhaps to collect the fluid. It's been suggested that the table may have been a limestone for making soap but they're usually something you can pick up they usually a couple of 100 pounds, maybe 36 inches across to maybe 40 something, maybe an inch stick in a very very shallow circular groove. That's the only similarities but this stone is about nine 1000 pounds and also maybe a cider press but cider press external bridge mass is made out of wood and steel BA has a wind screw you would



35:11

have you would have tons of spillage if you were to use that as a cider press.



35:17

My friend my friend from Texas, you know you're from Texas and she was a rodeo star that

when we were talking about earlier, and she has horses, she had horses, her her parents have horses, I said, Could you get a horse down here with a wagon to bring an apples if you're gonna crush it once? You can get in there. You know, the first thing walk in there, the tables in the way the local chambers and the way there's a standing stone not in the there's one in the background. You can see we're not going to come into that direction. There's a chamber to the back right that wall on the right you can see a subway of about a six foot tall ramp area right along that whole thing. Yeah. And in what you can't see toward you is another big standing stone. And



35:54

there's another there's another one of these right back on the backside right here. Yeah, you walk in there. Now know what it could be. And I've hypothesized this with you on the show before it is a dressing table. Right? Like what what you use in hunting, where where it's basically like a big ol butcher block that's made to run off the blood and everything else that yes, you can catch and still use him byproduct you can still use for making sausage you can use for all kinds of things. Yes, you could use for ceremony as well. But it highly explains some of the structures that are on property that are just kind of there. Once again, not really connected too much, not not really connected to anything. However, if you're talking about using that, as you know, somewhere to put meat to dry, to to create a convection of air inside of there something like that, you know, to take care meet rapidly, something like that. Sure. But it's it's interesting because there's it's not like there are a lot of spoils you know, typically like that's that's the that's the golden zone for for an archaeologist is hey, let's find the trash heap. You know, let's let's find out what the people were eating. Let's get there there is evidence of like maybe about three quarters of a wigwam down near the down near the parking area and and not a whole lot of evidence of actual habitation of the location Correct. That's



37:51

right, uh, yeah. AKA logically fairly clean. If you're going to be working in a area where people live you're gonna find the mittens to trash, your dumps, whatever doesn't decompose. Then but like megalithic sites in Europe, it's very frustrating for archaeologists, because when they get into Stonehenge and other sites, it's not that much there there it is some some rebase. But what we found on our site or hammer stones, rubbing stone stone scrapers, these were tools possibly used in the construction of the site leftover and we found quite a few of those. So, stonings tools found in the, in the in the debris of the site, what



38:25

about what about flake fields like fields, fields or percussive flake or chert you know, have Have y'all found that from the actual stone work being done there on location? Well, some



38:38

of the stones came from the immediate area of course, you can see the bedrock so any little flakes still there, they got washed it you know, they got moved around, picked up. But the first stone that was found outside what we call the main site with a chain link fence covers about

stone that was found outside what we call the main site with a chain link fence covers about one acre. In it, it was 42 years ago, a woman named Mary, and she went out for a picnic lunch sat on the side of a kind of a stone that was slanted up with like a piece of bedrock, you know, and she looked at it closely because she had been informed by late David Stuart Smith, who had been with us since 1978. And David says, look for any stones that may have a serrated edge that might indicate percussion, flaking, little dimpling, also if the stones been propped up, maybe off the bedrock that might be an indication you're trying to get the stone detach from the bedrock, raise it, shape it, address it, and then the next step, of course, will be moving it wherever they wanted to do construction. She was sitting there having a lunch, you look down by your legs, and sure enough, this dimpling right there stones about 10 feet long, maybe about five feet wide, and about seven or eight inches thick, and it's propped up with you sitting she goes to six at an angle. She looked under it, I think she saw the profit stone. So the next year 1983 David Stuart Smith, and the state archaeologist Dr. Theory who who's still alive today, but retired. He was Alutiiq specialist he knew how ancient people made some tools, the napping, the percussion flaking, the pressure flaking. He was an expert in that. And he already been doing a couple projects on our site, which is kind of strange because mainstream is pretty much tried to stay away from the site, it shouldn't really exist. But he got involved with it, which is great. He stuck his neck out. And he came to the conclusion that these big slabs like the table, you're looking at the slab to the right, that's one of the stones you can't get by with a horse and wagon, you know, right on the right side of the roof slabs, the wall slabs yesterday, comical alignments and other slabs that have been found all over the 110 acres. Now we have about 34 of them in situ in their original position when they were propped up. These were actually prepared slabs of bedrock by men. And he said this is like creating a 10 and a half or multitone arrowhead. This is stone age technology. This is not historical, colonial post colonial type of work. So these people are fashioning these big slabs almost like you're a gigantic arrowhead, spearpoint, stone night, that kind of thing, or even a stones shovel. You know, we have one of those on display in our museum too. So we have stone tools, we have the stone masonry, Stone Age missionary type techniques that were used on the site, not, you know, 1900s 1800s type work, you know, I think the sites ceremonial, I think it's like many of the megalithic sites in Europe, they're about 50,000 Square Bray was a living place, that's an exception up in Scotland. And then there's a place called Sandy Dale, and that was another big place. The reason they did that it didn't have much wood in those areas. So they use stone, for the most part, they lifted high or wood or some perishable material more comfortable, you know, temporary things that would last maybe a decade before the rod or two. And what you gotta find is something that doesn't decompose in the ground, you know, stone ceramics, that kind of thing, maybe some bones. But at our site, you know, anything that's going to decompose the soils very acidic, we have wet climate. So bones were like, when you looked at those bones, you're like, wow, you know, how old are these bones, but usually dissolve in about two or 300 years, because wood rots pretty quickly, there wouldn't tool that's gonna go away in a decade or two, it's gonna be gone. Well,



42:10

now granted, I was trying to find the image of it, I'll find it as you talk about guaranteed. But there there was speaking of things engraved, that kind of stuff, they're there, you have an interesting number of artifacts there on site. And you've got them displayed as you walk in there. And the gift shop, there's a there's a little corner with all kinds of things, but one of the stones specifically has carvings from another language or to other languages on it, which they you know, we've got about another 15 minutes with you. Let's Let's spend about five or six minutes talking about that before we get into upcoming events at the location because I think it

really goes to speak to some of the age, possibly of the site and a you know, oddly, oddly, even even sources of construction, things like that. So let's get into the strange writing stone that was found that you have there in the museum.



