



ANCIENT SKIES

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Official Logbook of the Ancient Astronaut Society

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VOLUME 21, NUMBER 3, 1921 ST. JOHNS AVE., HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS 60035-3105 USA

JULY-AUGUST, 1994

PREHISTORIC MAPS

BY MAURICE CHATELAIN*

There is now no doubt that advanced civilizations have existed on the Earth many thousand years ago, before Polar Shifts, Worldwide Floods, and Ice Ages, or other natural phenomena changed the surface of our planet. Indisputable evidence can be found in the ruins of prehistoric monuments such as those of Tiahuanaco for example, or in very ancient calendars such as the Mayan one which started in 49,617 BC or the Egyptian one in 49,219. It should be noticed that the interval of 398 years between these two dates represents twenty conjunction periods of Jupiter and Saturn or 178 of Mars and Jupiter.

Another kind of evidence can be found in the medieval maps of the Earth showing the Antarctic Continent free of ice with its lakes, rivers, and mountains, which have now been covered with several thousand meters of ice for several thousand years. According to their authors, these maps were copies of prehistoric maps they had found in the Library of Alexandria before it was burned three times, once by the Romans, once by the Christians, and once by the Arabs.

The medieval map designers did not know the existence of the American and Antarctic continents but had already navigated around Africa. That is why some of their maps were centered on Africa with almost correct latitudes, longitudes, and orientations, and completely wrong data for the other two continents. Fortunately, it has recently been possible to understand the causes of their errors and reconstruct some of the original prehistoric maps that they had used to design their own maps several thousand years later.

The best medieval map I know is one which was designed in 1513 by a Turkish admiral named Piri

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Mr. Chatelain's book Nostradamus Decoded will be available in hard cover in November 1994 from Visionary Enterprises, 4790 Irvine Blvd., Suite 105/150, Irvine, California 92720 USA. Phone/Fax: 714-786-6503.

Visionary Enterprises also will have available in October 1994 in hard cover Charles H. Hapgood's Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings, Evidence of Advanced Civilization in the Ice Age, which examines the Piri Reis map in detail as well as many other 16th Century maps. See a review of the Hapgood book in Ancient Skies 6:4.

Reis and discovered in 1931 in the old imperial palace of Topkapi in Istanbul. I have a full size color copy of that map which a friend of mine had brought me from Turkey a few years ago. The map was designed on a gazelle skin which must have been shrinking during the last five hundred years. The remaining part of it, less than one half in width, has a North/South length of 91 cm and an East/West width of 63 cm. The design was based on a circle divided into 16 sections separated by 16 small circles 22 1/2 degrees apart around the circumference. The map represented a plane circular projection of a spherical cap of the Earth as it could be seen by an astronaut from a high altitude above Egypt. The center of the circle is missing and only five small circles remain, enclosing an angle of 90 degrees or one quarter of the circle.

I recently decided to calculate the original angles and dimensions of the map from the intervals between small circles, which were the only clues I had. I found that the center of the circle must have been located at the intersection of the Meridian of Alexandria at 30 degrees East and the Tropic of Cancer at 23 degrees North. That could have been the position of the Equator when the original prehistoric map was designed, probably more than twelve thousand years ago, when the South Pole was in a different location and there was no ice on the Antarctic Continent or the sea water around it.

According to the experts, the gazelle skin must have been shrinking by about one percent since the map was designed almost five hundred years ago. And since the spacing between small circles is now about 209 mm, it can reasonably be assumed that the circular map was designed in 1513 with a circumference of 3388 mm, a radius of 539 mm, and a spacing between small circles of 211.75 mm. Strangely enough these dimensions would correspond to exact multiples of the Pyramid Inch of 25.666 mm which I have described in a previous article as a fraction of a land mile of 1848 m, namely 132, 21, and 8 1/4 inches, with the usual PI factor of 22/7. That would make sense since the Turks were ruling Egypt at that time and knew the dimensions of the prehistoric maps in the Library of Alexandria and those of the Great Pyramid before they removed the casing stones.

