

1

00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:02,000

ivity.

2

00:00:02,000 --> 00:00:31,920

Why do stones move all by themselves,

3

00:00:31,920 --> 00:00:39,360

in California's Death Valley? Can frogs and toads really live for centuries

4

00:00:39,360 --> 00:00:48,880

entombed in solid rock? Do the mountains of Mongolia still harbor neanderthal man?

5

00:00:48,880 --> 00:00:54,080

Did he die out 40,000 years ago, or does this ice block contain a survivor?

6

00:00:54,080 --> 00:01:01,440

This man helped build the world's first atom bomb. Has he also found the key to the age-old

7

00:01:01,600 --> 00:01:12,080

puzzle of ball lightning? The journey from the great rock of Sigiriya in Sri Lanka has taken us

8

00:01:12,080 --> 00:01:19,440

all around our earth and beyond. To Stonehenge in England and the Midsummer Sunrise.

9

00:01:21,520 --> 00:01:24,560

To Atacama in Chile and its unknown giant.

10

00:01:25,520 --> 00:01:31,840

To Ireland and Midwinter's Dawn at the oldest building on earth.

11

00:01:36,800 --> 00:01:39,760

These have been the wonders of the mysterious world.

12

00:01:43,520 --> 00:01:47,760

In the snows of the Himalayas we have followed the tracks of its elusive inhabitants.

13

00:01:48,000 --> 00:01:59,200

And deep in the forests of North America caught glimpses of shadowy creatures.

14

00:02:05,920 --> 00:02:09,280

In Costa Rica the giant stone balls remain a mystery.

15

00:02:09,520 --> 00:02:18,480

In Munich the Baghdad battery is still a powerful enigma.

16

00:02:22,000 --> 00:02:25,840

These have been the mysteries from the files of Arthur C. Clarke,

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00:02:25,840 --> 00:02:31,680

author of 2001 and inventor of the communication satellite. From his home in Sri Lanka after

18

00:02:31,680 --> 00:02:36,960

a lifetime of science, space and writing he has pondered the riddles of this and other worlds.

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00:02:37,120 --> 00:02:42,720

In this series we've scanned an entire spectrum of mysteries. Some are amusing,

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00:02:43,600 --> 00:02:48,720

some are trivial, some are complete enigmas, some we may even have solved.

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00:02:50,080 --> 00:02:56,800

But they vary wildly in significance. Some though fascinating are probably quite unimportant.

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00:02:57,680 --> 00:03:03,360

Others, if we could fathom them, might change our entire understanding of the universe.

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00:03:06,960 --> 00:03:22,880

They may.

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00:03:22,880 --> 00:03:38,720

Dawn over Death Valley reveals an earthbound moonscape amongst the most hostile territory

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00:03:38,720 --> 00:03:40,520

in all America.

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00:03:40,520 --> 00:03:44,880

Bitterly cold by night, blistering desert by day.

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00:03:44,880 --> 00:03:49,120

Its only inhabitants are herds of wild donkeys.

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00:03:49,120 --> 00:03:54,960

But here, strange tracks keep appearing on the baked surface, left by huge boulders.

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00:03:54,960 --> 00:03:59,440

Stones would seem to move under their own power, curving and looping for hundreds of

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00:03:59,440 --> 00:04:03,440

yards and even for miles.

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00:04:03,440 --> 00:04:08,880

The scene of this weird phenomenon is racetrack plover, a dried up lake on the edge of Death

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00:04:08,880 --> 00:04:13,040

Valley.

33

00:04:13,040 --> 00:04:17,240

Geologist Dwight Carey with his new bride has made the seven hour journey here from

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00:04:17,240 --> 00:04:18,240

Los Angeles.

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00:04:18,880 --> 00:04:23,240

For more than a decade he has been trying to find the key to the strange forces which

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00:04:23,240 --> 00:04:33,400

cause the stones to move.

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00:04:33,400 --> 00:04:38,840

I think we can conclusively say that there is no doubt that the stones do move, that

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00:04:38,840 --> 00:04:43,440

the stones move distances in one movement apparently upwards of two and three hundred

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00:04:43,440 --> 00:04:44,520

feet.

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00:04:44,520 --> 00:04:49,480

We're talking about stones from the size maybe of your little finger on up to large

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00:04:49,480 --> 00:04:54,880

stones of six or seven hundred pounds.

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00:04:54,880 --> 00:04:59,840

No one has ever seen a stone move, but Carey quickly ruled out hoaxes.