43:24

Well, the first carving actually was done by Malcolm Pearson, and he's a gentleman and my dad ended up buying the site from any wasted for several years study and 50 to 65. But going back to the 30s, Malcolm was there and showed Mr. Goodman, the site 1936. And then the work began in 37. And Malcolm happen to spot this carving inside the local chamber. And it was towards the east side of the local chamber. It shaped like the letter y it runs north and south eastern western and eastern part. There was a window down there, that's not an exit. It was actually a window. And right across from that it was a topping and he's want to, at least in historical, you know, maybe somebody's back years before that started, never reported it. But it was running gear carving, they called it but actually it looks more like an eyepatch. It doesn't have a deer elf, but it does look like an animal with an antler on it. And that's the first one. And then in the 60s. Other stones with markings are found in a structure called the chamber and ruins. In fact, three different stones came out of their triangular shape. They were put on display in a museum as unknown markings for a number of years. And that changed in 1975 when Dr. Berry fell from Harvard University for his visit to the site. And he took one of the stones right back to Arlington mass where he lived. And I had a translation fairly quickly in his work, in his opinion, was that it was idea in pewter or Phoenician that was found in Spain and Portugal, and that it was a dedication to ball on behalf of the Canaanites. And so that was interesting. You know, it's like well, we got fit tuition. And he came back many, many more times after that, and that was June of 1975. And I saw him the very first day walking up with a couple of our archaeologists up to the sidewalls. This looks interesting, you know, a professor from Harvard University. Well, he also identified other markings later. And you mentioned two possible inscriptions actually three so Phoenician Yeah. And then ogam or Olam, which is Irish Edo. But it's also found in other places in the in the British Isles. It's a Scotland, Wales, and he says it's in Spain and Portugal and other places. But so ogam, that's Celtic organ by the ancient Celts, and then Libyan. And he also mentioned that all these people were in Spain and Portugal. It was a kind of a melting pot on the Iberian Peninsula. And he felt they were multilingual. And then they eventually launched like Columbus did, from Spain, possibly heading over to the new world, and then bring in these languages. But I say it's not the only one these languages that I just mentioned, these inscriptions actually go all the way up to the West Coast. They go down to South America, the Para Heba stone was found in 1872, in Brazil, and by some slaves, and they tried to bring it to people's attention, but nobody really paid attention to much, much later. And I believe that was also a Celtic, but in a Phoenician language, talking about ships coming in with cargo. And that just another example, but that's in Brazil. So it's not just our site for tomorrow, by the way, has the most inscriptions in the chambers up there of anywhere in the Northeast. And I was just reading it again in a book and it reminded me it said also anywhere in Europe. So why is loaded with inscriptions? Well, it's not just so if you have a Hoekstra up at our site, these archaeologists like to say everything's either a coincidence, particularly with the astronomical alignments, like you mentioned earlier. misinterpretation, it's, you know, we don't, with all the data, all the evidence, we have all the different types of data,



46:57

two or three cursory alignments amongst because, you know, of course, to trace these things

back, you gotta go back, you gotta go back to whenever you think they may have been built, you know, whether or not they align at that point is, is what's important. Right, right, you know, and and, yeah, I mean, it's cool if they align now, but if they didn't align or weren't close to aligning, then then you have a little bit of a problem. And that's the thing is, all of these alignments that you guys have all trackback, every one of them.

 47:34

The point, Chris, because we did the survey from 73 to 77, after we started the project, and 65 with the astronomical research, and we hired a professional surveyor, and it took time because we paid as he went, so it took him 7377 sent that data to the Harvard Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics in Cambridge, Mass. We got the results back and they said, Well, if these were useless astronomical alignments, it would work about 1800 BCE plus or minus about 200 years due to the obligatory theorists tilt is a 41,000 year cycle. And it's 23 and a half degrees approximately today, but it very slowly changes that agreed with our one of our top dating, the oldest one on the main site from 1971 was about 4000 years old. So seven years later, in 78. We're getting results with the alignments agree with a carbon dating. So another coincidence I think it's more than that. I think it shows with the the antiquity of the site. We have done 16 carbon dating from the site we've got two OSL dates that work in your pre Patty pre colonial to rock samples didn't test but that was true of other sites in Connecticut. I don't know they haven't problems with rock sample testing. So we have two different types of dating geological dating actually the USL because the carbon dating and then we have the astronomical alignments showing the same time period, you know, going back to about 4000 years. I don't think that's coincidence. You know, I think that's because that's how we'll decide is well,

 49:03

and that's just it, it is a win when you start looking at even the fact that when colonial Americans moved into the location and asked the natives What's this thing that y'all built? Why'd y'all build that? That guy I don't know, that's been there for generations. We didn't we didn't build that thing. It's It's remarkable and interesting to look at it to consider what its possible use was what it was for because once again, the the local natives didn't didn't really build structure in such a way. You know, it's not like that. That is That is how they lived. They didn't build rock structure to live or anything like that. So nothing

 49:52

we know of you're right. Yeah, they did. It was so long ago that it's in Native America. They used to for two We'll see utensils, weapons and then ceramic, but they didn't build some chambers, you know, like the Flintstones kind of thing, you know, but yeah, nothing

 50:05

like that. Well, well, that's just it. And once again, many of the chambers that are there are anomalously, small, many of them are just little, like brick wall nuts that go down almost an a, you know, I think very much, probably used for observation, because once again, the site itself

whenever you go and look at it, these these are not old growth trees. Right, you know, it's not like these are trees that are like 200 years old.

 50:43

We think the hilltop from a shovel test fit study that started in 92 by our archaeologists is a president in New Hampshire Archaeological Society. And he had a husband of Doc doctor of geology at Tufts University. And he was helpful too. So we actually had her her husband was a dark road that he knows about soil and you know, the depth of soil and bedrock. And idea was after she did a quite a few of the shovel test pits across the hilltop mapping both geological and archaeological data that the hilltop was probably 75% there four years ago. And then windblown particles and vegetation decay in about 125 years on the level. Now we gotta heal some things washed down it. So it's a slower process. But if it was a level area, it'd be about an inch every 125 years for soil to build up. Yeah, it was an open Hill, I think 4000 years ago. That's what some trees maybe a brush but not like it was, you know, today.

