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Coming 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



00:43

Well, hello everybody and welcome to this special pre recorded edition of the curious realm I'm out on the road right now tending to client needs as we speak in Orlando. But as always, and as always promised, we do not do replay here we do not do repeat content. Though we may we may recycle things for social media use. Our live stream is always live it is always new content. Every episode is always new stuff. In this episode tonight, folks in the second part, after commercial break, we will be talking with our good friend Gretchen Cornwall. Knights Templar researcher, we will talk with her about pre Columbian visits of Vikings to North America and how word of those spread to the Knights Templar in France, which of course brought them over here for riches and glory and all kinds of fun stuff. Maybe hiding treasures and maybe even visiting places like America's Stonehenge, our guest in the first segment is the amazing denistone His family has owned this beautiful plot of land and amazing megalithic site. That is right here in the backyard of America. Welcome back to the show. Dennis, how are you doing my friend?



02:02

I'm doing pretty good. Chris, thank you so much for having me on. Really appreciate it.



02:07

Absolutely. You you and America, Stonehenge are two of my favorite topics that we have on the show. It is absolutely confounding what this site is what it was possibly used for. And, and the ash Archeo astronomic alignments, they are massive. They're huge. There is there is such a large complex that you are constantly uncovering and finding new things with so you just got the book out. The book just came out. Tell us a little bit about what is in the book and what the what the location is all about Dennis.



02:48

Right? Yeah, well, we decided to start this book about 2019. We just finished a souvenir book on the site, which replaced the 1996 book. The last book that was written about the site was actually in 2003. So over about 21 years ago, my dad was part of that book. And the author was David Gouges work in that book replaced the 1977 book, which replaced the 1946 book all about the site. So we're going back decades of research about 87 years of research. And we keep finding, as you mentioned new things on the property. Kind of a surprise to us that we're still finding things after all these years because these words have been watered down by all the different researchers starting in the 1930s. And yet, some of these things are hiding in plain sight almost, you know, it's article basically takes you up to this year, all the recent discoveries, the different technology that's been used on the site over the years for research. And the latest on the LIDAR imaging on penetration imaging, and even a DNA test that we did on some bones found back in 1937. Oh, wow. Those are some of the things my book covers, but it covers about almost 90 years of the research and then it goes back in time covering the history of cycling back into the all this early 1700s. How do you family, then it goes back, of course into the prehistory of what the site what types of artifacts have been found there. As you mentioned, the the astronomy of the site, the different stone tools, utensils and weapons that have been found over the years on the site, about 1% of the hills excavated in about nine characters. So there's a lot more that's still probably hidden in the ground, if you will. And that picture right here so cool. That's some of the key seven alignments with the sun, the moon and stars and that's about 15 acres of the main we thought the main site with its surrounding. outside that area is 90 more air, acres of walls and different features that we found in the last few years including serpentine walls walls that are shaped like a snake. We've discussed that on previous shows. Today we have I believe they are 15 Circle It was one of those just found a month ago. And a gentleman from Kansas City who films for time and also for Showtime has been to our site twice he came in this past year was pretty much taken by the site. And he flew back up for a special event back four or five weeks ago with Scott Walters was up for the day. And Haley. We MC was up and we had a whole event that day and they came, you know, to do this event. A day before the event, however, that film producers walking with one of my staff, a general manager, James James, Lacefield, and you're out looking at some with the sunset with the solstice sunset was first opened in 1965. So we've been looking at the walls and the model three closely. But that morning, while they're, they're looking at some of the outside walls, they discovered another window out there. And these windows now number about 28 on the property. And so he happened to be there to witness that discovery. In about an hour later, I joined him in on the south on the northwest part of the property there in the south southwest side, the northwest side, way out in the woods, he found what appears to be another serpent with a gigantic folder head with a window in its body and under one of the windows. And so that morning, they found we think we found two more window, sorry, two more windows from the serpentine wall. So maple covers all of that. And it has a lot of the different researchers that have participated in the research over the years, odd has an appendix in the back that covers the top and datings in the astronomical data, and also other types of research that had been done on the site. So it kind of brings the reader up to date of the site, because we don't have all the answers still, it's you know, the book actually will be subject to probably an update in the next couple of years, you know, is some new materials, you know, most recent book, and we spent about five years working on it, it did get slowed down because of COVID, my daughter, Kathleen was actually Katherine, actually she was helping us do the editing on it. And then COVID hit, she took some time off from work. And also then she had a granddaughter, so that was even more time taken off. But in the meantime, we did more research such as the DNA,

the OSL, dating the ground penetrating radar, more research with that in the LIDAR for the first time, he inhaled vida. And that is all in the book. Now, if you put the book out five years ago, all of that wouldn't have been in the book, you'd have to do an you know, an update of the book, too. So kind of excited that the books out after all the years, it's the fifth book on our site. Since you know the 1930s actually 1946. I mentioned that book by Mr. Bucha. So that's what the book is basically, that date with all the definitive fiction background with the site. And on the front cover is our archaeologist who just retired. She lives with us since 1989. And she's going to visit us in in June or late May, I guess it is just living in Florida. Now she's kind of retired, he or her daughter lives. And she's a president of the New Hampshire Psychological Society. So someone's who I've known in New Hampshire, as well as well known in New England archaeological work that she's done, well, the latest stuff we've been doing there, and so look forward to revisit the Deseret a sifter back in 2015 on a structure called the chamber in ruins, and planning to do some restoration on that. And there she is actually finding some, I believe that points to historical pottery from the 17 and 1800s, from the paddy family. And we also found some other things in the structure, even at that point that look interesting, like wedge stone were probably used in the stone construction. It's a second group of weapons found in the, in that chamber since 1960. Soldiers. So always finding something on the bottom left to be discovered. Well,



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and once again, the fact I mean, I know you were introduced to this show in our previous incarnation, and that had to have been almost five years ago, because I remember you, you sent us the images of the LIDAR scan like the fresh ones. The this was the one that you sent that you were literally like, we just got these in. And that's it. This one is like very elementary, you know, as opposed to the detailed LiDAR, things like that that y'all are getting now from it's it's absolutely awesome in the realms of data that y'all are pulling out. Once again, you're finding new structure, you're finding new locations, they're on the property.



09:38

Yeah, even on our property, we're finding those things as I mentioned windows and serpents and more quartz slabs of stone that were probably meant to for the main site for more and more structures. You know, these are big slabs that we use for roof slabs, wall slabs and that kind of stone seat to some of them up to the 1000 feet from the main site and actually been detached from the bedrock. They've been raced up and propped the first one was found back in the 1982, actually 42 years ago, and that's just some different pitches to the site. That's the chamber. Newlands right there. That's the East West chamber you can see the slab work and then that's slabs are finding out outside, raised off the bedrock with a fieldstone. And anyone working on the edge of the stone in some cases where they needed to shape it or dress it we call it can you see the percussion flake and little serrated edges just like a sight on the edge of an arrowhead or even a stone bow or a stone axe you can see where the little napping took place or the flaking by question flaking or preciously in on an arrowhead with a bone like and something that happened on this scale. And so these columns are the found all of the hilltop. In a year or two ago, I found another one. And it really dawned on me that these people that were building this whoever they were, had a much, you know bigger plan for the site. It wasn't we always thought maybe the site was built and built generationally. Different people adding to it like Stonehenge is in like stages 123 ABC or if you hear it I believe Gobekli Tepe in Turkey