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00:04:59,840 --> 00:05:04,240

They couldn't have moved quarter ton rocks for hundreds of yards without leaving tell-tale

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00:05:04,240 --> 00:05:05,240

traces.

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00:05:05,240 --> 00:05:10,400

He also discounted theories that racetrack plier was affected by mysterious vibrations

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00:05:10,400 --> 00:05:13,320

or magnetic effects.

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00:05:13,320 --> 00:05:20,320

As each new and serpentine track appeared it was painstakingly plotted.

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00:05:20,320 --> 00:05:27,240

Now we'll stretch it tight.

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00:05:27,240 --> 00:05:31,080

That's seventy four feet four inches.

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00:05:31,080 --> 00:05:35,160

Carey marked each stone with a stake to measure how far it moved.

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00:05:35,160 --> 00:05:38,840

He painted the corners to show which way each faced.

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00:05:38,840 --> 00:05:43,720

He even built corrals around groups of them to see if they all moved at once.

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00:05:43,720 --> 00:05:51,320

It took him seven years to formulate a theory.

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00:05:51,320 --> 00:05:56,760

He thought that perhaps once every two or three years rain and wind joined forces to

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00:05:56,760 --> 00:06:01,600

produce precisely the right conditions.

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00:06:01,600 --> 00:06:07,840

The plover surface is probably rather firm but contains a thin layer of very slippery

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00:06:07,840 --> 00:06:11,560

mud possibly with some water standing on top of it.

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00:06:11,560 --> 00:06:16,360

And the wind is able to pick the rock, start the rock to move and slide it across on the

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00:06:16,360 --> 00:06:20,760

firm base but pushing aside the very slippery mud and sliding right on top of that as it

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00:06:20,760 --> 00:06:21,760

moves.

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00:06:21,760 --> 00:06:28,440

He's probably moving a couple of feet per second as it rides off across the plier and

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00:06:28,440 --> 00:06:32,640

after a hundred, two hundred feet of movement or sometimes just a very little movement the

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00:06:32,640 --> 00:06:36,120

stone will eventually come to rest as the wind dies down.

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00:06:36,120 --> 00:06:41,000

I believe it's basically changes in the wind during the time when the rock is moving that

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00:06:41,000 --> 00:06:45,120

cause the stone trails to be so variable.

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00:06:45,120 --> 00:06:51,840

The wind not only being funneled through this area but the cliffs that protrude out sometimes

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00:06:51,840 --> 00:06:58,280

give a whirlwind type effect so that the wind is actually whipping around in different directions.

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00:06:58,280 --> 00:07:04,400

Basically what we've done is developed circumstantial evidence that builds to the point of saying

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00:07:04,400 --> 00:07:10,680

wind on a sloppy plier surface is the only explanation we can come up that's legitimate.

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00:07:10,680 --> 00:07:15,720

No one has ever been out here and actually seen a stone move.

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00:07:15,720 --> 00:07:21,200

Probably it's a fact of nature that it only happens on dark and stormy nights when no

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00:07:21,200 --> 00:07:24,880

one in their right mind would be out here in the first place.

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00:07:24,880 --> 00:07:29,760

The moving stones of Death Valley are quite surprising but I'm sure that Dr. Carey has

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00:07:29,760 --> 00:07:33,000

solved this minor mystery.

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00:07:33,000 --> 00:07:36,080

Are there other mysteries to which we'd like answers?

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00:07:36,080 --> 00:07:49,480

I have a hunch that one of the most important of all mysteries may be ball lightning.

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00:07:49,480 --> 00:07:55,560

The definitive sighting of ball lightning was the one at Creil in Scotland in 1966.

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00:07:55,560 --> 00:08:00,200

Mrs. Jean Meldrum and her mother were at the Beach Cafe one August afternoon.

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00:08:01,200 --> 00:08:06,440

I looked up because I heard this noise getting louder and louder and it was like a just like

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00:08:06,440 --> 00:08:10,480

a ball of fire it was like orange in the middle and it was luminous white round and it rolled

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00:08:10,480 --> 00:08:15,000

right along the side of the cafe when the wall in the cafe and it came to the window

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00:08:15,000 --> 00:08:19,680

and it came out the window and I came up lifted up the way to have a look to see what this

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00:08:19,680 --> 00:08:23,560

was and the thing came out the window and battered across the front of my chest and

84

00:08:23,560 --> 00:08:27,320

then it just well it vanished because I picked the kid up and I went inside because I was

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00:08:27,440 --> 00:08:31,880

panicking by this time but I was sore for days after it and just there was nothing else to

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00:08:31,880 --> 00:08:35,640

see after it had gone but it was just like a big ball of fire.

