

UNSOLVED MYSTERIES

an exhibition of unsolved mysteries and enigmatic findings in the history of humanity

PARTIAL EXHIBITION CATALOGUE
(ENGLISH)

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EVOLUTION TRAP

Fossils that must not exist

Curious petrifications put upside down the evolutionistic conception of the world. Charles Darwin said that the evolution of life on our planet happened step by step. Every child is learning that theory at school.

But there are human-like footprints of creatures, found in different parts of the world that partially reach back in the epoch of dinosaurs. According to Darwin's theory at that time neither human-like creatures nor men lived. Those findings are not compatible with our well-known conception of the world.

In 1959 the Chinese professor Dr. Tschu-Myn Tschu was on an expedition in the Gobi desert. He found the petrification of a footprint that has to be about 2 million years old.

In Fisher Canyon, Nevada, USA, a footprint was found which shows a light trace of a seam. It was dated about 15 million years.

Dr. Wilbur G. Burroughs, a geologist, reported 1931 about a footprint petrification that was at least 250 million years old. He found it North Easter of Mount Vernon, Kentucky, USA.

In the last 200 years a lot of strange artefacts have been found that seemingly do not fit into any known scheme. There are many mysterious petrifications: the iron pot in coal, a footprint in stone with a crushed trilobite, prints and rests of human bones of human hands in millions of years old stone plates, or a huge human finger and also the fossil hammer.

1.01 "The London Artefact"

The so-called "hammer of Texas" is one of the most ludicrous finds of history of earth. Is it really an antediluvian artefact? Or is this curiosity solely a tool, lost by miners in the 19th century and then unusually enclosed by sediment-stone? The wooden handle is said to be partially carbonised inside and it seems to be sawed off on the lower end.

As the object was discovered it was completely surrounded by limestone. So, the hammer was made before the origin of the stone material, it has to have at least the same age as the stones. Geologists estimate its age on 140 million years. According to the current view of the evolution of life on earth no human being existed in that prehistoric epoch. An analysis from the Batelle Memorial Laboratory in Columbus, Ohio, USA, brought a confusing result: The metallic top of the artefact contains 96,6% iron, 2,6% chlorine and 0,74 sulphur. The material consists almost completely pure iron and doesn't rust. According to X-rays the steel of the hammerhead doesn't contain any chemical soil or irregularity.

1.02 Iron pot in coal

This strange object was found in 1948 in Sulphur Springs, Arkansas by Frank Kennard. It is an iron pot in a piece of coal. He made declaration in lieu of an oath: "In 1912 I worked for Municipal Electric Plant in Thomas, Oklahoma, and I found a solid piece of coal that was too big to be processed. I broke it with a sledgehammer. Then this iron pot fell out of the coal and left its form print in the piece. Jim Stull witnessed this in the moment when the stone was

broken and the pot fell out. I tried to find out the origin of the coal: It originates in the Oklahoma Mine in Wilburton. Sign. Frank Kennard"

1.03 "Shoeprint" in stone with trilobite

This petrified shoeprint was found in 1968 by William Meister in Utah. On the inner edge of the left shoeprint there is a crushed trilobite, a prehistoric crustacean. So this print could not have been built by natural formation of rocks. Trilobites died out some 350 million years ago – the prints have to be older than that. That would be impossible according to the theory of evolution by Charles Darwin. Experts say that those prints are forgeries. But the shoeprints exist; ready to be examined every day.

1.04 The "Burdick-footprint"

This footprint shows five human toes and every characteristic of a human foot. Experts call the "Burdick-footprint" to be a forgery because it corresponds too much with a real human foot.

Dr. Don Patton, a geologist, examined it in 1990. He received another result: The rock with the print was cut into four segments in the parts of the toes and the heel. The details showed that the mud was floated around the toes. Forgery (a work from a stone mason) is not probable.

1.05 Fossil finger from the epoch of dinosaurs?

This is a very unusual finding. It was found in a layer near Glen Rose, Texas, with other fossils. It is a fossil, obviously human, completely petrified finger. X-ray shows no difference to the finger of a living person. The nail is preserved completely. The petrification is 20% bigger than a human finger is today. That is a very interesting fact. The structure of this finger is very unique. The existence of the original bones and the bone marrow has been proven in an examination and analysis. During the embedding in the soft ground material the bones have been replaced by minerals. This process has to have taken place very fast because otherwise the tissue would have been decomposed.

1.06 Stone plate with handprint

This print of a hand in a chalkstone shows a human hand with spread-out fingers. The artefact was found in the same geological stratum where only tracks of dinosaurs were found. The handprint is astonishingly good conserved. Specific parts of the hand are visible: contours of thumbnail, prints of the weave of tissue between thumb and index finger, details of the middle finger left when it got into the mud.

How could this find be explained? Did humans originate much longer ago? Or did dinosaurs extinct later than thought?

1.07 Fossil hands in stone plate

The recent discovery of strange artefacts was made in Columbia. Prof. Jaime Gutierrez a professor and industry-designer of the University of Bogotá found those fossil hands. They show evident the segments of the bones of the fingers. They are melted with the stone. Together with those hands also fossils and relics of dinosaurs have been found. All of them have been in a geological stratum that is between 100 and 130 million years old. But according to science and Darwin's theory of evolution it is absolutely impossible that men lived together with dinosaurs. But how could such petrification of human hands come about?