 51:35

Yeah, precisely. So you would have you would have had a much more open view of the landscape, you would have had a much more open view of these alignments, they would not have been obscured. The way to remember

 51:48

the drainage system on the main site is underground tunnels in his channels in the bedrock. And again, with dirt, the dirt would absorb the water. But when you have exposed bedrock rain or snow, when it melts, we just puddle up all over the place. Well, they created an entire network of drains to deal with water, you know, yes, because you were sitting on bedrock at the time. And you know, Chris, if you're taking those big slabs, and I mentioned 34, some 1000 feet from the main site. So work in progress, I think was going on. And they saw, if you tried to move those big slabs, even on log rollers on direct the rock, they get bogged down and sink into the dirt. Because you have bedrock, those who have rollers rolled over the bedrock, you know, without the friction, and without all that dirt and debris. Going back to that time when it makes a lot of sense to us. Yeah, just logical sense. But then we have some proof of that, too, you know, yeah. Test Flow. And

 52:39

you know, you guys, once again, one of the most amazing sites that I have been to in North America, absolutely phenomenal. The mystery continues, and you guys continue to have research done, you guys continue to give people educational tours, all kinds of things. As a matter of fact, you have an amazing event coming up with not just yourself, but two other guests that we have had here on the show, Ronnie LeBlanc, as well as Haley Ramsey and the amazing Scott Walter. They are all going to be there on March 23. A fantastic Oak Island mystery, day of talks, things like that a stargazing event at night, you guys put on all kinds of

events. Let's get into a few of those. We have you for about another three minutes. So let everybody know about the upcoming events and what they can do to be involved in come there and check them out.



53:41

Oh, sure. Yeah, we have a Valentine's event tomorrow night 530 to seven for romantic couples to come up. There'll be a walking tour with our guide James. He's doing a wonderful job. There. We'll have the the event that you just showed us gonna be an all day event at the hill starting with Sunrise right through the evening with Scott Haley, myself and Ronnie. And there's another gentleman that joined up to he's a New England paranormal gentleman he saw he's on another band or two. His name is Chris Sanders. He's gonna join us too. So it's got to be cool. Do we have the equinox and the equinox will consist of celebrations drumming, and, and and again, a couple days later, we'll be doing the event with Ronnie and all of them. And then we'll Coast we're coming up on drumming circles. And we have some Reiki and some yogurt, things coming up on top of the hill to for the summer. They're already been scheduled. And then we get into the summer solstice, which is you'll see one of our big events too. So right through the year we'll be doing all these type of activities up there. And I think in the fall, we'll be doing ghost hunts. But that will be in October, I think so that's something we'll be looking at too. Interesting.



54:46

Interesting. Well, Dennis, thank you so much as always for your time it is more than a pleasure to talk with you and it is it is always great to further explore this journey. Amazing, amazing site that is quite literally in the backyard of people. I know, I know people that almost every time I talk to somebody from New England and mention your site, somebody goes, What? Are you serious? Like, I passed by there all the time. It's like, Yeah, you like if you didn't know it was there. So yeah, thank you so much for the time. It's always a pleasure chatting with you. I'll be sending links, all that kind of stuff. Let everybody know where they can go to find out more about America's Stonehenge where they can go to get involved, where they can go to donate, where they can go to get tickets, all that kind of good stuff. Dennis.



55:43

Thanks so much, Chris. Yeah, our website is Stonehenge usa.com. When they go to our website, there's a phone number. There's email. We also have an 11 minute video we show in our theater, but you can watch it online without ever coming. The other cool thing on there is a free app download. If you download the mobile app, you can do a complete virtual tour from your coach. But if you're at a site when you're walking around or will talk to you and it's pictures of text and the features you're looking at, it's a really nice way to tour around Instagram or in Tik Tok. We've got over 100 Tick Tock mini are short videos and run Instagram. So kind of easy to find. And we're open every day by Christmas and Thanksgiving and the occasional New England Blizzard which I think Chris you're probably somewhat familiar with. But you're very, you know, only 40 miles from Boston, only about 15 miles from the Manchester New Hampshire airport, which is a great airport to so in red 93 The main road that comes

through a main highway that goes right out of Massachusetts, right out of Boston, right up into New Hampshire. It's the White Mountains. So you can find this pretty easily. So we hope to see everybody.



56:50

Absolutely well. Dennis, once again, thank you so much for the time. Appreciate it. Take care. I'll be in touch with links all that kind of good stuff, my friend.



56:59

Have a good night, Chris. So much. Take care, guys. You bet. Thank you.



57:03

All right. While you are online, checking out everything from America, Stonehenge folks over at [Stonehenge usa.com](http://Stonehenge.usa.com). Make sure to stop on by curious Rome. [Curious rome.com](http://Curious.rome.com) is where you can follow us. That is where you can like follow Subscribe, Share Comment, that is where you can keep track of all the episodes. That's where you can find our events page, which is full of all of our videos from live events. We just posted quite a few interviews from our live coverage from CES over there. So stop on by and check that out. And of course, download the all new Roku app folks that's right curious realm now officially has our own Roku app thanks to our good friends at always press record for programming that for us. You can find all of the episodes on our Roku app, you can also find all of my meditation music. So if you are a targeted individual things like that binaural beats can be a fantastic solution for you. Stop on by download that app everybody. When we come back from this very, very quick break, we will be joined by our good friend, Keith seeland, author of the Humana verse we will be talking about petroglyph messages, what petroglyphs are, what the messages in the may mean, and whether or not we as humanity are even ready for the conversation with an extraterrestrial race. Whether or not they would even consider us fodder for conversation. We will be getting into that and so much more with Keith seeland Right after this folks. Well hello everybody and welcome back from that commercial break. Thank you so much to all of our sponsors especially true him science our good friend Christopher Lynch over there does an amazing job using an alchemical spy generic process using the entire plant seeds, stems, roots, every part of the hemp plant is used to make his amazing CBD is the only CBD I have found nationwide that actively has a terpene profile. Great stuff stop on by check them out everybody curious realm or curious seven is the code that you want to use at [true hem science.com](http://true.hem.science.com) To get your 7% off your cart of \$50 or more, as well as your to count them to free edibles. Our guest in this segment, Keith seelen. He is the author of the Humana verse series, the event the Humana verse guide. His website is [the human reverse.org](http://the.human.reverse.org). He has written a complete series of books about the hows and whys of ET contact whether or not we are worthy of the conversation. He has been out In the last year doing all kinds of petroglyph research across the United States as well as across the globe, he recently made a trip to Egypt as well as Gobekli Tapie and we'll be getting into some of that this evening. Welcome back to the show. Keith seeland How are you doing my friend?