which dates back almost 11,800 years I was current book I read I think there's about a 1500 year activity of building here and we've only uncovered a small particle death and sappy but I think our site, I think they weren't done with it. I think they had a grander plan for it in any repairing these slabs that some of them down the hill had to haul them uphill, you know, and some of the way multi tons. And there's another slab that's called the sacrificial table and right behind it is a vertical monolithic slab to the right of it this year, slab double, that's actually a two storey building and just seeing the upper scoring of that building right there. In this pie the table on the right side of it is another slab and that's why we think the launch on top to the upper right, it was a double roof slab to that chamber so we have to wonder near to that so fell down and has never been excavated underneath it. So Sunday we'd like to get perhaps that stone move from there so you can see that it really belongs back up above we're not really anymore. They used to do a lot of reclamation in the early days of archaeology and up to not that long ago. But a lot of archaeology today is preventative maintenance and they don't like to choose much excavating like they like to use throughout penetration radio this is not intrusive you dig a hole but sometimes you still do so if you're looking slow even if the radar shows you something might have to get in there and explore it you know what this is



12:43

this is a prime example this location on the property you went out when I was there all of two appearances ago for you I was physically on property. We did an interview there you brought me as close as you could possibly get to to the altar. And it is a true example of this place was put together with purpose. The call it an altar, don't call it an altar don't it's just it's just a word, folks. But you know, whether it was used for a dressing table, what have you, uh, definitely like, has what appears to be like a grooved edge around it for collecting water for collecting liquid even even maybe collecting juice from berries, what have you, you know, or, or even, you know, pine nut oil. Who knows, but this this right here is probably the best example this small area. It's probably the best example of this was a place with a purpose directly underneath this stone table. This this little edifice that you see here, this wall is a chamber where where there's a hole that goes directly from that chamber to underneath that altar underneath underneath the stone slab so it's not like it was a place that was just a bunch of, you know, medieval hippies walking by stacking stones, you know, this this was a place that was built specifically for reasons that much like its namesake, Stonehenge much like Gobekli Tapie have not only been lost to history, but then lost to oral history to the fact that the local indigenous Indians when asked when Anglos came and settled the area Hey, what are these wild things over here? They're like, I don't know that was here when we found the place.



14:41

Yeah, that's pretty much it in a nutshell. And in a group on the table is a very it's kind of a wide and deep roof. Yeah, actually trapezoidal in shape. We thought it was always a rectangle. But we found out recently that by measuring and also the LIDAR helped us to lie back down to one centimeter has high resolution, the bell shape goes through the table look like a bell, you know, but the because of the shape of the tape the bell shape it actually looks like a rectangle. But if you look the measure and it's nine inches narrower or property, the width a groove is to the bottom and we're finding a trapezoid shape in some of the floor plans for the chambers including the chamber and ruins for the roof slab that collapsed into it. You saw that earlier. But Patty chamber the courtyard, the patty family house set back in the mid 1700s. Any family who

is shoemakers by generations, they actually set a wooden house from an ethical playing system, the TRAPPIST oil, the Housatonic because the sills with a house that are very wide, so they would accommodate a rectangular house even though the pattern is trapezoid on shape. And it's a little alcove next table to niches and he found out you can even look at it it's trapeze really don't shake too. So the trapezoid shape is something new, we just have to on top the other things we've already mentioned. And so that's something personally, but I think it's some sort of an all the chamber you mentioned the highest the biggest chamber called the local chamber with five closets. It has to the contrary, it has two instructions, one of the call the dear carbon which looks more like an ibex in Western Europe, and I very, I've exercised that effect in our arrow carbon new Z X. window back to the chamber, I think you want one way fishing up the backside of it. You put it on that originally was just a small window there. In our curiosity is did the sunlight into that around the solstice does it be about the right position in the south striking illuminate that Ibex are what we call a dear colleague, that's how even today you can apps on your phone, simulate that and I think we gotta do that. No, we sunseekers something like that, because the trees are still in the way even after all of that two years of forestry. That Avenue was never opened up.



17:08

And that is something hugely to consider, Dennis, that we bring up regularly whenever we have you on is that the the trees in the area are not old growth trees. It's not like they're like 100 year oaks, or something like that, you know, they're there, even for New England. Pretty pretty new growth and and the place would have been completely different. When this was built, it would have been much more flat and Rocky, then with the with the maybe two three inches of topsoil that's there before you hit bedrock before you start hitting the huge rocks that this place is constructed out of.



17:50

That's the point for us in our pacu my archaeologists that I mentioned a couple minutes ago she looked at 90 project on the millstone for us she actually get an excavation from the fire pit the data. She found that fire pit data to about to see what was the date on that somewhere on 700 ad so about 1300 years old, and the fire pit was actually above the base of the stone and it was undisturbed. It was running against the stone. So somebody uses stone backstop for fire about 300 years ago doesn't date when the stone was set up. It does give you a minute, because it's the past and when he regen was shoemakers, I had screwed that stone up on Flex that stone into the ground would have destroyed the layers of soil that she found the three layers, stratigraphy and the fire, they would have been all disturbed, they would have dug a hole and you destroyed the fireproof basically, you know, and then when they backfill around the student would have had no stratigraphy. The charcoal would have been all mixed. And it was not as unfair. So we have a minimum date of about 1300 years of stone could have been standing up perhaps as early as the main site, which we think was built in Michigan. Yes. She did a shallow test but study she would have 110 acres we have almost 110 acres since she started doing these called STPs as Fitz 50 centimeter diameter hole, you can actually hit bedrock or preoccupation level when you think no human activity took place. Oh, he found a soils from bare bedrock, like we have exposed right here without shame. You could see it sitting on rock even back 100 years, 90 years ago, we could have been tamed to some degree in the backdrop and he did do a little bit of cleaning but basically to see the deadlock exposed in the

main site. And in some areas where the soil clash you might find up to two feet of dirt you know or kind of collected against a wall or destroyed Do you think that the hilltop was there when they built the site so you had a clear view for the alignments you would have had bare bedrock to go out and look where can we work the bedrock to get these fixed slabs Have you know, because now a lot of it's harder if you can't see it with your eyes, you know? Yeah. If you and I and a team we're moving stones up the it's, I think that the stone slabs moved on they're dead rock with log rollers in trying to put log rolls on soft earth, even when the ground is frozen, that dirt creates a lot of friction and you have the trees in a way that brushing away today, but back then you have a pretty open Hill. And so these big slabs are multi 10 acres downhill. And today again, we have about them that were never removed from their, you know, their socket, except for one one of them actually after they move. It's about 10 feet from an office. So I think you're in the process of starting to move the stone towards the site. And they just gave it up. Why did they do that? Still a question without? Yeah,



20:50

well, and you know that that I think is the pressing question more than anything, Dennis is why and how, you know, because it's one thing to know that your property, which is pretty well laid out here and this LIDAR map has tons. I mean, to look after you, Astro Archeo astronomic alignments. Sorry. So, big mouthful, Archeo astronomical alignments beyond the point of chance, Dennis? There's no There's no way that you would have that many Archeo astronomic alignments, just by happenstance converging on one location like that.