1.08 The toad in a hole

This famous curiosity has excited people ever since its publication in 1901. Discovered some 2 years before, it is one of the few pieces of evidence, which gives credibility to the hundreds of myths and legends concerning the escape of living toads and frogs trapped in rocks and wood. Two workmen in Lewes, Sussex, found it, according to reports England. There is no doubt that the toad is real, and that the flint nodule, empty of the fossil sponge it once contained, is also real. The find was publicised by Charles Dawson, the man believed by many to be the Piltdown Skull hoaxer. He is associated with many other extraordinary and doubtful objects. The toad has shrunk much more now than when it was first pictured, showing it cannot have been very old when published.

Booth Museum of Natural History
Brighton & Hove Sussex, England, UK.

NOMOLI: GUARDS OF THE SKY STONES

Unknown objects from Sierra Leone in Western Africa

In West Africa there are many various cultures. Myths, fairy tales and legends are very important in people's lives and in their religions. Those stories tell about an origin of a people and are giving different answers to the question: "Where do we come from?" Those myths were transferred verbal. There are only a few notes from European missionaries, but they contain European ideas of moral.

One of those legends has its origin in Sierra Leone, Western Africa. It is telling of mysterious stones and sculptures. While digging for diamonds native workmen found stone sculptures. The objects were about 40cm tall; their origin is unknown. According to the geological stratum in which they were found, they must be 2.500 to 17.000 years old.

Where do those mysterious stone figures come from? Are they relics of a foreign and sunken culture? Ethnologists are not able to define the culture those figures belong to, although the figures are very old and the scientists know that their style does not match the style of works from Mande, the aborigines.

The myths and legends describe how the things went on but they also try to explain why they have changed. Often they point out secrets and spiritual answers to questions like: How did the world come about? Where do men and women come from? Where are the sparkling diamonds from?

One African myth claims to know the answers to the questions: It says that in ancient times a people of angels lived in heaven. As a cause of bad behaviour Allah banned them from the divine empire. To punish the angels he transformed them into men and sends them to Earth. The found statues of Nomoli are said to be a reminder of those once divine creatures. Scientists, especially ethnologists, developed numerous theories about those figures. They do not have the same opinion because the origin and the purpose of the sculptures are unexplained.

Some native tribes like the Mande and Kissi in Guinea found such statues of Nomolis on their fields. So a "vegetation cult" developed that is seen in connection with death. They put the stones on their fields and made them sacrifices if the harvest was rich. If harvest was bad the Nomoli have been punished ritually and whipped.

The faces of the Nomoli figures show typical characteristics: They have a very big nose like an eagle with nostrils, a big mouth, sometimes showing teeth and significant eyes. Their skulls are flat.

The sculptures have various poses and expression. The majority are human figures, some riding on horses, most of them sitting with crossed legs or on their knees. Some put their faces in their hands. Sometimes the figures have weapons or a shield.

Angelo Pitoni, an Italian geologist, deals with the Nomoli statues. He took some organic samples from the places the figures were found. To define the age different materials have been taken, e.g. fossils made of wood (a stick that was found in a depth of 10 meters). Prof. Giorgio Belluomini from University of Rome examined the artefact and estimated its age of 400 to 500 years. In 1992 the object was analysed three times and the C-14-dating showed an age of 2470 years, +/- 50 years. Until that day one thought that the only civilisation in Western Africa was the so-called Afro-Portuguese civilisation, about 400 years old. But the Nomoli objects do not fit this conception.

The dating of the Nomoli still is a problem. The figures that laid in deeper stratum were raw and simple made. The statues are made of different sorts of stone, soft materials as well as hard granite.

In West African cultures those sculptures are worshiped a lot. Most of the figures have been found in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea and on the Ivory coast: Partially they laid in geological stratum that were 10 to 12 meters beyond the surface. So they have to be very old. Some of the pieces are said to be found in a depth of 50 meters.

The natives often call the figures "men in stone". But some see them as guardian god and god who brings luck and they

put them on their fields to guard and increase the harvest. Sunnite Muslims think, that they are “fallen angels”, thrown on Earth by Allah.

Also some stones are connected with the strange figures: they are called “sky stones”. They were also found in Sierra Leone in a great quantity.

An analysis made by the Institute for Precious Stones of the Museum of Natural History showed that the stones were made artificially. The enigma is not solved, many questions remain that are not answered: How did the stones get to the place they were found: the capital Freetown? Who has made them? When have they been made? How did the legend of the Nomoli and the “sky stones” come about?

02.01 Sculpture of Nomoli, made of granite

02.02 Sculpture of Nomoli, made of stone

02.03 Sculpture of Nomoli, made of stone

02.04 Sculpture of Nomoli with a tusk, made of stone

02.05 Sculpture of Nomoli in praying pose, made of stone

This figure has spiral patterns on its whole body inscribed. It was found in a geological stratum that is at least 12.000 years old.

02.06 Sculpture of female Nomoli, made of stone

02.07 Sculpture of Nomoli with child, made of stone

02.08 Sculpture of Nomoli with metal ball, made of stone

This small figure of stone is the most unusual, outstanding and oldest Nomoli artefact. The age is estimated of 17.000 years. When it was found a certain noise was recognized when it was moved. A sculptor cut out one piece of the object. He discovered a hole and also a very small ball of metal. How did this ball come into the stone? Did the unknown creator have had a profound purpose? Metallurgical analysis is going to be made in Vienna.

