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Magnetic Pavements

## Magnetic Pavements

The arid regions of our planet preserve a wealth of evidence of highly advanced human technological activity during the Late Paleolithic Era. The great biodiversity of tropical rainforests causes significant soil accumulation over thousands of years that almost entirely obscures underlying traces of ancient civilization.

Bedrock formations are readily accessible in many arid regions of the world where sand dunes have not formed, providing for greater visibility of rock strata and geological features of the exposed landscape. A remarkable ancient pavement called Dreikops Eiland extends through the streambed of the Riet River for hundreds of feet (below), situated a few miles to the northeast of the modern town of Ploosberg, Namibia.



The paving stones' highly unusual magnetic and acoustic properties have not been noticed or reported by any researchers who have investigated the site. Geologists erroneously identify these tessellated andesite formations as 'glacial pavements' made by glacial wearing of columnar andesite formations,<sup>1</sup> *yet any basic analysis of the stone plates comprising the pavement definitively contradicts this conventional hypothesis.*

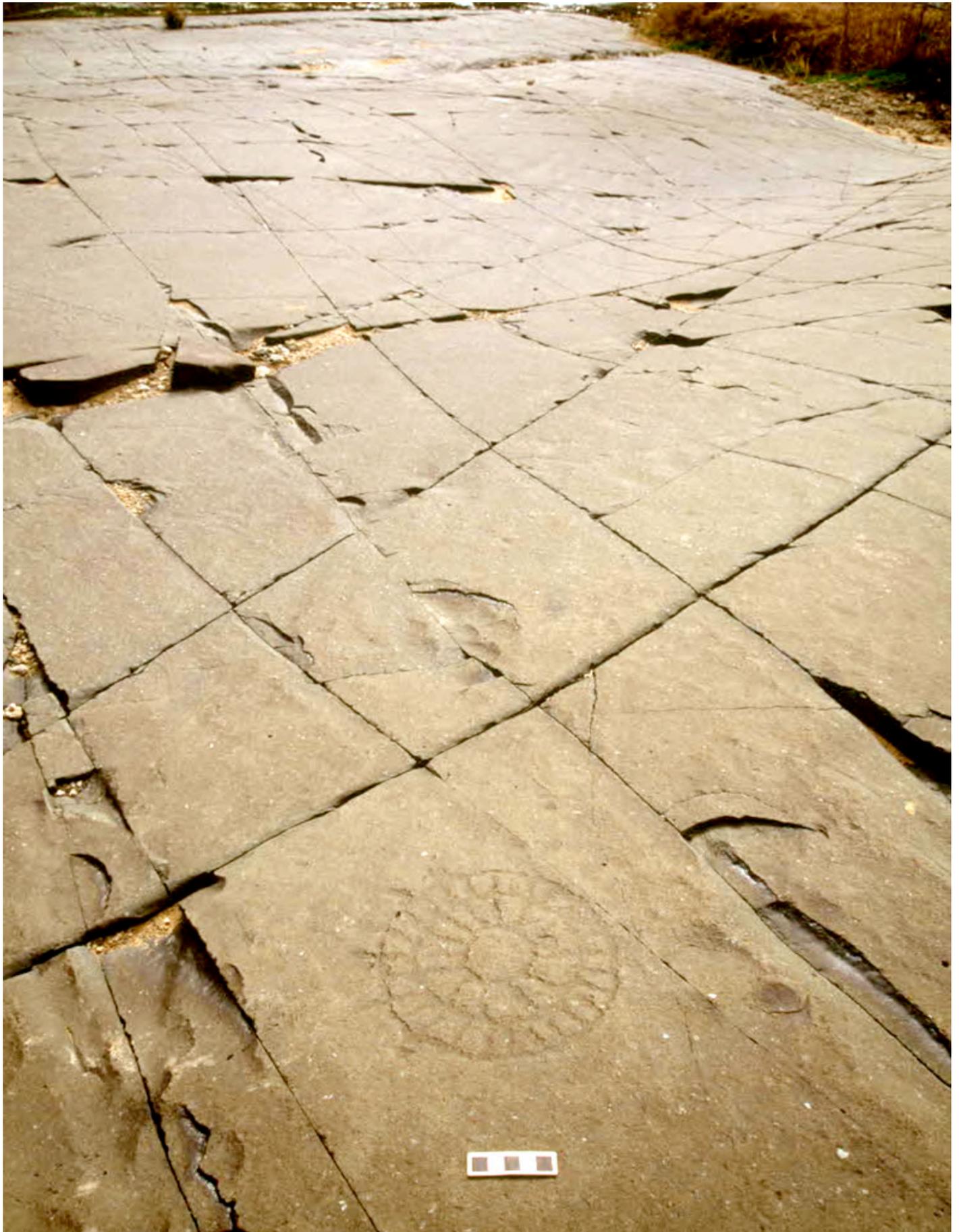
First of all, the bedrock of the area has no columnar andesite whatsoever –and the mosaic of interlocking stones comprising the formation is less than 30 cm thick. In some places the surface layer of tiles is only a few inches in thickness. Rather than having been formed by the work of glaciers millions of years ago, these pavements are actually geopolymer andesite paving tiles cast by sophisticated builders of the Atlantean civilization >13,000 years ago. Accordingly, Koisan rock art engravings on the tiles are <13,000 years old.

Dreikops Eiland, South Africa (28.98833°S, 24.22278°E, above) is 4,080 miles from the Great Pyramid of present-day Giza, Egypt; a resonant distance comprising 16.39% of Earth's mean circumference of 24,892 miles. As seen at so many ancient Atlantean temple sites, this particular location displays a specialized geoposition alignment, being at the 29° South latitude where resonant infrasound standing waves converge.

Magnetic geopolymer andesite  
Driekops Eiland, Namibia







While all public interest on the site has been focused on the multitude of rock art pictograms pecked into the surfaces of these ancient geopolymer andesite pavements, absolutely no attention has been given to the actual rock formation itself, which geologists dismiss by misclassification as 'glacial pavements'. This erroneous hypothesis does not withstand scrutiny, and can be refuted by any microscope or magnet.

The paving stones' significant magnetic properties and the clearly geometric seamwork between sections of the pavement are clear evidence of their artificial origin by the hands of Atlantean construction crews. Microscopic analyses will certainly reveal the presence of finely ground magnetic, paramagnetic and pyroelectric particulate metals within the matrix of the artificial andesite pavements. Tight rectilinear casting patterns are typical of Atlantean 'firestone' walkways seen in various parts of the world (below).<sup>2</sup>



Internet keyword searches for geological terms such as 'glacial pavements' or 'tessellated pavements' return an abundance of webpages identifying Atlantean geopolymer pavements that are entirely artificial.

Working closely with well known US, Bosnian and Austrian government counter-intelligence agents, South African government agents such as Michael Tellinger are also actively swindling the public into paying for tours and lies concerning the origin of the Driekops Eiland pavements. Tellinger actually has a full video on Driekops Eiland that he prefers to keep 'private' to prevent genuine researcher on the site by all others.

Why would government agencies spend so much money, time and effort to hide Atlantean sites from the general public? The reason for this is becoming plainly evident to many: *every single one of these sites provides access to ancient underground Atlantean temple city complexes that are still intact, and will soon be rediscovered and reoccupied in the near future.* The time for assimilation of high knowledge has come.

Magnetic geopolymer andesite  
Driekops Eiland, South Africa



While the scientific progress of independent researchers has been almost entirely overshadowed and eliminated by replacement with contrived mass media propaganda delivered by government disinformation sources, the unique and untiring work of this author decisively bypasses the controlling deception by revealing the psychoacoustic networking functions and global scope of these sacred Atlantean temple sites.



In so many cases presented in all regions of the world, the relative geositions of highly specialized artificial temple sites is corroborated by complimentary studies revealing their high content of fine metallic particles.<sup>3</sup> Displaying ferromagnetic, paramagnetic and pyromagnetic properties, all analyses of these composite metal/stone materials confirm their synthetic origin as advanced geopolymer semiconductors, once known by the Paleo-Sanskrit name 'analopala', meaning 'firestone'.

False attribution of these ancient construction features as natural byproducts of glacial processes implicates an age of millions of years, when the entire region of present-day South Africa was located in the regions known today as the South Pole. If this is the case, *how is it that over millions of years of tectonic upheaval these pavement surfaces are all still level to the ground plane, and appear in so many places worldwide?*



Magnetic geopolymer andesite  
Nooitgedacht, South Africa

While the andesite pavements of Driekops Eiland show some striations or parallel scarring across their surfaces, these are clearly aligned to the flow of river water coursing over them for many thousands of years. The same is true for other prominent examples of andesite pavements located in South Africa and Namibia, which has been misconstrued by geologists as strong evidence for their glacial origin.

Similar andesite pavements documented at Nooitgedacht, South Africa, display notable striations caused by heavy boulders pushed across the site by floodwaters, which have taken the same course during seasonal floods for over 13,000 years due to the channeling of runoff through the topography of the landscape.

The Nooitgedacht pavements, South Africa ( $28.599722^{\circ}\text{S}$ ,  $24.611944^{\circ}\text{E}$ ) are 4,050 miles from the Great Pyramid of present-day Giza, Egypt; a resonant distance comprising 16.27% of Earth's mean circumference. Convergence of infrasound standing wave resonance transduced by the global pyramid network was utilized by the Atlantean builders of these ancient temple sites: *the indigenous Koisian people* whose descendants etched sacred animal glyphs into the mosaic surfaces of the andesite pavement tiles.

Magnetic geopolymer andesite  
Siyancuma, South Africa





At another closely related sacred Atlantean temple site build by the Koisan, geologists have carefully documented the presence of a heavily striated grey andesite pavement near the small town of Siyancuma, South Africa. Partial clearing of overlying rock debris from the site has unveiled what clearly represents *the most impressive ancient geopolymer pavement presently known to humanity*. While this ancient geopolymer pavement site is not associated with any known structures above ground, it most likely marks an associated subterranean complex yet to be discovered.

The full extent of the surface area coverage of these finely cast grey andesite plates is not yet known, and it is only the westernmost section of the site that presents undulating planar surfaces (at left). Every geologist would affirm that the many nearly parallel striations marking this broad, smooth pavement section could only have been caused by the immense weight of massive glaciers grinding the surface over millennia. *However, genuine glacial striations do not run perfectly parallel as these marks do, representing highly convincing evidence for these deep wear marks having been produced by the activity of industrial machinery during the hi-tech Atlantean Era.*

The Siyancuma pavements, located by the Orange River near Douglas, South Africa (29.12834°S, 23.70475°E), are situated 4,093 miles from the Great Pyramid of Giza, Egypt, corresponding to 16.44% of Earth's mean circumference. The extremely advanced geopolymer casting and machining evidence seen at the western side of the Siyancuma pavements may explain why there appears to be a huge green tarp covering only that portion of the pavements, as clearly visible in current satellite imagery of the site.