1:00:19

Gray Chris, how are you? Okay, wishing us a very, very happy holiday. We got one more coming up at least anyways. Yeah, absolutely. Absolutely.



1:00:29

It's, it's, you know, always fun going through the holiday season seeing because mainly because a lot of people release books at that time release video series, stuff like that. So there has been a plethora of releases for many of our guests, things like that. And you recently went out and released a whole bunch of videos from Gobekli Tapie things like that. How was your trip abroad? How did that go?



1:01:00

It was it was awesome. Uh, Chris, I was very fortunate to have an association with geologist Robert Schoch and his wife Katie from Boston University. We I was invited this year a lot of frequent flyer miles on excursions to both Egypt earlier in the year and Turkey in later on in the summer. So again, the reason for being very fortunate is the app is lifelong researchers they know the ins and outs it's not a touristy type of thing which is not really to say anything bad against that for anybody any person I highly recommend if they get a chance to do a trip like this no matter what the platform or what the the travel guide do it do it but I was very fortunate with the shocks in itinerary planning and help along the way any questions and answers guidance that they gave me in conducting and planning for my research and we had a little bit of downtime to so nice balloon ride in in Konya, I'm sorry, kept okiya and just just awesome, the the footsteps that we left in Anatolia there



1:02:29

to cool man to cool me, you know, again, experience of a lifetime, I'm sure, much less as a researcher where you get to actively go out and start using the tools of the trade are Archaeoastronomy, things like that and start really finding alignments and similarities to sites that you've been to here in America and even in Egypt, things like that. Let's go and start cracking that nut real quick. How do they do? What things did you start finding in Egypt, and they're in Cappadocia that were, that were similar to some of the petroglyph work that you've done here in the United States, Keith?



1:03:12

In both places, I think those are those are examples of other human ancestral civilizations, in which, in being able to start my studies on them, the study is by no way complete there, I'm going to be taking future trips to both places also and amongst other places in the world. But the study is, again to do with Archaeoastronomy and basically the the cultures of all of our worldwide civilizations. I'm developing the thesis that with the overall purpose of charting our future and that being a future with other extraterrestrial intelligences, we have to start planning for it now in a proactive type of basis. And by doing that, is our species is a very accomplished at doing when we want to learn something we study its past. Well, in this case,

human beings, our ancestors, from from the ancients, Egypt, Turkey, and other civilizations. They are us. We are them, Chris, our DNA is their DNA. I've had this confirmed by backup my university a former professor who actually had left the school to work on the original genome project he confirmed when I asked him the question Is it reasonable to assume that we can take our DNA or take DNA from our ancients or in and is it compatible, and he says most reasonably so. What that means is that is that we're them, they're us, they think, or thought, the same ways that we do today. So big part of it is being hard wired, our brains evolution, the mind, and the developments, the anatomical developments there. But also their, their day to day. How they put this their lives, they were our ancients were very, very observant way more so than and so they they learn their knowledge, and they had an intuitive knowledge and of the environment, the world, the cosmos, potentially interactions and experiences with other intelligences, not from Planet Earth. So all of that is left as the landscape and the potential for us to learn from to help develop our plan, a plan for basically our future. And I mean, to say also that, let's say if a listener out there wants to put down the E T aspect of it. Okay, so then, you know, the question, Well, why would this research? Why would this knowledge Why would this learning for you be advantageous for you putting down the ET version of it? Our ancients, our ancestors were extremely holistic. And they had a very high intuitive development with harmony, and balance of nature, with their environments, their geography in the planet, we, by today's antithesis, have kind of gone away from that holism in that harmony and that cosmic awareness. Yeah. And it's become a series of rabbit holes, both individually and all the groups that were in and it's starting to have physical effects on our planet.



1:07:28

And on us, while you were talking, I literally brought up the article from nature that came out in April about how traumas effects can pass from generation to generation, Keith, we're talking about like, even extinction events, things like that they can be passed down epigenetically. Like the, the trauma and the experience of our ancestors is literally passed down to us through genetics. Like that's, that's crazy, wiring, and yellow. It's a topic that we speak about regularly on the show that just how fast we as a society lose these connections. The example I use regularly, I'm Cajun, I am 50%. Cajun, it is one of the only cultures aside from Native Americans that are native to this country, one of the only languages native to this country. Much like Native American languages were quashed down by churches, the government things like that. When when English speakers came in and took over the schools of Louisiana, they started putting kids in corners, making them wear dunce caps, if they spoke the language of the ignorant if they were speaking Cajun one generation Keith. One generation is all it took. You are hard pressed to find somebody my mother's age who was fluent in Cajun, both of my grandparents spoke it. It was their first language. One generation, that's all it takes to lose an entire culture. So it's not hard. It doesn't take millennia. Okay, people like these these knowledges even the idea like you're saying of us be of the ancients being connected to the earth in a different way. When our grandparents went to bed, Keith, there was no electric light. If you had a fat lamp or an oil lamp, maybe you stayed up and read a book or told stories or something like that. But dude, if you lived in the country, like when it was night, it was nine. The only thing you had was your connection to the stars. And if you think that they didn't realize that, hey, it gets really cold this time of year when that star hits that point in the sky like every year. Watch out. Yeah, they were way more connected today. And then we are you asked most people to go out and spot the brightest quote star in the sky right now they couldn't even tell you that it's Jupiter. Much less than see it much less located. And it's it is like it's dusk. There's Jupiter, big bright orange spot. Most people do not know it's a planet. Everybody who hunted who planted. Everybody knew what that was and what its rising men, everybody. And



1:10:31

then for those of us today that I would at least say a simple majority, that can't even see physically see Jupiter, yet because of the glow of the city that they live in. Look at any of NASA's satellite photos. There's a library of them now,



