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Coming to you from the city of the weird



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



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Welcome to the curious realm. You



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music. Well, hello everybody, and welcome to this pre recorded edition of the curious realm. I am Chris Jordan, your host. We are coming to you live from Austin, Texas. Here. I am currently on the road in San Diego, which is the reason for this pre record. We've had a great holiday season full of awesome guests. Our guest in this first segment is the amazing Dennis stone. His family has owned the property known as America's Stonehenge in New Hampshire for almost the last 50 years at least, and it's an amazing property. I have been out there a few times and had the opportunity to go out and chat with Dennis a cup about a year ago. And even some of the updates since then, welcome to the show. Dennis stone. Dennis, some of the updates since then are absolutely awesome. The fact that you guys are getting things 3d scanned right now, to have interactive 3d tour, that kind of stuff. Absolutely awesome, amazing things that you guys are progressing with over there.



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Thank you so much, Chris for having me on this evening. It's so nice to hear from you. And yeah, there's been a number of developments, I guess that you were visiting us last and we did that podcast, I think from the watch House, actually, yeah, when you're up, yeah, that was really cool. It's, it's kind of neat. A lot of things that kind of falling into place, and then we have, like, a dry spell where not too much happens for a while, you know. But in the last couple years we've had a lot going on, you know, and we've talked about some of it on your show before, you know, but we've done DNA testing on some bones last year, and they were found back in the 1930s you know, and that we had almost 90 years before, between the time They were found and the time they were actually DNA, you know. And it turned out to be human bones,

you know. And that was interesting. And then we had them carbon dated by the University of Arizona down in Tucson, and they were prepared by our carbon 14 laboratory actually down in touchbury, Massachusetts. They used to be in Cambridge, Massachusetts, to my dad, first used that laboratory back in 1967 for the first carbon dating. We've done 16 carbon datings on this site, and that laboratory did three, I'm sorry, did all but three. And those three were done by Woods Hole, ocean graphic Institute back in the 90s. So we've used them again just recently and but they could only prepare the samples. They weren't enough mass that he could do the conventional C 14. So you had to send them down for mass accelerator spectrometry. I guess it's 1000 to sample. And we've had that type of testing done by Woods Hole before, you know, and some back 30 years ago. So those bone samples are interesting. So that's one of the things that we did. We also use LIDAR in the LIDAR of about 16 of the 106 acres, and we're about to do LIDAR in the of the entire property, which will be pretty cool. We have actually a local business, and the gentleman visited us about five weeks ago with his wife, I think perhaps girlfriend, and they went up to the site, came back, and he introduced himself, and they're very, very excited. And he goes, you know, he told me where he's from, what he does, and the equipment that he has, and he asked if that would be of any interest. And I said, Oh, certainly it would be. And I told him how he did the hand held light hour, uh, about four years ago, you know, and Tom Elmore from Connecticut, and how amazing that was. In his camera was a very, very high resolution, down to one centimeter. You could see 16 lasers, you know, a \$50,000 unit with a high definition camera on top, back about four or five years ago, when he got that the drone and airplane light eyes did not have that resolution or that fidelity. You know, his fidelity like 300,000 points per square meter. And back then, I think drone was seven or 800 points, and aircraft were even less, you know. So you couldn't see things that clearly. But now the drone. Guess is advanced. You know, the technology is advanced. So this particular piece of equipment, I think, runs close to around 90 grand, he said. So we're just waiting for him. We need the weather. He wants to do it before the snow falls, but with the leaves off the tree, you know, and hopefully not too windy day. So in New England, you know, like, good luck to us on that, you know. Yeah, well, hoping he'll be coming in there to map. One thing I mentioned to this gentleman is we have found 30 of these windows over the last eight years. These windows are holes in the walls we've talked about before. They're located all over the entire hill. The other thing we found is 16 circuit walls, we believe, and those were found starting in 2016 and they're laying all over the hilltop of various lengths and shapes. And the other thing of slabs of stone that would be in quarried in the first one, found in 1982 by one of our staff members having her lunch. Her name is Mary, and she was having her staff her lunch on top of the hill, just sitting on a big slab of stone sticking out of the ground up near the northstone, and she had already been told by our David Stuart Smith. David had been with us from 78 and he passed away in 2016 and David had spent several years working for the British government on both medieval and megalithic sites. Oh, wow, in the 70s, before returning back to Connecticut, and eventually moving around New England and becoming aware that these stone structures actually exist all over New England. He didn't know that when he left around 1972 so they had done a lot of work in the way the stones were quarried, the way the stones were shaped or dressed, and the way they were moved to build the site, the standing stones, you know, the sacrificial table, all the roof slabs, all these multi ton slabs, yeah. And they were actually shaped using a technique called percussion, flake flaking. So they actually was striking the edge of the stone, shaping it. And he said, you know, look for stones that might have a serrated edge. Maybe they're out in the woods. Maybe they're kind of, you know, maybe they've been propped up a bit too, you know, by another stone underneath. And certainly she was sitting there looking around. Look down by her legs, and she saw the serrated edge. She saw the stone seemed to be elevated where she was sitting having lunch. And she looked under and could see, I guess, a propping stone. And she brought that to attention of David pretty quickly. And the rest of the research, you know people, and they looked at it said, Oh, wow, this might

be one of the areas where they were actually the ancient people were coring some of the stones to build the site, or walls around the site. The following year, they excavated it. They found all the little flakes. They found some flint stone near the edge where it had been struck, and the fact the stone had been quarried off the bedrock, it had been raised up, and then we have 34 of them all over the hill up to 1000 feet. So the idea is to maybe use this new equipment to actually map their locations. We don't know if there's a rhyme or reason, particularly for the windows, you know, scattered all over the hilltop, and the circuit walls, in particular, I think the chord stones, when the hilltop was pretty bare 4000 years ago. And we had that from one of our archeologists, who actually mapped the hilltop using shovel test kits. STPs, they call them. And she's not retired. She was the president of the New Hampshire archeological society, and her pitches on the front of my new book, as a matter of fact. And she's a wonderful person. Again, she's in her 80s, so she's kind of retired from it. She can't do all the physical stuff, but she worked for us for 32 years, and she was out there mapping soil death profile. And her husband was a doctor of geology at Tufts University for 30 years. So he was a big aid to her research of geological data, you know. But her idea is that the hilt office really there 4000 years ago. So people were out there looking at the bedrock, saying, I think this is a good spot to take a slab off. If you went out there today, as you know, because you visited, this is Forest out there. There's dirt. There are some outcroppings of bedrock. But if I sent you out there to say, hey, I need a nice slab, you'd be like, What are you nuts? I mean, if I had x ray vision or ground penetration radar, maybe I could find a nice area. But I don't know the area is covered with forest today, so you know, well, look incredible with that, and



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that's something you consider Dennis, whenever you're on that property, whenever you're looking at that property, whenever you're just looking at the surrounding of the property, that is not major old growth forest that's there, right? You know, that is, that is forest that's been there for a couple few 100 years, something like that. It's, it's not 4000 year old forest, you know? So whenever this facility was built, and that's just it, that's what a lot of people don't understand, is it? It's not like we have an incredible number of megalithic sites here in North America, especially one the size of this complex, because this is acres large. It's it's big. I, while we did the interview, my family didn't even get to walk all of it, and that was an hour. Long interview, hour, hour and a half we sat, yeah, because a family came up while we were there, and you gave them the opening of the tour and then sent them on their way. Then we did the recording, if you remember, and even in that hour and a half time, they hadn't had enough time to walk the entire property and see everything right? Like I went with them, because you were the one that let me in to the into the sacrificial altar, the quote, sacrificial altar, as it's called, and, and they hadn't even been to that part yet. They were like, Altar. What are you talking about? But that's when we went. There. I have that up on screen right now, and it's fascinating when you when you get into this, when you start digging into it, because once again, a the stones would have been much easier to find 4000 years ago than they are now, you know, because once Again, you don't have the eight, nine inches of dirt on top of them, things like that,



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sometimes even more. That's a





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good point. Chris, yeah. Well, you know the other thing too, without dirt up there, you know, the dirt comes from wind blown particles and vegetation decay. And they say New England, it's about an inch every 100, 225 years, and there's erosion going on. So you will see some outcroppings of bedrock that may have never recovered the soil since the time of the glacier snow and ended on 12,013 whatever the time period their last glacial, you know, the Younger Dryas and the and then the the white the Wisconsin glacial age, you know. But you know they do. If you and I were roll wanted to move some of the stones and log rollers. You certainly don't want them to be on dirt or going over roots and, you know, because trees, in a way, and so forth. But if it's bedrock, it's a pretty hard surface, and there were some trees up there, I'm sure. Pat him said maybe 5% of the Hill had vegetation and some trees and soil, but a lot there than it is. And you're right, right on the money on that Christian Yeah, much easier back then today, unless you had hit the equipment, you wouldn't want to do it. Well,



12:05

even, even then, you wouldn't have wanted to do it, you know, you would have been using the local trees, things like that, as rollers to move these either that or you were dragging it across the granite ground. You know, because this rock that's here, this granite that's there, and specifically this, this very, very mica rich. I'll show a piece on camera real quick that I got. And you can, you can see all of the sparkling inside of there. And it's fascinating when you when you get into specifically the alignments that are at this property and and, you know, the fingerstone, things like that that are recessed inside of some of these structures that where, where it's almost like the light was meant to reflect off of this stone. When you start looking especially at the way it looks



13:03

in in the sunlight.