21:37

Yeah, I mean, that's been said, you know, what you nothing says oh, 57 alignments, including an illumination inside the watch House, we found plenty of points to that incidental statistics and probabilities in college, you know, I think flipping the coin, you know, and kind of rules that out. That would be coincidental. But these stones that are the one of the you have the backsight, we use a new kind of astronomical line, you need two points, the one near you, and the one in the distance attack site before so the four sites and even a couple of back sites are actually taken up the bedrock again in your shape, in a lot of them have the appearance like that when they look like a big arrowhead stood up. And, and that's the winter solstice alignment, you can see the arrowhead shaped to that, you know, the stones on either side of it are part of the stone wall. And that stone wall we found out since 2016 actually is part of a 20 550 foot circle that starts at the watch House from our best understanding that body of the serpent, if you will, that wall goes around the site covers about 15 acres, which might be the sacred part of the land, you know, although there's no topics helps us with that, that is even more defined perhaps as a sacred area. And we saw that at the home, he had put a policy around, there were 120 pyramids there. And I don't know the number of the spot at remaining today. But not all the pyramids were inside the palisade area, they could have easily repeated that pattern a few times as the trees rotted, you know the watch rather than the palisade. They had to rebuild it. But it was a certain area, they did that. And that's probably with a hierarchy. It could have been somewhat defensive purposes to this is very, very tall policy. But it's almost like this is a special area, you know, even at Cahokia. And there are a couple other sites we visited on this one, it's called the vacation we just returned. But yeah, 15 acres might be the sacred area. It's one of the windows and that's one of the circuit walls. Also, it's about 100 feet long and has a triangular stone yet. And that's the first window that I found on the property

going back to 2016. That's separate Wallace shapes. As you can see the first time to the left to the right is really looking back, see where it sweeps to the event. It's hard to see you probably can't see it was pitch was actually another little stone for the Take. Take a little that's a big S shape about 30 feet long, and it runs in a southerly direction. And it's shaped like the letter S and that's one of the I guess we have 15 stripper balls now because we just found as I mentioned a few weeks ago now, yeah, it was kind about five weeks ago. And a surprise for us. You know, that's

 24:29

that's just it Dennis's you know, if you were using this to mark property while you'll watch, I don't know why you would use property really at and marked with S shaped walls. Unless somebody has some personal problems that you know they're bringing to the worksite that take a lot of joy juice to make 15 walls like that on the same property. You know

 25:00

because they turned they twist, they bend and yeah, you'd have to be taking some moonshine or something to do this. You see the farmers wall so they were there a lot of work to build for the Amish walls. I mean, they were professional wall builders, and they're also farmers, you know, amateurs, but they built walls to clear fields of rocks, because every string, the frost, in the winter, bring up stones, you'd only hit them with the plow. That's right. Nope, for boundaries, as you mentioned, Chris, and also shot fences. And of course, the field clearing sometimes are all for all of those reasons, and is about 240,000 miles and historic walls starting in the 1700s, that farmers and landowners built wooden fences, it seems, you know, from the you know, from the time of the pilgrims, you're building a lot of wooden fences and a wall building era. And they built a lot of walls and they all cost anywhere between 40,000

 25:53

I, I would not doubt that I was just about to say you are hard pressed to travel anywhere in New England, even in cities, and not find remnants of what rock walls, not find rock walls that marked property or you know, held up somebody's garden or trimmed it in. But you didn't necessarily find rock walls like this dentists that are that are as curve is as curved, curved as Kickapoo Creek is, as my uncle used to say, like, quite literally. And when you start looking at the fact that they have these windows specifically placed in them, and that these windows are all over the place, once you start looking around, there are these tiny little windows like that everywhere for observation points. And I've I have made the hypothesis before that, perhaps specifically, this structures that are there are used as basically a backyard observatory, where somebody would sit in or lay down in the location to make an observation to see something coming up over the horizon. What have you to block out additional Star Light moonlight, things like that from from observation distance.

 27:17

Yeah, the winter, summer winter GPS locations and as I mentioned, we haven't got creative among now we're going to GPS and and try to identify some kind of a name or at least a

among now we're going to GPS and and try to identify some kind of a name or at least a numbering, you know, so we can identify each of these and and then plot them on a map and see what the layout looks like with these windows. And also we're going to do the circuit walls too. And then the third thing, of course, will be the slab. So 34 slabs that are over the Go GPS, those. Yeah, he can put those on the map. And then we can actually underline our map, we can show him we can take them off by the push of a button, you know, as we're doing it, or a PowerPoint presentation or a show like we're doing right now. Because he just shocked the enormity of the work on the sites. But it's the question, why would the windows there? Is there any kind of patent to him at this point, you don't see any patent to him at all, except they come in what will come in to come and forth. And the same thing happens in etiquette in the Berkshires on Martha's Vineyard on 1989 book came out called Manitou by Diamond Dix in James Cooper Union a book is really like a bible of these sites that a massive they weren't familiar with our site. In fact, Byron spent a lot of time at our site on the astronomical work of 50 years ago. What the 1989 you're really focused on Vermont mass, and in Martha's Vineyard, there's chambers, and one of the walls, they have a book and they have the windows and I read that book in 89. I read it later. And then I read it more recently, and I'm like, wow, but they called them back then when windows they got the wind blew through the windows and that was their interpretation today become spirit windows. We don't know if we're right. We don't know what the answer is. But they are founded in the called Soul holes and our friend Maria Wheatley, that was near eighth grade right up the road from Stonehenge. She's coming next year to do an event here at our school is going to be in Chaco Canyon. Soon. She just did a thing in Malta, which we've been to she did a another event in Egypt, which I have not been to but she's been talking to me. And your dad visited us back in the 43 years ago, 44 years ago, her dad was here and show she's going to make her debut here next year who and she sent me pictures of the not only windows in England, and EComm Soho so we got more in there and actually some medieval churches, you know that late these things were incorporated and then we thought were the shirts could flow she sent me a picture of a church near Stonehenge and it's been it's been stoned up or a brick up behind it but it was an open hole like this in the church. So I guess the spirits could go through it if he wants to. To blow through the trip, so somebody put bricks behind him. It's amazing. Yes, circuit walls over there. In St. Paul, so



30:10

it's interesting. Now, we've we've got you for about 25 more minutes, let's let's start getting into these alignments that are there because once again, they are marked. They're marked by stones. Many of them are alignments that occur inside of stone coffers. One of them specifically, and I have a have some of the stone here you were kind enough, please, people don't just go places and take rocks. All right. Talk to people I talked to Dennis was like, Would you mind if I grab a couple of pieces of stone for this exact reason to show on the show whenever we have him on, because it's different when you get to see it up close. And when you get to see the amount of shifts that is in here, the amount of sparkle that is in this quartzite. That's there that Yeah, whenever you put something like this inside of a darkened hole, and then light it, it tends to shine really sparkly and act like landmarks. And it's interesting that you have windows like this all over the property that you have very large stones all over the property like this with astronomical alignments. Let's start getting into those a little bit, Dennis.