Assuming a reduction scale of one for twelve millions, these dimensions would have represented on the surface of the Earth an hemispherical projection with a radius of 6,468 km and a circumference of 40,656 km which could have been the equatorial circumference of the Earth along time ago when the axial rotation of the Earth was faster than it is now. However, from a high altitude of 4300 km above Egypt or 10,800 km above the center of the Earth, an astronaut could only see 80% of its circumference, corresponding on the Earth to 32,525 km or 3.388 m on the map with a scale of 1/9,600,000 or one millimeter for 9.6 kilometers. (Continued on next page)

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In comparing the angles and distances on the Piri Reis map with those of a corresponding modern map, I made an interesting discovery. In the northern section of the medieval map, the distances from the center of the circle to such places as Cape Lagos in Spain, Tangiers, Agadir, and Ifni in Morocco, were exactly the same as those measured on the modern map. But on the southern part of the map, the distances in millimeters between the center and Cape Juby, Villa Cisneros, Cape Bianco, Dakar, Freetown, and Cape Palmas, were increasingly shorter on the medieval map than on the modern map. And I found the explanation.

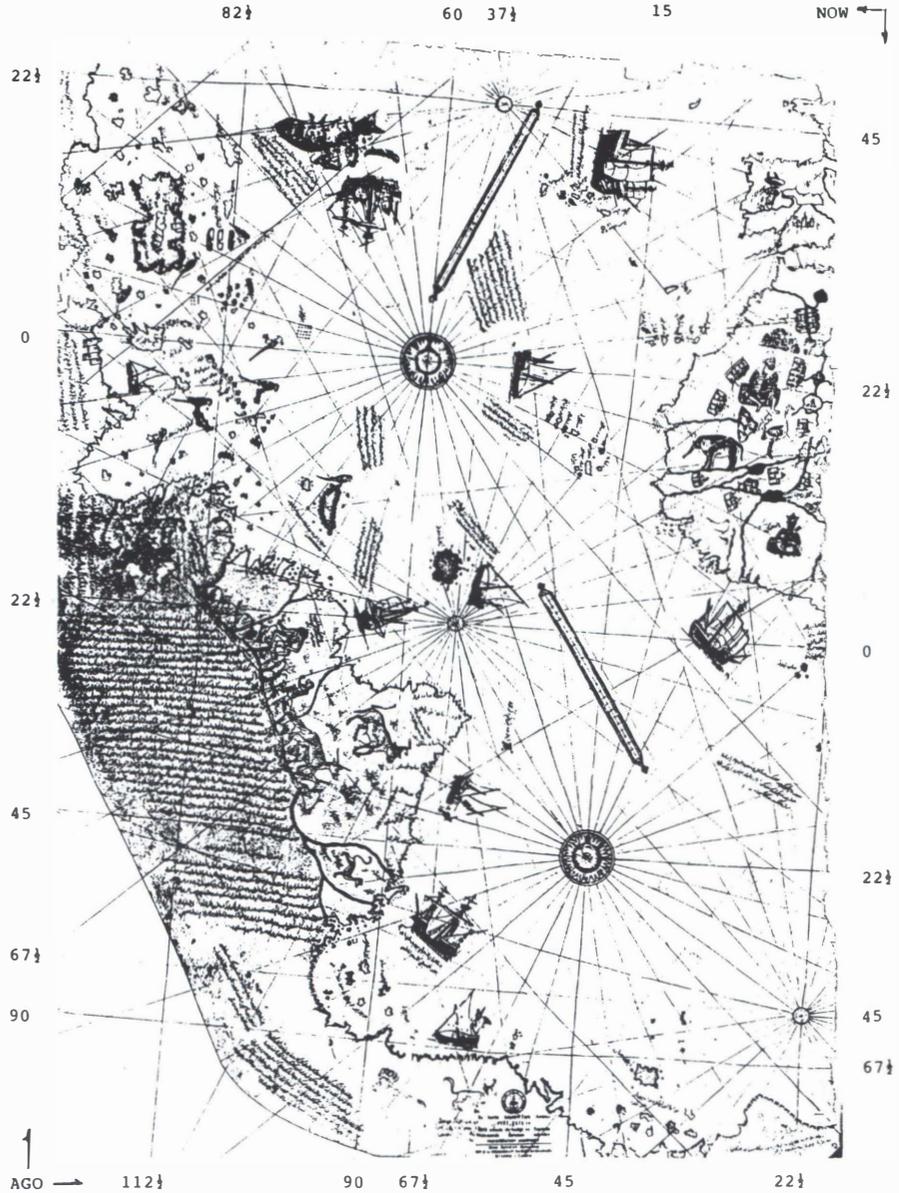
The North/South axis from Cape Lagos in Spain to Cape Palmas in Liberia is oriented to an approximate azimuth of 345 degrees on the medieval map while it is oriented to 355 degrees on the modern map. In other words, the tilt of ten degrees to the West on the medieval map could explain why the distances are the same on the Northern coast of Africa and different on the Southern coast.