13:06

I've got a picture. I want to say it's, it's got to be the the winter solstice, which is coming up very soon. It's the one with, it's the picture with all the snow on the ground, which is why I assume it's the winter solstice and not the spring equinox, right? It is, yeah, but yeah, right, exactly. I mean, technically, in New Hampshire, they could both have snow on them, you know. But it's to see, because once again, the precision with which these are aligned. It's not, it's no random coincidence. It's not like, oh, you know, somebody put something approximately facing east. Once again, these are worked stones. The stone, whenever you go up and look at this stone, you can see where it's been flaked. You can see where it's been worked to the point that it's at. And when you look at the alignments, I've got the picture on screen right now of at least the alignments from a few years ago, which I'm sure you have more as of now. I know I gave you a lunar alignment. Whenever I was there, I was like, hey, look, there was that, like the moon rose over this just a few days ago, and oh, and it's, it's fascinating to to see that. It's fascinating to see where this stuff comes from. It's fascinating to see where you there. Hello, Chris. Oh, fantastic. So yeah, it's fascinating to see where all of these alignments come from. Dennis, and what all of these alignments are that we have up on screen right now. Because,

once again, I'm sure that you have additional alignments since you gave me this picture about three, four years ago. Yeah, because God, this. Was given to me back in the dudes and beer days.



15:03

Oh, that's right, that's right, yeah, it's



15:06

been a long time, so numerous alignments have been found since then. You guys are working on stuff right now with alignments



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Exactly, yeah. And then we cited in 65 because of the book by Gerald Hawkins decoded CBS special came out because of that book and a lot of our members. So the first clearing of the Winter Solstice that you just showed was open in six by 65 into 66 the first pitch is taken in 67 and then after that really picked up in the 70s. And actually we never cleared out the lunar major standstill moon, rising moons north and south, and this is the time period right now during that 18 and a half year cycle. And but we did do it with a forestry project starting in just going into the winter of 2019, into 20. Then they pulled all the equipment out, they came back and they did it the following year. So three years, a little about three and a half years ago, they finished a project, and they opened up those alignments, those particular alignments, for the first time, but they also opened up much wider, all the ones that had already been started, including the winter solstice, which we opened in 65 for the first time. So we're going to be watching this year right now. The moon's pretty far to the north, as far as it goes, and it's more extreme then, you know, in a year or two from now, it's going to be going where it isn't as far north, you know, it's due to the moon's tilt to the Earth orbit around the sun. It's five degrees, yeah. So it's, it is an important time. You know, in nine years, we'll be watching it when it goes to the minimum, you know, north and south, above the equator, if you will. So we're excited about it. And I started taking pictures a month ago, because you can watch it right now, right into about a year from now, and then you start the moon starts again, starting to go to the towards the next cycle, which will be in 2035 3435 will be the next cycle where it's very close to the equator right now. It's very far from the equator, it sets further north and rises further north than the winter solstice. The summer solstice riser set, and then the summer is going to be further south than the the winter solstice, sunrise and sunset, you know, because the moon moves kind of you know, if you're watching the full moon, it's opposite the sun, actually. So right now, it's very far to this, and the sun's very far to the south. It's the opposite, of course. So as we come up on the full moon on the 15th, we're going to be photographing, and I hope the weather works. We are in New England, so it could, that's right. But then again, it might not.



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It might cooperate 15 minutes and then go away. Yeah,

 17:36

I'm going to do it on the 13th, 14 to 15, just to make sure I get something, in case we get some bad weather, but right now it looks okay. The sun looks like it looks like it's going to be sunny, and the moon should be out at night, you know. So I'll be watching that, and I will send you a couple pictures and put them on facebook. We'll do a couple YouTube videos on that, you know. And, but it'll be the first time ever, and we've been at this since 65 you know, so,

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and in that amount of time, once again, you have bones that have been tested. Any information from those bones yet?

 18:09

Yeah, the weird thing was, it was done by up in Thunder Bay, Canada, by a guy who was involved with it, who lives in Malibu, and he's on radio and stuff. He's in the Caracas called but yeah, so the results came back that they checked it with 39,500 different human samples, and it turns out it was a Greek ancestry from the Mediterranean area, of course, but at first it's just the Mediterranean area, and then it narrows it down to like Greek ancestry. And then we had it, and that was in the spring of last year, a year ago. It took, yeah, two months. Actually, we found there are three bones. They were on display for years. And Goodwin, the first researcher, found them in the plaza area back in around 1937 and fortunately, nobody threw them away. They were saved, which is wonderful. And he he labeled them, he put like a used to ink pen on the back of them, and identified them and everything with a code, like a little code on each one. And they felt they could be human back then. It's amazing. But in 1968 a woman from this area, she was a teacher from kimberland school. She drove them to Washington, DC, to the Smithsonian and a doctor, Lucien, I think her name was st William, a physical anthropologist, looked at him in 68 and she did not have DNA back then, of course. But she said, I think, and my best guess, after looking at them, examining them, looking at the hardness, the color of them, the density, she says, I believe these are human bones. I can't be 100% certain, she said, but I believe they were, and they turned out they were, she was right on the money. Wow, she that's cool. And it turns out they were Greek ancestry. The Greek

 19:47

ancestry is very, very interesting. That's fascinating. About

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a year ago, we got the results back on the date, and so they weren't prehistoric, but they could go back as early as 1690, Ad, and they had like three different periods, with around 1850 being the medium date 15, 1850 ad, and that's a time period. And actually, before that, quite a few decades before that, the patty family were associated with a site, owning it and having a home

up there. Patty family, actually, except for 28 years, were involved in this site, this hilltop and property, almost 300 years, starting in 1734 I'm sorry, 200 years from 1734 when they bought the first piece of this hill, 10 years later, buying another piece of the hill. And then for 28 years, I went to a lumber man named Nathaniel H Paul, then back to the patty family, and then Mr. Goodwin bought it from a patty relative named Fred Dustin in 1937 so over just over 200 years of being involved. But why was this person? Whoever it was, because these bones were two of the bones went up to Canada. We kept one in safe keeping with us in case they got lost in the mail. We sent them up separately through customs, and then we got the remains of them back. They have to use part of the bone in the testing. Yeah. So we got the remains back, and then we sent one of the bones, one of those bones, to the University of Arizona, Tucson, actually, to Massachusetts. First they prepared it, then they sent it down there. Four months later, we got the results back about a year ago, and it turns out we got those dates I mentioned anywhere from 1690 up to 1900 the medium date being 1850 so they don't have a real, specific, you know, accurate date. You know, a very narrow date, to give you a range with the most like But while these bones were from the same person, there are different parts of the body laying on bedrock with a little bit of soil in front of the east, west chamber. Because we have photographs of that going back to 1920 and even then, it was just rock, bedrock in debris. Why would you leave a person walking there on the ground? You know? Who was this person? Yeah. So all it did is raise more more curiosity. It added to the mystery of the hill. Is called Mystery Hill. So it added to the mystery of Mystery Hill. And we were kind of like, wow, why would anybody leave a person to, you know, just lie there and decompose with a pattern? And we were there for decades and decades, and it felt like a dog might have brought those bones up from a local grave. They're pretty far away, over a mile away, as a nearest graveyard. Why would the dog bring up three different parts of a body, you know? I mean, we just don't understand that, you know, yeah, so, but we are using DNA. So we did that. We got into the DNA thing after all these years. And there's a whole history of those bones, you know, and going back 90 years to Smithsonian, and then, you know, having them actually done with DNA and carbon dating, which is so we're still investigating, still using modern technology where it applies. But



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even then, let's, let's get into that. Because, of course, there's a couple questions I can hear coming out of my audiences mouths right now. And the first one is okay, so the people whose bones they were built the place, right? But you're talking about a family that's lived there, the patty family. Now, when they arrived, it was there. They didn't. They didn't build the, the the structures that we see there, correct. That is correct. Yeah, yeah. I mean, they didn't. It's not like they they built the the large structures that we see, or anything like that. It's not like And granted, they may have built the stone walls that are there, but once again, who builds a stone wall in a serpentine fashion? Nobody, but nobody marks property lines in that kind of way. Nobody makes a zig zag line when they're marking, making a property line, you know, or exactly, or a large S curve, or anything like that, you know, those are normally laid out in parcel, in in very formatted acreage, things like that. So when you start looking at these structures, when you start looking at these things that are there. One of my favorite things is, is in the local histories, it's recorded the fact that when, when the original settlers of the area came, that they asked the local indigenous population, Hey, why did you build this? And they were like, Oh, we didn't build that. That's been here.