1:10:49

I'm giving you the applause button. Because I said I'm giving you the applause button. Yes, absolutely. Like I take pictures of the night sky. I do budget astrophotography in my backyard. But I live in the city. And people are like, wow, how do you get that picture of Orion's nebula? It's like, Well, if you've got a lens that will reach out there, you'd be surprised. But trying to see Oh, Ryan, like I can't see all of Orion, I can see parts of it. I know where in that formation of stars to point my camera. As long as I can see three of the main stars, I can pretty well nail it. But that's because I know my constellations I know where they are. Even though I can only see a third of that constellation. You know? So yeah, we now have active efforts for dark sky communities to return things back to that point. Because otherwise, yeah, like our children will grow up my cut my kid. Only way he knows all this is because I bring them out in the backyard. And I show him with the telescope and go, ooh, look, there's Jupiter. You know, how does he react to that? He loves it. He loves it. He has his own small telescope that he brings out and looks at the moon with me. Things like that. But it's something that it's a fascination I had and something that is utterly useful if you know this, the night sky and when things rise, like you can find cardinal directions, you can you can find your way back home by the stars. We navigated across the oceans without compasses with the stars, you know, so if you know your star locations, you can find your way anywhere in the world. And that's just it. Like we've we've lost that not only sense of wonder, Keith, but that sense of connection and that sense, that urgent sense of necessity of the knowledge.



1:12:55

Yeah, and I'll throw I'll throw this out to say that in our culture today, the 140 character 280 character, a Twitter world, yeah, or what is it called x now? I guess yes. But that's just a, an example demonstration of, again, the rabbit holes that we have fallen into in society. But it's also more, more profoundly to say that our, our attention span with the notion of technology and the promulgation of it, his has just eroded any course of, of us wanting to study or learning amazement, or Ah, I'll give you an example. Soon, I'm a member of the Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, Arizona. And over the last couple of years, they've been they created, finished building a new platform called the geo Vale where they have a telescopes on it. Now, they always had, they were, they're very rich in their public outreach, or amongst observatory campuses. So there's other things to do there. But in the evening or whatever. The the attention span of people. It's very, very limited and gets more limited. And another example on this, this Sergio Valle platform they have I think it's nine telescopes, which is cool, you know, the, the, the viewer gets to whatever's in the night sky to take a quick look at it or whatever. There is a system. You probably heard of this. It's called melon crow. It's a company in Toronto, Canada can And up my way a little bit and they have flake lol has bought into systems yeah the goto to veil the open deck and this mail unquote system it's a an a very affordable for an

individual combination real time photographic and telescope setup to where on the especially on the Meet the astronomer nights they have a giant digital television screen setup and the astronomer can type in one of the featured deep sky objects for the night and through the process of stalking as you well know the the male and crowd can collect up in the course of a few seconds or a minute, a whole hundreds or maybe even up to 1000 or more photos. And the end endpoint is a full color representation of that deep sky yogic now the product, the ones that you would see in the magazines, you know, from years ago, this would have taken many, many, many hours to do. But our technology today is advanced to where like I said individual member of the public can afford these things for their telescope. But the My point was that with the immediacy and the attention span of an individual today being so eroded by the immersion into the technology, even by example at the mall and crowded geo veil, people are odd, that is always the most crowded, but then they look at it for a few seconds. And then they say okay, what's the next one? Yeah,



1:16:53

yeah, yeah. The wandering off fade so fast.



1:16:58

Yeah, yeah. So So representatives come



1:17:04

so blase so quick, so Oh, wow. Awesome. That's a nebula millions of miles away. That what's the that's all there is to it. Okay. Like



1:17:17

it's, it's that's it? It's, and I mean, our our ancestors again, they were there were so much we have so much to learn from them. They were so much the opposite. That like you said, they they used the cosmos, the night sky, especially the sky in general, was the most important crop or learning tool or construct out their existence? Yep. Yeah, they get to learn it.



1:17:48

Well, and it's the fact of multiple strata of their of most ancient societies learned it in a different way. You know, many, many of the, the mother figures, things like that. Even even medicine, women, you know, learned learned them to pass the stories on to pass along origin stories, things like that. You know, same thing with medicine men, hunters used them to explain when to go out and hunt different animals in the night sky, that kind of stuff. Because that that's what you track the hunting and planting season with. So it wasn't like it was just the Magi of a society who knew things about the stars, you know, like these, these were the panoply of stories that inhabited there every day, everything from finding and gathering and planting food, to where and when to go hunt animals to when a sacrifice needs to be made so that the gods

are appeased Keith. All of these things were covered. And what's interesting is that all these same things are covered in petroglyph. They're covered in rock art, many of the stories, things like that, that that's the rock art that you see, where you see people hunting animals, that kind of stuff. But petroglyphs in specific are the ones that tell the the historical part, the part of their history, that that is the fantastic that they do not consider myth, things like that, that they consider actual reality and history. According to their people, these these are the deep seated religious beliefs, gods to come and visit, things like that. So it really understanding this differentiation of technology in the real world is utterly the root of understanding the difference between rock art and what's in a cave and petroglyphs that are out there at a sacred location. In addition, you know, both look very similar, but they're different things and they have different purposes. And they communicate different things. So let's start getting into that real quick.



1:20:11

Okay. Yeah, that's that's the one of the couple of very, most important ways of communication amongst ancient civilizations was by the glyph technique recordings and they didn't have sheets of paper while they had papyrus some of them did. But by the the recordings on rock art, and and again, I made the Miss I slipped, I called it art and I rail against that, because it's actually communication. Absolutely. But but the verbal folklore story too, and that the folklore had a very, very important purpose and causation to where that the form of communication was kept up for many, many 1000s of years. And what I mean by that, Chris, is that is humankind developed from the Upper Paleolithic into the Neolithic, and more towards today, by those by those times, homo sapien, sapien existed, they are us, we are them, we didn't have to go back. Hundreds of 1000s of years ago, our the modern anatomy was well established in Neandertal times back 5060 80,000 years ago, our brain than our mind, the neocortex had already been developed, we had lost how like put this, we gained the potential for language, by losing a body parts, so to speak, the vestigial air SAC, that is a product or of evolution, a link of any sort between the primates and the human beings. And basically, what that translates to is that, you know, that primates can do their screaming. And that's a form of communication that they use in, in their wild their nature, so to speak. Our language capabilities were developed only when this vestigial air sac happened to have been naturally selected out where there's a little bit of a remnant today. But it's nowhere near like what it used to be. So that allowed for language. But my point is that in in, in the evolution of the human brain, so to speak, the development, the expansion of the neocortex, other neurological phenomenon and causations of what happened, that allowed us to develop the basis for the process of socialization, ritual, critical thinking, in ritual development, to the point where and again, this is another universal point amongst all of our ancient cultures. And to answer the question, they are us, we are them. This is another example of that, in that we think the same way that they did back then the development, creation and development of rituals is was a social bonding mechanism. All the ancient cultures Native America, the Aborigines, Egyptians, Chinese, all Anatolia, and, and EPI, proto Europe. They were all humans homo sapien sapien, they all develop the processes of ritual thinking and throwing into that and tying back to one of your points Chris, the old adage, knowledge is power. Well, when, when the agricultural agrarian revolution happened and urbanization started to happen, it was a very big change in the culture, the human culture before that the hunter gatherers were egalitarians. But when they started to congregate more and then those were populated by extended families, and they cooperated with each other during great hunts and acquisition of food and learning again from My knowledge of the stars astronomy, some planting and things like that, there was planting and cultivation going on it didn't wasn't a eureka moment from the Paleo Paleolithic to the Neolithic, the revolution, it was those were gradual processes as was the urbanization of, of human cultures. And then from