I had always thought that the medieval map was correct inside the circle but I was wrong. The scale and measuring units were correct, but the azimuths were wrong with a tilt of ten degrees to the West of North. I did not try to make any calculations or measurements out of the circle since many others had already done it and proved that the islands, coasts, and rivers had been copied from several different prehistoric maps and placed on the medieval map at random, with wrong latitudes longitudes, and orientations, and therefore could not be used to redesign the original prehistoric maps. Another explanation would be that spherical trigonometry was used for the projection, making distances on the map shorter as they were farther from the center. That also would indicate an advanced civilization.

Another strange fact about the medieval map is that it does not show any tropical or antarctic circles. That could indicate that when the prehistoric map was designed, the rotation axis of the Earth was perpendicular to the plane of the Ecliptic. There were no seasons and the climate was always the same at any given latitude. If the Equator really was at 23 1/2 N and 30 E in Egypt, which is the most logical explanation for the map, the North Pole must have been at 66 1/2 N and 150 W, on the Arctic Circle in Alaska, and the South Pole at 66 1/2 S and 30 E, on the Antarctic Circle in the Rilsner Peninsula. That also could explain why there was no ice in the Bay of Ross from 40,000 to 30,000 and from 15,000 to 5,000 years ago.

The eastern part of the medieval map is the most interesting. It shows large lakes that do not exist any longer and rivers much wider than they are now, when they still exist. That could indicate that at that time, the sea level was much higher and the climate much warmer, and explain why there was no ice on the Antarctic Continent which also was farther from the South Pole. The Equator was 23 1/2 degrees farther North than it is now and Stonehenge in England for example, was at 27.72 N and enjoyed a warm climate like that of Tampa in Florida now. That could also explain why prehistoric navigators knew the existence of northern islands such as Svalbard for example, which is now at less than 10 degrees from the North Pole and inaccessible to modern sailors.

In France, Brittany had a large inland lake and its western tip was an island. In Spain, a large



lake in the center was feeding two large rivers now called the Tagus and the Guadalquivir. In Morocco, a large lake in the Sahara was feeding the Sebou River. In Mali, a very large lake near Bamba was feeding wide rivers such as Gambia, Senegal, and Niger whose delta near Port Harcourt is out of the map. There is an important dimension, the distance between Cape Palmas and the Antarctic coast, which seems to be 8400 km on modern maps and should therefore be 700 mm on the medieval map, while it is only 385 mm on that map. That discrepancy could have been made on purpose by Piri Reis so that he could include, at the bottom of his map, the Antarctic Continent which he probably considered as imaginary, since it was only discovered on 18 November 1820 by an American seal hunter named Nathaniel Palmer. The map of Piri Reis, made from several prehistoric maps, constitutes indisputable evidence of the existence before the ice ages, of an advanced civilization which had already explored and measured the entire surface of the Earth. It also indicates that the Equator has not always been where it is now and that prehistoric maps had been designed with an Inch of 25.666 mm which is contained 9000 times in the base length of 231 m of the Great Pyramid. That also indicates that a long time ago, there existed on the Earth an advanced civilization that could observe the surface of Africa from an altitude of 4300 kilometers.