31:31

Yeah, so we have the we have 57 alignments. As I mentioned, the work began in 1965. And I'm still talking to the gentleman who's living in France during the winter and it comes back to me it



sun talking to the gentleman who's living in France during the winter and it comes back to me it was on an island in the summertime, he opened that cooling as a kid back around 1965 15 years old and 63. So he was one that opened up the winter solstice sunset alignment in four years ago. He told me, we've been messaging each other for years now. And he said, Dennis, I have pictures from the sunset on the winter solstice. I said you do. I said, I was not aware of that. In 1970, my dad, neighbor of ours drove down eight miles from where we lived in Derry, New Hampshire, and we were there for the winter solstice, that very stone in 1970. And it was a sight. Picture, a few clouds, and we saw a very clear sun, the setting on the point of that stone back in 1970. In Warren, the gentleman talking about actually drove up from Newport News, Virginia, we shouldn't and he meant they built some of the old scotch, you know, clearish snowmobile, he used to build it in the late 60s. So he broke the trail. Through the Woods, we had a foot of snow we had to go through. So the three of us falls in this windshield will be and we were there for the sunset. And it was beautiful. It's the first time anybody saw our very clear alignment. I thought it was the first time anybody saw it alignment there. And he surprised me, almost like a shock like you'd have. And then it was to cirrus clouds. So you can see the bright light to the shares clouds, but not the ORF. But he that's in my book. I think you read my book. And you can see it's time it's been printed, and out there for the public. And so it's three years before that. So after that, seen by them in 67. And then again 70 Worth celebrated because we said key, this stone out there seems to be an astronomical alignment with the shoe industry of the year on the sunset. And we'd be an opening up some of the other story slow. Warren had gone off to the nuclear industry. As I mentioned, he was in Newport News. He was cooking in two reactors on the Nimitz aircraft carrier, which is kind of in the news because of the TIC tock. It's still out here. Sailing after 5154 53 or 54 years from this commission. There'll be HIPAA refueled every 26 years visa guy to help put the reactor on their ship. And he ended his career in Fukushima is working in Osaka, who sort of go to down to North Carolina to Charlotte and retire for Westinghouse, and also Fukushima mess happened and he put him on a team moving to Tokyo and he ended up finishing a career on that side and bookmarks of the Nimitz and Fukushima. And he lived all over the world in the nuclear industry. And he's very much kind of back into the site after all these decades. And there's this picture there. It's a little hard to see. That's very first 96 and picture of what you see in this picture right here. So that's kind of cool. I never knew about that, you know,



34:37

especially since I it's not like you purchase this property like this property has been in your family since you were a kid. And and to know that, like, wow, somebody else discovered these things. Somebody else thought about these things. Somebody else was looking into this and at least found the alignment if anything wrong before We all owned the property and did that yourselves? Yeah,



35:03

actually, we got involved because of a radio show and 55 My dad first heard about it. And then by 5070, he was working on opening it up to the public in him purchase where the parking lot Visitor Center is today. On the site that 20 acres including the site in a lot of the confusion who had inherited the site in good you know, Akio purchased property 97. So the alignments however, were poorly known up until 1965. So it Goodwin back pretty new there. They weren't. But there's a different property on sofas main site, but even by the 50s, and 60s, some of these strange walls so the twists, the turns and the bends and the big slabs of stone up by stone,

we're still very interested, other researchers. But by 1968, my dad, these IOC 65, actually purchased the 20 acres. And that completed this pretty much the sale of the main site. And we used to the visitor center today. And then by 1972, we got a few more fossils to include the glacial pet shelter, where we found probably dating back about 2500 years with all within three pottery, and today, almost 110 acres. So we wanted to make sure we had all astronomical alignments, you know, protected in the land outside of that, because you can imagine if somebody put a house out there, and you'd be looking at the house instead of a stone with a sunset, you know, and that could happen, because this, this whole area here is really grown up. And I was only 18 months old the first time we went to the site and into 55, and kind of dating myself now. But yeah, the research went on 20 years that I'm involved with a site who's already been excavated and research written about so I wasn't that my dad was one that was well known, you know, written about 1907 by Edgar Gilbert, the history of Salem. And it's all recorded going back in 1700s. She said this year, so, but yeah, we've had it for almost seven years now. Here will be the the anniversary of my dad first coming to the site. So it's a little anniversary, we just had our 65th anniversary last year been open to the public. Wow. So 70s I think, you know, you wonder, you know, today, we know in 10 years that we don't know today 10 years ago, I wouldn't think about the circuit walls, the windows, the trapezoid shape, even the skin to do to dementia, we call them megalithic yard. We're starting to find that even though in the 70s when they built my diary Ambrose kind of aware of it are so you're already aware of that. But it wasn't until more recently, we started to find it. Yeah, we think our site was based on a megalithic yard because we built something you need a yardstick or a ruler to build it with us metric or imperial measurements or whatever system you're using. So we're still learning a lot about this. I think the mystery only deepens anytime we find something or turn a rock over in a figurative sense. The mystery deepens a little bit, you know, you know, but I think it's an ancient culture. And they're not all the costume. But we're finding circuit walls I'll be able to tell much faster up in Winnipeg, Canada, Fox creators working on their circuit walls. They're doing Alabama, in fact, they're just in Alabama, which we could all look up the gentleman from Jacksonville State University. years ago, he wanted to take us and show us his what he calls with walls, we just didn't have the opportunity.

 38:42

Now, when it comes to because of course, you you, as you were saying earlier, you're your archaeologist on site was tied with the state. Have y'all ever had any pushback from the state? Anything like that, as far as exploration? That kind of stuff? I know that there are many hypotheses out there one of them, one of them, of course, being from the famed researcher Ia Marzulli, saying that, you know, it may be remnants of giants, things like that. Do y'all ever get any kind of pushback from the state as far as excavations, that kind of stuff? I mean, I know it's private property, of course. But that doesn't, that doesn't mean that they don't own the rights to the minerals underneath it or something and can just pull a same way that they can pull a halt to your home building. If you happen to find a skull or a hip bone. They can call a halt to your excavation that's looking for a scholar a hip bone anytime they want.

 39:42

Right, let's say actually designate some 71 There's a marker there microscale up today, on your farm Salem on the Eighth Circuit over 50 years my dad had actually pushed for them. He actually tried to push roadside three when the highway system came in and Thinking 63 back

on that. And even late, my dad tried a roadside on 90, you know, historical market, so people going by on the highway while you're not significant enough, and you have to need to steal that attitude out there to state archaeologists, excuse me a little bit of okay, no worries. It's bringing you here. It's 46 degrees and spring. That's our spring up.

 40:32

I know. I'm jealous. We're already getting close to 90.

 40:42

But yeah, 46 Today, Robin pull the nose out. They're breaking the site. And also they started getting all congested up yesterday. But the safety has been, we had the oversell dates. Then in 2024, we had a team of 20. About 24 People thought the Federation University of Washington had two nuclear physicists to physicists excuse me two physicists from Brookhaven National Laboratory. And we had to stop geologists who knew our archaeologists to meet he was here that day. And we had LIDAR GPR people, we had the union antiquities Research Association, the group my dad started 60 years ago, we had your team or the USL team on and my grandfather was being blind to see hospital at that very moment. So we had that going on in 911 2020 is quite today. But the oldest updates to funding tests, and two did test and the two that tested one was 1550 ad on top of the new for the Oracle shaver showing the two chamber was there in 1550 ad. period was here that ticket sale came in after the table spilled. So the first year before that, you enter the table, the 20 554 wraps around from the watch house without illumination. Once you've sold this film, the neighbors was back in front of the part of the bowl that which would leave us a head with the face because right in front of our V the mouth of the beholder. And it does a hump which goes noticed and it has a pointy tail. Why did that hump? They did a date 1400 ad. So that's before and we have not heard anything from those two Tuesday archaeology seem to be jumping all over that. Only on pre Columbian day. Yeah. So 22 Other places from here to Virginia intested other stone sites with similar features to ours of the 100. They did 2021 more. And those dates were coming back pre colonial in pre Columbian Wow. to So you think it'd be jumping all over that? I don't know what they really need to get the interest. But they're archaeology, if it's colonial, North colonial and postcolonial archaeology is if it's pre colonial, or looking for points and pottery in the ground, maybe we've won was set up for maybe a burial. But they're not interested in stone shape or standing stones, astronomical alignments that's not within what they've been taught. is kind of something for yes. And I told Pat, who was friends with all of those peoples as a college don't look at these sites, these structures as artifacts, I don't know what they what you think the dating along would say. But they've never been trained. So instructions and looking at arrowheads and points and, you know, pottery and tools and utensils, you know, these chambers, kind of, you know, they don't want to deal with these chambers or a serpent walls or Windows.