there the development of competition and power, and the accessibility, the of trade. As cultivation and hurting became into it came into existence. Yeah. There was trade developed and whatnot. So the knowledge is power, adage comes from some entrepreneurial types, type A, so to speak, that new reason they act, the more knowledge they had the more power so then you develop into the mythology and the potential for development of religion, cosmic awareness, potentially the shamanistic aspects the creation or the the discovery of chemical stimulants for potentially some of that, but there also were some real life meetings with beings that they that were more advanced intelligent way more than the human natives were so and this is representative of all the cultures Native America. And as a result, there are two forms of communication, the folklore and the recordings of petroglyphs, especially the folklore that was a very big product of the socialization the ritualization that was part of the culture as we do today, we join communities and, and perform ritual activities in the same thinking processes back then this concept



1:27:09

goes back way longer than a mean once again, these these things are constantly being studied. restudied refound, Keith. Just recently, I'll pop the article up right now, just recently Incitec daily, it popped up. Not built by Homo sapiens, scientists discover, quote, extraordinarily, are extraordinary 476,000 year old, wooden structure. So half a million years ago, these non Homo sapiens were intelligent enough to get together and realize they needed to build this structure together. And that that goes once again beyond. Yes, you need some kind of vocalization. You need a Yeah, I mean, sure, a vocal sac helps you grunt. Loosing that helps you grunt with intention, and helps helps people understand what you mean and grunt or not, Maslow's pyramid stays the same. The psychological need of breathing, food, water, shelter, clothing, sleep, these things do not need do not change. They are only needed more in a primitive society than they are in a modern society where you have luxury where you can take a nap in the middle of the day if you needed to. You took a three hour nap in the middle of the day as a Neanderthal man you just missed half your hunting for the day. You know, you weren't taking a nap. There was no siesta time during that, that that doesn't suggest it doesn't like line up with that lines up with like you know, self actualization, love and belonging, things like that, like those are way higher up the pyramid than your basic needs. But even in a primitive society, you have the self actualization, the creativity, the spontaneity, the acceptance, the meaning and inner potential. That's why you're able to build a building and why you want to build a building is because you're trying to actualize something bigger than yourself. Like you said, following following that, like immediately following the to Hey, comes okay now who is in charge? And what are we collectively believe?



1:29:43

Yep, yep.



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That a lot is even even by the pyramid. That's the logical thing.



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Yeah, and I mean, you can you can label that to homo sapien, homo sapien sapien and it would absolutely up fly from, from our ancestors again 10s or 100,000 years ago,



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a million years ago, they were getting together and building these things. So, yeah, okay, that pyramids 10,000 years old. All right, that ain't when it started. Like, we're talking almost a million years ago, we're talking like when platypus walked the earth, those kinds of things. So yeah.



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And right, you know, maybe maybe tying in with, with a potential theory of civil and ancient civilizations that existed millions of years ago, but due to natural processes are still buried and and inaccessible to us. Whereas in the future, maybe the near future, we're going to discover even some more of those. As yeah, as you just put up there, right now, the wooden structure that was in in Africa or part of a dinosaur, and



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I believe it may have been Denisovan or from Robin nope, Zambia.



1:31:07

Okay, they have for Central Africa. Okay. Yep, that, that makes sense.



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But I mean, once again, turning the clock back, that's not like, hey, let's turn the clock back by a couple decades, let's turn it back by a couple 1000 years, that is like, let's turn the clock back by one giant leap for mankind. Like, that's turning the clock back, like a lot, you know, that, that that's talking about organization as a society and, and intent and things like that way longer than what mainstream science has spoken about it before.



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You know, yeah, and the most fantastic part is what's yet to be discovered. For all of these things. I mean, as time goes on, I'm sure we're going to find more and more things about that with with our, with our ancients, and again, this is the logical development and probably we will face a similar half to progress in the future, when it came to the farther back in history, and, and the indigenous had to devote more of their day to day activities to the very basic, basic structure of the the Maslow Pyramid in the acquisition of food. And consequently, I think they