An associated ancient 'firestone' pavement site displaying quite similar magnetic geopolymer basalt plates has also been uncovered in the seasonal streambed near the Geelperdhoek farm in southern Namibia. Geelperdhoek, Namibia (27.51557°S, 16.83061°E) is located 4,064 miles from the Great Pyramid; a resonant distance comprising 16.33% of Earth's mean circumference. The full extent of this streambed pavement has not yet been determined, and must cover a larger area than has been uncovered thus far.



Magnetic geopolymer basalt  
Geelperdhoek, Namibia



Magnetic geopolymer andesite  
Karas, South Africa

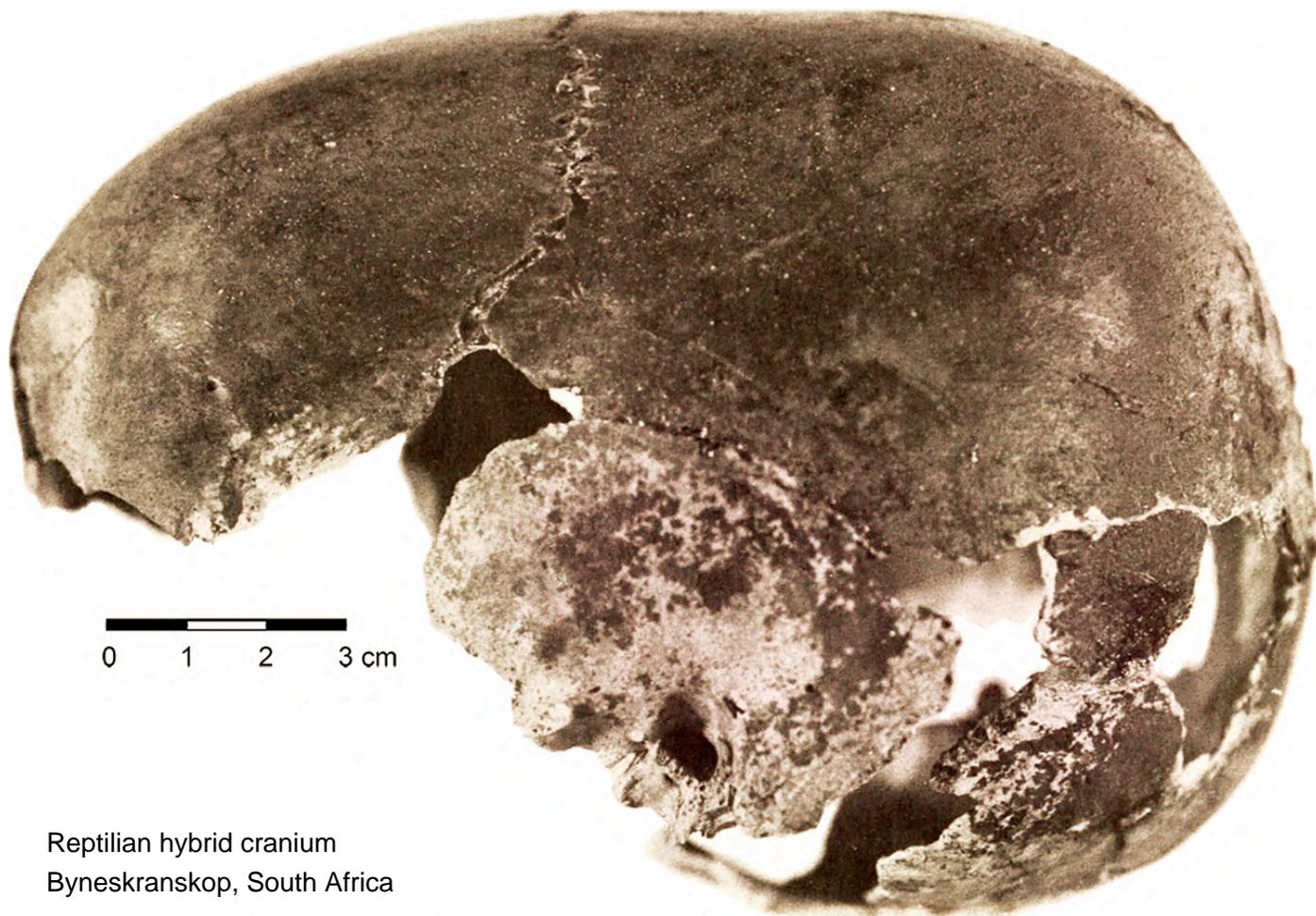




Reptilian hybrid cranium  
Byneskranskop, South Africa

Ancestral burials of the Koisian people responsible for these extensive geopolymer pavements were excavated at Byneskranskop Cave, South Africa (Schweitzer, 1974). Several skeletons were found in strata RC<sup>14</sup> dated to ~5,000 bp. The Byneskranskop skulls exhibit extreme dolichocephalic forms, displaying all of the morphological characteristics of reptilian/human hybrids known from a great variety of contexts throughout the world, including enlarged eye orbits, hooked protrusions on the zygomatic bones and rear corners of the lower mandibles, reduced size of the temporal bones, along with a very large occipital plate.





Reptilian hybrid cranium  
Byneskranskop, South Africa





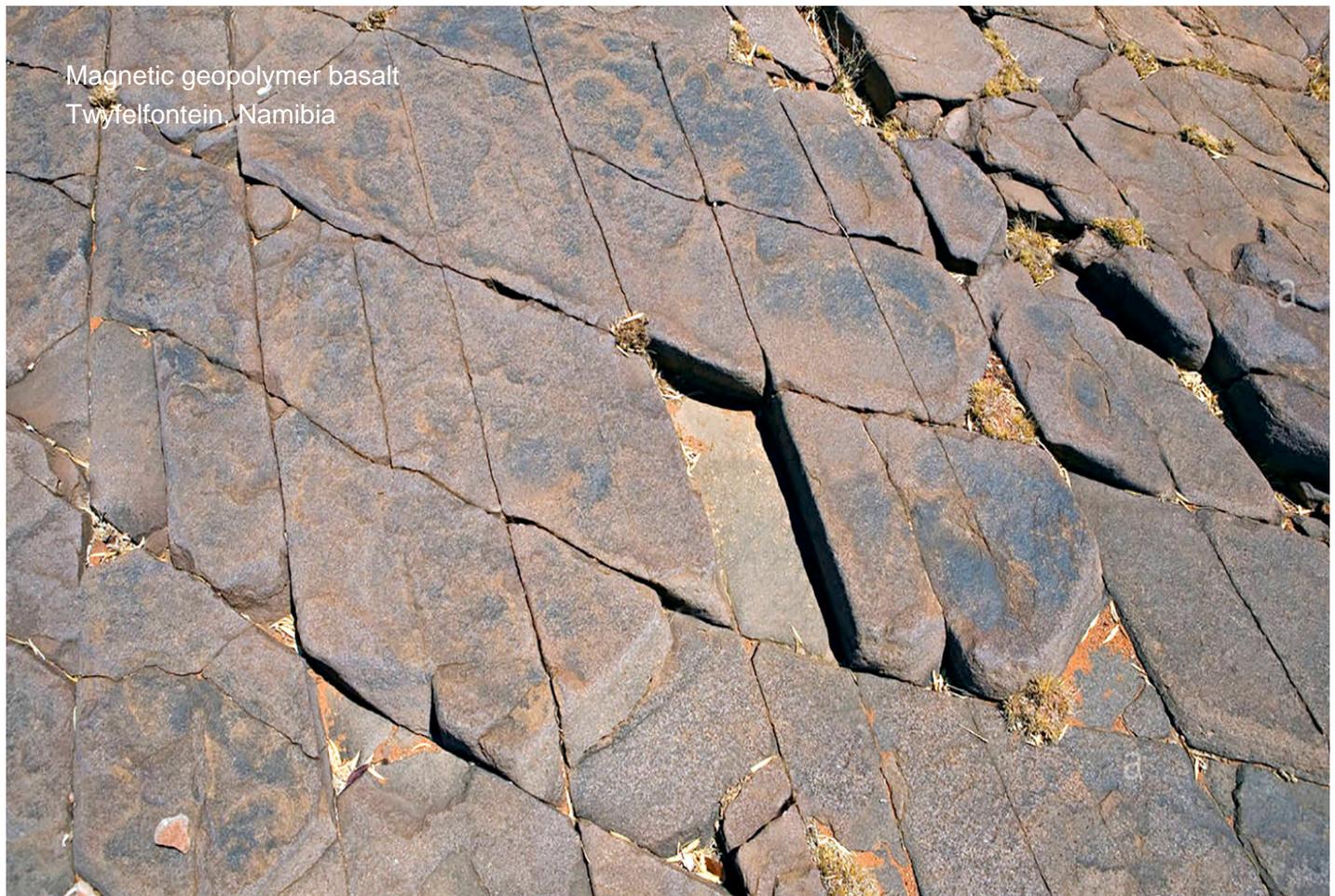
Grey hybrid cranium  
Byneskranskop, South Africa

By great contrast, another skeleton excavated at Byneskranskop presents an extreme brachycephalic form that exactly corresponds with dwarf/human hybrids that have been well documented by this author from the desert regions in Peru and the American southwest. The arid conditions preserve the genetic traces of a long-term ET hybridization project that apparently failed.

This bulbous grey hybrid skull from Byneskranskop presents a special configuration of cranial structures that are entirely non-human in character, yet are not unique. Prolific genetic activities of the Baal consortium have been best characterized by the 'Starchild Skull' investigated by Lloyd Pye, former caretaker of the decidedly non-human skull.<sup>4</sup> The Byneskranskop example displays an intact set of mandibles, in striking contrast to the Starchild Skull, lending to its bizarre appearance.

Strikingly advanced interspecies hybridization techniques evident in the Byneskranskop humanoids reflect the similarly advanced chemistry knowledge required to produce the Twyfelfontein pavements of Namibia (below, opposite). Magnetic geopolymer basalt stonework was laid down using diverse casting patterns.

As everyone with a basic knowledge of geopolymer stone chemistry will confirm, the regular geometric configuration of the casting pattern of these basalt pavements is the result of deliberate construction by human hands. While many Atlantean temple sites actually display the work of giant hands, as well as the fastidious work of tiny hands belonging to gnomes, the pavements pictured here are typical of walkways cast with thickness tolerances for bearing human weight.