 43:36

It asks a lot of questions to what would what would be considered to a lot of people, sociologically, and anthropology, Dennis a, quote known quantitative. And that's a conversation that we have on the show regularly. Number one, I love the fact that your book is full of color

photographs. Number two, I love the fact that every single scientific report that you are referencing is right here in the book on their letterhead. So yeah, it's not like you just like took snippets of it, like you put the whole report in there. And that is epic. Because it does show that path, and it's like we say on the show regularly. It's the fact of the 3% anomaly that we're supposed to be researching, not reconfirming, the 95% known quantitative. We know the known quantitative, if you were flying you were a pilot for years. Dennis, if you are flying your regular route from Tulsa, Oklahoma, I know this in route probably from Tulsa, Oklahoma to Salem, Massachusetts. That's your route. And suddenly, your route is five minutes longer. Despite headwinds, despite anything else. What wouldn't that be a noodle scratcher for you as somebody who had a known quantitative that suddenly your entire trip is five minutes long? longer than it used to be. And there's that, like, we have tailwinds going on what's what's happening here, that that would be for you as a pilot, something that you would want to figure out fuel wise emergency landing wise, like that affects a lot of things.



45:16

Especially for planning purposes.



45:19

Science for science of 5% unknown quantity, I don't think I would have been able to pass chemistry with a 5% remainder, like, Hey, where'd that 5%? Go? Did it go to gas? Did it go to solid? Did it? Did it disappear? an exothermic reaction? What happened to it because your equation is not complete?



45:40

Well, that's a good point for a city archaeologist and, you know, future generations going into this. They're just going to find the same old stable, I think we may be a few little, you know, new new things, you know, and I, it may be Vince me saying that, you know, but I mean, if you're looking for historical stuff, what surprises you're going to find, you might find a couple, if you're looking at pre you know, pre colonial stuff. Yeah. So features, you're going to find another firepit and other piece of pottery. But



46:08

that is that is something we have, we have about nine more minutes and let's let's spend it on that. And then the last few minutes promoting upcoming stuff, letting people know where they can go to get the book. But there isn't a lot of that there's more of that as Stonehenge than there is at America's Stonehenge Dennis, when it comes to settlements around it when it comes to broken pottery sacrifices to gods or to the dead. When it comes to finding graves when it comes to maybe somebody building a wigwam, y'all, y'all have only had proof to like one encampment on the property right out right out in front of the visitor center where people park it's not like their fire pits dug all over the place where people were camping, hanging out

cooking food, crack, even using ancient methods of cracking rock, you would think you would find more fire pits where they were pouring hot coals under rock, then cooling it to crack it and Fisher it along Fischer lines to pull it out. But there isn't even that.



47:17

Right? I mean, yeah, when we go on site was found 30 years ago, and actually the dates on it was 2000 years old. 16 112. And so may have been a campsite that was used. No, but obviously, it wouldn't take long when last, you know, just several years, you'd have to start building it. We've actually built the runway, on what we call the nature and they only last a few years now Native Americans are probably much more expert than we were building a wigwam and making it last. But I think the site is fairly clean, logically, and that seems to be true. Some of the websites are about 50,000 in Europe, only. Only Sarah Bray and one called Stanley Dale, our habitat sites. And they may have a few more just a couple of years ago information. So most of the sites are share ammonium. And now they are finding some of the habitate in the facility of Stonehenge. And I think they're using LIDAR ground penetrating radar, probably thermal imaging cameras to find what did these people live? Is the site itself attempt to make it and that's frustrating to us? Because we only find a few, you know, stone tools, utensils at a site, probably from the time built by the ritual builders, you know, it makes for archaeologists to really define and to understand the site and to find a lot of artifacts to give more of what shed more light on who these people were, how did they live their lifestyles and all that. But most of the megalithic sites we visit in Europe, we've been to Malta and all around the different countries. They seem to be fairly clean in the New England structures. And actually they go to New York, Pennsylvania and elsewhere seem to ask me on the clean side, you find some hammer stones rubbing stones in wedges, but again, I don't think the sites have kept them clean because they were ceremonial. They were sacred I think. I think he lived down the the rivers I think they did the off the hilltop. He was one area like he mentioned the wigwam, and there's one other area where we found a workshop and that's where they're making stone tools with wildlife material identified coming from dishwasher boss and you can actually identify a source. So we just picked it up. Before my book came out on the railway. We have a picture in the book of that. And you can actually look up and see exactly where it came from Massachusetts, just north of Boston. But about 30 miles from making tools. We think that was a living site was about maybe about seven or 800 feet main site towards the south. So it had been outside the main wall perimeter, and it might have been an area that was not a sacred area. So that's another interest area. We'd like to get back into the dock problems trying to get archaeologist archaeologists trying to find her replacement and she can't seem to find anybody that wants to take this up that is interested in this. They're interested again in colonial post colonial and pre colonial You're not interested in some shape or structures, standing stones in the photographs that again, is interesting to database and even with those iClone or Celtics now, we have taken 16 carbon dating. So as you mentioned in there, you showed a picture of one of them.



50:16

I feel like I am back in my junior high school play of little Abner Dennis. I am stupefied, stupefied. That, that archaeologists would not want to continue this endeavor, and know what to continue to find out what this location is. Because it's not like, there's like, ah, oh, there's a thing there. Like, there's a few things there. There's, there's quite a few things. There's like 100

acres of things. And they're literally telling you like, wow, you know, not really that interesting. Not much. Not much going on there. I don't I don't know. I don't know what you know, all those all those at Archeo astronomic alignments that are there, they just you know, yeah, you know, there's not really much to be made out of them. That stupefies me

 51:13

you know, and I lived in a farm for my first three years of flying up in Vermont and not declared in Vermont, when I started flying for an airline, I had been playing some 74. But at 81 I got an airline job built up the time with the college in the meantime, and then looking around at all these places in Vermont in Derry, New Hampshire, I grew up there are farms and no longer there. I worked on touchstone in 1869. And then on this weekends, I put bumper stickers on it our pm but and I always kept that in mind when I'm looking at these farms that are you work worked on or near even in dairy or in Vermont? And they don't look like you know, it's not a it's not the Ivory soap factory, the set the table being a Whitestone a 9000 pound stone, yeah, watch, don't use you can pick up there like an inch thick. Well, 36 to 40 inches, and they're flat stone with a very shallow round through. And you're used to making soap, you know, or a table being a cider press, you know, so we had the side effect. Yeah. How do you get your horse down there in your wagon in, in the sacrificial table area? You can't there's no

 52:20

Yeah, yeah. Yeah. And that's why I say, you know, maybe something like nut oils, something along those lines. You know, pine nuts are pretty, I mean, a pine marten exists in the area for a reason. There's pine nuts all over the place, you know, even maple nuts. Same thing. So something along those lines may be it does look much more along the lines of like a, like a mid Eastern olive press. You know, something along those lines. But even then, hey, if it's going to take Colin at a cider press Good God, man, call it a cider press and come out and investigate the thing. But I put the fact that they have just utterly lost interest.