02.09 Sculpture of Nomoli, made of stone

02.10 “Sky stones” – a piece of Heaven? (2 Pieces)

A fantastic legend is connected with the sky stones: It says that the part of the sky the Nomoli lived in, turned into stone. Then it split and fell down on earth in huge pieces of rock. The stars that were in this part of the sky have also been destroyed and rests came to earth. Sparkling rests of those stars are the diamonds.

Is this a fairy tale? Or is it maybe a foundation for historic happenings?

Natives showed excavation-places where in a depth of 40 m to 40 cm numerous blue stones were found. They had different sizes. Their colour, similar to Cobalt, reminds really to the heaven’s blue. Some pieces have been analysed in different laboratories in the whole world. The results have been astonishing: The stones were not turquoise. The pulverised samples consist of 77% oxygen, 20% carbon and lime, silicon and other materials.

GALLERY OF FABULOUS CREATURES

Strange living beings from primitive times?

Dinosaurs lived in Mesozoic. Some of them were giant, wild and brutal, some were living in the water, and some were able to fly. They could have been the real models for dragons and monsters from myths, legends and fairy tales. But men are said to never have lived together with dinosaurs which extinct about 60 million years ago. There are some rock drawings in the Cosquer Cave in Southern France that look like renditions true to nature of dinosaurs.

There are also two controversial collections: the collection from Pater Crespi, Ica, Peru and the collection from Dr. Javier Cabrera, Acambaro, Mexico. Those collections of strange objects raising the question if dinosaurs and men lived together.

The collection from Ica contains stones and figures made of clay that belong to Dr. Javier Cabrera. The motives show fabulous beings, unknown landscapes and regions, operations and many dinosaurs and other bizarre and monstrous creatures living together with men with big eyes.

The exact place where the objects have been found is unknown. Scientists declared the collection fraud.

The collection from Acambaro, Mexico, is detailed documented. First findings were made in 1944 by Waldemar Julsrud. Thousands of figures have been excavated near the city Acambaro and in the North West of Mexico City between 1944 and 1952. The collection is said to have contained more than 75.000 pieces, today there are about 33.000 pieces. There are foreign men and strange monstrous creatures.

In 1954 an examination was made by the Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia (National Institute of Anthropology and History of Mexico), head was Dr. Eduardo Noguera, historian. In a report it is stated that everything was done correct during the excavation. But officially archaeologists were critical. In 1968 there was an age dating made that resulted that the material has to be 6.500 years old. The Applied Science Centre of Archaeology of the museum of the University of Pennsylvania dated the same objects. The high age was confirmed: they dated the pieces to 2.400 to 2.700 b. C. This result was certified with 18 control measurements.

Recent examinations showed that some of the figures are old and authentic and some of them are modern. This means that the collection contains ancient and modern pieces in a wild mixture.

“Crypto-animal” in Cosquer Cave

In 1991 the diver Henri Cosquer reported to French ministry of culture to have found prehistoric pictures and carvings in a cave in the sea in Southern France (Cap Morgiou). The cave was examined and some palaeontologists made a carbon dating. The drawings are between 18.000 and 27.000 years old, older than the famous drawings in Lascaux.

Not only the age is very unusual and extraordinary but also the motifs, like this “penguin”.

Dinosaurs, dragons and fabulous creatures

03.01 Sculpture made of ceramic

03.02 Sculpture made of ceramic

This seems to be a fantastic or fabulous creature. Both forelegs are missing.

03.03 Sculpture made of ceramic

Sculpture of an erected fabulous being with snout like proboscis and lifted foreleg.

03.04 Sculpture made of ceramic

This figure does not look like a dinosaur, it is a monster-like fabulous creatures.

03.05 Sculpture like dinosaur, made of ceramic

Sculpture of a lizard-like creature, standing on the hind legs. It caused controversies in scientific circles. Is it a relic of sunken cultures or a modern piece of art?

03.06 Sculpture like dinosaur, made of ceramic

This clay figure is a fabulous creature with a small head, long neck and a tail. It seems to be an apatosaurus.

03.07 Sculpture like dinosaur, made of ceramic

This creature with crest on its back appears to be a stegosaurus. Is it a dinosaur or a mythic dragon? How old are the figures of the Acambaro collection really?

03.08 Mask made of ceramic with two dinosaurs

This is the piece that Mr. Julsrud used for the cover of his book. It shows two lizard-type animals holding a huge facemask. Over the years, it has gotten broken since it has been in the collection. It was not broken anciently or when in Julsrud's collection. There exist photographs of it whole. Now it is missing a tail and an arm on the left lizard. The mask is also broken just above the mouth.

03.09 Figurine of "flying lizard"

This particular figurine is made to look like a flying lizard of the pterodactyl family. However, there is no animal that we know of that actually looked like this figure. The animal stands by itself using its feet and tail as a tripod. It is interesting to note that it has the elongated crest on its head and the beak has a small mouth on the end of it rather than being just a beak. There seems to be what appears to be scaling on the sides except for the wingtips and the head. Impressing something onto the clay while it was damp did this scaling. This piece is one of the few pieces that is at least similar to a real dinosaur. It actually looks more like Rodan from the Japanese horror movie than it does a pterodactyl. Other dinosaurs that are realistically represented are triceratops, several patosaurus and stegosaurus. All other creatures represented in the collection are more like fantasy figures than realistic figures.