The paving stones' uniform thickness and regular rhomboid shape represent primary indicators that stand out as being unnatural, and earn these formations geological names such as 'pavements', yet the tiles' resonant qualities are another property that surprises many site visitors as being highly unusual.

When struck, these synthetic basalts ring due to their very high metallic content, predominantly composed of titanium, iron and nickel particles. In fact, the titanium content is plainly visible in photographs as a black and orange surface layer formed by high concentrations of titanium oxide and iron oxide particles (above).

This special synthetic stone material was identified decades ago in the trance readings of psychic medium Edgar Cayce, as Atlantean 'firestone' that was used by the builders of the pyramids in the land presently known as Egypt, yet thousands of years prior to the Egyptian civilization. Cayce stated that the much older Atlantean civilization had previously occupied that same region, which had been called 'Ra' during that Era.

Atlantean 'firestone' pavements at Twyfelfontein, Namibia (20.596°S, 14.374°E) are situated 3,651 miles from the Great Pyramid, at present-day Giza, Egypt, comprising 14.66 % of Earth's mean circumference.

Geopolymers at Kuidas Camp, Namibia (20.627°S, 13.845°E) are situated 3,664 miles from the Great Pyramid, comprising 14.72 % of Earth's mean circumference. This resonant distance interval corresponds to twice the value of Fibonacci #135 ( $7.30... \times 10^{-27}$ ) in percent, and twice the value of Fibonacci #357 (1,815...  $\times 10^{-71}$ ) in miles.

Geopolymer dolerite  
Twyfelfontein, Namibia



Geopolymer dolerite  
Twyfelfontein, Namibia



Geopolymer dolerite  
Twyfelfontein, Namibia



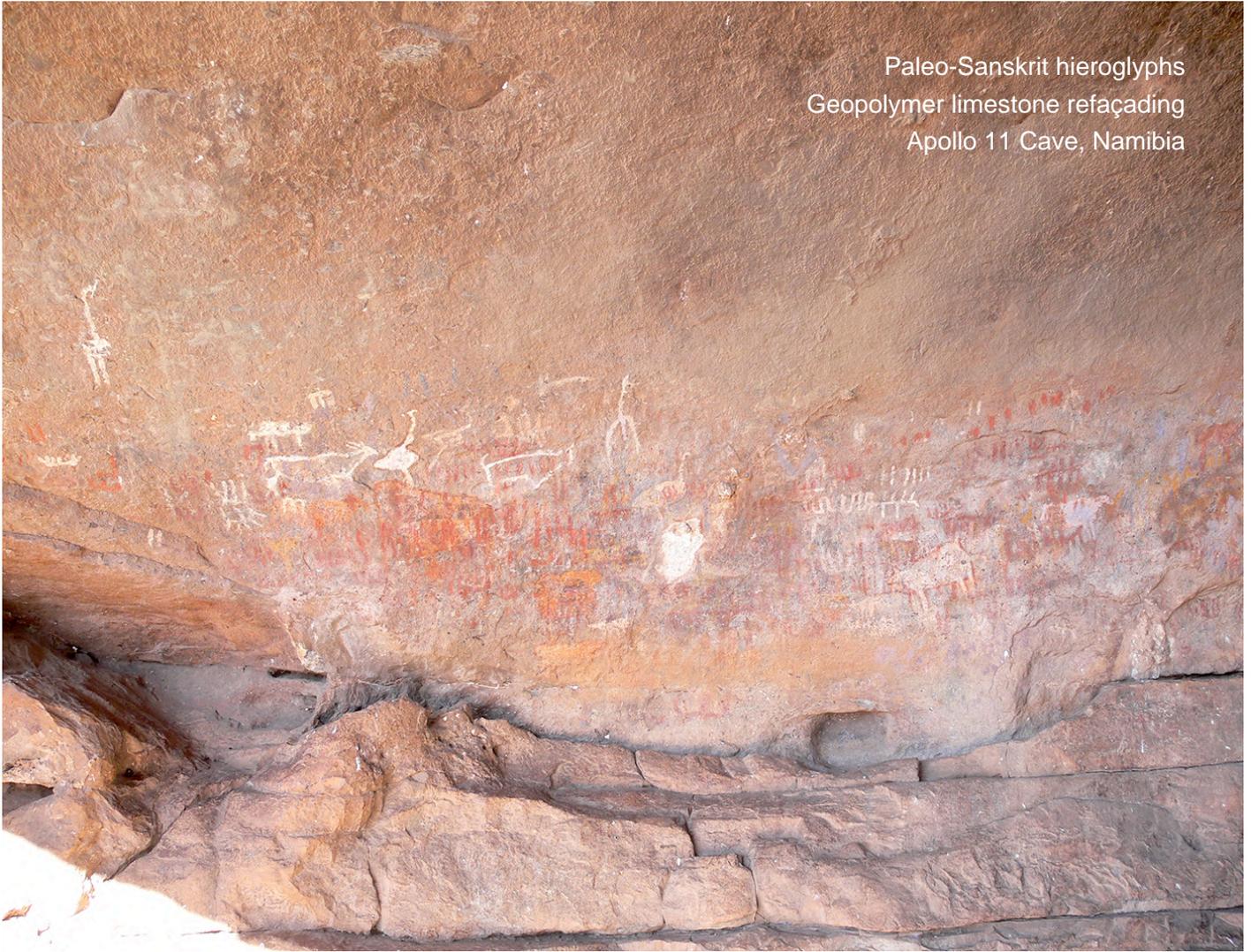


Animal figure charcoal sketch  
Apollo 11 Cave, Namibia ~30,000bp



Pyromagnetic quartzite (detail)  
Atlantean 'firestone' geopolymer  
with pyrite, iron & nickel particles

Paleo-Sanskrit hieroglyphs  
Geopolymer limestone refaçading  
Apollo 11 Cave, Namibia



A charcoal ligature was sketched on pyromagnetic geopolymer quartzite pavement plates at Apollo 11 Cave, Namibia (above), while many rough lines were incised into magnetic geopolymer quartzite pavement tiles excavated at Wonderwerk Cave, South Africa (opposite, above).from strata dated to ~25,400bp.<sup>5</sup>



Magnetic geopolymer quartzite  
Wonderwerk Cave, South Africa





Several other sites in Southern Namibia evince the great ingenuity, resourcefulness and advanced chemistry knowledge of the ancient Koisian people. Surprising ancient knowledge concerning organo-mineral polymerization processes are affirmed by a large rounded structure with fine geometric seams cast in stone of a pink hue during the Atlantean Era –now identified as magnetic geopolymer quartzite (above).

The large quartzite megalithic construction near Orotjitombo, Namibia ( $17.985734^{\circ}\text{S}$ ,  $13.675324^{\circ}\text{E}$ ) is 3,502 miles from the Great Pyramid of present-day Giza, Egypt. This ancient temple site has been carefully selected for its special geoposition where the  $18^{\circ}$  South latitude crosses a major resonant distance interval that corresponds to 14.07% of Earth's mean circumference.

Major Atlantean temple constructions such as this large elevated quartzite platform area near Orotjitombo were closely associated with multiple hidden entrances to extensive subterranean tunnel systems.

Extensive magnetic geopolymer quartzite pavements have also been documented by geologists at Nchwaneng and Pot-holes Hoek, in the Southern Kalahari region of South Africa (opposite, overleaf). Once again, the stones' magnetic properties and the roughly geometric seamwork between cast sections of the pavement are clear evidence of their artificial origin by the hands of Atlantean construction crews.

The Nchwaneng rock art site and nearby Pot-holes Hoek pavements, located in the South Kalahari, South Africa ( $27.68028^{\circ}\text{S}$ ,  $22.36414^{\circ}\text{E}$ ) are located 4,006 miles from the Great Pyramid of present-day Giza, Egypt. This resonant distance corresponds to 16.09% of Earth's mean circumference distance of 24,892 miles, residing along a strong band of focused infrasound standing wave resonance.

Magnetic geopolymer quartzite  
Pot-holes Park, South Africa







Magnetic geopolymer quartzite  
Nchwaneng, South Africa



Geopolymer limestone pavements  
Kilve Beach - Somerset, England



The surprising abundance of Atlantean geopolymer pavements being recognized in a multitude of natural environments throughout the world includes many geopolymer limestone examples. Composed primarily of calcite crystals like the human pineal gland, geopolymer limestone is a highly resonant piezoelectric building material that was also used in the construction of the bulk of the Great Pyramid in the lands of Egypt, then known as the region of Ra, a Paleo-Sanskrit word meaning “granting”.

Mesmerizing ancient limestone pavement tilings of the English coastline remain hidden to the eyes of most visitors. Some sections of these artificial limestone pavements have been stripped of the uppermost layer of stones, while others remain largely intact. Kilve beach, located in Somerset, England (51.1788°N, 3.2156°W) is 2,290 miles from the Great Pyramid, corresponding to 9.20% of Earth’s mean circumference.