 53:09

Yeah, that's all the pieces of evidence suggesting a prehistoric site with its carbon dating astronomical data that the Harvard Smithsonian labs and physics did back in 1978, saying that the alignments work about 1800 BCE, the OSL dates and stone tools and strong visionary construction techniques used to porridge shake the stones that was a 40 years of research by late David Stuart Smith who died in 2016. Just as we were finding some of the serpent pas windows, they ignore all that they choose, they choose and turn the corner site a hoax fake, you know, misinterpretation now it's crazy farmers, you know, build something like that. Yeah. Yeah, sir. So that's your answer

 53:53

that we got that to be on Winchester crazy. All right. That's



53:58

opinion, it's not vaccinated. Evidence.



54:02

Well, and that's just it, you have, you have nothing. A third of the book, Dennis. Is is aside from definitions. Almost a third of this book is all actual data. Not hearsay, not conjecture, actual data from laboratories. A third of it. So it's absolutely incredible. I'm so glad that you have gone through and written this book. I can't I it's one of those books that I can't wait to buy the updated Compendium every every two, three years because the amount of work that you have put into this book, I know is phenomenal and amazing. And you continue to discover things on property. You continue to uncover new things, new hypotheses, new theories. So it's it's fantastic.



54:59

Over the last few years have been very exciting. And in a lot of that made it into the book 14, as you say, every couple of years now, we may have to update the book, which we will get in. I hope so. The future holds, you know, yeah,



55:15

no doubt. And like I said, this is one of those that new editions of book come books come out, this will be one that guaranteed every time, every time it comes out, we'll probably be close to about 100 pages of new material and scientific information. Because you guys are constantly it's, it's almost like Oak Island on TV where it's like, I keep reminding people don't forget, it says one more person has to die. Like they say it in the beginning of the show. So expect them to find no gold until you see another death. But what they've changed is the history of the localized area, what they've changed is the history of the indigenous people who have been saying these things for years, and people have been saying, that never happened. That never happened. MCMA tribe you're crazy. The Vikings never came and saw you. What are you talking about? Like? No, we're we're pretty well, certain now because of evidence found right there that that happened. So what you're helping change is the history of the localized area, what you're helping change is even even the localized memory of the indigenous people who don't know what it was for when they came here. So thank you for all your work into this. Dennis, thank you for your tireless, tireless lifetime of work from bumper stickers to investigation and writing the book. Thank you for all of that. Let everybody know where they can go to find out more about America's Stonehenge where they can go to download your app, which is wicked cool. lets you take the virtual tour right there on your mobile device. All that kind of good stuff. That's let's let them know where they can find it all. Yeah, sure.



57:04

A website is Stonehenge. And when you go to there, there's an email that's been actually sent his questions is a phone number there too. And then this the app, you can download the apps pretty cool. Last year his pitches in tax, you can do it from your home. If you visit us and use it

as Milan, it will give you a kind of a guided tour of the site. And we have a tour guide map to that we do do paper one, you know when people were open every day except for Thanksgiving, Christmas. And we're also doing YouTube videos. In tick tock videos, we have probably about 100 Tick Tock videos or little video shorts. They're about maybe two to three minutes of the site, other sites that we have visited and a few moms you just visited to and we're on Facebook, and we'll be coming up with the next event will be the summer solstice alignment, the sunrise and sunset we'll have a celebration we'll have drumming circle, and we'll have more drumming circles and events taking place during the summer in in the fall. Around the time at the equinox. I think we're going to start doing Scott stargazing Friday nights. You have a big area we call the landing. It's a big area that the forestry people opened up for us and we have like their seats up there. Just put up and we'll talk about the next we'll talk about patience. We'll talk about constellations perhaps like Draco, the serpent or the dragon that may have been on the walls. And you might bring a guest for that. I think it'll be just the issue. We'll do that because otherwise we either have winter where it's too cold to sit here looking at stocks, or we have mosquito season and that's not a lot of fun this year. Yeah,



58:47

no, no mosquito season is not fun in the Northeast. But



58:52

I think September October we may look at that if you don't want to definitely try to do it next year but we're going to try to get our act together and do a stargazing event there in the fall light tackle team and they do it on Friday night. And we didn't get there in time to sign up so tacos in middle nowhere we went there and they said it's all filled for tonight. So we missed that one and then we were open week where they do it module Alabama. We just visited that they do stargazing there. So one of the national state parks, do stargazing and Friday nights and we want to kind of join that I think a lot of guest speakers can.



59:25

Absolutely Well, Dennis, thank you as always for your time. Thank you as always for your tireless, tireless work at this amazing monument of history right here in America's backyard known as Salem, New Hampshire. Hold the Line real quick while we close things out with the audience while you are online. Checking out everything from America Stonehenge as well as buying the awesome America's Stonehenge book. Stop on by curious Rome curious Rome is where you can find all of our guest books right there at curious rome.com forward slash that store can find all of our guest books, videos, classes, all that kind of good stuff. You can also like follow Subscribe, Share Comment. Right there. You can find all of our guests videos from YouTube, we embed all of their YouTube channels right there on curious realm.com forward slash video. You can you can go and find all of our guest videos embedded also make sure to download if you're a Roku user, you have a Roku device download the all new curious realm Roku app full of episodes as well as binaural beat and frequency meditation music for free. When we come back from this quick commercial break everybody, we will be joined by our good friend and guest Gretchen Cornwall, we will be discussing Knights Templar Knights



Templar history how the Knights Templar came to know of the New World was it possibly through the Vikings and their connection to France? And did they maybe make it over here as part of their retreat? We will be getting into that with Gretchen Cornwall right after this



1:01:15

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1:02:26

Well, hello, everybody and welcome. Welcome. Welcome back from that quick break. We were just talking with Dennis Stone, in this episode a few minutes ago about America's Stonehenge, some of the history there and one of the things that is right down the road from America Stonehenge is of course the Kensington Runestone. The Kensington Runestone is one of those that as we mentioned, whenever we have doubts on it, it really shows the fact that there are pre-Columbian visits to the United States. And when you start looking at especially the archeological, astronomical alignments of places like America, Stonehenge when you start looking at things like the presence of the Kensington Runestone, when you start looking at the presence of the tower in Rhode Island, it really does. A lot of things start saying like wow, the Templars could have very well made it to America, and of course, Oak Island, all of that kind of good stuff. Our guest in this segment is the amazing, amazing Gretchen Cornwell. She is the author of the secret dossier of a Knights Templar. She is also the author of a great book entitled right here, *Oak Islands Mysteries of the Map: A House of Roche Recalled*, we will be talking with our good friend Gretchen Cornwall in this segment. Welcome back to the show. How are you doing Gretchen?