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00:08:35,640 --> 00:08:41,000

All of a sudden the whole kitchen were standing and just were lit up luminous white.

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00:08:41,000 --> 00:08:47,120

I couldn't understand it was very frightening and then the people the screaming went on

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00:08:47,120 --> 00:08:53,040

till the beach was empty the cafe people had all run out the cafe they ran out like lightning

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00:08:53,040 --> 00:08:57,800

and the beach attendant who had a wooden leg he usually sat on the table just next to the

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00:08:57,800 --> 00:09:03,960

counter and you never send him moves so quick in all your life he was gone with the rest

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00:09:03,960 --> 00:09:08,600

and the following day I discovered the two gas jets in the top of the cooker were cut

93

00:09:08,600 --> 00:09:12,840

right through and we had to send it to the blacksmith and create all the local blacksmith

94

00:09:12,840 --> 00:09:14,160

to be repaired.

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00:09:15,160 --> 00:09:21,160

A year before across the Atlantic Clara Greenley was having an irritating afternoon.

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00:09:21,160 --> 00:09:27,160

I was trying to fly that had been around I had to wait and this is where I don't know

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00:09:27,160 --> 00:09:35,160

why all I turned to look at my neighbor and when I did why I seen right outside the screen

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00:09:35,160 --> 00:09:42,160

in that direction this little this ball of lightning I didn't know what it was why it

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00:09:42,160 --> 00:09:50,160

appeared oh the size of a probably a basketball or maybe a little larger and it started well

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00:09:50,160 --> 00:09:58,160

the color of it was like orange more or less and it had like a halo around the edges of

101

00:09:58,160 --> 00:10:03,160

it so just about the time that I was talking to my neighbor about this fly it came in and

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00:10:03,160 --> 00:10:11,160

I hit down and when I did this ball of lightning it fell to the floor rolled around a little

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00:10:11,160 --> 00:10:18,160

and exploded and made a terrible sound I guess about like a shotgun and my neighbor looked

104

00:10:18,160 --> 00:10:21,160

at me and said that oughta got him.

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00:10:22,160 --> 00:10:28,160

Ball lightning terrified peasants and killed a pig in Salignac France in 1845.

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00:10:28,160 --> 00:10:33,160

Deanne de Quartier was chased by it on her wedding night in 1557.

107

00:10:33,160 --> 00:10:40,160

In St. Petersburg Professor Richmond was killed by it and at Gorge de Loup in France in 1901

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00:10:40,160 --> 00:10:43,160

the ball lightning disrupted dinner.

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00:10:43,160 --> 00:10:48,160

In 1868 a Viennese eyewitness painted what he saw.

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00:10:48,160 --> 00:10:54,160

At Edinburgh University ball lightning apparently penetrated a window of the meteorology department

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00:10:54,160 --> 00:11:00,160

and at Castleford in Yorkshire it was photographed during a storm at two o'clock in the morning.

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00:11:00,160 --> 00:11:05,160

At Los Alamos birthplace of the atomic bomb traumatic clues to the mystery of ball lightning

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00:11:05,160 --> 00:11:07,160

have been found by James Tuck.

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00:11:07,160 --> 00:11:14,160

Professor Tuck has distilled its characteristics from eyewitness reports.

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00:11:14,160 --> 00:11:19,160

This ball very characteristically floats through the air like this.

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00:11:19,160 --> 00:11:24,160

The ball on the average is about a foot in diameter.

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00:11:24,160 --> 00:11:33,160

Sometimes the people who say they've seen it a meter a yard in diameter and there are some people who claim they've seen it about the size of a walnut.

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00:11:33,160 --> 00:11:39,160

It's not very bright about the brightness of a hundred watt lamp.

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00:11:39,160 --> 00:11:43,160

Now that's pretty bright at night remember but in the daytime it's nothing special.

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00:11:43,160 --> 00:11:46,160

It's said to make a fizzing buzzing noise.

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00:11:46,160 --> 00:11:53,160

It lasts on the whole on the average about five seconds.

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00:11:53,160 --> 00:11:59,160

Stories from the US Navy submarine service put Tuck on to an experiment.

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00:11:59,160 --> 00:12:09,160

Submariners told him how clumsy switching of the batteries could produce fireballs which often burnt their legs.