24:20

There are those exactly Chris my neck. It's a good time. We're planning on another book. You know, we did the souvenir book in 18 and then we five years to put the new book called America Stonehenge, the stone ruins in New Hampshire, that just came out last spring, on the equinox, actually. But the next one is going to be about, I don't want to give away everything, but it's going to be about the walls and just basically what you touched upon, because they've been a lot of talk about the stone walls, even going back to Mr. Goodwin, back in the 1930s the walls looked unusual because, as you mentioned, they they turn or they twist or they bend. You know, farmers walls are fairly linear, straight, with some exceptions, and these are a lot of the. Field stones, kind of rounded, kind of rocks, for the most part, left behind by the glacial activity. The field stones are all over New England, you know. And think one way to get rid of them is to build a wall. And that could wall could be a stock fence. It could be a boundary. And a lot of them were boundaries, and some were actually just, again, just to clear the fields. But they served all three purposes in some cases. And when our surveyor started doing the survey work in 73 on the 16 acres of 110 acres, he did a lot of you know, he went down to the county seat, and he also went into the town of Salem, and we're part of able Massachusetts, until 1741 when New Hampshire and Massachusetts. In that New Hampshire wasn't incorporated into 1788 but we were still New Hampshire, I guess. And New Hampshire mass had a little boundary dispute on the southeast corner, where located, and they finally moved the boundary further to the southeast. And we are no longer part of mass. We became in Salem district, I guess, of New Hampshire in 1741 so he actually went into haverville mass, going back, you know, before 1741 to see if any of these walls fit on the boundaries. You know our land, you know land boundaries and all of that. And they do not. And that's that reports there would. His name is Charlie Pearson of Beverly Pearson and associates of dairy, New Hampshire, and he surveyed us starting in 73 and he worked right up to 77 and then that data was sent for the Harvard Smithsonian for Center for Astrophysics about the alignments. And then in the 80s, he did more survey work. But one of his big things in a report that he did is that these walls, as you said, they do not well. They don't look like farmers walls. They turn, twist and bend, and we have serpent walls, but they don't seem to match old boundaries either. You know, except for one down by next door, name of the Dawson's other than that. Of all the walls and 1000s and 1000s of feet of walls over the 106 acres, they not, they don't fit boundaries well. And I am going to do, I'm going to do a book on this well, in another book, not only that,



26:59

Dennis, but I've got pictures up right now. I've got pictures up right now of the the wall structure that has the the the marker stone in it that the sun rises over. And that's a good example of what you would typically find as far as a New England wall. You know where, where the slats of stone are stacked evenly on top of each other neatly to make what looks like a squared wall. Now, when you get into the serpentine walls, those are constructed differently. They are not neatly stacked on top of each other in an orderly fashion. It seems like they are much more piled together to make a ridge. You know, a very defined, a very defined ridge that goes along the top. And then in addition to that, in those walls are these windows. I've got a picture right now of one of the windows, and this is as close to it being, at least from what I saw when I was there. This is as close to it being an organized, typical, stacked stone wall. Those are the only spots. Are the spots with these windows, where, where it seems like they are there as observation points, something like that, something to like peep sight through you know, which, once again, if you consider when the location was possibly built about 4000 years ago, this would not have been a heavily wooded area. It would have been much more of a flat, rocky

area. So to be able to see the horizon line through one of these windows would have been much more possible laying down on the ground to observe through it, or to observe the sun rising through it on something else as it came up over the horizon, you know.



28:52

And that's one reason we want to map those with this gentleman's LiDAR, you know, and get it pretty accurately measured and see if, again, the layout, the layout of each window, as well as how they relate to other windows, you know, nearby, and map them, you know, just get the whole and what we'll do is have a map in the book. I'll probably put the map with just the windows, and then we'll put the map with the serpent walls, and then we'll put the map with us, with us, with the slabs of stone. And then we can show the other walls, you know, other walls too. You know that don't seem to be serpent walls, but some of those walls have windows in them too. You know, they don't. A lot of the correlations between Windows and serpents, I don't know, but some of the walls have the some of the serpent walls have windows. And this is true of the Berkshires in Massachusetts. Viera, for instance, showed a friend of mine one of his serpent walls out where he lives, and he's been on History Channel and all that. I had his own show. He was a member of my dad's group near it too. But anyway, he shows the serpent walls in his windows. And you go down to Connecticut, you know, there's over 400 serpent walls. Some of those, I believe, have the windows in them, but some of our walls look like walls that aren't serpent but still have the windows. But they will contain monoliths. They will contain other stats, or other stats, or big slabs just stood on the end, not vertically, but kind of on their end. And that's not what farmers were doing either, you know, they were pouring these big slabs to stand on their end. So there's a different flavor. And look to these walls, as you're kind of, you know, talking about, you



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know, yes. And once again, the the assembly between the two is is different, and almost distinctly different. When you start looking, I've got the serpent wall up right now where, once again, you can see that it's almost a loose conglomeration forming into a ridge. But down that wall you you have a part, and you can see on the left where the loose conglomeration is. And then there's about three or four stones that make a window that are neatly piled on top of each other. And then a loose conglomeration of rock begins again, you know? So it's like these windows are very deliberately placed inside of what appears to just be a piling of rock to make this symbol, and it's pretty fascinating, because that that, that that stone made of this specific sparkly stone that's in my hand, that you were kind enough to let me take off property, please, folks, whenever you visit place, don't just go snatch stuff. Dennis was very kind of let me, while I was there at the sacrificial altar area, grab this from underneath, because it was a great example of that. This mic a heavy stone that reflects light very, very well. And at the end of one of these serpent walls, like this, is a head, and that's where the finger stone is inside of that small spot where where the sun rises on it and and actively lights that stone up. And it's it's interesting, because when you start getting into the chambers that are built Dennis, that that's kind of something that that I've mentioned for a while, is that they could very well just be observation spots where you're looking for very specific things rising in the rising in the sky. And the walls are great to be able to climb inside of and block out external light from a full moon or something like that, while you're doing set observations. You know, right?



32:20

Yeah. I mean, we have the, I guess, like, one guy that did a book, a very good book, a classified astronomical alignment, like, I think he said, like, type one, I think it was, was when you watch the sun or moon or star on top of a stone setting or rising over that particular stone, and you have to have two points, a foresight in the back side two side of either wood or stone or something to, you know, like a gun sight. Otherwise you have nothing. But the other type is like where Sun will go into a chamber, perhaps like New Grange in Ireland, you know, or even the Newport Tower in Rhode Island, where it illuminates something so it goes through like a window and it illuminates maybe a stone inside that's made out of like quartz or quartzite. And that's what our watch House has, where the sunlight will go right into that chamber. The back wall has this beautiful, very light colored stone, which is quartzite, compared to the more gray, little bit darker granite kind of stones all around it. And then it actually, we found out in 2020 after the forestry project began in the spring of 2020, had already opened up that avenue towards our neighbors, property towards the south. I think it is our southeast. And the sunlight actually came up. And a friend of mine from Texas, you know, she's she's on the road with Scott Walters a lot. She actually predicted with sun seeker app, using that technology in 2019 she said, in the spring, when she first visited the site ever she got into the chamber, turned around, held their phone up, and she goes, I think you're going to see the sun strike this stone inside the chamber on the equinox Spring or Fall, around nine ish in the morning, as it rises that she come in here, illuminate it. So we had to wait a year, and that's when the forestry project worked during that winter and opened that up. And one year later, I sent she was, I think she was back in Texas at that time, and I sent her the thing, but I said, Hey, look at this. And we were there for the very first time. And at eight, eight o'clock in the morning, we saw that the sunlight head into the chamber. The trees were no longer in the way. Even though the leaves were up the trees, you just could never see the sunlight go into the chamber until we cleared it. And there it was. It was actually illuminating the stone. It formed the shadow and light on the top of the stone has a certain shape to it, and the shadow created by the entrance of the structure actually framed that top left corner perfectly. And then a half an hour later, we watch this, and we'll see what happens. It actually turned into a hand. Yeah,