Geopolymer limestone pavements  
Kilve Beach - Somerset, England

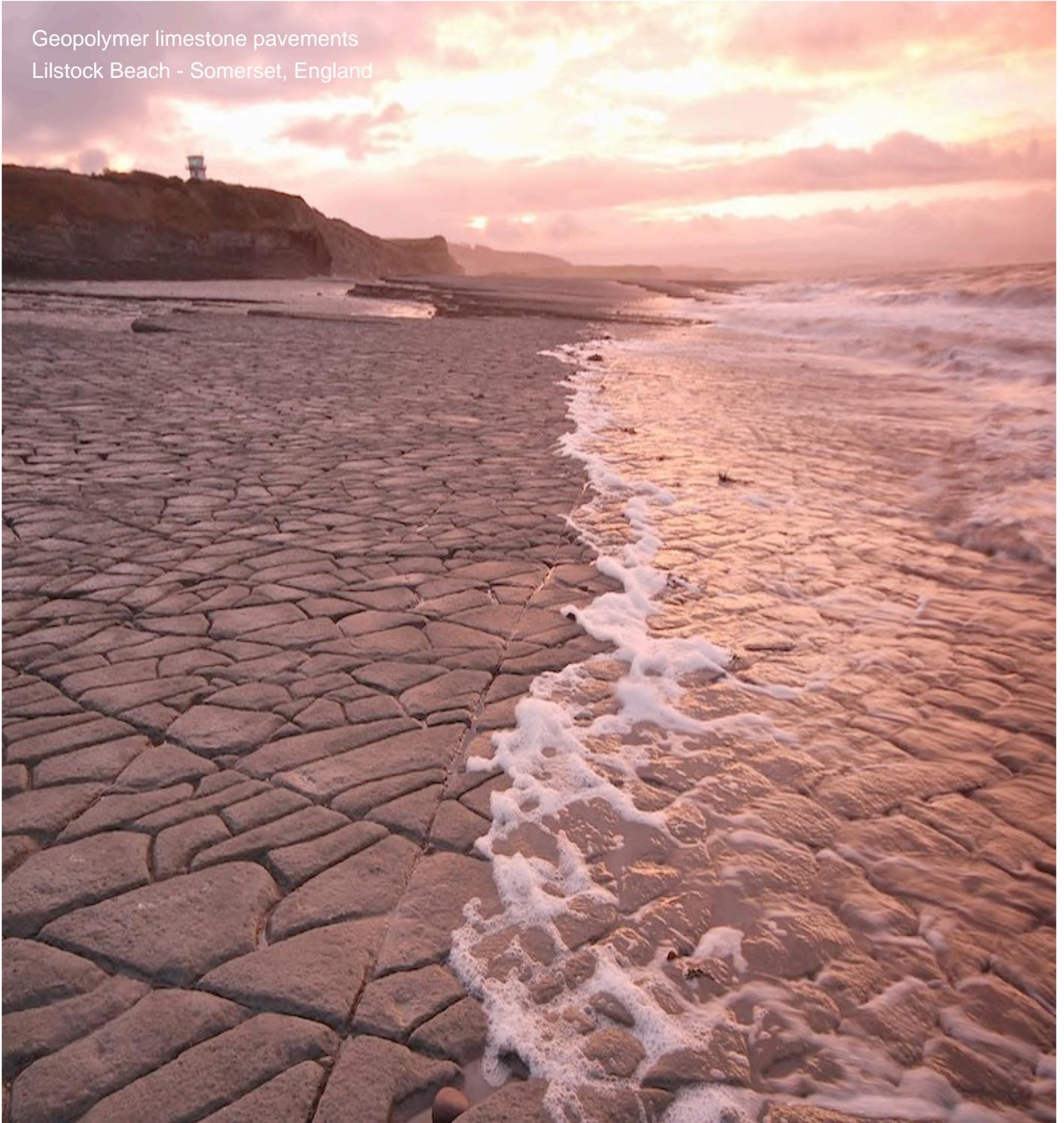


Geopolymer limestone pavements  
Kilve Beach - Somerset, England





Geopolymer limestone pavements  
Lilstock Beach - Somerset, England



Another impressive sea-worn geopolymer limestone pavement with beautiful geometric seamwork has also been preserved at the nearby sacred site known today as Lilstock Beach. A distinctive look has been achieved with the dual patternwork utilizing a larger grid of more-or-less straight seams, combined with a finer network of curved seams between each of the cast paving tiles.

Lilstock Beach, located in Somerset, England (51.1978°N, 3.1846°W) is 2,289 miles from the Great Pyramid. This resonant distance corresponds to 9.20% of Earth's mean circumference, showing a close alignment with well-known ancient sacred sites woven through landscapes where the trans-dimensional HHO plasma phenomena known for 'crop circle formations' continues to engage human consciousness.

Geopolymer limestone pavements  
Lilstock Beach - Somerset, England



Geopolymer limestone pavements  
Lavernock Beach - Wales, UK



Well-worn geopolymer limestone pavements are also present at Lavernock Beach, located in Wales, UK (51.40694°N, 3.17222°W) at 2,295 miles from the Great Pyramid, comprising a distance that represents 9.22% of Earth's mean circumference. This resonant distance interval closely aligns with the related limestone pavements at both Kilve and Lilstock beaches.

Geopolymer limestone pavements  
Lavernock Beach - Wales, UK





While many examples of geopolymer limestone pavements have been identified in the UK, much rougher sections of geopolymer limestone pavements have also been preserved at Cocklawburn beach (above), located in Northumberland, England (55.729821°N, 1.9559°W). This resonant geoposition is 2,403 miles from the Great Pyramid, comprising 9.65% of Earth's mean circumference. While these coarse pavements were cast in a roughly geometric pattern that was far outdone by the tight geometric format of andesite pavements at Eaglehawk Neck, Tasmania, *the same artificial characteristics are evident under microscopy.*



Another geopolymer limestone pavement similar to the seaworn coastal examples was recently excavated at Badger's Wood, in Backwell, England (below).<sup>6</sup> Community volunteers of all ages have gathered together to carefully excavate the full extent of the pavement for scientific study and documentation, although the site represents much more than they know.

The meandering geometric patterning of these pavements has not been recognized as artificial by anyone onsite, following the same circumstance as seen at most other sites such as this. Geologists have given the academic interpretation of the site, yet the great interest shown by the local public suggests their interest may reflect some kind of inner knowing, or past life relationship with this type of sacred temple site.



Geopolymer limestone pavements  
Badger's Wood - Backwell. England

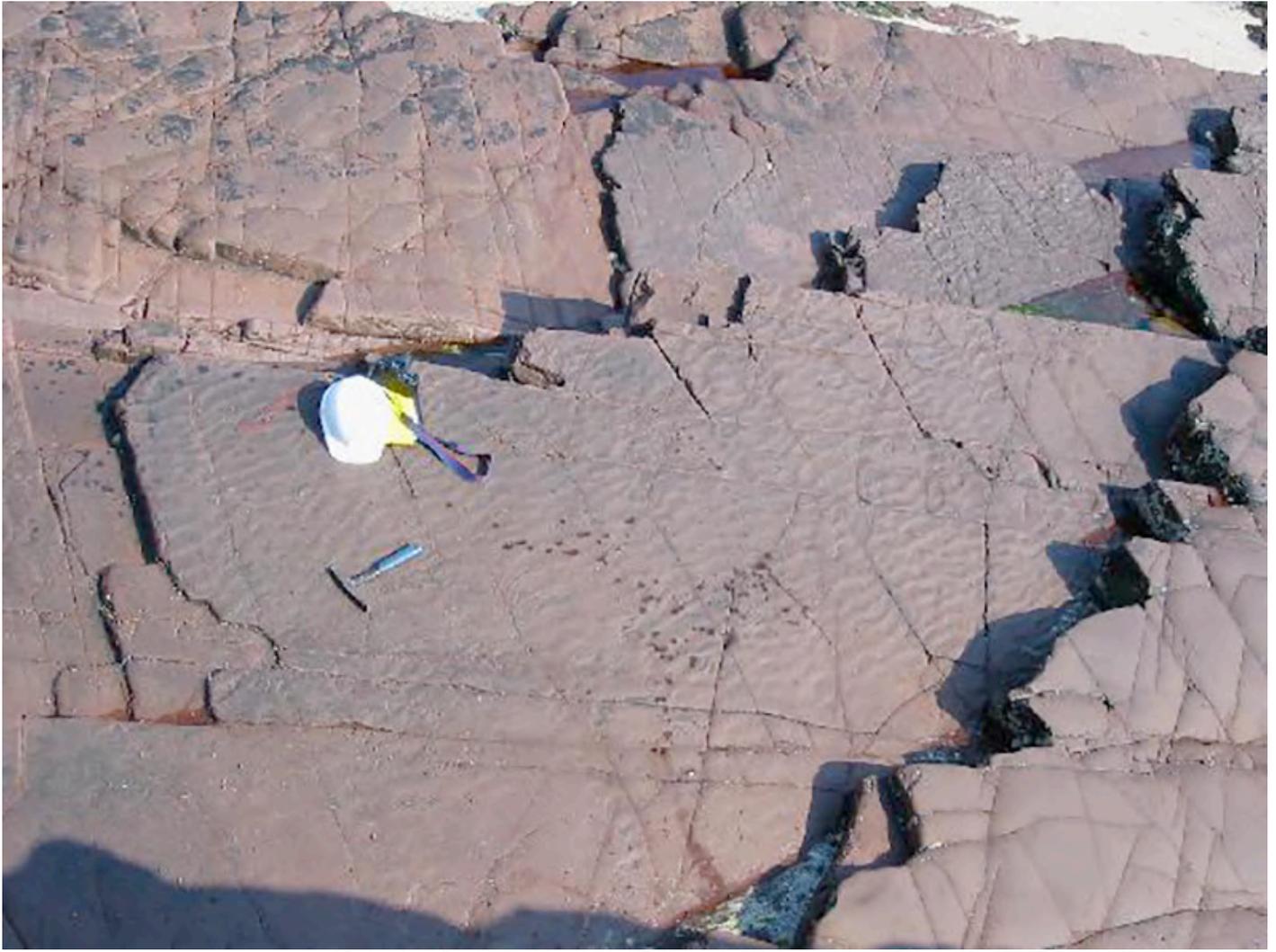
Geopolymer casting patterns that have been systematically dismissed by geologists and archeologists –as natural fracturing patterns in the limestone bedrock that have been worn by exposure to the elements– can be easily confirmed by any microscopic view of the composition of the synthetic material.

What's more, this determination of the limestone's man-made origin is also supported by the geoposition of this site within the nonlinear mandala distribution pattern identified by this author as the Unified Field of infrasound standing wave resonance, once utilized as a global pyramid network in all regions of the world.



The Badger's Wood limestone pavements in Backwell, England (51.41543°N, 2.726057°W) are 2,279 miles from the Great Pyramid, a resonant distance corresponding to 9.16% of Earth's mean circumference.

Another Atlantean cast-limestone pavement at Stoer Peninsula, Scotland (58.20113°N, 5.3493°W) was tilted by meteoric impacts<sup>7</sup> ~12,900 years ago, and are now situated 2,604 miles from the Great Pyramid; or 10.46% of Earth's circumference. Wavy textures were given to the stones to offer traction for barefoot walking, as similarly seen among many geopolymer pavements of the Visoko Pyramids, and elsewhere. Just offshore at Stoer is an impressive pinnacle standing by itself above the coastal surf (overleaf).





Another well-documented extension of Atlantean pavements cast in geopolymer limestone was uncovered during preparatory construction worker for a new plaza that was to be built near a highway route. Several unusual news story surfaced in the summer of 1969, including an article in *The Oklahoman*, June 28, 1969:



Delbert Smith, president of the Oklahoma Seismograph Co. and past president of the Oklahoma City Geophysical Society, and [J.] Durwood Pate, an independent petroleum geologist, traveled to the site Friday to study the area and take samples... 'I am satisfied that it is not a natural formation, and that it is man-made,' Smith said... Smith and Pate took a core sample to make a microscopic investigation of the material in hopes of deciding what it is.