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00:12:09,160 --> 00:12:20,160

At Los Alamos Tuck persuaded some colleagues to help him in the lunch hour to try to manufacture ball lightning.

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00:12:20,160 --> 00:12:27,160

For on the very premises where he had helped build the atomic bomb Tuck had discovered they had a gigantic submarine battery

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00:12:27,160 --> 00:12:31,160

as big as a power station but now redundant.

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00:12:31,160 --> 00:12:41,160

One day the last before the battery was due to be dismantled they decided to surround the switchgear with a small concentration of methane gas.

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00:12:41,160 --> 00:12:52,160

Well we set out to experiment with a cellophane box around the switchgear and we were all behind the sandbags about a hundred or fifty feet away from the switchgear.

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00:12:52,160 --> 00:13:01,160

We had the cameras rolling we took the picture and I made a bit of a blunder of small mistake about the right gas concentration in this box

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00:13:01,160 --> 00:13:10,160

with the result that instead of the gas merely serving as some kind of component in any future ball lightning that we hope to make

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00:13:10,160 --> 00:13:16,160

the warming by the arc caused it to explode in a mild way.

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00:13:16,160 --> 00:13:23,160

Now the arc itself makes a big noise but what happened was the whole thing went like this.

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00:13:23,160 --> 00:13:30,160

Mark lifted the roof a little and we were all staring at this with our jaws dropped round our ankles in horror.

134

00:13:30,160 --> 00:13:38,160

Well then that was the experiment and that was over and we did a little illegal champagne drinking and said well it was a good try.

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00:13:38,160 --> 00:13:40,160

We didn't succeed folks.

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00:13:40,160 --> 00:13:49,160

That was there. The colour film of this kind has to be processed elsewhere and when it came back from the lab and we examined the last film

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00:13:49,160 --> 00:13:55,160

to our profound astonishment there was an object on it.

138

00:13:55,160 --> 00:14:06,160

We could see the explosion and so on but there was an object which came along towards us bounced on the floor went off the frame.

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00:14:06,160 --> 00:14:14,160

It had a diameter of about ten say three inches in diameter. It was on 150 frames of the film.

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00:14:14,160 --> 00:14:19,160

Both cameras showed it went behind something and came out again on the other side.

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00:14:19,160 --> 00:14:24,160

It floated. It didn't fade. It kept the same brightness.

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00:14:24,160 --> 00:14:31,160

I must say that it had a lot of characteristics of ball lightning.

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00:14:31,160 --> 00:14:41,160

Can I say as a scientist that we have made ball lightning I'm afraid not because an honest scientist must repeat it over and over

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00:14:41,160 --> 00:14:49,160

and find the conditions for when it does it and when it doesn't but this was an exposed fact to affair we couldn't repeat it.

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00:14:49,160 --> 00:14:58,160

So all I can say is I think if I were asked honestly had we made ball lightning I would say I'd got 50-50 chance we had.

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00:14:58,160 --> 00:15:07,160

Ball lightning involves matter at very high temperatures the so-called plasma state found in the cosmic furnaces of the stars.

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00:15:07,160 --> 00:15:17,160

Through its study we may be able to create here on earth sources of infinite power and then our energy problems will be over forever.

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00:15:17,160 --> 00:15:22,160

But its mankind's past to which this grisly cadaver offers a clue.

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00:15:22,160 --> 00:15:34,160

Known as the Minnesota Iceman, entombed in a glass-topped coffin, he was the star exhibit in a travelling show which drew astonished crowds in the late 1960s.

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00:15:34,160 --> 00:15:42,160

The keeper of the corpse Frank Hansen claimed it had been found locked in an ice flow off Siberia in the Sea of Ocosk.

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00:15:42,160 --> 00:15:49,160

For the show the ice was painstakingly pared down over the body.

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00:15:49,160 --> 00:15:54,160

The zoologist Bernard Hervelemans has spent a lifetime on the track of unknown animals.

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00:15:54,160 --> 00:16:03,160

By chance he was staying with a colleague in America when the Minnesota Iceman was revealed. They hastened to examine it.

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00:16:03,160 --> 00:16:09,160

There was no doubt that we were looking at some sort of man.

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00:16:09,160 --> 00:16:16,160

Not homo sapiens but some sort of strangely hairy man.

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00:16:16,160 --> 00:16:26,160

We were struck by many things, the enormous hands and the enormous feet and also, more especially the features of the face.

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00:16:26,160 --> 00:16:33,160

Because it was absolutely unlike any man on earth.