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it looks like, maybe it looks like it



34:50

pointing at it kind of, yeah. And it's a very, very quick thing at 830 but two years later, I was there and we had seen so there's three alignments for the equinox. Spring and Fall. You come up in the morning, you watch from the central platform, where all the other alignments are, and it rises over, falling about an eight and a half foot monolith that's lying down today. Then you go down to the Oracle chamber. There's another monolith near the entrance, and that is for summer, spring and fall and winter. We found that out recently. Hello. You watch that. It's pretty cool. And then I'll take you down to the I'll take you down at 730 because I had never been there at 730 for that watch House illumination. So 2022, I'm down there yapping with one woman with my back to the chamber, looking at her. And I said, you know, we still got 30 minutes at 730 we got to wait here. Do you want to go down and get something at the building, you know, quick and come back up or, and everybody else had left, you know, all the visitors,

we had a nice turnout. They all left back to get coffee, go out to eat for breakfast, and come back and watch the sunset later. Or maybe some went to work too, you know. So as I'm yapping, I just turned my head into the chamber and said, Yeah, well, we'll be seeing something at eight o'clock. I think you'll be and as I looked in there, the bottom of that quartzite stone, the very bottom right hand corner, opposite, you know, the eight o'clock top left the bottom, it was framed perfectly by the shadow and light. And then it's a one hour illumination. And I was kind of shocked when I saw that. My camera out photographing it. And then I sent that to my friend from Texas, again, Haley. And I was like, wow, you know, it's Scott Walters, sorry too, because he, you know, they do things together, yeah. And I was like, Whoa, this is pretty cool. It's a one hour illumination. And I think that's kind of like type two illumination, you know. Well, it's inside of a chamber,



36:32

you know. And just so everybody knows, like, Here, once again, here is the quartz site that he's talking about. You can see, it's kind of a tannish color, you know, comparing it. And I've got another piece that I pulled from the same spot. You can see there's not, not much huge difference lighting wise, but you can see how the granite is much more of a gray, dull color than this. And seeing those two contrasted against each other, especially in the sunlight, is huge. It's fantastic, and to see it, especially in direct sunlight, is awesome. Now getting into places on we have you for about another 20 minutes. Let's start getting into the Oracle chamber, because that's probably one of the most interesting spots on the property. It is right there with the sacrificial table, things like that. And it's basically called the Oracle chamber, because, much like other oracles in the world, where there was the altar and then a hole underneath, where the the priests were underneath the statue and the sound, the sound would come out the the Oracle chamber is the same way if you're if you're looking on screen here, you can see, I've got my mouse highlighting the sacrificial table, and if you see this wall that it's connected to with the dirt on top, that is the Oracle chamber right there to The left. And underneath is a tiny little portal that you can see the underneath of the sacrificial table for so, you know, if there was an initiation ceremony or anything like that, you know that that's where the voices would be coming out of. It's, it's pretty fascinating the construction of that Dennis,



38:18

right? Yeah, it's about a six foot horizontal tube, if you will, through the wall from the Oracle chamber, as you mentioned. And it runs east and west, and it comes out under the table, as you mentioned. And when Goodwin was there, back in 36 visiting the site, and totally taken by the site, and then he ended up purchasing from the patty family, as I mentioned, 20 acres that tube was not you could not see that tube. Not easy to see the legs of the table. Everybody thought back then the table was sitting on dirt, just sitting there on the door under it by dirt. So but it took to 1938 two years later, in 38 to actually excavate around the table and clean it. We had the photograph so that, fortunately, his right hand man, Malcolm Pearson, was a photographer, and he photographed everything, which is great. When they dug down in 38 they found the legs surprising, you know, supporting the table. And the back of the table was supported by the Oracle chamber wall. They also had, the previous year inside the chamber, had found a loose stone, and when a young man named Paul, one of the one of the help there that was doing the restoration, he wiggled the stone and he went back to the they had a by the back gate. They had a wooden structure, was a bunk house so people could stay there

overnight that were working there, and they went to get a kitchen knife, brought it back to the Oracle chamber, went inside, he put it in the wall to kind of wiggle the stone, and he was able to pull the stone out of there. And found out was like a plug. And when he looked it was like a six foot tunnel, which they thought initially might be some sort of strange, elongated closet. You know, it. It wasn't to the next year that they were digging by the legs and down to the bedrock. The legs sit on bedrock. They had to go through about three feet of dirt. They found that there's a strange looking stone. It didn't overlap, you know, one over, two over, like bricks laid the way. A lot of these stones are kind of put together, just kind of a squarish looking rectangular, whatever. And when they got the stone actually came out of the wall, and now we got the whole tube that comes out. Recently we found on that side under the table that part of the tube is actually flared like a clarinet or a trumpet, you know, or some sort of a French one, a way, it flares out. You would think that was for acoustical purposes, perhaps, you know, it's a thought, you know,



40:39

well, in this space, I got the video up on screen right now that the actual tour from your YouTube channel, if you showing the tour of the Oracle chamber. And it is a large space. It is. It's not a small I mean, I'm a six foot guy. It's kind of tight space for me. Head wise, however, length wise, size wise, like it's roomy. It's, it's big. You could easily fit three, four people wide inside of the space, you know, it's a good 50 feet long, you know. So it's, it's no small chamber that that is lying inside of the Oracle chamber is



41:19

a sophisticated structure. It has five closets, if you will, or ditches. It has two Underground Man made drains that actually drain water out of it, once towards the entrance, and the other one is a 45 foot underground drain line with stones and cap stones that run 45 feet. It's down at the other end of the towards the east as you exit the chamber today, which actually was a window, was not an exit, as you see today, was a small window there. The entrance had a very large lintel in its east, west facing entrance. But the main, the main access that you're talking about, where the speaking tube is north and south, and it runs roughly 30 feet, plus that entrance, you know, which is not included in that 30 feet. So you would have walked into it, walking east, taking a right hand turn, and then you walked up that big axis, yeah, about halfway up there is the other wing, which runs to the east. It's kind of Y shaped, though most if you took the roof off and looked down so Goodwin and others called it the Y cabin. I don't think it looks like the Y cabin. It looks like a different letter. I'm trying to think right now off in but they call it the Y cabin for decades, but my dad changed the name of that later on to the Oracle chamber, because of the Oracle tube. And I know my wife and I, we've been over to Greece. We honey moved over there with the Delphi and we went to Rhodes later, but they had the oracle at Delphi. Then we went to Malta with my son in the 90s, late 90s, and we saw holes in the some of the constructions in Malta. And they asked the guy to see, what are those holes for? He says, I believe these are Oracle tubes. Were a priest, Shaman, or a priestess, or somebody would speak into this, and people would hear their voice thinking it was a god, goddess or spirit, speaking something like that, you know. And I said, Gosh, it sounds like something we have back in New England, back in New Hampshire, you know, on the other what you think those two plugs, I wish they had saved them. I don't know if somebody took them home. Pursue video probably weighed, you know, 40 or 50 pounds each. I wish they had saved those two stone

plugs. Yeah, and by the way, the two underground drains also had plugs in them. It's almost like they winterized the structure, and maybe they only activated it on solstices, equinoxes, you know, that kind of thing. Or maybe across quarter days or a wedding or a death of somebody important, you know, where priests would actually be there because there's a better there too. I don't know if you saw that when you're in there, across there, crosses below the Oracle tube, that big tunnel that goes underneath. Yeah, it is about eight feet long from the very beginning to the very end. And there's a window in there. If you were lying in there, you could look out this window into the corridor that runs north and south. It's, there's so many features of that chamber. You know, it even has two COVID in there. It's so much sophisticated, a lot of sophistication to the building of that. And that's core building in the roof on that East Wing. It's all core built, you know, yeah, it's not vertical staff. And that's,

 44:12

that's something important to bring up, because, of course, in the video, I mean, people will probably be like, oh, there's wood beams up there. Yes, those wood beams were added for structural stability. They are not part of the original construction. Oh, yeah. Those are put