10.10 Head made of clay with foreign characteristics

This particular piece is made from clay that was already of this shape. Moulded into the texture of the clay are the eye, the nostril and the mouth. Without the nostril, the piece would look like a turkey head. However, with the nostril, it looks more like a tyrannosaurus rex.

10.11 Figure of clay, unknown species

This figurine is moulded very crude. There is no known animal of this type. It is childish and primitive in its form. There are about six artefacts that show the same characteristics.

10.12 Figural ceramic

Appears to be some type of lizard. The head and thorax are extremely large compared to abdomen and tail. The eyes are done with appliqué.

10.13 Ceramic of monstrous creature

This creature reminds of a vampire. Maybe it is a depiction of Chupacabra, a vampire-like monster in American folklore. Since the middle of the 90ies there are reports of people claiming to have seen a creature on 2 legs, about 1,20 m – 1,50 m that looked like a mixture with fangs. Many meetings are reported from Puerto Rico, Texas, Florida and Mexico. There have been found dead bodies of chicken,

sheeps, cows and especially goats without blood and with only one wound.

10.14 Figure made of clay, without arm

Creature that looks like a frog, missing an arm. Some pieces of the Acambaro collection are damaged. Some have also been found when broken. Some are broken later when they have been transported and packed.

Fragments of an unknown culture

15.15 Receptacle made of clay with three legs

Many objects of daily use have been found in Acambaro. This receptacle with three legs and decoration is an example. Which culture produced this pottery?

15.16 Receptacle made of clay with carved symbol of cross

Bowl made of clay with carving: some crosses. The cross is not only a Christian symbol. It is a cosmic symbol for the uniting of sky and earth, already in ancient times, especially in old Mesopotamia and America.

15.17 Fragment made of clay with "pharaoh"

This segment shows a human figure with attributes only known from Egypt. Critics of the collection cried fraud because of objects like that. Why should somebody forge thousands of ceramics without making money?

15.18 Stele with carved face

On this miniature stele is a carved face and decorations. The purpose of this object is unexplained. Maybe it was a votive gift for a god or a dead person.

15.19 Ceramic with carved face and ornaments

This object shows an unknown man with a headgear. The carvings of the head show geometrical patterns.

15.20 Head made of clay with headdress

The figure wears a headgear that reminds to a turban. Some pieces of the Acambaro collection show people with unusual or conspicuous headgears. Are the depicted persons deceased? Or is this a present for ancestors? In every culture and religion there is the phenomenon of votive gifts.

15.21 Portrait made of ceramic with headdress adornment

This figurine head is an original, authentic ancient piece. It probably dates from the Olmec civilization. Those dates would be from 1000 B.C. to 400 A..D. Notice that appliqué is used to make the headdress adornment, as well as the eyes and earrings.

15.22 Sitting figure made of ceramic

15.23 Figure made of clay in ritual pose

This could be a priest or a dignitary in a ritual pose. The eyes are closed and the mouth is opened. The expression of the face reminds of Olmecs, but the headdress seems like North American Indian. What is the purpose of this piece?

15.24 Plate made of clay with ornaments

This artefact is decorated with lines, waves and geometric patterns.

15.25 Figurine of man

Attaching the eyes, nose and mouth through the process of appliqué makes this figure of a man with some type of hood. It has very beautiful art lines, however, it is believed to be a modern rendition.

15.26 Relict made of clay, "U-feature"

There are approximately 10 of these pieces in the Acambaro collection. It is called the "U" feature. It is obviously a very simple item to produce.

15.27 Figurine made of clay

This is a very crude finger figurine. Arms and legs are broken off. The face is made through the method of appliqué. The left eye has fallen off. Interesting is the lay of the necklace and the imprint in the eye.

Ancient tools from Acambaro

15.28 Arrowhead made of obsidian

This is a small obsidian arrowhead. It is an authentic ancient artefact. It dates from about 100-500 A.D. It probably pertains to the Chespicuaro civilization.

15.29 Arrowhead made of obsidian

This particular piece is an obsidian arrowhead. Probably from the Chespicuaro civilization. It maybe was used for hunting small critters like lizards or birds.

15.30 Knife blade made of obsidian

A section of obsidian knife blade. If an obsidian (volcanic glass) rock is struck along the grain, slivers such as this piece will fall off. They are extremely sharp on the edges and were used for knives. This is one of those knives.

Ancient pieces from Acambaro confirmed with lab analysis

15.31 Head of figurine made of clay

This piece of the collection from Acambaro was examined by scientists and proved authentic ancient. The decoration of the head, the eyes and earrings have been made with

the method of appliqué. The find is maybe from Olmec civilizations.

15.32 Sample of clay

This is a sample of clay from the local clay bed. It matches all Acambaro pottery. It is the source for the original material used in making the figurines.

15.33 Miniature head of dog

This is a small clay dog head that was found in our control pit at Acambaro. It dates from pre-classic Olmec times.