MORE ON THE GREAT PYRAMID

BY MAURICE CHATELAIN

One of the most interesting parts of the Great Pyramid is the King's Chamber, where each of its dimensions is the square root of a round number of square cubits. These round numbers are 400 for the length, 100 for the width, 125 for the height, 500 for the horizontal diagonal, 225 and 625 for the vertical diagonals. And the square roots of these numbers are 20, 10, 11.180, 22.360, 15, 25 Royal Cubits of 525 mm. Each of these dimensions is therefore one side of a rectangular triangle. They indicate a floor area of 200 square cubits and a volume of 2236 cubic cubits or one thousand times the square root of five.

Several dimensions of the Great Pyramid seem to indicate that the Egyptians also used a small unit of 5.25 mm or one hundredth of the Royal Cubit of 525 mm, which we shall call ALPHA, and another one of 4.695743 mm or two ALPHA divided by the square root of five, which we shall call BETA, and so related that four square ALPHA would be equal to five square BETA. In geometry, a PI factor of 3.15 could have been obtained with 600 ALPHA, a PHI factor of 1.617 with 308 ALPHA, and the square roots of three, five, or seven with 330, 426, or 504 ALPHA.

On the other hand, the exact PHI ratio of 1.618, its square of 2.618, and its inverse of 0.618 could be found in the ratios between the base area of the Pyramid of 53,400 m², its lateral area of 86,400 m², and its total area of 139,800 m². The number 86,400 which is the number of seconds in one day, or 1/30 of the volume of the Pyramid in cubic meters, could also be found in the PI factor of 864/275 or 3.141818, that could be used to calculate the surface of a sphere of 41,250 square degrees. It could also be used to resolve the quadrature of a circle, where a circle with a diameter of 275 m would have the same circumference of 864 m as the perimeter of a square with four sides of 216 m.

Could that also be just another coincidence?

LOOKING OVER OLD COPIES OF ANCIENT SKIES I find numerous articles and notes relating to the planet Venus and her links with ancient astronomy, but I never find any mention of her period of rotation, although this value would seem to be very important from the ancient astronaut theory viewpoint.

Because of her thick and clouded atmosphere, the Venusian period of axial rotation remained a mystery until 1961. Prior to this, neither astronomers nor even science-fiction writers were capable of determining its true value.

Now we know from her radar signals that the rotation is retrograde, that is - the poles are turned upside down, and lasts 243 terrestrial days. As the Venusian period of revolution around the Sun is 224.7 days, the "Venusian Day" results in being 116.8 terrestrial days, or exactly five times less than the Venus-Earth synodic period which lasts 584 days.

Why is it that during Venus's inferior conjunction, when situated nearest to us between Sun and Earth, she turns her same side to us? The pure chance as such a coincidence is highly improbable. Rather it seems that some kind of observation of our planet from the same point on Venus is taking place.

Astronomy gives no assuring explanation for this stupendous phenomenon, but the ancient astronaut theory would. A very slight discrepancy measured between 584 days and 5 x 116.8 days, proves that the Venusian influence on Earth probably is not effective now, but it could have been in the ancient past when numerous connections of ancient cultures with the planet existed. Dr. Eugeniusz Filipowicz, 81-866.SOPOT, ul. Mickiewicza, 61m-76 POLAND.

THE FORCE FIELDS OF APOLLO

BY KERRY P. GANZA*

Force fields. Are they the product of science fiction and dreamers attempting to push mankind beyond tribalism into a utopian techno-future? Or are they the product of extraterrestrial technology, used on Earth in antiquity by terrible gods, astronauts from deep space? Has the use of these tools been recorded for posterity?