The geologist's clear determination of the site as a man-made was never actually followed-up by any publication of the subsequent microscopy studies. Instead, this initial news article was followed days later by another piece with more details on the same find on July 1:

Discovery of a second hole through the rock strata heightened interest when measurement revealed the two holes to be exactly 16 1/1 feet apart or precisely one rod... Pate said the rock is Permian limestone laced with quartz grains.



A more detailed description of the unusual rock type that comprises the geometrically paved formation was given in the third article on the subject published on in *The Oklahoman* on July 3, 1969:

The mystery of a dolomitic limestone formation unearthed between Oklahoma City and Edmond was compounded Wednesday by the discovery of an object on the site which resembles a stone hammer. Geologists who have focused their attention on the unusual formation... were at a loss to explain the origin of either the formation or the artifact. John M. Ware, an Oklahoma City geologist said, "It simply can't be explained within the field of geology --we need an archeologist to give a final opinion"...

However, its age and origin may remain a mystery unless an archeologist can be persuaded to take on the project soon. Within 20 days, construction workers will continue their job of digging out the area to begin building on a foodstuffs warehouse... Another intriguing point about the rock is that it contains marine deposits, indicating that it was laid down in the ocean...

Pate said that the formation, 100 feet by 60 feet in area, is rapidly becoming a tourist attraction. 'People are flocking there and taking pieces of the rock away,' he said. 'We need to preserve it until something can be done about determining its origin.'



All of these widely distributed Atlantean pavement features have been erroneously designated as natural geological formations called 'tesselated pavements'. However, microscopic analyses do not confirm this hypothesis, but point to an entirely artificial origin due to the presence of fine metallic particles distributed fairly evenly through the stone matrix. *Results have been withheld to purposely misportray the evidence.*

J. Durwood Pate died in 2009. His son, Jim Pate –*a geologist himself, does not corroborate his father's statement that the pavements are man-made, instead preferring to call this obviously man-made mosaic stonework as a 'natural formation'.* This stance has been highly profitable for those who take it, as it comes along with University jobs and support from agencies made responsible for hiding ancient Atlantean sites.

Oklahoman news reporter Andrew Griffin holds a geometric paving tile originally thought to have been a hammerstone of some kind (above). In fact, this pavement tile is typical of Atlantean casting, presenting a diamond-shaped feature that held the tile in place between two adjacent paving tiles. *Orange-colored metakaolinite geopolymer cement binder covers the back of each tile in the huge mosaic (opposite).*

The site of this partly destroyed Atlantean mosaic tile floor in Edmond, Oklahoma (35.5946°N, 97.5062°W) is situated 6,824 miles from the Great Pyramid of present-day Giza, Egypt; a distance corresponding to 27.41% of Earth's mean circumference of 24,892 miles.





Red geopolymer sandstone  
Central Omaha, Nebraska

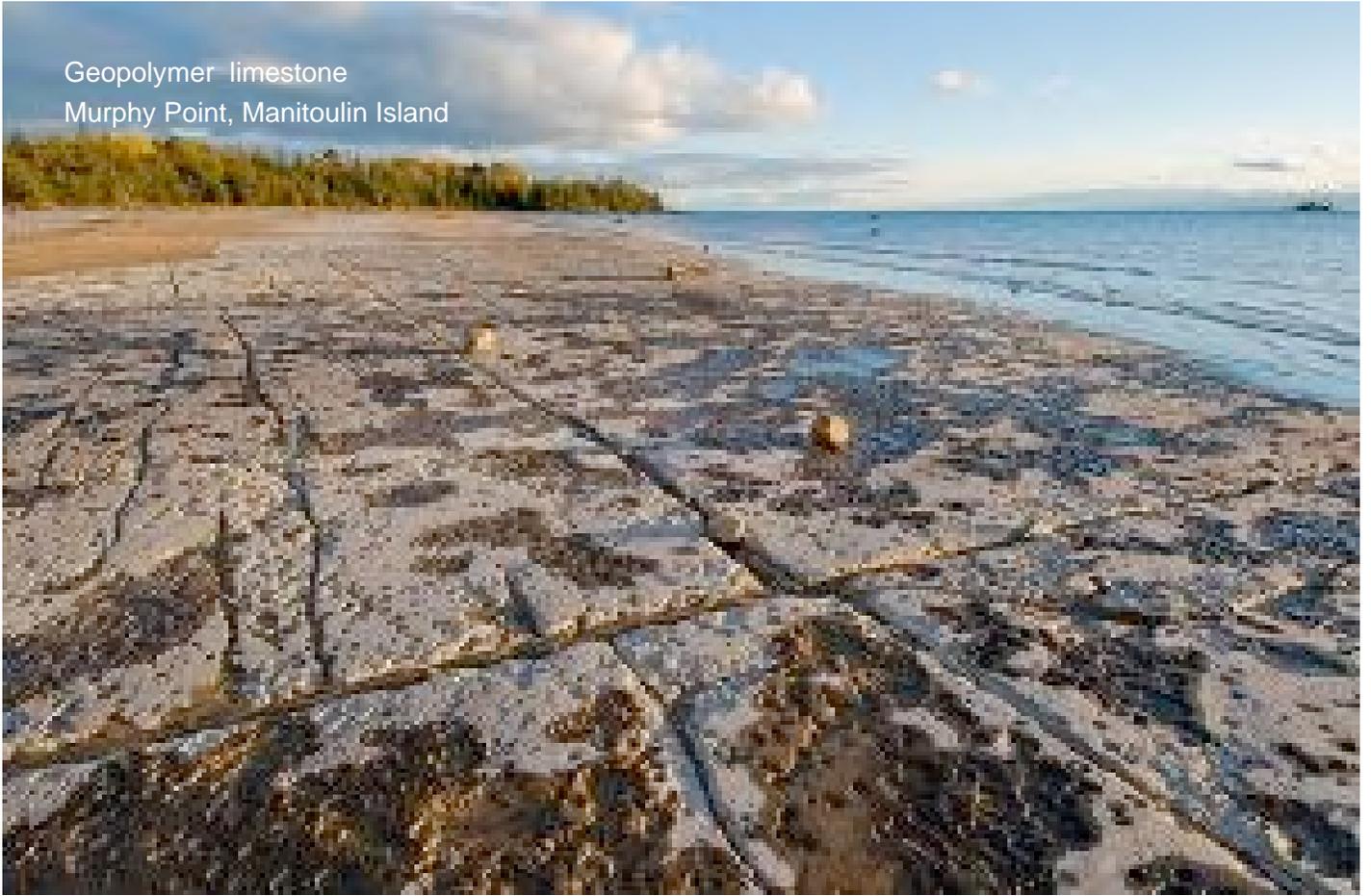
Atlantean geopolymer pavements cast in red sandstone have also been exposed in Central Omaha, Nebraska (above), and were documented and misidentified by geologists as glacial pavements associated with the Dakota Sandstone formation. Significant surface wear patterns seen on these pavements *certainly do represent authentic glacial striations*, unlike the machine-worn surfaces of andesite pavements located in Siyancuma, South Africa.

However, the seamwork evident in this photograph closely corresponds to geometric casting patterns used by the Atlantean civilization >13,000 years ago, which can be easily determined by microscopic analysis to be composed of a ferro-sialate geopolymer. Direct microscopic comparison of samples obtained from the Omaha pavements with red sandstone geopolymer megalithic platforms from Puma Punku, Bolivia will confirm their artificial origin, according to recent findings on the subject (Davidovits *et al.*, 2018).<sup>8</sup>

The greatly elevated iron content of the ferro-sialate geopolymer matrix within which the sand grains are bound confers slightly elevated magnetic properties to the stone pavements, although this effect is much less significant than the extreme magnetic properties of Puma Punku's grey andesite geopolymer blocks.

Extensive and well-worn geopolymer limestone pavements have been exposed by lake water in the Great Lakes region of Canada, on Manitoulin Island, situated in Lake Superior (opposite, overleaf). Atlantean tilings were executed here according to the same meandering geometric casting patterns seen worldwide.

Geopolymer limestone  
Murphy Point, Manitoulin Island



In an interesting synchronicity, flying geopolymer pavements made a spectacular appearance in a recently released video clip of a nearly fatal mountain rockslide incident at Laila Base Camp below Spantik Mountain, in Gilgit Baltistan, Pakistan. Also called Golden Peak, Spantik is a 7,027m peak located in the Spantik-Sosbun Mountains, a subrange of the Karakoram Range.

In July of 2018, mountain hiker Shayan Anwer was fortunate to capture high-quality video of harrowing moments when two huge slabs of geopolymer pavements came hurling down the mountainside at his campsite.<sup>9</sup> Noise from the falling rocks alerted him to record the entire scene as one of giant slabs careens over a tent before being narrowly avoided by another mountaineer below him.



While waiting at the base camp for the weather to get clear, this one day I heard loud noise that came from the way that goes to camp 1.

I saw everybody at the base camp shouting and running for cover when I looked up I saw a rock coming straight for the campsite, because it was falling from a distance I was not able to judge the size of the rock and I started filming it with my phone camera.

I only realised when the rock actually came closer and split into two pieces, that's when I started to run for cover but by that time it had come too close already.

It landed on our camp's entrance, missed my face by literally a few inches and then after a bounce it took off and landed on the kitchen tent which it destroyed completely and then it almost hit this Swiss climber before going down into the Chogholungma glacier...

Nobody slept that night, people took turns to warn others as rocks kept falling all night, we had a whistle which we used to blow to warn everyone at the base camp.

Every time we heard a whistle we ran for cover but the problem was during the day we could see this rock coming down on us while during the night we had no idea from which direction it was coming so it was literally a gamble, none of those rocks hit the camp site though and I am glad to say this that nobody got hurt in this whole incident.<sup>10</sup>



This surprising video footage serendipitously captured by Anwer documents piles of geopolymer stone plates littering the base of the mountainside that have been stacked by campers to level the slope and create flat sleeping areas for better tent camping. Careful inspection of the video images reveal the regular geometric features of the stone plates that include sharp 90° corners and mostly planar, rectangular faces.

The exact geoposition of the Golden Peak Base Camp at 36° North latitude confirms the hypothesis the entire mountain was refaced in magnetic geopolymer andesite by Atlantean temple builders during the Late Paleolithic Era. Laila Base Camp near Spantik Mountain, Pakistan (35.99362°N, 75.05314°E) is 2,563 miles from the Great Pyramid of Giza, Egypt, or 10.30% of Earth's mean circumference.