15.34 Miniature bust made of clay

This bust is probably from the Chespicuaro civilization. It is an authentic artefact. The head is cleft.

15.35 Piece of statuette made of clay

This is an extremely heavy clay statue. Arms, legs and half of a torso are missing. There is no forehead and it is flat on the back, which is highly unusual. This piece is unlike any other ancient figurine seen.

15.36 Fragment of figurine made of clay

This particular figurine is missing its right leg and its head. It is the figurine of a pregnant woman. It is probably ancient, though it is very crude. The piece is guessed to date approximately 100 – 200 B.C.

15.37 Segment of pot handle made of clay

This is an authentic ancient piece. It is a segment of a pot handle. Approximately 500 – 1.000 years old.

THE SECRET OF UNREADABLE SCRIPTS

Keepsakes of sunken cultures?

The answer to the question, who first used letters and symbols, often is: the Sumerians, the cuneiform writing, about 5000 years ago in Mesopotamia. But is this really true? New finds are bringing new results, and are causing doubt about the answer of this question: Tablets made of clay with inscriptions were found some years ago in a grave of the Egyptian king Scorpion I in Adydos, 400 km south of Cairo.

The tablet was dated 3.300 B. C. according to the succession of the kings. Therefore the inscriptions are the oldest readable scripts. But there are much older findings with a sort of script or at least some symbols on them: Similar tablets in Iraq, Iran and Romania, older than 5000 years. Because of this incredible age experts are not sure if the inscriptions are a sort of script or only patterns. But the origin of script seems to be much earlier. In caves of the stone age symbols were found that have a script-like character: "signs" in the cave La Pasiega in northern Spain, painted pebbles in the cave Mas d'Azil in southern France.

Members of the culture of Indus, the people on Crete, the Olmecs, the Inca and men from the Stone Age in Europe used script systems that are not deciphered yet.

One of the most ludicrous finds was made in Glazel, France. In 1924 farmers found hundreds of receptacles made of clay, urns, lamps, carved mammoth bones and different tools. The artefacts were dated between 4.500 and 15.000 years. Also some tablets of clay with different unknown letters have been found. This discovery wasn't taken seriously because the scientists wouldn't believe that men of the Ice Age were able to make such objects. The typical carvings of Glazel are also found on stone relics. The meaning of those findings is unknown. Experts think that they might have been used for an occult purpose or for ceremonies.

The main problem with the collection of Glazel is, that something similar wasn't found yet. But the symbols on the tablets are similar to symbols of the Harappa culture. In April 1999 the finds have been analysed by archaeologists from the Harvard University – they have been proven as authentically ancient pieces.

Also the objects that are said to be found by Russel Burrows in a system of tunnels in Olney, Illinois in 1982 carry similar symbols. This collection contains thousands of inscribed stones, sculptures and mysterious objects made of metal. The story of Burrow's Cave is quite interesting: Burrow's discovered the cave by accident and carefully kept the objects for many years. He kept the cave as a secret. But recently Burrow's Cave was localised by radar and metal detectors. A scientific examination and classification of the artefacts should help to lift the secret of Burrow's Cave. Might this be the most important discovery? Or is everything a forgery?

The pieces from the collection of Sutatausa in Columbia are also very famous. The mysterious collection contains black stones with unknown inscriptions that are similar to the inscriptions of the other collections. Is this a chance? Or are the symbols all taken from books? Or are these symbols property left from old and sunken cultures? Maybe rests from Atlantis?

Without the scientific evidence the meaning of the inscriptions wouldn't be cleared. But some artefacts show that there have been cultural connections with the continents. Many questions remain unanswered, the experts are discussing. Also prehistoric carvings on animal bones, symbols similar to script from the glacial epoch, unknown letters pertaining to the Vinca culture, unreadable Crete hieroglyphs, the Rongorongo tablets from Rapa Nui are unexplained. Who is going to solve the secret of the "unreadable scripts"? What kind of information do those texts contain, what might they tell us?

Receptacles in form of figures from Ecuador

1.01 Sculpture, made of ceramic, with SCHRIFTZEICHEN

These two sculpture are strange sitting statues from La Mana, an old gold digger site in Ecuador. In La Mana many discoveries were made. These sculptures are presumably male. They are probably hollow inside. The sculptures are thought to have been used as receptacles. One of them is outstanding because of its headgear. It is decorated with ear- and nose-stake. On its breast there are ornaments and symbols that seem like a script.

1.02 Sculpture, made of ceramic

Both statues are represented in dignified pose. Both of them show a child lying on their knees. This scene reminds to a Greek ritual: Fathers that lay their children on their knees accept the paternity. Maybe both figures are emperors, proudly presenting their descendants. This statue wears a beard, or a detail similar to a beard. It might have also been adornment. Such goatees have been usual in old Egypt: Pharaohs were wearing a beard for special occasions.

The stones from Sutatausa

Sutatausa is a wild and rough terrain in Columbia. Strange stones were found there. Those stones display animals, figures and symbols as well as unknown letters.

A part of the strange stones from Sutatausa are in property of Prof. Jaime Gutierrez. Some of the stones are on both sides supplied with motives of animals, insects and human representations.

1.03 Stone with face and script

This stone shows carved out deepening which originally have been decorated with precious stones. The obverse side shows the contours of a face.