didn't build permanent structures to where well they were nomadic. So food was the most important thing food and water and getting out of the getting out of the bad elements of the weather and climate. And, you know, the potentials for there. So they had to spend more of their time with doing that. But as you can see, to from archaeology finds, especially in the way of the toolkits, gay weapons of hunting for our ancient cultures, as they developed, have very slowly there developed an evolution to where the mind of our ancients began to the the critical thinking began to take hold to where they are slowly being able to what's the word I want to use to control their natural environment control, they were able to better develop better weapons to better hunt to produce more food. And as time went on, they were they were that found that they were then developing more and more control over their environment, which led to a point where the the mind took over the development and creation of ritual activities. And maybe the development of the Upper Paleolithic epi list of Appeals and the Neolithic eventually came into into being so it was probably the two most important words I think, in discussions of this are control and power. As, as humans developed control over their environment, the power structure potential was then born and as they grew and grew more control over their environment, while you see it in the petroglyphs and the the rock carving And the folklore in the attributions whoa go back Lee Tapi and actually I'll throw in cattle Holyoake and Cara Han and yes with Native America and and aborigine the the development of religious icons, the realization that the female being depicted especially in Gobekli, and a cattle haul up with the bowl and in many other places in the Near East, the bowl was a symbolic representation of the male of the species but back in the the Neolithic they did the the evolution of human thought in the mind to the point where rituals were created and eventually a religion and their their growing control over their environment meant that they had more control and power. But still there were still elements of of existence that they didn't have power over nor did they understand such as the the ending of the Ice Age, visits from et and whatnot. And if you want to put up sago Canyon there once again or actually horseshoe Canyon, the the the ghosts panel and whatnot. Yeah. Yeah, those are Yeah, there say go there. So all the worldwide civilizations experienced the the end of the Paleolithic with the melting the end of the ice, age and whatnot. So just to bring this kind of land this, this little explanation, the mind, the human mind, developed and discovered that they were able to as time went on, control their environment, and control their source of food, sustenance, water and existence, enough to where less of their day to day hours, needed to be devoted to obtaining food cultivation, agricultural revolution, and herding and whatnot, they were able then to save more time to spend to develop permanent cultures create a trade, create a mechanism for an abstract mechanism for money. Yeah, the creation of money, all of those things, and none of them were eureka moments, they all were eventually, very slowly developed. But it was because of the human mind that created all of these things. And, and until they were able to develop the technology to have printing and whatnot. It was folklore, and it was petroglyphs, and it was a rock writing, and eventually cuneiform, and papyrus and on from there, so yeah, and as I, as I, as I entered this, this paragraph, so to speak, our future is going to be a continuation of that, because our thinking is the same way. And, as I mentioned at the beginning, we in our plans for the charting our future in which includes extraterrestrial intelligences, we have to look back the path that our ancients took, to develop as a cig aspect, our future existence, so to speak, and develop the cosmic connections that we've lost well,



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and we really, we really have to be able to take a step back as a humanity lose some of the hubris, you know, yes, of, of We are the pinnacle. I refuse to believe we're the pinnacle, when we have technologies from ancient civilizations that we can't figure out. You know, again, if we



were the pinnacle than we would have an ultimate means of storage and reading that would never ever change. You know, not not like, here's a one terabyte thumb drive with tons of knowledge from humanity. Hope I just threw it over my shoulder. hope somebody knows how to read it in 1000 years when they find it and dig it up. You know, that's like that's, that's, that's what we're up against as humanity right now. You know, and how do we pass it on? How do we pass on the unsure of yes, a return to the ancient a return to understand thinking the world around us understanding our direct relation to the world around us, and how that is, as every ancient culture understood it a cycle. So many people had the opportunity in 2012 Keith, to understand and to truly understand what an ancient civilization FUCKTON meant about Apocalypse, and the end of the world. So many people just took the term apocalypse and ran with it and said into the world, Mayan said the world's going to end No, no, the Mayan calendar runs in cycles, great long cycles, like 10,000 year cycles,



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sacred geometry



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and and quite literally, what it said and what the cycles mean, the cycle of day a cycle of night. A cycle of day is the burgeoning of a technology, be it be it, be it even something like terra preta, we have we have Jared Murphy on all the time talking about terra preta dude, there is still soil in the Amazon. That not because it's in the Amazon, but because it was specifically geo engineered by the people that lived there. It's richer than the soil around it, it's a different color than the soil around it, it was specifically engineered to be so by the people that lived there. It's still better soil then what's around it. We're just now figuring this out. This is something that cultures in India used cultures in Africa used cultures and like terra preta is found all over the world. So what did we lose? What connection did we literally lose to the world around us? That is just gone. Now. You know that for some reason, we keep rediscovering our past and going well, that's really cool. Look at that we use manure and chemicals. They didn't. They didn't have to, and the soil still good. It's not denatured soil like what we're dealing with in the wheat belt of America. Where, you know, we had a we had a dust bowl at one point because people didn't know to rotate crops. And now we're up against de mineralized soil all across the country because that that's as smart as we are, is, well we know how to not prevent a dust we know how to not make a dust bowl now. That's a good thing. You know, it's kind of ridiculous. To to think that we are the pinnacle when we are failing on so many fronts that they far far outpaced us on far outpaced us when it came to Yeah, and



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all of that I think, I think technology is is the key detriment here in that when when we invent something we don't have the patience with which to learn how to most effectively use it. It's the the immediacy and the the impatience to rush on to the next invention. Maybe that's that's what's holding us back or my other thought here was to interject. I'll just say the almighty dollar sign.



1:43:37

Obsolescence. Yeah,



1:43:39

yeah. into into all of that. You made



1:43:42

more money when things break and they have to be fixed. You know, that just goes straight to the the article I just popped up from eyes, nobody else than MIT knows. It's concrete. Thank you, solid Roman concrete, like we finally figured out how they made it. There are still rolling and we have sewer systems all across the world that are reinforced by rebar, if those are not maintained, they will be eroded and destroyed within 50 years to 80 years. done gone. Walls eroded away. Roman concrete aqueducts are still pushing water to fountains from the Alps, like still to this day, not eroded, not maintained.



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knows it I visited aqueducts such aqueducts in Iraq. Hierapolis in Turkey and in heron. Yeah. For those of you religious, the birthplace of Abraham that's right on the Bible, active working water, aqueduct systems



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100% 100%. And that's just it. We are far like the Pantheon. In Rome, you know, like that, that thing getting reinforced by rebar. Like what we would do an arched ceiling, or a dome, a concrete dome, we'd be building an infrastructure of metal underneath it first. And then pouring conch and Nope, they just made some wooden molds and poured concrete over it and took it down to it. There it is. And it still stands to this day. You know,



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there's even some speculation I forget, the name of the scientist escapes me right now. But he had done some work a few years ago about Giza, some of the pyramids was a substantial parts of the structure where they actually poured the stones actually poured and molded it Yeah. You know, created in that way, maybe not et moving them or something. But, you know, they were poured in place, so to speak. So I wish I could remember the researchers name. But yeah, that just goes back to to our ancients had the the intuition. You know, they did have the source of trade, but they didn't have the concept of the dollar bill, necessarily, so to speak. There, the barter system was still was still, you know, pretty big player. Yeah, in those times and everything. So maybe that's the, that's the, the catalyst for why we have to build a new sports stadium every 20 years instead of Yeah, building it the right way and letting it go.