These questions haunt as well as tantalize the inquirer, the explorer of the past. In contemporary times, force fields have been developed by science fiction, not by science. J. Dawson states that force fields use science that mankind has yet to attain (1). In science fiction, force fields are often depicted as cloaking devices of invisibility. For example, V. McIntyre describes the de-cloaking of a Klingon ship in space (2). "Like a ghost, like a creature of mist and fog, the Klingon fighter glowed into existence before the renegade merchant ship." Science fiction, yes, but what of the documentation of the use of protective mists by gods in antiquity?

The Iliad is a treasure-trove of cloaking and protective mists used by the god Apollo (3). What were these mists? Weapons and devices of the gods? A study of the feats of Apollo will help to answer these questions. According to The Iliad the god Apollo functions as a warrior and protector. As a warrior, Apollo engages in battle on behalf of the Trojans. He confronts Patroclus in an invisible or cloaked state. "Patroclus never saw him coming, moving across the deadly rout, shrouded in a thick mist." Unseen, through the use of Olympian technology, Apollo closes on the doomed Patroclus like a Klingon war ship or death itself, "looming up behind him." The Greek hero falls as the golden archer sets him up for the snare of waiting Trojan spears. Conversely, Apollo uses the mists or force fields to protect Trojan warriors.

Apollo protects Aeneas when he "plucked him up in his hands and swathed him round in a swirling dark mist." Similarly, Hector is protected when Apollo "whisked him away, easy work for a god, and wrapped him round in a mist." The words "swathed" and "wrapped" suggest a protective containment field surrounding the heroes. Yes, this is easy work for a god and also for a technologically advanced being from the stars, a being possessing tools and weapons the ancients could not even begin to fathom.

The above are but a few of the many examples of mists in The Iliad. Were they force fields or the ravings of battle-weary combatants in their tenth year of war? Were they literary devices created by Homer to embellish his epic of tribal conflict or heighten the drama? Perhaps, but the alternative - that beings from space took sides in the Trojan War and used their science, their war craft in an attempt to affect the outcome - is a much more savory conclusion.

References:

- (1) Star Trek Acknowledged for its Science Role, by J. Dawson in The Arizona Daily Star, February 25, 1994.
- (2) Star Trek III: The Search for Spock, by V.N. McIntyre, Pocket Books, New York (1984).
- (3) The Iliad, by Homer (R. Fagles, Translation), Penguin Books, New York (1991).

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THE COSMIC TEMPLE AT RENNES-LE-CHATEAU

BY FILIP COPPENS*

Ever since Baigent, Leigh and Lincoln wrote their world bestseller Holy Blood Holy Grail (1), many people are familiar with the mystery of Rennes-le-Chateau, an enigmatic little town situated on top of a hill in the south of France. The main attraction of the mystery is a priest, Father Berengier Sauniere, who rebuilt the town's church and also constructed a magnificent house in the 1890s.

In 1985, just three years after the above book was published, David Wood wrote Genesis (2). This book showed how a giant temple several miles long and wide was present in and around Rennes. Now, in 1994, Wood and his newfound co-author, Ian Campbell, have added to Wood's original findings (3).

Wood discovered how Nature had painted the figure of an ass and a serpent and how man had added an extended pentagram, clearly in line with these two "natural paintings". Wood's discovery of this extended pentagram caused "some" sensation, as never before had such a pentagram been linked to occult geometric designs. And this pentagram had some strange mathematical qualities that to some were deemed impossible. Wood was also to show how this pentagram was united with a hexagram ("the Star Union"), forming another geometric design that had never before been published. These constructions could easily be dated to the twelfth century, as at that time the buildings featuring in this design had been erected. But Wood felt and knew that these designs had to be older, had to be at least from Celtic times, probably from around 2000 BC. At the same time, Wood realized the knowledge to build this temple was apparently not present among humanity. Wood believes an alien intelligence had designed and probably built this temple.