1.04 Stone with script

This stone from Sutatausa shows geometrical symbols and abstract motives that haven't been deciphered yet. Geologists estimate the age of the inscriptions of some thousand years.

When looking accurate on the letters on the stone it is obvious that they match with the characteristics of the other unknown scripts that were found worldwide. The correspondence with the script on the stones from Glozel is very obvious. Is this correspondence just a coincidence? Or did the ancient people had cultural contacts we don't now anything about today?

1.05 Stone with script

This is a black stone from Columbia. It shows identical symbols as the founds from Glozel and other examples of

linear sequences from old Europe. Experts and scientists are puzzled: How are the common features in the symbolic to explain, if there hasn't been cultural contacts between the continents?

1.06 Stone with animal and symbols

This artistically decorated stone shows the depiction of a stag and inscribed geometrical carvings that remind to the inscriptions that were found on various cultic objects from the Vinca culture from old Europe. This culture is about 7000 years old. Scientists don't have a definition of the symbols, but they think that the inscriptions are a preliminary stage of script.

1.07 Ringstone with symbols

This stone in form of a ring is decorated with different symbols, figures, arrows and circles. The meaning of these symbols and figures isn't explained. The hole in the middle of the stone maybe a clue that the stone was fixed on a wooden stick.

1.08 Stone in form of bird with geometric symbols

This stone has the form of a bird. There are geometric symbols on it. Some experts think that they had magical meaning. They also think that they are documents of a lost pre-Columbian symbol technique.

1.09 Stone with script and corals

This extraordinary stone was found in the south of Bogotá, in the area of Chibcha and Muisca Indians. It might have been used by ancestors of those tribes as a translating stone like the stone from Rosette. The obverse side shows different geometric symbols. On the side there is a human-like figure with a triangular head and four unknown signs. The reverse side shows abstract symbols, inlaid corals. **The meaning of the symbols is unknown.**

1.10 Stone with script and figural motives

This stone was found in Columbia. It shows a creature that seems to float in the sky. Underneath the creature there are unreadable letters carved and a motive of a bird. Birds are animals that protect the shaman on his journey, that see everything that takes place in jungle.

The floating creature has a round object in its hands chest-high.

The reverse side shows two female creatures touching a fabulous creature. Next to them a male creature is sitting. This could be a health-ceremony: two women, possessed by a bad ghost, and a shaman who is trying to heal them. The letters and symbols remain unknown and unexplained. The true meaning of the scenery too.

The ludicrous gallery of portraits from “Burrow’s Cave”

1.11 Round plate made of slate with portrait of an “Indian”

This is a typical example of a Burrow’s Cave carved stone that has been carved out of slate and cut to almost round. In this case it seems to be a Mohawk Indian that has been etched. The tip of the nose has broken off and the ear is simply too large. The erosion where the nose has broken off is the same as the erosion on the entire surface. Therefore, it would appear that the point of the nose broke off while it was being etched.

There is no carving on the reverse side.

1.12 Plate of stone with portrait of an “Cherokee”
“Cherokee” in profile. Simple carvings of a boat, script-like letters and a spiral symbol are carved into the stone; their meanings are unclear.

1.13 Plate of stone with portrait of an “Cherokee”

Black plate with a portrait of a Cherokee. Inscriptions are carved around the head, they are not deciphered yet.

1.14 Plate of stone with portrait of a “Pharaoh”

Profile of an ancient Egyptian king.

1.15 Plate of stone with portrait of a king

1.16 Plate of stone with portrait of “Christ”

This is one of the most controversial objects of the “Burrow’s Cave”-collection. The person with beard and long hair can be associated with Christ.

1.17 Plate of stone with portrait of a “Roman”

This is a carving of what appears to be a Roman soldier. This carving is inset. It is interesting that it has such a straight neckline. As in all Burrow’s Cave stones, the edges are bevelled. There is no carving on the reverse side.

1.18 Plate of stone with portrait and “symbol of the sun”

1.19 Plate of stone with portrait and symbols

Unknown soldier with helmet and strange symbols.

1.20 Plate of stone with portrait and symbols

This piece has a mixture of drawing and hieroglyphs. The helmet is of an unknown source because of the tassels. This stone is neither raised or inset. It is simply incised lines. The hieroglyphs that go along the right edge are the same depth as the figure’s face, with the single exception of the two-drilled holes directly in front of the nose of the head. There is no carving on the reverse side.

1.21 Plate of stone with portrait and symbols

1.22 Stone with picture of a “Phoenician galley”

The Phoenician galleys have been very robust ships, more than 30 meters long. About 250 people have been on such a ship. The carving on this stone reminds of a ship like this.

1.23 Stone with head of a horse

1.24 Stone with “symbol of the sun”

1.25 Stone with “symbol of the sun”

1.26 Stone with “face of the sun” and symbols

1.27 Stone with carved “lion”

This is an unusual Burrow’s Cave artefact that seems to be the edge of one of the rounded stones with seemingly a lion carved on top of it. The stone looks the same on both the front and backsides.

Motives and letters from “Burrow’s Cave”

1.28 Stone with unknown inscription

This particular stone only has a mixture of hieroglyphs and alphabetic inscriptions. There is no drawing. From the writing systems that are known, it is difficult to decide which direction would be “up” on this particular stone. The reverse side has no inscription.