Magnetic geopolymer mudstone  
Collingson Ridge, Antarctica



Throughout most of the accessible regions of the world, perpetual activity of human beings and Nature have hidden many ancient features of the man-made landscape. The destructive effects of these forces on ancient landscapes have not occurred in more remote areas of the globe.

Many astonishing photographs of the exposed and weathered landscape features of Antarctica have documented the fragmented megalithic remains of many Atlantean temple structures. Most of these outstanding photographs were taken by geologists *who are not aware of the prevalence of Atlantean geopolymer stone at ancient archeological sites*. They view all of these sites as natural, which is incorrect.

Just look at this exquisite ancient geopolymer walkway pavement, being over 13,000 years in age, being walked on and taken apart by ignorant scientists who may never recognize its true origin as an Atlantean mosaic floor (above)!<sup>11</sup> The nearly intact layer of 'red mudstone' sits immediately above and below many other layers of 'grey mudstone', because only that layer was cast with a high content of laterite clay powder.

Collingson Ridge, Antarctica (85.21667°S, 175.35°W) is situated 8,571 miles from the Great Pyramid, corresponding to 34.43% of Earth's mean circumference. Similarly, McIntyre Promontory, Antarctica (84.95°S, 179.6667°E) is 8,572 miles from Giza, or 34.44% of Earth's mean circumference. Resonant geopositioning of the McIntyre Promontory site at 85° South latitude reconfirms its ancient artificial origin.

The McMurdo Dry Valleys of Antarctica also preserve a great many visible sections of Atlantean geopolymer pavements; in various dry, exposed sections of Taylor, Wright and Victoria Valleys.

Magnetic geopolymer 'mudstone'  
Collingson Ridge, Antarctica



Magnetic geopolymer sandstone  
Collingson Ridge, Antarctica

Magnetic geopolymer 'mudstone'  
McIntyre Promontory, Antarctica





Immense areas of Earth's surface now cloaked in glacial ice sheets were made available to the Atlantean civilization by virtue of their highly advanced geoengineering and climate-control technology of the world's pyramid network. As given in Biblical terms, this was when "God had not caused it to rain on the Earth... but a mist went up from the Earth, and watered the whole face of the ground" (Genesis 2:6).

During the Atlantean Era, the fundamental atmospheric and gravitational conditions for the Earth were technologically dictated by the internal acoustic driving of the Great Pyramid, located in what is known today as Egypt's Giza Plateau. From the Orion Pyramids, ultra-low frequency acoustic energy radiated out and around the globe in a quantum mandala pattern formed by infrasound standing wave resonance.



This isolated cluster of smoothly weathered megaliths represent the remains of a small Atlantean psychoacoustic temple, cast more than 13,000 years ago by Atlantean builders in magnetic geopolymer dolerite, reconstituted from powdered natural bedrock. The remains of several sites are strewn about nearby.

In the adjacent Victoria Valley, large geopolymer granite pavement slabs with magnetic geopolymer dolerite 'ventifacts' sitting on top.<sup>12</sup> Victoria Valley, Antarctica (77.42113°S, 161.81314°E) is situated 8,808 miles from the Great Pyramid of present-day Giza, Egypt; a resonant distance corresponding to 35.38% of Earth's mean circumference. *Subterranean networks likely connect many of these Atlantean sites in Antarctica.*





Magnetic geopolymer dolerite  
Taylor Valley, Antarctica

Magnetic geopolymer dolerite & granite  
Victoria Valley, Antarctica



Magnetic geopolymer basalt  
Taylor Valley, Antarctica



High-quality photographs of so-called 'ventifacts' from the McMurdo Dry Valleys reveal the wind-smoothed surfaces of magnetic geopolymer dolerite stonework cast by the Atlantean civilization over 13,000 years ago. Their dark, highly polished surfaces are speckled with shiny metal particles consisting of particulate iron, nickel and titanium that confer the ferromagnetic and paramagnetic properties to the stone (above).

The ventifacts' elegant curves are often complimented by planar faces meeting at sharp linear edges that are not formed by natural processes, but by the creative hands of Atlantean stone-casting crews. *While geologists and archeologists both deny their synthetic origin, microscopy proves ventifacts are not natural.*



Magnetic geopolymer dolerite  
Taylor Valley, Antarctica



Magnetic geopolymer dolerite  
Walkway pavement tiles  
Taylor Valley Antarctica



Researchers hiking through Antarctica's Wright Valley have photographed many geological oddities that drew their immediate attention, being surrounded by the bleakness of the epic landscapes (below).<sup>13</sup>

While composed of the same wind-blasted dolerite as the area's bedrock, naturally formed cracks in the fractured bedrock material are not seen in the large, smooth specimens that stand out on the valley floor.



Magnetic geopolymer dolerite  
Wright Valley, Antarctica

These isolated clusters of beautifully shaped stones are of the finest consistency, showing an extremely high uniformity of surface characteristics that cannot be considered natural. Microscopic investigation of the stone will reveal the heterogeneous presence of fine metallic particles throughout the dolerite matrix.

Direct comparison with the many small, roughly-shaped bedrock fragments littered throughout the area will undoubtedly reveal two classes of materials: one entirely natural, and another semiconductor material that represents a reconstituted form of the natural bedrock that displays exotic inclusions that were blended for achieving enhanced EM fields at the temple site, transduced from focused infrasound standing waves.

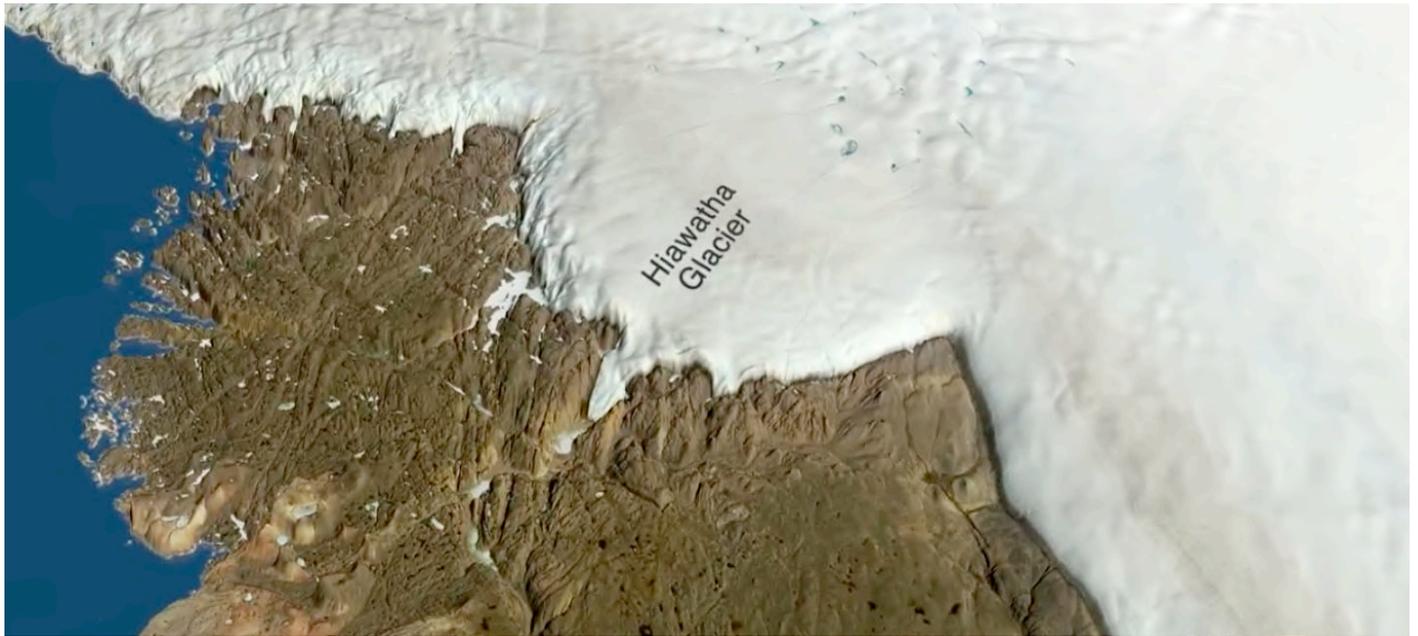
Wright Valley, Antarctica (77.51667°S, 161.66674°E) is 8,802 miles from the Great Pyramid of present-day Giza, Egypt. This resonant distance corresponds to 35.36% of Earth's mean circumference distance of 24,892 miles, confirming efficient infrasound focusing of acoustic energy from Giza at this geoposition.

Similar magnetic ventifacts have been recovered from the Atacama Desert of Northern Chile and Southern Peru,<sup>14</sup> sharing the same origin as synthetic 'firestone' artifacts cast by Atlantean hands prior to 13,000bp.



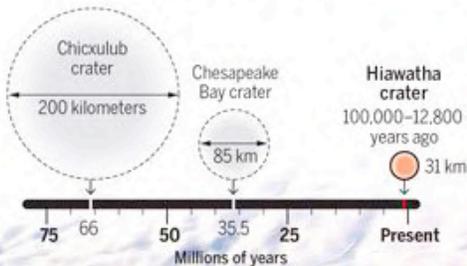
Magnetic geopolymer quartzite  
Hiawatha Crater, Greenland

In the Arctic, at the opposite polar extreme of the Earth, a large debris field of magnetic geopolymer quartzite with a speckled green/brown lichen coating was recently documented by geologists investigating the Hiawatha Impact Crater dated to ~12,900bp. The geopolymer quartzite debris field at the Hiawatha Crater Drainage Basin, Greenland (78.8629°N, 67.2844°W) is located 4,308 miles from the Great Pyramid—a resonant distance comprising 17.3% of Earth's mean circumference distance of 24,892 miles.



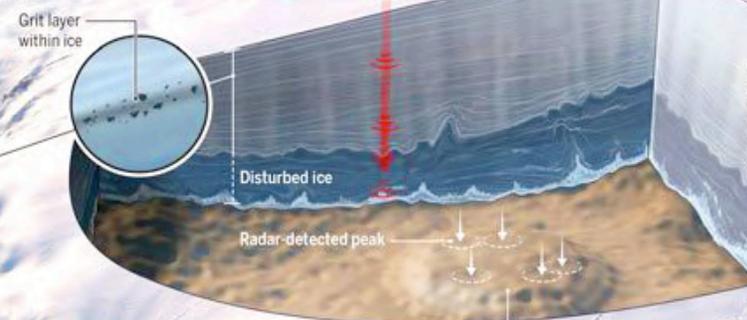
## The hidden crater

Under a lobe of ice on northwest Greenland, airborne radar and ground sampling have uncovered a giant and remarkably fresh impact crater. Though not as large as the dinosaur-killing Chicxulub impact, Hiawatha crater may have formed as recently as the end of the last ice age, as humans were spreading across North America. Meltwater from the impact could have triggered a thousand-year chill in the Northern Hemisphere by disrupting currents in the Atlantic Ocean.