 44:23

up there 40 years ago by Dr David Stewart Smith. Again, he did that in the early 80s. That are actually steel. And that is the reason that the little stone is missing at the entrance. Because 100 years ago, the Town of Salem worried about that stone, the roof slab. It's cracked. Who knows when in the past. Yeah, it was a faulty roof slab. It split. It was coming down. They were afraid kids were going to get hurt, or even adults. They lowered that lintel stone and they blocked that chain Brook. They thought they sealed it for protection. This is around 1928 but kids knowing that where the window is, the window was a small little window, I think they started climbing in their car. In damage to it. And that's the way you exit the chamber today. They did not child proof that chamber, yeah, try to. But in the meantime, they damaged the lintel. They actually, you know, ruined the entrance to that structure well, which is bad, you know, and

 45:11

you know, with with that in mind, especially with the fact that there was, the family lived there, things like that. And, of course, even, even the practice, which, you know, many, many people were into, in original archeology that we now know you really shouldn't do, you know, like, Hey, if you find a really cool coin, don't wipe all the patina off of it, you know. Yeah, the patina is an important part of studying it, finding something in its original space, in the way that it was found, not reconstructing it along the way is a very, very important part of the archeology. How much of this location was either stones that were stacked by the family that lived there, or stones that were replaced by people as as time went on, as things were discovered before instructions were given, like, stop rebuilding things. Dennis, you know, yeah,

 46:05

that's a good point. Now, you know, a lot of we went out to the Western we saw a lot of the

that's a good point. Now, you know, a lot of us went out to the western we saw a lot of the sites that, you know, recently two out there, we just did a tour of the mounds. And they're not doing so much restore, restoring and rebuilding. They do preventative maintenance today, you know, instructions, if something's falling down, they'll stabilize it. They try to fix it, you know, so it won't fall down any further. And that's what we've been kind of doing over the last couple decades, too. But Mr. Goodwin did restoration on the site. His idea is to take a rock within three feet of a wall that may have fallen off and place it back on top. But what we have is a photographic record going back to 1900 that's 37 years before Goodwin began as restoration work. We don't have photographs going back before the patty family came there in 1734 or even diagrams, you know, yeah. But I think the patty family, they did modify what became the seller hole, and they put a wall in the middle. Today, you put Lolly columns, you know, the metal pipes with the cement in them to hold your house up in the middle. If you have a cellar, that's, I know in Texas, you have pads down there with supplies. You don't have sellers down there, but we have them in New England. And what they did is they just built a wall. And that was a whole story about that too. It's a different construction of small stones compared to the, what we think was a courtyard built by the original builders with structures around it. Yeah. And they had the Quarry Men up here. The caddy family actually had the Quarrymen taking stones away for local projects. They got paid. Jonathan wasn't only a fifth generation Shoemaker, and there were other shoemakers later too, including his grandson, George. We had a shoe shop down the street. They were not, they were not stone masons, you know, per se, they were not stone builders or wall builders. They probably did some of that. But Jonathan also was a road serve there for a couple years. He was also a town tax collector. He knew the rules of the taxes. He did not quarry that stone at the site, was done by the ancients, and he sold it. There was a quarry tax. So if he had quarried that himself, or his his one son that lived, or his nine daughters, or whatever quarry that stone, they would have to pay a tax on it. So they saved a little bit of money. They caused damage to the site. They estimate 30% of the site was taken away. And so we have photographs the 1900 I had somebody critics say, well, the site's been messed up. We don't if you look at Stonehenge, if you look at Newgrange, if you look at Mesa Verde or Chaco Canyon, you know, we've been to all of these sites, and you look at photographs from 100 years ago. Some of these sites aren't even recognizable because of the restoration work, and particularly, you know, we've been there in Ireland, it doesn't even look record except for the window box. You can't even recognize that. We did a whole lecture about that. Our site gets criticized. But I said to a friend in England, I said, what site in the world hasn't been messed with? Because that was a critic. Say, No, it's been messed with, and we do have photographs of the site before the restoration. That which is good, which



48:45

is hugely important, that's hugely, hugely important, yeah.



48:49

And our site is not guilty of anything to buy that any more than Stonehenge is. And I have pictures of Stonehenge with cranes. I don't know if you've seen those. And when they have a daylight savings time. It comes up on Facebook as kind of a joke. Look at them moving Stonehenge so it still is correct, you know, for the time, you know, or the time change, you know, well, and you know this



49:12

that was done at Stone inch too, you know, yo, absolutely,



49:14

absolutely. And you know that that's just it with this site, Dennis, I think, I think that's a big part of the consternation. I think that's a big part of the reason why you're you're having a problem finding a replacement for that former state archeologist that used to work with you, who is now retired. Because this does change a lot of things when you start looking at the construction of this location. When you start, it pushes dates back, man, when you're talking about local indigenous population, saying, We found this when we got here, you know, because it's not like, it's not like the local indigenous built large Township. Or anything like that. They they lived in wiki ups and stuff like that. And, you know, traveled most of the time wherever the crop was that they were harvesting or wherever the the food was that they were hunting. You know, they didn't have major settlements or anything like that in the localized area. Generally, wood.



50:21

Yeah, we just went to the Plymouth a toxic, you know, for Thanksgiving, right at Plymouth Plantation, they have the Native American village too, and they talk a lot about that too, and they're made out of wood, and because they're long houses, and that was the, that was the pilgrims, but the Native Americans had, they had a couple wiki, I think it was a wigwam. Is the word that we used. Yeah, wigwam. But they always had the lawn houses and they would last. I was surprised. Some of them could last 15 years. And we and we built a couple of wigwams at our site, because we have found the 30 foot diameter Wigwam remains. Pat Hume, as you mentioned, she found that over 30 years ago and had three carbon datings, 2000 year old, 1700 years old and 1200 years old. But those wigwams, they said there might last 15 or 17 years with proper maintenance, and then they might burn it down. They might even move to a new area, because they may have over hunted the area, perhaps, or if they were in crops, they might want to move to a new area. I know they use fish for fertilization, but they describe moving to a little bit different area, perhaps. And they would burn the their old village down. And they didn't want the sense of their human sense there, because animals would stay away from there, you know, and stay away from that area. So they wanted that maybe to be hunting ground. So they would just burn it down. It was all rotting anyway. And they would build a new village



51:38

well, but it wasn't



51:41

building it, you know. Yeah,



 51:42

it wasn't built like this. It was It wasn't built like cobbled together, caves, things like that. That's not what they lived in. That's not what they used. And I've even posited the fact, aside from using them as observation points, like we talked about, I've even posited the fact of perhaps they were used as meat locker, you know, while, while they were there on hunt or something like that. You know, the idea that, like, you know, we could, we can easily put our kill for the day inside of here, and then put a brick over it, and then go over there, two, three miles down the road, overnight, you know, and then hunt in the morning, enough, no bear is going to come pull the big, heavy stone off of the cave that we built that's protecting our food, right? You know, things like that.

 52:29

There's a thought of that going back to, I mean, it's a legend. I don't know how accurate it is, although there's been some study by a couple of our investigators, Andy Rothovius, one of the nearly near remembers, but that Pastor Conaway, a very great state of American Chief Leader lived to be 102 120 years old, a very peaceful, very, very wise Native American Chief. Or, you know, I guess it was a great, you know, very wise, very big, very, very, we say, popular, or people loved him, you know, yeah, and very state, like a statesman. But they say he may have kept some of his furs in our in our chambers. So he may have repurposed an ancient ceremonial site, sure. And you know, much, much later in the 1600s and I would, too, you know, if I saw them up there, and I knew, like you said, we could protect maybe some, you know, for meat or for furs, yeah, some wild animals and Predator, maybe bring them in there. And he was trading that with the with the English too. I believe I would make sense. We just have to find the evidence. But that's one of the oral one of the traditions sure people talk about, you know

 53:30

well, and when you and when you look at the SEC, the quote, sacrificial table, which I have on screen right now, like, as as somebody who grew up hunting like, that's a dressing table that, to me, is the perfect spot to be able to slaughter a deer, for all the blood to fall into the groove and be able to be pushed and collected all kinds of stuff. And hey, right, right there next to it is a spot where you can either, is the small, little cavern where you can either store the meat or build a fire outside of it. You could even smoke it right there, you know. So you may be looking at an entire processing plant for a native culture right there, and that's just a hypothesis. But the question is, do you find any animal bones in that kind of mass, like you would whenever you're hunting in that kind of way. Do you do you find any kind of fire remnants inside of the caves where maybe somebody was smoking meat or that kind of stuff? No, there