1:46:37

So if we built things the way that they did, when they built the Coliseum, we would be we would be building it with with booty money. You know, the Coliseum was built with money from the sacking of Jerusalem, and in the destruction of the Second Temple. So I guess technically, that's, you know, when you start tracing the money back it, it might all, you know, go to Raytheon. So, but yeah, Keith, I want to thank you for your time, man. It's always a great conversation. And this, this is one of the most important conversations to me the idea of a being able to trace ourselves back and be being able to take a step back. While we do that, and gather our humanity again, and realize how important that is. As we move forward. I'm not I'm not against moving forward with technology, AI, everything else, we just cannot lose humanity as we do it. If we lose our humanity, that's when the aliens don't want to talk to us, man. When we are no longer the genuine species that we are supposed to be, that they want to have a conversation with, you know, not not all things not all technology leads to enlightenment, folks. Sometimes you have to take three steps back from the technology to find that light and enlightenment. So,



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man, yeah, and it's, and it's not to say that that, you know, in looking back, and learning from our ages that we have to go back to modern brick and you know, the the out in the field ritualization ones or things like that, no, no, not at all. It's the thought processes behind the intuition that seems to have been pretty much eroded the common sense from our society, and I sincerely think and I mean, there's there's some potential, there's some potential proof there, where ET is looking at us and doesn't, we thinks that we're not ready. In the famous Betty and Barney Hill case, in her conversations with the captain. He had told her that this came up in the hypnosis sessions, that she was told that we human beings are not ready to welcome the introduction UNLV T on a more of a mainstream type of a basis. Yeah, our technology and this is back in 1960. And there's other examples, Betty Andreassen, and others to where they were the messages they were told were that, you know, your technology is runaway. You don't know how to use it. And you should slow down on that. And you know, because of all those things, we don't really want to make the acknowledged global contact. Yeah, we are with you. We



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are basically intergalactic chimpanzees with atom bombs. Keith, that's that's what we are to any far advanced civilization. And I'm not saying saying that we have to hit the point of the greys where we lose individuality so that we can just telepathically talk. I'm not saying that. But what I'm saying is we we as a humanity are far, far far far from unified. Far from unified, even even in the idea of, you know, Ronald Reagan's speech of imagine how fast I don't know if it'd be that fast, dude. I think there'd be I think it's something landed right now on the UN lawn. There'd be a big protracted fight amongst nations before we ever got to the situation, man. In that same. There was



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a very subtle learning moment. In the old classic movie The Day the Earth Stood Still, if in the last scene if you notice that there are representatives from all the major powers in the

last scene if you notice that there are representatives from all the major powers in the audience, yet when, when Claire to was they were getting ready to to give their final message to Earthlings and to launch again. Yep, yep. Yeah. We're a fractured civilization. And this is not to say either, Chris that Oh, you're you want a one world government? No, no, that's not to

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say that, that that's, that's what I'm saying. I don't want the homogenization. I don't want the homogenization. I'm too much of American to want homogenization. Everybody who came over to America, that was not a First Nations people. They came over here because they were tired of people being in their business. And they were crazy enough to go, if I have to take an eight month journey across unknown waters to get away from you. I will watch me. And they did. So yeah, like you're full and nothing but crazy over here. But that doesn't mean that we aren't logical. That doesn't mean that we don't strive for more that we don't want for more. And we have to be willing to put our own personal crazy aside to have that bigger conversation, Keith. That's almost like a religious. We have political crazy and I create

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but discover a central focus. Yeah, yeah. All of the socio political nations, the 230. I think it's six at this point, but it can change in a few weeks. But but all of those are socio political nations to is recognizing that our species is the same homo sapien sapien that we have to find a common unanimous common focus that's right with which to help chart our future. We're starting a little bit now technologically to be able to reach out and maybe purpose a little bit of a an economic infrastructure in space. Mining and resource development coming and things like that

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come in. We should have a whole conversation about that soon. But yeah, it's It's wild. Keith, once again, thank you always, always for your time. Anytime since I've met you that I've reached out you have been right on the other side of the line ready to pick up and have this awesome conversation. Let everybody know where they can go to follow you to look out for the new book coming up to follow your research everything else, man? Yeah, okay, Chris.

 1:53:31

Yeah, coming up. For 2024. We've got the website, rolled out a little bit. I've got a little bit of time now we'll be we'll be able Sherry and me to add some things to it. I'm very active on YouTube and Facebook. I'm finishing up with the the series on World Government UFO disclosures, and the 2024 conference schedule. I definitely will be in Los Angeles for the conscious life Expo in February. In March at the UFO UFO con conference in San Francisco that's still under development. We are working. My group is working on further scheduling later in the year, many different potential many different conferences. My friend and colleague Jennifer Stein is working with me to get me out to Arizona for a series of conferences at MUFON Phoenix MUFON and the Sierra Vista conference in May contact in the desert coming up at the end of May and June and maybe hopefully the MUFON conference in July Roswell in July and we're

going to try and finalize plans for a connection trip trek with Brian Forster down in South America, Peru, Bolivia to continue my ancient civilization, ancient cultures research and study and discovery.

 1:55:16

Well fantastic man. I'm glad to see you getting out there more and getting out in the field more with this it is it is fantastic. I've loved your work and love following your work and our conversations outside of the show since meeting you so once again, as always, thank you for the time and thank you for your wealth of knowledge and willingness to have this conversation Keith.

 1:55:38

That's my that's my extreme whole Chris is to is to be able to give knowledge to my audiences and whatnot. Let's all learn together. Exactly,

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exactly. And with that in mind everybody while you are online, learning together and learning more about the Humana verse and contacting Keith, make sure to stop on by curious roam curious round.com forward slash VIDEOS is where you can actively find all of the embedded video channels from YouTube of our guests, including Keith, you can also visit curious roam.com forward slash store that's where you can find all of our guest books, videos. That's where you can find our merch as well. That curious roam.com is also where you can go to like follow subscribe, share, comment, all that kind of good stuff. That's where you can watch us live on Tuesdays. Also where you can find all the episodes. Thank you so much everybody, as always for tuning in. It is your open hearts, your open minds that make conversation possible. And without conversation humanity does not move forward. Remember, as always, take care of yourselves take care of each other. And stay curious.

 1:56:51

We'll talk to you soon. Bye bye. Thank you for tuning into this episode of The Curious realm. Stay tuned for more guests forbidden topics and hidden truths. Follow us on social media by searching curious realm.

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Thanks for listening. Stay curious. And remember the other side is always watching