Wood also discovered that everything in and about this temple "smelled" Egyptian. As ancient Egyptians are not considered to have been in France, Wood's discovery was, of course, brushed aside. Especially the myths regarding Isis, Osiris and Set were depicted in intimate detail. Set, our Satan, was shown to make Isis, the archetypical Mary, pregnant. Heresy? Or adultery? The 17th century painter, Nicolas Poussin, seemed to have been familiar with this knowledge.

But who is Set? According to Wood, Set is a comet which might have caused the Deluge. Wood believes that in due course, between 2100 and 2300 AD, this comet will crash into Earth and might make our species extinct. The biblical chapter of Revelation says as much and speaks of this future impact as similar to the one that made the dinosaurs extinct.

One purpose of Wood's temple seems to have been to make mankind aware of this danger. Quite clearly, the temple is also a graphic description of the ancient Egyptian myths, laid out for everyone to see, if only they know how to look. Wood also believes that the temple might have been (and still might be) some doorway into other dimensions. Or a "door" through which time travel and travel beyond the speed of light to distant stars and galaxies becomes possible.

References:

- (1) Published in paperback by Dell Publishing Co., New York (1983).
- (2) Baton Press, UK (1985).
- (3) Geneset. Target Earth. Bellevue Books, UK (1994).

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RAILGUNS

Having worked on railguns at Westinghouse, I was startled to read some claims made by Robin Collyns in Ancient Skies 21:1. Specifically, the outrageous claims he made about the performance of railguns tested by or under development by the Melbourne Materials Research Laboratory. Members might enjoy reading the results of my investigation of those claims.

In the article Collyns claims that: "one-ton projectiles have been fired from an experimental railgun at speeds in excess of 20 kilometers per second." This is simply not true! For this to be true, an average electromagnetic force of over 10,000 tons would have to be applied to these projectiles for 0.2 seconds, requiring a railgun that would be over 2 kilometers long!

For a more realistic assessment of current railgun technology, I consulted Ron Hawke of the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory. He stated that, worldwide, the highest velocity achieved by a railgun projectile has been 11 kilometers per second, and that this had been achieved by a projectile weighing only 2 grams! Larger projectiles, weighing 2 kilograms, have not exceeded a velocity of 3 kilometers per second.

In his article, Collyns also stated: "Eventually, railguns under development will be able to fire rockets into space at close to the speed of light." Such railguns are not under development! The speed of light is 300,000 kilometers per second; 100,000 times as fast as has been achieved by a 2 kilogram projectile. Ignoring relativistic effects, his mythical one-ton projectile would have to experience an average electromagnetic force of 10,000 tons for 51 minutes (during which time any living matter on board would be reduced to grease!) to approach the speed of light. The railgun required to produce this velocity would have to be over 458 million kilometers long (over three times the distance from the Earth to the Sun)!

Studies I conducted at Westinghouse clearly showed the overwhelming superiority of existing rockets over railguns for accelerating projectiles. Mr. Hawke confirmed for me what I had already known, which is that railgun development throughout the world has been sharply curtailed, due to lack of funding and because of the modest results achieved to date. William M. Wood, 2211 San Antonio Place, Santa Clara, California 95051-1607 USA.

WE ARE INDEBTED TO MR. KENNETH C. MC CULLOCH WHO has completed the continuation of the Index of Ancient Skies through Volume 20. The original Index (also compiled by Mr. McCulloch), which covers the first 16 Volumes, together with the Index Continuation, are available from the Society Headquarters for US\$5. The Index is arranged alphabetically both by author and subject. Mr. McCulloch is the author of Mankind: Citizen of the Galaxy, which is available from Rings of Saturn Publishing, Box 3440, The Pas, Manitoba CANADA R9A 1S2.

ANCIENT ASTRONAUT SOCIETY T-SHIRTS AND POLO SHIRTS are available from ITCA, INC., 16835 Algonquin No. 262, Huntington Beach, CA 92649 USA.

ANCIENT SKIES is published bi-monthly by the ANCIENT ASTRONAUT SOCIETY, 1921 St. Johns Ave., Highland Park, Illinois 60035-3105 USA, for distribution to its members. Tel. (708) 295-8899.

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