1:04:03

Hey, happy to be here. Always happy to spend time with you and have a great conversation.



1:04:10

Absolutely. Absolutely. It is one of those that Knights Templars. Everybody can see over my shoulder. I've recently actually got a Templar helmet. For the studio. I've had the Templar medallion for a long time. Over here, not an actual one. That's a replica folks. Good lord to have a real one. But it has been something I have been fascinated with since easily High School. The idea of this group of monks turned knights that not only protected people during the Crusades

on their way back and forth from the Holy Land, but continued their work later and went into all kinds of esoteric teachings. is all kinds of esoteric pathways until the point that they mysteriously quote unquote, disappeared, which is where the story really begins.



1:05:14

Goodness there's a there's an introduction. The mountain of evidence is beyond mythological now, it cannot be said that there is a lack of continuance. It's not possible. Yeah, they were trading with the guilds. They were merchants themselves. They shaved their beards and blended in with the merchant guilds, which had a military hierarchy themselves. If you were part of a guild, such as silver silver smithing, that head of that guild would have been called the Grand Master. So these very important guilds the foresters likewise in in England were had a military hierarchy. So they they Templars were part of of a family tradition that preceded their own inception and extended past 1307 1312. Some of them just simply stay put, as we all know, in the in the kingdoms that they found themselves in being defended by the king of Spain. The Portugal's were Templars. The mastermind behind the Templar Order create helped create Portugal and his nephew became the king of Portugal. But the one thing that they were able to to they weren't landlocked, and one of their greatest allies were the Venetians. The Venetians were shipbuilders, the Doge, or king of Venice, went to the aid of the King of Jerusalem, brought 100 ships with him to help protect Jerusalem. The Venetians formed alliances with the Templars. And of course, you know, we're talking Silk Road stuff. So you get all of these, these esoteric concepts that are coming directly out of out of the Far East and, and also through, through the scholar, the scholarship of the Islamic world and flowing right into, into, you know, Europe and of course, Europe had its own. Europe had its own spirituality as well, but the Templars were voracious borrowers of if it's a good idea, don't shoot the messenger. Yeah. And that was one of the reasons why they got into trouble. But the, you know, between the Venetians and their capacity at sea and the Norse and Danish capacity as sea, you know, they they all ended up becoming cousins of nations had their quarter right next to the Templar stronghold in oca. In Israel, the last stronghold for, for, you know, the Crusaders or Europeans in Israel was in oca. So the Venetians were supplying vessels to the Templars there. So there the alliance is strong, goes way back. And then of course, you fast forward into the 13th Ace 1390s, the Zeno brothers ended up working with Earl Henry Sinclair, you know that so you've got that Venetian like to the new world. So none of these voyages are on a bus schedule. You know, they this is a dangerous journey to North America, from Europe, from the many parts of Europe under the many guises of the Templars. And when the Templars split up, they would have had to have become localized and loyal to their king. So you would have had localized Templar knowledge that eventually got split away, you know, from from what the Scott Templars knew the Portuguese Templars knew, even though the you know, German and Eastern Europe, Templar orders that gotten absorbed into the Teutonic Order enough in the east, but the trail is is quite is quite clear. When Then you have the Vikings rating Paris and pear in the fury Z and King knew he couldn't take another hit from the Vikings. They said okay, Rollo, you're a powerful chieftain, you're gonna walk right over us here marry my daughter in exchange for the entire towns of Normandy and you guard Paris from your kinfolk. And we will realize you, so that's 100, something, whatever. So all of that skill, the navigation skill, the shipbuilding skill, the optical, the mythical Sunstone, the Viking Sunstone, all of that flows into the court of Paris, one of the most powerful kingdoms in Europe. Yeah, yeah, that's a nice specimen you've got there. So all of that knowledge flows right into the chord of Paris. And 200 years later, you know, the descendant William the Conqueror goes and takes the English throne by force in 1066. So again, you have that that Norse culture, taking over the English culture, and bringing the French language peppered with Norse. This in the, you know, these

incredibly aggressive, assertive, but highly cultured traders, you know, a lot of them converted to Christianity, because they wanted to be to have a better trading opportunity. So it's for anybody out there who loves Star Trek, it's very much a cling on warrior culture with a good dash of rank a toss up all Star Trek on you, but these were the most successful, you know, European culture to to, to cross over the Atlantic. And, you know, we know they were in Jackson meadows and 1021 at the repair this, this, you know, this, it's a shoe, you know, when the archaeologists call it a ship repair station, that it implies plural ships, it wasn't just a one off. And I found that they were also fishing in Baffin Island alongside Native Americans near the Arctic Canadian circle. Wow, they were the the this archaeology dig that took place with the, the ancient side of an unknown tribe, they were surprised to find anomalous architecture there, they found a wooden carving of a, of a European then they also found a a crucible, a broken crucible, with enough or in it to identify it as being from the Norse kingdom, this particular recipe a few well, they were they were, you know, smelting or, and so they found these objects,



1:13:32

you know, where the Nanak tribe what had been living, and the date range there, again goes from might get the slightly wrong 1000 ad up through 1300s. But the the archaeologists surmise that the fishing was being depleted. And there has been a breakdown of between these two cultures and the Norse left. And that holds true with the copper mining that was happening in Lake Superior, where legends of native you know, in the Native American communities stating that white men were mining copper between 1000 C and 1300 CE. So that kind of matches those two timeframes. And you've got your you mentioned the Kensington Runestone. And that's 200 miles due west of the trajectory that the Norse would have taken through the St. Lawrence River Valley through the Native American existing trading and hunting routes. So the only way they would have succeeded in achieving this is through alliances. So they arrived, you know, in, I'm sure a very impressive display, but you They're not in such great numbers that they would have overwhelmed the local populations. Yeah. And the Kensington Runestone does speak of a bloody demise of most of of the individuals who were left at Camp actually all of them, and, you know, bless their, you know, may God have mercy on their souls. So the bloody tail tails go but you know, the the Native American populations were at war with each other often. Yes. So they may have aligned themselves with Nick Ma, that would have perhaps traveled inland with them and perhaps even the one Ida, the people of the standing stone, which I find an interesting culture, considering the amount of stone steelies stone, our architecture, the Kensington Runestone, being one of them, which I do believe is absolutely authentic.



1:16:04

And that's something that we discussed with the by me, we just got finished discussing with Dennis stone is the fact of when when, when Anglo settlers, came to New Hampshire, and settled the area there near Salem, they asked the local indigenous population, where did these stone structures come from? What did y'all use these for? They're like, well, like we've used him for shelter and stuff, like we've, you know, we definitely, like put things in them to keep it dry. But we didn't build that. That's, that's not from us. Exactly.