 54:31

is a Yeah. You just, you don't find heating, and that does need a telltale tell sign on the box, out the eye and the redning them, yeah? And a heat cracking, a thermal shock. There is a chimney flu in that chamber, but we never saw First off, when good one got in any funny charcoal and all of that stuff, it could have been, you know, walked away over years, but never found the mocks in the in the rock itself, where the fire would have been to show a great so might have

been used for ceremonial purposes, almost like when the. Have a neutral send smoke signals up in the Vatican. Yeah, it had two stone movers, and had a capstone that actually sealed it off. And Goodwin didn't even know this, this beautiful chimney with two stone louvers, and the rock on top even existed. And they built the fire there to see if they could heat it up, not knowing that that chimney food was there, they smoked themselves out of that thing in about 10 minutes. They said they were coughing. Now after that, they discovered that the ceiling had an odd shape to it, and they got above it, and they removed some soil, and they found a stone. They moved the stone aside. It was like a sliding stone. And they saw the two Ubers, and now we have a chimney. And they tried it then, and they heated it up in 15 minutes, and they didn't have a smoke problem because it drafted through that hole in the ceiling with the two stone movers, you know. But the site, I think it was an ancient ceremonial site. But all those points you made, I think people later could have repurposed it for other purposes, including a table. I think it looks too ceremonial to me say. And we finally, by the way, with a with a lidar, that the floor plans of these chambers, the sacrificial two table groove, and there's a little EI COVID Next to the table, where an animal could be kept before sacrifice, if you will, has two little niches. They're all trapezoid in shape. And the LIDAR shows that you can actually go up with a tape measure and do that 80 years, 90 years ago. Ross Whitney, the chief foreman on the project, said, I'm not seeing 90 degree corners to these structures. That's one of his things. He also says, I don't know what unit of measure they used to build this, because I've looked at the height, width and depth of these structures, and they didn't either know linear measurements or give a damn, because I'm not finding Imperial measurements of the inch

 56:40

foot yard, or, yeah, nothing in the mega nothing in the megalithic yard, nothing, nothing in the in the realm of a cubit or anything like that. No, the megalithic yard.

 56:52

Seems I detected that when he built my diorama in the 70s. We went up there already where Dr Tom's work, and it seems like that might be it. And recently, with the LiDAR, with Tom Elmore and his LiDAR, looking at all of this on the screen, because you can see down to a centimeter. And also, using a tape measure with my son, who's an engineer at Raytheon, we went up there very carefully. And Pete, our assistant archeologist, he's a landscape he's actually a stonemason with the boulder first degree. He's been doing that for almost 40 years. He measures stuff every day. So you have to, instead of measuring some of this in the megalithic yard, not only at our site, but some of the other sites in New York and the Hudson Valley worked on there. It's preliminary, though. We need to do more work with see if there's anything to it. You know. Yeah, absolutely. Go ahead.

 57:38

No, no, go ahead.

 57:40

Oh, no. So though that's one of the things we'll be doing with the with the LIDAR to we have a

Oh, no. So though that's one of the things we'll be doing with the with the LIDAR to we have a one terabyte hard drive, and we finally, Tom gave us it two years ago, and we're actually got the software now that we can actually open it up and start to play around with it and start looking at the, you know, these measurements and these structures, and it also shows the core building in the corners of these structures. It also shows a trapezoid shape, as I just mentioned. So farmers weren't building like trapezoidal shape structures, you know. They rectangular, square, and their corners are usually 90 degrees and vertical. These corners and these chambers actually tilt in the core building effect, you know? Yeah, so this is a little not typical of what our farmers or early settlers were doing here, and that standard unit of measure is another piece of evidence, I think, very strongly. By the way, we did do OSL dating, optically stimulated luminescence dating by the University of Washington. And one of the one of the samples was taken from the end of a serpent wall. We were talking about the walls. And just, you know, we have opinions that these might be ancient because of the circuit shape, turn, twist, then big slabs of stone, that kind of thing in the windows. However, this is actually a piece of evidence that that wall was sitting there. And the date, it took two years to get the results back, it was in 2022 that the tail of that 20 550 foot circuit wall, if that's what it is, right by the watch House where that illumination is the dirt. Saw the light of day last in 1400 ad, wow. So, yeah, see. So that's not just somebody's opinion, though. I think it's old. I think it's new. I think it's whatever you know. That's one of the dates, the Oracle chamber roof sample showed it was up to two feet deep on top of that roof. The dirt, it could have been shoveled. It could have been accumulation over eons. But where they got the sample from, it was right on the roof, and it came back at 1550 ad that that structure was already Dr feathers as well. The dirt shows, and saw the light of day 1550 that's pre colonial in our area, yeah. And the chamber precedes that. The chamber has to be there before that, either years, hundreds of years, or a day before that, that structure is sitting there. And then that 1550 day, that's not the patty family, you know, everybody, all the patty built, everything up there, there, you know, they had gotten. Six Husky sons. He actually had one son. One son died in Boston three days shy of his 18th birthday, and he had nine daughters. We have all the names. I could have been Husky daughters, but I don't know, you know, family up there just building the whole site as well. Have contended over there, a determined



1:00:15

aunt will carry the sugar cube herself, Dennis. They don't need help. However, the the real question comes to bear, if, you know, if, if, if it was there when they got there, and quite obviously it was because, once again, whenever, whenever the original settlers, not even that family, whenever the original settlers of the area ask the locals, the the indigenous population, they were like, I don't know, we didn't build that. That's been here since we got here. Yeah, you know, well, there's a site in



1:00:49

Connecticut, uh, gunji Womp, right near the Navy base. And gunjiwamp has been known. It's fairly well known too, you know, in an office by others that are interested in this whole thing. It's been on TV History Channel, and anyway, in 1654, 370 years ago, a guy named John Pinchin wrote to Governor winter the second asking, we believe he's talking about these stone ruins I covered today, about 250 acres. It's more spread out than our site. It doesn't have some of the complexity, but it is an amazing site. Nevertheless, it has, does have a lot of features there, and chambers and everything. But they were talking about that 370 years ago. So if our early

forefathers, and you know, whatever, families are building these things, why are they asking 370 years ago, what the heck is place was, you know, we don't see the reply. Unfortunately, it would be kind of cool to get the reply of that letter, you know. But John pinch writing together Governor Winthrop, you know the second so people have been raising that question for years.



1:01:45

You know exactly, exactly. And the question goes on, and the exploration goes on, the excavation goes on. It's fantastic. And not only that, but the alignments go on. We're getting ready for a major alignment coming up before we let you go, Dennis, because our time always just flies by. Dude, seriously, yeah, I looked at the clock a few minutes ago. It's like, holy crap. We're already at 50 minutes. But where can people go to find out more about America? Stonehenge, where can they go? Because, of course, you're going to be having the 3d tour up here fairly soon, hopefully, you know, within, within a few months, things like that. But where can they go to find out more information? Where can they go to get involved? Where can they go to come visit and to follow America's Stonehenge? Let everybody know all the, all the good details.



1:02:39

Well, it shows like it, shows like yours that really help out. Spread the word that these our site, plus there's about 800 of these sites from Quebec down to Virginia or those I was just kind of the highest density in a given area, like the Reader's Digest, as you were kind of alluding to the complexity on 106 acres. So we have a website at Stonehenge usa.com, and there's links in there to other sites and other organizations. Our website has our 11 minute theater view introductory video that we play in our theater. It also has a free app download, and you can do a complete virtual tour from your couch or lazy boy at home. And it takes you up through all the different structures, just like our tour guide map does. And it has a picture text, and it talks to you about the structure, so you can do a virtual tour at home. There's also, let's see we have, we do very frequently. We're doing YouTube videos, or like, three or four minute videos. I think we have 180 of them out now, manager James is in charge of that. He does well, one weekly, if not more. And I'm on quite a few of them. James is on many of them. And we're going to continue doing that. Also that goes on face, we do the Facebook, we do the tick tock. So those are some of the areas. But I go to our website, you know, Stonehenge usa.com, and from there you can find a lot of different information. Our phone numbers there, email address is there, and we will get back to you if you have any questions, you know, definitely. And then we're on different shows like yours, you know, we get on quite a few radio shows and TV shows, and which is kind of nice also, you know. So, yeah, helping to tell Bobby sites, you know, we it's like ancient lips that culture stone builders, David Stewart Smith told me, before he passed away in 2016 the stone building. This listed cultures across the Northeast and actually beyond, because we're finding the serpent walls all the way out to California and in between Winnipeg and Denver, near Denver, east of Denver, down in Alabama. But he said it's like a it's an ancient culture that has not been recognized. It's been ignored by mainstream archeologists, in some cases, actually ridiculed by mainstream saying that these structures are nothing more than some crazy farmers, and if you know, basically telling developers, people that are putting roads in, maybe even towns or states, yeah, these things aren't worth anything. Yeah. Legacy in the future for the destruction of these chambers, I have to say that's going to be their legacy.