### Seeing through ice

A Basler BT-67 aircraft, fitted with radars on its belly and wings, crisscrossed the crater, looking for reflections.



### A deep disturbance

Radar reflections from volcanic grit trapped in the ice can be tied to dated ice cores drilled elsewhere. Those reflections stop at 11,700 years ago. Below that, the ice is disturbed. The crater's bed is rough, not yet smoothed down. This points to an actively eroding young crater less than 100,000 years old.

### Telltale rocks

Samples near the glacier's outlet contained beads of once-molten glass and shocked quartz—crystals scarred by high temperatures and pressures.

### Rebound effect

After an impact, rebounding molten rock piles up in a central peak and sometimes collapses into a peak ring—one way to distinguish an impact crater from a volcano.

### Where is the impact debris?

None of the drilled Greenland ice cores (red dots) contains meteoritic debris. But one, GISP2, shows a spike in platinum about 12,900 years ago.



### As big as a city

The impact would have tunneled through ice and bedrock, leaving a crater 31 kilometers wide and more than 300 meters deep.



Magnetic geopolymer dolomite  
Zakynthos Island, Greece

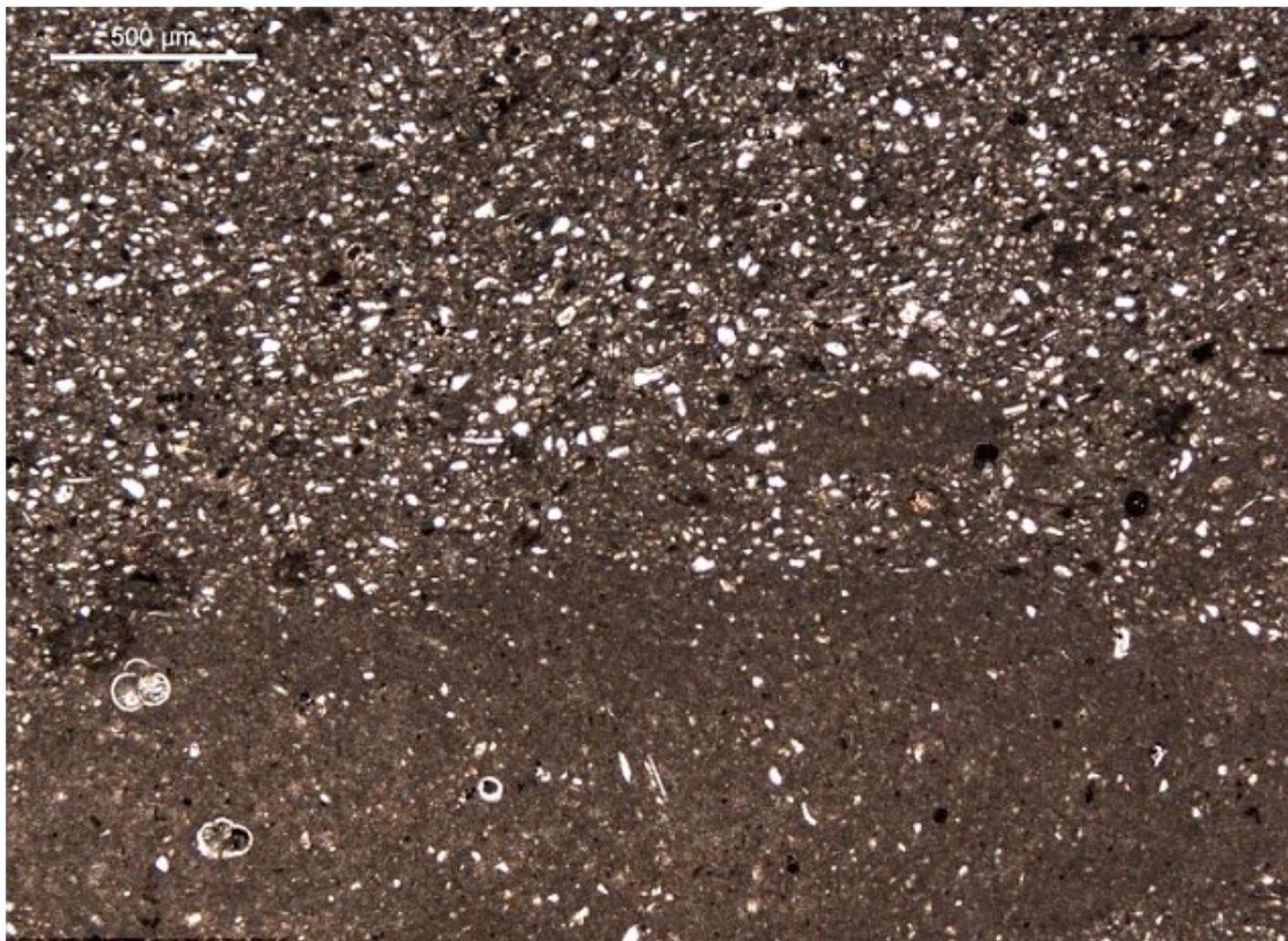
The frontiers of underwater archeology also reveal the hidden presence of other Atlantean sacred temple cities that now rest beneath the waves. In 2013, snorkelers surveying shallow waters in Alikanas Bay, just offshore Zakynthos Island, Greece, were astonished to find several perfectly round objects submerged by 12' of seawater that appear to have once been the bases of a row of large temple columns (above).

Stone samples were taken from various apparently man-made objects at the fascinating dive site, for various analyses to be conducted by archeologists and geologists to determine their origin and possibly provide an indication of the temporal period of manufacture. However, geologists' test results were flatly rejected by the site's discoverers.



Extensive photographic evidence confirms what the divers experienced below the waves at Zakynthos Island: *the genuine discovery of an ancient, sunken city*. Absurd explanations given by the Greek geological authorities in this case deserve highlighting here, as they exactly conform to the previously recognized semiconductor composition of Atlantean 'firestone' pavements.

Similar examples of very hard geopolymer stones such as basalt and quartzite have been presented at other Atlantean temple sites in Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Indonesia and the US, that possess pyromagnetic properties due to the presence of fine pyrite particles within the stone matrix. In the case of the Zakynthos Island site samples, geologists were able to determine the type of stone as dolomite, while microscopy revealed the presence of fine pyrite particles.



Publicly released microscope imagery of a cross-section of the dolomite sample show *significant loading of the stone matrix with pyrite particles, as well as an abundance of microbubbles, both of which are not known from any natural sources*. Contrary to all logic,

Submerged city near Zakynthos Island, Greece (37.84818°N, 20.7822°E) is 804 miles from Giza, or 3.23% Fibonacci #

Professor Julian Andrews, a geochemist at the University of East Anglia who led an analysis of the site, said it was understandable why the site was mistaken for a lost city. His team conducted detailed analysis of the underwater structures in an attempt to solve the mystery...

It appears these were formed by bacteria metabolizing gas leaking out of the fault millions of years ago, which turned the sediment into dolomite. The columns (pictured) were caused by the gas bubbling through the sediment and building up over time. Chemical analysis and samples looked at under a microscope revealed the stone was formed of euhedral dolomite crystals and pyrite framboids, the researchers said.

'We investigated the site, which is between two and five meters under water, and found that it is actually a natural geologically occurring phenomenon. The disk and doughnut morphology, which looked a bit like circular column bases, is typical of mineralization at hydrocarbon seeps - seen both in modern seafloor and paleo settings.'

The research team, which included scientists at the University of Athens and the Ephorate of Underwater Antiquities of Greece, have revealed their findings in the journal *Marine and Petroleum Geology*. They used mineralogical and chemical tests to examine the underwater structures before conducting microscopy and x-ray analysis of samples.

They found the 'columns' and 'paving stones' were actually the result of an underwater gas leak from a fault just beneath the seabed. The escaping methane gas provided energy to microbes living in the sediment on the sea floor, which in turn turned the sediment into a natural cement known as dolomite.

This process, known as concretion, is common in microbe rich sediments, but as the fault had not fully ruptured, it formed tubes and columns in the sediment. Professor Andrews said the doughnut shaped structures appeared to form along a straight line, which is why they looked columns, had actually formed along the line of the fault. In other areas the gas had bubbled along the seabed, leading to slab like structures and elsewhere had created pipe-like formations.<sup>15</sup>

It is simply staggering to witness the extreme lengths to which scientific obfuscation of the man-made origin of dolomite formations offshore at Zakynthos Island has progressed over the years. It appears that so-called 'natural processes' have been entirely fabricated to dismiss these ancient columns and floor foundations that obviously belonged to ancient buildings now submerged by the Mediterranean Sea.

High levels of academic fraud being perpetrated by scores of award-winning, government-funded marine geologists and other scientists from various supporting research fields, published by hoards of supposedly reputable scientific journals cannot deny what is obvious to the snorkelers –and to anyone familiar with the geopolymer chemistry of pyromagnetic basalt pyramids discovered nearly a decade ago in Central Ecuador.

Subsequent to this author's breakthrough publications on that subject in 2010-13, a major interdisciplinary effort was undertaken to thwart exposure of these same Atlantean semiconductor materials that can be found in many parts of the world. These coordinated disinformation efforts have been specifically designed to conceal the present of Atlantean 'firestone' pavements belonging to Paleo-Sanskrit temple structures strewn across the seafloors throughout the world's oceans.

Fake scientific explanations were concocted by CIA script-writers and fed to marine geologists in the field as a way of crafting language that would allow the abundant seafloor Atlantean pavements to be addressed as a natural byproducts of microbial activity at deepsea hydrological vents and seeps. These erroneous, concocted findings were only recently published in 2016, in the *Journal of Marine & Petroleum Geology*:

In Zakynthos Island (Greece), authigenic cementation of marine sediment has formed pipe-like, disc and doughnut-shaped concretions. The concretions are mostly composed of authigenic ferroan dolomite accompanied by pyrite. Samples with >80% dolomite, have stable isotope compositions in two groups.

The more indurated concretions have  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  around +4‰ and  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values between  $-8$  and  $-29$ ‰ indicating dolomite forming from anaerobic oxidation of thermogenic methane (hydrocarbon seep), in the sulphate-methane transition zone.