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00:16:33,160 --> 00:16:43,160

It was obvious that this creature had been killed because the one eye was completely missing

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00:16:43,160 --> 00:16:50,160

and the other was hanging out of the socket and it had blurt all around.

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00:16:50,160 --> 00:16:57,160

So we thought it was probably shot in one eye and the bullet made the other eye pop out.

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00:16:57,160 --> 00:17:04,160

At first Hervelemans had expected a fake but now he believes the Iceman was genuine.

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00:17:04,160 --> 00:17:14,160

From seeing it there is no question that the Iceman could be a hoax, a fake dummy rubber dummy or what have you.

163

00:17:14,160 --> 00:17:23,160

As they told in the press when you have seen something, we examined this creature for three days very carefully.

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00:17:23,160 --> 00:17:31,160

And we were very suspicious I can tell you at the start. But after a while that was quite ruled out.

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00:17:31,160 --> 00:17:40,160

No there is absolutely no doubt for me that I have been examining a Neanderthal man, the surviving Neanderthal man.

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00:17:40,160 --> 00:17:47,160

Hervelemans' account made world headlines with his proposition that the fresh frozen corpse was a Neanderthal,

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00:17:47,160 --> 00:17:54,160

man's closest evolutionary relative previously presumed extinct for 40,000 years.

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00:17:54,160 --> 00:18:04,160

In the furor that followed the Iceman was spirited away and many other scientists claimed that Hervelemans had been duped.

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00:18:09,160 --> 00:18:17,160

Yet perhaps his idea that Neanderthal man may still be living is not utterly outrageous.

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00:18:17,160 --> 00:18:27,160

In 1941 this man, Viktor Juszczuk, a Polish exile who now lives in Blackpool, was on the run from a Russian prison camp.

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00:18:27,160 --> 00:18:33,160

As he wandered across Mongolia he came face to face with a wild man.

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00:18:33,160 --> 00:18:37,160

For a moment I was terrified and at the same time excited.

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00:18:37,160 --> 00:18:53,160

He was very broad, he's got no hair on his face, he's got a wide mouth, he's a Mongolian and a schemotype, very broad, white teeth.

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00:18:53,160 --> 00:19:00,160

His look is, you never see anything look like that. This is a stone age man.

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00:19:01,160 --> 00:19:06,160

This wild man was reportedly shot by Russian soldiers that same year.

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00:19:06,160 --> 00:19:13,160

A Red Army Colonel, V.S. Kanapetian, said its shape was human but its eyes were dull like an animal's.

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00:19:13,160 --> 00:19:21,160

One of the foremost authorities on Neanderthal man is Dr. Myra Shackley, the University of Leicester in England.

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00:19:21,160 --> 00:19:30,160

In 1979 she went on an expedition to the go-by desert where she thinks that Neanderthal men may still be found.

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00:19:30,160 --> 00:19:37,160

If so, this would be a stunning discovery and would open a whole new chapter on human evolution.

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00:19:37,160 --> 00:19:43,160

Dr. Shackley gathered her evidence in Mongolia's Altai mountains where the creatures are known as Almas.

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00:19:43,160 --> 00:19:52,160

I got a picture of almost unanimous agreement that strange, wild people were living in the high mountain areas.

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00:19:52,160 --> 00:20:02,160

The Mongols say that they're human in appearance but that their speech isn't the same as the Mongol speech.

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00:20:02,160 --> 00:20:10,160

There's been no attempt direct communication, although they trade by putting a parcel of skins on the ground,

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00:20:10,160 --> 00:20:16,160

then retreating and then coming back later to collect what's been left in exchange.

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00:20:16,160 --> 00:20:24,160

There's a recent report of a Russian doctor who in treating some of the Mongols in a very remote area met an Alma family.

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00:20:24,160 --> 00:20:27,160

So there seems to be no doubt that the creatures are there.

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00:20:27,160 --> 00:20:34,160

They seem to be rather short, stocky and to be very shy.

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00:20:34,160 --> 00:20:41,160

It's also mentioned in many stories that they are rather hairy and have very primitive clothes.

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00:20:41,160 --> 00:20:47,160

In this respect, the description of Neanderthal man fits the Almas really quite well.

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00:20:47,160 --> 00:20:57,160

If he managed to get into the high mountain areas, then there's no reason why there shouldn't be adequate breeding populations of Neanderthal men still surviving.

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00:20:57,160 --> 00:21:08,160

And indeed this seems more likely than the alternative which is that a very successful species of man should suddenly become extinct for no apparent reason.