1.29 Stone with unknown inscriptions

This stone has a more organized script and all of these figures can fall into several alphabetic systems known. However, it is still undecipherable. The reverse side has no inscription.

1.30 Stone with unknown inscription

This stone has a seemingly Mediterranean alphabetic system on the obverse side. To date, it has been undecipherable. The symbol that is in the second column at the bottom does not fit with the rest of the script. The symbol that is at the top of the fourth column also does not fit with the rest of the script in known alphabets. The reverse side seemingly shows a “dream catcher” over a stepped fret. The meaning here is unclear.

1.31 Stone with unknown inscriptions

1.32 Stone with unknown inscription

Stone with different symbols. The meaning is unexplained.

1.33 Stone with unknown inscription

Stone with numerous script-like carvings. Some symbols are set of because they are surrounded by a “T”-shaped object.

1.34 Stone with geometrical carvings

The marks on this round plate remind of a calendar.

1.35 Stone with geometrical carvings

Stone with script-like symbols and a wave-shaped object. Above it there are lines of different lengths. Maybe a system of numbers.

1.36 Stone with geometrical carvings and symbols

This stone has a vertical and two right-angled lines and 5 indented symbols.

1.37 Stone with unknown carvings and symbols

Stone plate with script-symbols and a system of lines with pointed marks. Might this stone give a clue to the location of "Burrow's Cave"?

1.38 Stone with symbols and marks

On the edge of this stone 10 subdivisions have been made. Maybe it was used as unit of measurement. There are also some inscribed symbols.

1.39 Stone with symbols and "Menorah"

The carvings on this particular stone remind the observer of a "Menorah". This is an old symbol already known before the Sumerians in form of a cosmic tree of light with seven planets.

The strange finds of Glozel

In Glozel, France, there is a little necropolis where some 60 years ago finds have been made. About 2500 objects have been discovered with carved symbols, animals and mysterious inscriptions. On almost every object made of bones or ceramic there is script. Most of the artefacts were dated 3000 B. C. But there are also pieces that are younger and some that might be 17.000 years old. Less known is the fact that also numerous stone relics with carvings were found, that are very old.

The discovery caused controversy among the French scientists.

In March 2001 there an examination and analysis of the traces was made. It resulted that the objects haven't been worked with a metal tool. The pictured animals and the symbols have been made with the same types of tools. That means that the script has not been added later, like sceptics are used to say.

1.40 Worked stone with retouch

1.41 Figural piece made of slate

This piece of black slate has a double meaning: Head with cap or upside down phallus.

1.42 Tool made of flint

This piece is made of a beautiful, light and transparent flint. This stone comes from Glozel or the near area. Some human profiles are recognizable. The stone must be turned to see each of them better. The unknown sculptor has used the natural spots of the stone for his profiles.

1.43 Tool made of flint

This tool might have been used as a scraper (for furs of animals) or as a primitive saw. The stone shows some human profiles and the profile of an animal (maybe bear).

1.44 "Female head" made of stone

Stone with human traces of the working, female profile.

1.45 Sculpture made of stone, mother god

This is a very ingenious piece. Especially the implementation of the eyes reminds to funeral ceramics. The nose is suggested, the mouth is missing. The form of the statue is build by a triangle, a universal typology, found on comparable finds.

1.46 Human head with a huge nose

This little pebble is very strange. It shows a human profile and on its reverse side a carving with unknown meaning. Only the signs and symbols on the plates of clay from Glozel have been studied yet, those symbols are not explained.

1.47 Sculpture made of stone, mother god

This is a statue of a mother carrying her child. It is a record of a Stone Age mother cult (birth, fertility) that existed long before the cult of Mary and the Egypt cult of Isis-Horus.

1.48 "Head with hood" on votive tool

This tool is made of flint that gets opaque if it is longer in water or in a wet area. The pointed object is representative because of its form. This universal form is found with many types of tools and statues.

1.49 Flat stone with carvings on both sides

This stone shows carvings that look like paws of elephants on one side. One ear is sketched as well as two symbols in form of an "X". On the other side there is a tangle of lines. The head of a reindeer with antlers is perceptible.

1.50 Lamella made of flint

This type of tool is said to be used in connection with religious rites or holy ceremonies. These objects are typical for Mesolithic (about 8000 b. C. to 5000 B. C.). On one side there is an animal-like profile.

1.51 Profile of man with beard on mikrolithe

This extraordinary piece of transparent light flint shows a very realistic portrait of a man with beard. There are intentional retouches.

1.52 Stone with profiles

This small stone shows two profiles: a human profile and the profile of an animal.

1.53 "Foot" or mother god in stone

This small stone could be a mother god or a "foot".

1.54 Human profile on small scraper

This tool made of flint shows a small human profile, only perceptible if looking at it accurately.

1.55 Overlapping human profiles on fine lamella

On this small piece of flint there are traces of retouches and notches that show human profiles.

1.56 Stone with representation of a head

On this stone there are heads, on the photography almost imperceptible.

1.57 Lamella made of flint

This stone shows some very fine profiles that are hardly discernible.

1.58 Fragment of flint

This is an extremely small piece, as big as the nail of a small finger. The creator has cut off a lot of the outer stone and left little to enhance the stability. The contours of a profile are perceptible.