But it's slowly changing. I think, you know, we're trying. To get the word out, to educate people, to try to take care of these things, to recognize them for what they are. We think it's part of our ancient past. You know, I



1:05:07

firmly believe the same. Denison, thank you so much for everything that you are doing to preserve the history there. Thank you so much for everything that you guys are doing to further the excavations there. I once again, love having you on every a few times a year to hear updates on this location, because it's right there in people's backyards, right there in people's back. So



1:05:28

much. Chris, you know, we love we love doing on your show. We appreciate it. And I want to thank your audience too. And you know, if I have anything that comes up, any really cool news, I'll send you something off quick, but we I'm going to be in communication with you when we get more of this work done with the light hour and everything. Anyway, you bet. Thank you so much again. Absolutely.



1:05:46

Hold the Line real quick while we close things out for the segment. Always an amazing time talking with Dennis Stone. Stop on by America. Stonehenge.com is the website that we have up right now. Amazing stuff. Their mobile app is really cool. Once again, stop on by. Check them out. Make sure to stop on by curiousrealm.com that is where you can find our videos page at curiousrealm.com forward slash VIDEOS. And we have all of the YouTube channels of our guests, including America, Stonehenge, everything else embedded right there. For your ease of finding. You don't have to go search and anything like that, just go right where you're familiar curiousrealm.com and go to videos, and you will find all of our guest stuff embedded right there. When we come back from this commercial break, folks, we will be joined by Chester Moore, of higher calling wildlife, he hosts the show dark outdoors and in that has come across some information regarding the rainy street murders here in Austin, a string of possible serial killings that has happened, 13 bodies that have washed up on shore Lake Lady Bird Lake here in town, and the fact that they may be connected to a stream string of killings across the north end of America called the smiley face killings. So we'll be talking about the smiley face killings and their possible connection to the rainy street murders with our good friend Chester Moore right after this, folks,



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You Well, hello everybody, and welcome back from that short commercial break. Thank you so much for staying tuned through that. And also, thank you so much to our sponsors, especially true, hip science. They are your source and my source for amazing CBD products. If you have been told by your doctor, like I was you know that CBD may help with your anxiety, things like that. Stop on by. Check them out. They have amazing products. I've been using them for a good five years, six years now, and Christopher Lynch makes some amazing stuff, full spideric process. Every part of the plan is used, then reused, then combusted and reused, and every part of it ends up being turned into an amazing full spectrum CBD product with terpene profiles, all kinds of stuff. Stop on by and check them out. Truhim science.com is the website curious seven is the code that you want to use to get your official discount of 7% or more in your cart, and get to count them two edibles on the way out the door. A guest in this segment is the amazing Chester. More Welcome back to the show. Chester, man, you you have been more than busy. You've been out on the road doing big horn sheep, really. Stuff, things like that, for higher calling and For Texas Parks. Well, I guess not Texas Parks or wildlife. But what? Well,



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I was out, you know, I do a lot of the contract work in the Wildlife World, so I was blessed to be able to go out on behalf of the Wild Sheep foundation and cover this amazing restoration of desert bighorn sheep and putting him in the Franklin Mountains for the first time in over 100 years. Yeah, that's the that's the shot I took of old number 14 as he came out of the trailer, busting out the trailer. And so it was an incredible example of science based wildlife conservation. And it was awesome to be able to to be there and doing some work with an organization I respect, and doing some photography, what's always fun, and covering this story, and there'll be more coming later on. So that was It's always an honor and privilege to get to work with people with a vision like that. And of course, Park, Texas Parks and Wildlife, that's their State Park. They oversee that, and they are managing this population. And groups like the Wild Sheep Foundation and the Texas big orange society contributed to it greatly, financially and other other ways. So it was that was a lot of fun. But let me tell you something, bro, I decided, you know, I'm headed back from El Paso. I live in Orange, literally on the I'm on the so I'm on the New Mexico border, then I drive to the Louisiana border, where I live, and I think I might have hallucinated through about five hours just punch drunk from the drive. I'm completely clean and sober. I think I was seeing visions and stuff. I'm pretty sure there's a five hour chunk I don't remember driving. Wow, 16 hour straight. Shot back to orange.



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It's a zone of a drive, that's for certain. Yeah, you got to really



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want to do that one. But it was, it was great, and it was a great way to sort of cap off my travels for the year. And because there's a lot of other things going on in the dark outdoors realm, and other projects happening well, and



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that's why we're having you on, I mean, dark outdoors is, of course, a an award winning podcast from the Texas Press Club, all kinds of stuff. And you do because of your work in the world of you know, wildlife preservation, things like that. You are out in the outdoors regularly. You're out in state parks, regional parks, city parks, all kinds of stuff, doing these wildlife releases, doing work with kids, doing work with families, all kinds of things. And unfortunately, it has unzipped for you a very seedy and see me underbelly to these places that are nestled right up against suburbia, you know. And, and especially when you're talking here in Austin, you know, there is a great move to the outdoors. There's tons of people out on the park trails, things like that, every day. Uh, Lady Bird Lake is a huge area for it. And, over the last many years, I've got the rainy street serial killer rumors up on screen right now from the San Antonio news and from my San antonio.com and yeah, as as of five months ago, they found the 13th body, 13 that have been found able bodied young men. You know, most of these are college age, early to mid 20s, stuff like that being found washed ashore, floating in the water. And it's, it's fascinating.



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This is another one. December the second, another body found, wow, wow. Found, found by a kayaker. That one's just come across my radar, because I missed it a little bit, because I can't believe



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I missed it while I was researching this. Literally, I mean, it's



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like they're popping up like crazy. So on dark outdoors, I have had the privilege of having a great investor named William Ramsay on he has written a book, and he's done a couple of documentaries about the smiley face killer phenomenon, yeah, but that is it's basically younger men, usually, but not always, between about 18 and 30, yep, that go missing. They find their bodies in water, and then when they're gone for a month, and then the coroner says they've been in the water 48 hours, so it's like they're being held and then put in water for the perfect crime. And it's targeting specifically men. And it's a it's a bizarre rabbit hole of a story. But it tends to be the areas sort of get targeted, like it started in New York, because there were some police officers who noticed that there was a couple of young men who went missing in different times. And, you know, the stories didn't line up, and they and they, uh. Wrote a book about

these friends, like it's called forensic case studies and drownings or something like that, to look it up, but they went with these different experts and saying, Hey, man, the official diagnosis here doesn't add up, you know? And so if you go back and listen, go dark, outdoor is available on all podcasting platforms, whether you're on Spotify, uh, Apple podcast, I Heart Radio, or whatever. You can go back and listen to have three different smiley face killers episodes, and the last one is specifically targeted on the rainy street, uh, Lady Bird Lake situation. Now, Chris, you've been in the Austin area for a few days. Yeah. So the question I have is, there have always been bodies that'll pop up in a city Lake, sure, not even remotely in a frequency like this, no, not even remotely in a demographic like this. No, no. That's the thing that people what's happened on a lot of bad things have happened via the internet, but a good thing that's happened via the Internet is that people can see through political Bs, and they're able to kind of connect the dots themselves and go, whoa. Wait a second here. You're trying to tell me all these people are getting drunk and falling the river.



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Yeah, yeah. And like, I'm from Houston, grew up, grew up going to Lake Houston all the time to fish, things like that. I grew up on in in West Houston, going to, not only Attucks dam and reservoir, to go fishing and hiking, but also just roaming around Buffalo Bayou. And there were tons of people that jogged the bayou, hike the bayou, and yeah, you know, you definitely ran across homeless encampments, things like that. But you didn't hear about a great deal of like, body washed up in Buffalo Bayou, you know, things like that. There were not a whole lot of reports. There were some reports about, you know, maybe a missing body during floods, something like that, which happened pretty regularly, hurricanes, that kind of stuff, even even boating accidents along the San Jacinto River and banana bend were pretty regular whenever I was growing up, that kind of stuff. But you didn't, you didn't hear about just like healthy, able bodied young men washing ashore.