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00:21:15,160 --> 00:21:26,160

Persistent reports of the survival abilities of another type of creature have brought Dr. Mike Tyler from Adelaide University, Australia to Brighton Museum and its Cabinet of Curiosities.

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00:21:28,160 --> 00:21:39,160

Here lies a mermaid marooned among the grotesque relics of the air and sea.

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00:21:43,160 --> 00:21:53,160

And strangest of all this rock which was found in 1883 inside in a secret cavity, a fully grown mummified toad.

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00:21:54,160 --> 00:22:00,160

The specimen was discovered by a man working on the roads by the name of Mr. Nye.

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00:22:00,160 --> 00:22:09,160

And he picked up this particular stone and although it seems rather heavy to me, apparently he noticed that it was a good deal lighter than usual.

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00:22:09,160 --> 00:22:16,160

And as a result he split the stone open and inside for the first time discovered this strange dead toad.

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00:22:17,160 --> 00:22:25,160

This toad emerged alive from a solid block of coal which had been burning in the half of a Mr. W.J. Clarke at his home in Bath Street, Rugby.

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00:22:25,160 --> 00:22:30,160

Although it had no mouth and no rectum it lived on for five weeks.

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00:22:30,160 --> 00:22:36,160

Old books like White Watson's Strata of Derbyshire of 1811 contain further reports.

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00:22:36,160 --> 00:22:44,160

At Eastwood Colliery a toad was taken alive from a coal seam in the fire engine pit but died immediately on exposure to the air.

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00:22:45,160 --> 00:22:50,160

And at Cowden near Ashford two toads were found alive in a block of marble.

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00:22:52,160 --> 00:22:58,160

In a letter to the Times in 1862 a Mr. Scott reported two cases of toad in the hole.

204

00:22:58,160 --> 00:23:04,160

One was found in the middle of a four foot stone which later formed part of a plinth in Birmingham Town Hall.

205

00:23:04,160 --> 00:23:11,160

Scientific American as recently as 1933 carried the story of a frog nicknamed Old Rip after Rip Van Winkle.

206

00:23:11,160 --> 00:23:17,160

He seemingly survived for 34 years beneath a concrete roadway at Shenectady in New York.

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00:23:19,160 --> 00:23:25,160

The specimen in my hand is quite an intriguing one and it's indeed an oddity.

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00:23:25,160 --> 00:23:33,160

However this particular nodule, this particular stone in fact contains an aperture at one end.

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00:23:33,160 --> 00:23:40,160

The aperture is about half an inch in diameter. It's a little smaller than the diameter of my small finger.

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00:23:40,160 --> 00:23:48,160

And it is conceivable that the toad crawled in through that hole at a stage when it was quite young.

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00:23:48,160 --> 00:23:59,160

It perhaps found insects inside there and there's certainly some evidence that some insects are attracted to toads perhaps by the peculiarities of their smell.

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00:23:59,160 --> 00:24:02,160

Smells that we can detect too.

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00:24:02,160 --> 00:24:11,160

And so we can envisage a situation in which we have the toad here inside a cavity, inside the rock, eating and eating and eating

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00:24:11,160 --> 00:24:20,160

until he reaches the point when it's quite impossible for him to leave. He in fact is larger than the aperture through which he crawled.

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00:24:20,160 --> 00:24:27,160

In 1825 the naturalist Dr. William Buckland buried some toads in sealed stone cells for a year.

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00:24:27,160 --> 00:24:32,160

Some survived the first 12 months but not a second gruesome interment.

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00:24:32,160 --> 00:24:42,160

As we refer to Buckland's experiments to animals which can live for short periods of time and perhaps live without food for a year or more.

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00:24:42,160 --> 00:24:51,160

But in rocks we're talking of millions of years and there's no way in the world in which an animal can survive without food and water

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00:24:51,160 --> 00:24:56,160

or survive at all for hundreds of thousands or millions of years. It's just impossible.

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00:24:56,160 --> 00:25:05,160

And so when we have these stories of pieces of rock being split open with smooth surfaces, cavities in the middle and frogs walking out

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00:25:05,160 --> 00:25:09,160

well that just remains an absolute mystery.

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00:25:09,160 --> 00:25:20,160

Well, one day we may know the answer. But even if you solve all the mysteries we've discussed in this series there are plenty more where they came from.

223

00:25:20,160 --> 00:25:29,160

For our universe is not only more mysterious than we imagine, it is more mysterious than we can imagine.