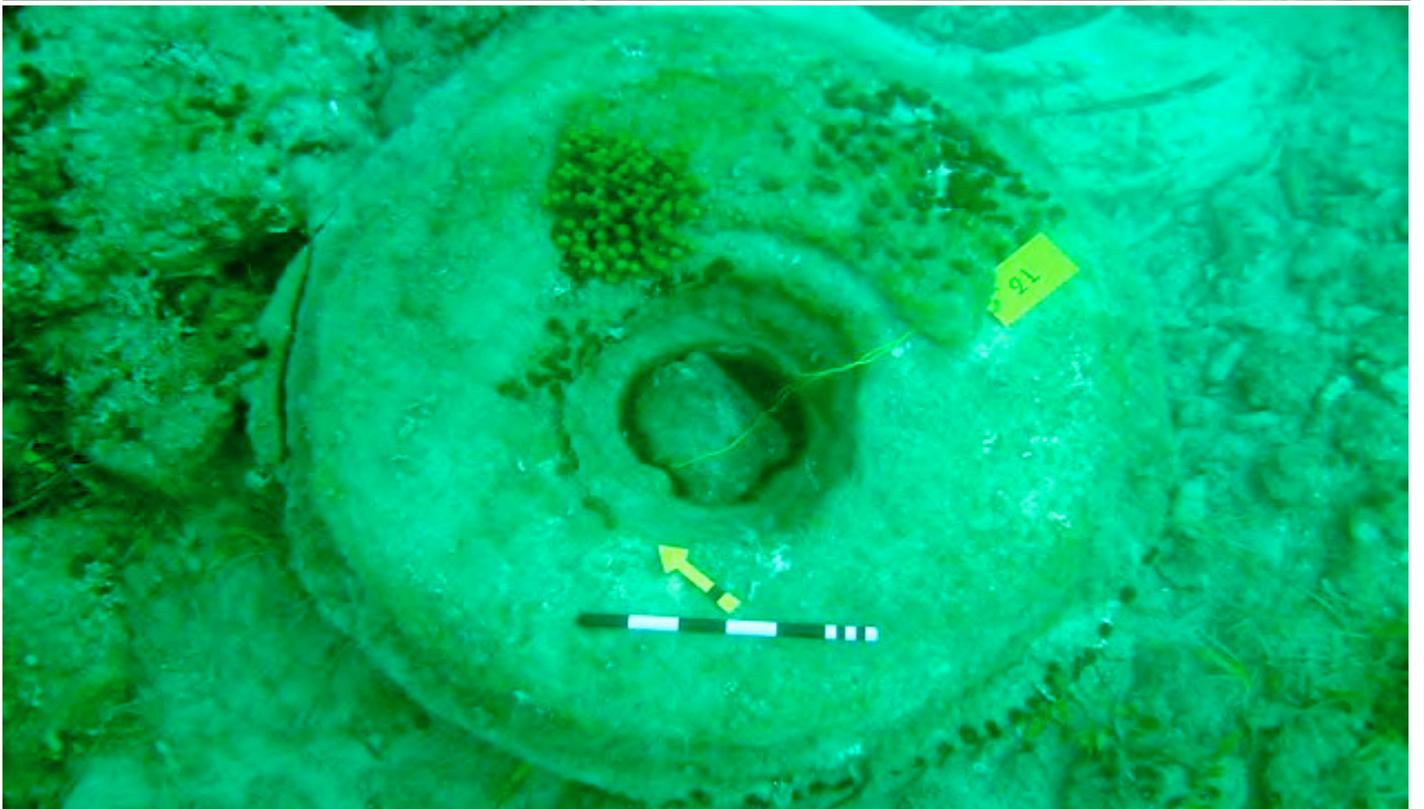
The outer surfaces of some concretions, and the less-cemented concretions, typically have slightly heavier isotopic compositions and may indicate that concretion growth progressed from the outer margin in the ambient microbially-modified marine pore fluids, inward toward the central conduit where the isotopic compositions were more heavily influenced by the seep fluid.

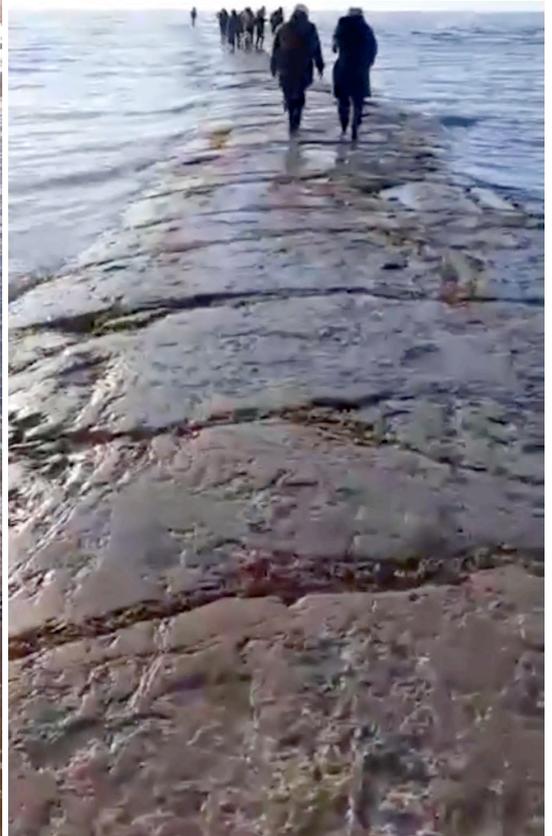
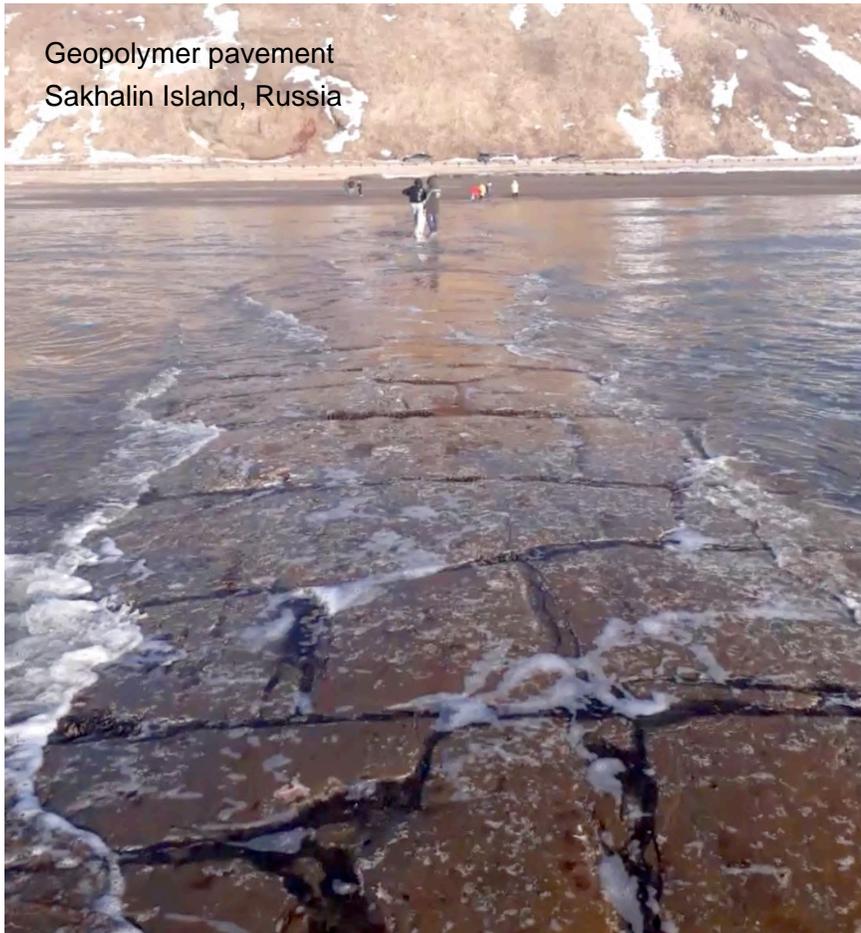
Sr isotope data suggest the concretions are fossil features, possibly of Pliocene age and represent an exhumed hydrocarbon seep plumbing system. Exposure on the modern seabed in the shallow subtidal zone has caused confusion, as concretion morphology resembles archaeological stonework of the Hellenic period.<sup>16</sup>

Complex technical language used in crafting these widely disseminated cover-up narratives may fool all inquiring scientists and the general public, yet *reconfirms the accuracy and worldwide applicability of the proper identification of such materials offered by this author through freely available books and articles.*

Magnetic geopolymer dolomite  
Zakynthos Island, Greece







Recent video documentation of a giant paved causeway leading out into the waters of the Tatar Strait, off westernmost Sakhalin Island in the Russian Pacific region has raised the interest of many researchers of ancient synthetic stone structures. A group of tourists uncovered what they can only describe as a long, curving stone road that extends out into the sea from the austere shoreline near the community of Due.<sup>17</sup>

These Atlantean magnetic geopolymer pavements off the western shores of Sakhalin Island, Russia (50.85668°N, 142.12046°E) are located 5,467 miles from the Great Pyramid of present-day Giza, Egypt. This resonant distance interval corresponds to 21.96% of the Earth's mean circumference distance of 24,892 miles, along a focal band of infrasound standing wave resonance efficiently transduced at the site.

These latest finds at Sakhalin Island represent just one in a continual stream of discoveries of ancient Atlantean 'geopolymer firestone' formations that *–in every case–* perfectly correlate with the unified geopositioning system utilized by all ancient pyramid and megalithic temple sites worldwide.

The sacred Sanskrit mandala of consciousness represents the quantum quadratic formula [  $z_{n+1} = z_n^2$  ] first realized in the modern era by quantum physicist and transdimensional inventor Nikola Tesla. The concept was later popularized in Einstein's incomplete Unified Field Theory papers years after Tesla's murder.<sup>18</sup>

As reiterated herein, the spherical standing wave resonance map produced by this author in 2004 and consistently applied throughout many publications since that fateful discovery, *represents the greatest mathematical tool now available to humanity for identifying, uncovering and repossessing* the great, hidden subterranean wealth of several Atlantean temple cities.

Distinctive geographical patterns of repeated sightings of glowing plasma ships combined with many reported encounters with giant ET humanoid species confirm that many ancient Atlantean temple cities built during the extended period from 30,000-13,000 bp have been secretly occupied by the Baal ET consortium since the catastrophic demise of that highly advanced psychoacoustic civilization.

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