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No, and it's so it's this crazy pattern. And, you know, William Ramsay really goes into this different cities that have had these kind of, like, we call me like a UFO flap, you know, like you have these flaps, you have these trends of this going on, yep. And I honestly thought, once the media really got into this smiley face thing on Lady Bird Lake that it would stop. I thought it would stop, but it has not stopped. It has continued, which kind of ties into something else that I've done on this whole thing. So if you look back, one of my first Dark outdoors episodes is about these mysterious horse killings. Yep, that that were happening in the this one. There's different sort of subsets of these killings, but one of them was in a neighborhood area, and the meat was being harvested. Now, if I'm a thug, criminal, and I'm wanting to, like, sell illegal horse meat, you could go buy some at the auction, really cheap. You could go, there's tons of people who have horses on ranch land where nobody's ever going to see you kill them. Why do it in a neighborhood on five different locations? Yeah, I think part of the thrill was doing it in someone's backyard. Someone was wanting to eat someone's personal



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pet in proximity, yeah,



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so I think this is the same thing. I think maybe with whoever these people are, because I do not believe it's a killer, I think that there is a newfound thrill of doing it right in front of everyone's face and taking the fear level for the community, I think that's part of it. You know, William Ramsey believes the smiley face killer phenomenon is not a group of serial killers, necessarily. He thinks it is a mo, a method of operation traded in the dark web that these the groups can pick up and do so. It's not necessarily like smiley face killers hangs out in Austin for a year. Smiley face killers move to Boston for a year. Yeah, they moved to Saint Paul for you know that that there is a mo traded in the dark web and the dark underground of how to do this, and maybe trade even trading notes, you know, that kind of stuff. So, and I think that's definitely kind of a part



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of the idea of a living snuff film. And the actual film is the trail of newspaper articles, exactly. And



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there could. A snuff film attached to a lot of stuff going on as well. But it's, it's, it's frightening, because women, look, I know we live in a world where we're supposed to act like, you know, the average woman can take out Brock Lesnar, some UFC champ, but generally speaking, females are not as physically strong as males well. So, and that's, that's just reality, biology and grant is what the



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the body found on the second was a female. Most of the bodies in the in the series of smiley face killings since 1997



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I think so. This is what I'm kind of getting to here. Generally think women are like cognizant that they're aggressive, evil men out there, sure who are wanting to use their strength to overwhelm them, rape, hurt, kill, whatever. So women to go to the bathroom with each other. Women will travel when they get into drinking with each other. Men will be lone wolf in it, right? Yeah. And then we have a woman found, and there have been a few women found in weird situations like this. Is it possible that they're switching their MO to, you know, mess with people or strike fear in a new target? Or has there been a new breed of this coming on? Yeah, you know. And so the idea of people targeting, a lot of them are athletic young men who are very strong in the prime of their life. Yeah, goes like completely different than someone wanting to take out 21 year old, 85 pound woman. Well, you know,



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and that's just it, you know, whatever you're talking about, most of these guys have been inebriated, pretty well inebriated, stuff like that. But even then, slip fall in the water, doesn't mean you forget how to swim, even if you're inebriated.



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I mean, there was one canal. One of the cases back, you know, one of the early ones in the mid 2000s were like, you know, they drowned in like, a four foot canal, yeah, supposedly, like, the guy six foot tall, he could stand up, you know. And one of the things is, they find a high level of GHB, the date rape drug, which is apparently a hormone we have in a lot of these cases. And so there's definitely some going on. And I believe that every one of these, in my opinion, involves more than one person well, and



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there were many cases where bodies weren't just, like, washed ashore. They were found, like, tied down, moored down, things like that. Yeah. It's really



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weird, you know. But, and you got to realize there's people, these killers may be developing this to where individual ones are putting their signature yeah on smiley face. Methodology, yeah. And the reason they call, let's go back a second. The reason they call it smiley face killers is because many of the early there, many of the early cases, involved a smiley face being painted around the area where the body was dumped. The fresh smiley face painted and ended up being that one of the victims a month after and this is before smiley face killers became like a phenomenon had a smiley face painted on their tombstone, hmm. And so there's that's the reason it's called smiley face. Do people get this mixed up with the happy face killer guy? Yeah, no. And, but this is a different holder. I just wanted to back up and say that, but I think, I think this is definitely ongoing. And here's the other thing that I really think I know for a fact, there's at least one case in Houston that is so similar, end up in the Houston Ship Channel, something, and I think that this is happening in a lot of places. Yeah, and you're gonna see this outpour all over once people start locally, connecting the dots. I



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remember when this first hit was when I first started listening to coast to coast. It was one of the first things that I remember from coast to ghost was hearing the two detectives from New York. Yeah, it's like, Dan, I'm and I forget the other Yeah, that started the research and found cases in the Midwest. Found it was right at the same time that, like, left feet started washing ashore in British Columbia and things like that. There was, yeah, confluence of cases across America and the northwest like this. And the smiley faces kept popping up everywhere and and it was, it was all over the place that, when this, this birthed the hypothesis by the FBI that many serial killings like this. And they started calling them serial killings, because the MO matched up

that kind of stuff. They could never prove any attachment, that it was the same person, anything like that. But there seemed to be a lot of match in the MO. There seemed to be smiling faces along the trail, that kind of stuff. And it birthed this hypothesis that perhaps it was somebody like a trucker, somebody. Anybody who did like east to west trucking, you know, something like that trans



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workout, that's all about trucking serial killers. Yeah, yeah, absolutely. And it's all about that. And you mentioned Chris to interstate commerce and ways of doing this, if somebody's regularly making deliveries from Detroit to Austin, hey,



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technician like me that's on the road 40 weeks, pop out into a city for three days leaving.



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William Ramsey mentioned one of the cases where there was a live band in a bar. And he mentioned, what about traveling musicians? You know, that's another thing. And there's, and I want to say this is a cautionary thing to anyone in the Austin area, if you go out partying. And, yeah, man, okay, yeah, let me say something very important. I have no doubt in my mind that at some level, in this case scenario, there are, there's a bartender or someone working in the clubs that is tied into this and so be careful who you trust. Yes, and if you have any feelings of like, maybe I shouldn't talk to that person, or I'll get I need to get the hell out of Dodge, and my friends get out male or female, because there's no way these people are being, in my opinion, watched and or tipped off of someone that got GHB dropped in, or that is way drunk and, and there's no way it's not being done with some kind of intelligent network. And you bring



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up, and one important point that you brought up earlier is that lone wolf aspect that gentlemen seem to have, that men seem to have, of you know, like even if they're on the road for work, what have you you know men, men seem to have no compunction of hopping to a local bar and being a bar, fly up at a bar for three, four hours by themselves, having a few drinks, getting inebriated and walking back to a hotel room. Women seem to have less compunction to do so they tend to, once again, go out in pairs, groups, safety, things like that. It's what they've been taught to do. And good for them, fantastic, because it is safer. And yeah, I think this really also exposes the seedy underbelly of the fact of we, we oftentimes forget that men can be targeted, that that we, we are just as unsafe, you know, like even,



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even, it's



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one of those that like I attend conferences where people are walking out with swag bags and name tags from a conference center, like you're only there because your company sent you there with a business card. You know, every pickpocket in town knows that the Austin Convention Center is one of the only ones that I know of that on the glass on the way out, it says, For your own safety, please remove your conference name badge, you know, because it lives it is literally making you a target. You walk out in the middle of Philly, something like that, you know. And you don't really think about that, subconsciously, you don't think about that, you know. And it's, it's interesting to see that, yeah, this is happening right up against that district, right up against the the conference area of Austin. It's not like this is an outskirts area or something like that. This is a the rainy street area. Is a major suburban area. It is an area for bar hopping stuff like that. It is one of the happening nightlife areas, and it happens to be a block or so away from the edge of Lady Bird Lake,



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you know. And so how does dark outdoors get involved in this? Because it's fishermen that find these people. Yeah, it is kayakers that find these people on waterways, and I wanted to use my network of listeners and people who are outdoors lovers on the water to be cognizant, because just as dangerous, perhaps as being in a bar life that what if you come across a body being dumped? What if you're seen? What if you come or maybe you could be the one that sees something, and you can be the one that helps solve one of these crimes. So that's why I've, I think it's through the dark outdoors platform, because it's found the bodies are taken from a city, put into a water environment where fishermen, kayakers, you know, all these people are, yeah, and they that is the outdoors element. And there's even been, there was even a case of, you know, someone that was in a farming area, and their body was found in a lake not too far from there, in a very strange way. And so there's all these things, and water is a solvent, so best solvent in the world. So it's a great way to erase evidence.



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It gets rid of a lot of trace evidence. Most