1:16:42

Yes. Yes. And, you know, it's, it's not, you know, it's called island hopping, basically, where were you, you, you and the nurse, the nurse had Scotland, so not they they got loans, they went up to Iceland, Greenland, and then down the other way, so they just follow the arc down more than they would have explored the St. Lawrence River, they would have explored and started colonizing the Hudson. And, you know, you fast forward into can't remember the data might have been 2006 or or 2012. And through there were and Elizabeth and warship was excavated, it was sunken off the coast of France. And in the navigation box. In the captain's quarters, they found a Viking sandstone. So this technology has been around a long time, this knowledge has been around for a long time and one of the biggest open secrets going into the Age of Exploration out of the medieval world was the fur trading going on between the Native Americans and the Europeans? Yeah, there it is just beautiful, just beautiful. And it was spoken of in such reverential tones in the Sagas, that historians and archaeologists did not believe it was a real object that it was some kind of a spiritual object. Now crystal quartz is a Yeah, Icelandic spar has always been held through royalty is being spiritual because it has these beautiful properties if you can see through it you it's often used as glass to protect as part of jewels you know, like the the Alfred jewel, there is, you know, this inlaid clothes in a L. Object of King Alfred. That was considered to be put out perhaps a page turner for one of his Bibles or Psalms, but it's covered in courts crits crystal, but it does have a religious side to it as as being a higher whiter there Yeah, that's the offer jewel. So Pete so you know, Europeans have been at a royal level been coveting quartz optical calcite for centuries. And yeah, Christopher as you know, you know, today we know that you can use quartz as a recording device. And the entire contents of the British Library and Museum will fit into a shoe box on one inch by one inch squares. Of course, the



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one of the articles we regularly talk about out of xiami Science and it was everywhere a few years ago, is new quartz discs being used that we'll be able to store up to? What is it 360 terabytes, these are about the size of a quarter. They are literally made out of a slice of quartz and can hold that data for 13 point 8 billion years at temperatures of 190 degrees Celsius. So that means like, your thumb drive, which Hey, if you leave it in the car, and it hits like 150 in your car, it may actively wipe it, it might very well delete the data on that. And yes, one of the things we discuss regular, I am a huge user of crystals. I'm a I'm one that I love their vibration. It's absolutely amazing to me. And yeah, to to think that perhaps we have had for millennia, data stored in crystals or another means that we were totally unaware of and that we have lost the esoteric means of tapping that data, no different than if I took this one terabyte thumb drive, threw it in the sand of the beach and dug it up 100 years from now, would people know what it is? And when they know how to extract the data person? That's that's the question. So this esoteric data, the data of things like sunstones, how to how to use a piece of Icelandic spar, to refract the light properly to be able to actively find the sun on a cloudy day, things like that. That is the work of Wizardry that is the work of people like Merlin.



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Yes, yes. So you know, there's a reason for the the hushed spiritual reverence for this object and then the practical side of it, it's going to save your life. And it would have been incised with with lines that would have helped you determine your position and in relationship to the sun

and not be lost on a cloudy day, you know, you're going to survive that voyage, more than likely, a lot of them did. Yeah.

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And when the the Vikings were masters of two things, when it came to the water, a the island hop, the idea of being able to travel short distances very rapidly. That that is that is what made them excellent writers is it did not take them three ships of people coming in as a landing force to overwhelm you. It was the fact of three very small ships of very dedicated people landed very fast before you could ever do anything about it. And they, and they were they were tough. The unbeliever you had to be tough to live where they lived, to, to make anything grow. You had to be tough to live where

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they live. That's the crux of it right there. Because, you know, they had to access timber. They had to have the the further they needed the fish. There just wasn't enough room for everyone. And they had to they had to get tough. And they survived. Yeah. And

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they obviously also had trade routes set up with people, including Native Americans over here. All kinds of things.

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Yes. Yeah. It's, it's just astonishing, you know, what, what our ancestors pulled off. And I believe that there were moments of great moments of peace as well. And moments of Renaissance as well. Yeah. Human beings are violent, it is inherent in our nature. But civilization is all about understanding spirituality, creating peace and protection so that the arts, of science and of beauty can flourish. They don't flourish in times of war. It takes generations to develop works of art that can be you know, destroyed on a moment's notice. But you know, so it's about it's about being it's about becoming that night. It's about might for right rather than might is right. And I don't know of a single culture on the face of the earth. In fact, I looked it up was, I was feeling troubled by the warrior side of the human of nature. or, and I found that even Tibet about 500 years ago invaded their neighbor to the south, there isn't a kingdom on the face of the earth that hasn't done it yet. So, you know, that's something as human beings that we need to work on using that aggression. To to create, you know, not taking our eye off the ball, not leaving the back door unlocked. But to to, you know, well forgive me. So many thoughts all at once. No, it's

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okay. It's okay. Yeah. And, you know, to go ahead, I'm sorry, there was a small delay,

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there were times you know, so basically, they came in small, manageable numbers to North America. And they would have integrated they would have traded and they would have married into the culture. Eventually, they themselves as a, as a recognizable people would have disappeared. But their stories and some of their objects and definitely stone foundations worked stone remained. Yeah. And it was later during the Age of Exploration, that things got horrible for the Native Americans. Now, we don't know what happened to Kensington Runestone site where that monument was carved. We don't know, if there was some kind of a tussle between two different chopped tribes. Yep. And we don't know, it's possible that one of their numbers was aggressive and did something illegal, you know, against a local tribe, we don't know that. But at the same time, human beings are human beings, and they could have just gotten caught up in the wrong place at the wrong time. You know, it's been surmised that, that this group of Europeans were the aggressors. But to penetrate it that far west, they would have had to have done it by making alliances, keeping them or they wouldn't have gotten there. When they hit the shores of North America that that that coastline there, what the tribes were able to do at that juncture was call up within moments, 20,000 warriors, they were prolific. They had a world of plenty of deer without number of access to Firfer, and berries and fish and food. You know, this was a strong, well protected people.

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Why? Here's a question real quick that I don't think we have ever explored gretchin Especially considering the fact that a the Vikings definitely had connection with France, as as do the Templars, of course, that's where they escaped their persecution. And of course, the story always says they they went to Portugal, they were given heat and, and, and shelter by the king of Portugal there. However, it's all this information came in pre Columbian to France, about North America. If all of this came in through Viking knowledge and the fact that they had already been to North America, I mean, we know that we've found Viking camps, we've found Viking swords and fields of Minnesota. The other The second thing that we didn't get to a minute ago about what they were great with with the ocean was that they were expert river navigators, as opposed to a lot of other people who maybe went up river a little bit stuff like that. They were experts at navigating rivers and fjords and being able to get far, far, far inland because because of the narrow breadth of their boats, because of the fact that it didn't have a deep hole that it was pretty shallow. They could they could get in really far inland farther than most people could. Yeah, so the idea that the idea that maybe just maybe the Knights Templar used this known information to escape to America. Oh, yeah. Instead of South America,

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Flores before the Templars existed,

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because it's interesting how all of the Spanish exploration all of the Italian ever every America, Vespucci the map, the map that Columbus used, everything else is all South America. It's all South America. All of the exploration there went to South America. Why did none of it come

here?



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I think that in all honesty, the French and the English had created and the Scots had had created and it would have eventually been English. They were there already. And the reason why the Spanish went up in that area it's because they knew that the French normal you know, the the Norse were there. They were already there in huge numbers, and that there were relay stations along the St. Lawrence Valley. If you look at the foundation base in Nova Scotia that is Yep. New Ross castle. So you would have had you would have had fortresses down the way now the port the town of DF in France, was was purposefully built up to handle the influx of of trade objects from North America. That became the main port embarkation point. So on the on the French coast, for for that for North America. And so the English and the French had never stopped really going. And it was just the biggest I'm unconvinced. It was the biggest open secrets amongst the crowns of Europe. And you're not going to as a Spaniard. You're not going to want to mess with an entrenched Norseman Yeah, yeah. No, you're not.