1.59 Fragment of flint

This strange piece is associated with a "fish", a "ray" or a "vulva".

1.60 „Consecrated scraper“

This extraordinary piece was made of light and transparent flint. It was created very precisely to be used easily and practically as a tool. It shows a human and also an animal-like profile (probably a bear).

1.61 Tool with representation of a face

On this tool there are no profiles but faces. They overlap each other, with one eye "opened" and one eye closed. There is also a nose and a big opened mouth that can be seen as the arcade for the other face beneath the first. It has two eyes and a lightly sketched nose (without a mouth).

1.62 Small stick made of stone with carvings

Archaeologists think that this object might be the representation of a phallus or finger. The long piece of

slate has the typical Glazel symbols on three sides. Similar symbols have been found in distant regions of the world, an indication for a common original source.

1.63 Object looking like a phallus, made of stone

This object could be interpreted very different, depending from which side one is looking at it.

1.64 Plate made of slate with inscription

This plate is definitely made of slate from Glazel. In the quarry slate was mined until the end of the 30ties of the last century. The stone shows the profile of an animal-like creature, maybe a lion or a mammut. If turning the stone (or the photo of it) around one can recognize two more profiles (ape-like creature and human profile) and a head of an animal (snout).

1.65 Statue with carving of snake and inscription

This artefact is one of the masterpieces of the collection Glazel. The stone has script on the reverse side and on one side. There is also a snake on the figure. On the lower cloth of the figurine there are carvings like animals, maybe a rag or an ibex.

Metal plates from the collection Pater Crespi

One of the most unusual and outstanding collection of objects that are not classified is the collection of Pater Crespi from Cuenca, Ecuador. Pater Crespi collected those treasures in the yard of a Silesian church Maria Auxiladora. There are object made of stone, bones, ceramic as well as thin plates of chopper and other alloys, that show very different motives.

Age and origin of those objects is unexplained. There are relicts that maybe belong to an old treasure from Inca and also modern objects. Classification of the collection is very complicated and difficult, so experts and scientists do not deal with this collection. Many symbols and signs seem abstract and incomprehensible.

1.66 Metal plate with "pictographic system"

This object is one of the most known objects of the collection of Pater Crespi. In the middle of the object there is a god or an unknown emperor. To the left and the right there are motives of snakes and mysterious symbols. Are these symbols similar to an alphabet?

1.67 Metal plate with abstract symbols

Not deciphered scripts from other cultures

1.68 The discus from Phaistos

This is a replica from archaeological museum Iraklion,

Greece.

The discus is made of clay with text in Crete hieroglyphs on it. This script developed about 2.000 B. C. in Minoic cultures. It could not be deciphered, even with the help of modern computer programs.

The text on the discus has the form of a spiral. It is definitely from the old palace from Phaistos, Southern Crete, and it is one of the most mysterious objects. The only thing we know about the text is that it is separated in 61 segments with lines. In the obverse side there are 31 segments with 122 symbols, on the reverse side there are 30 segments and 119 symbols. 45 different symbols have been used. Recent examinations dated the discus between 1850 B. C. to 1600 B. C.

Prof. Cyrus H. Gordon from Brandeis-University, Massachusetts, said that there might be some parallels between Minoic script and Mayan script.

1.69 Rongorongo – plate with script from Easter Island.

Replica from Hanga Roa Museum, Easter Island

On the Easter Island there are not only the famous and mysterious giant figures made of stone but some wooden tablets with script and symbols: stylised men, birds, fishes, geometrical figures. Only 25 plates have preserved in different museums in the world. The rest decays or was destroyed by the first missionaries because they were not able to read those texts and the natives used the wooden plates in their ceremonies. In 1722, when first seafarers came to the small island, the natives were not able to read the texts of their ancestors anymore. The plates have been used as cultic objects.

790 symbols have been discovered on all of the remaining plates. Scientists think that because of the great amount of symbols these are not letter but syllables or words or combinations of words. Some tried to decipher the script, but there is still no explanation for content and origin.

About 160 symbols of the Rongorongo plate are similar to symbols of an ancient advanced civilization that existed about 2.500 B. C.: the mysterious Harappa culture in Indus Valley, today regions in Pakistan and India. Also the Indus Valley script could not have been deciphered.

How can those identical symbols be explained? Have there been some cultural contacts because of the early seafarers? How was it possible to cross a distance of 20.000 kilometres and a time of 3.600 years?

1.70 Spirit Pond Stone

In the early 70ies of the last century four stones have been found on the bank of the Spirit Pond, Maine, USA. Three of the stones show marks that have been identified as Viking runes and dated about 1200 A.D. The finder, Walter Elliot, did not want to give his discoveries to the State Maine (Spirit Pond is part of a National Park which is property of Maine). The result was a longstanding lawsuit. Some years the artefacts have been kept in a museum in Barth, Maine. Today they are said to be in the archives of the National Museum of Maine, where nobody is able to see them. The fourth stone is displayed in "Unsolved Mysteries". The carvings have never been translated.

HALL OF KNOWLEDGE

The mystery of the megalith cultures and the power of the pyramids

Magnificent miracles of ancient architecture have resisted destruction by different cultures and remain until today. Pyramids are a symbol form for wisdom and knowledge

The pyramids of Gizeh, Egypt, are the last preserved buildings of the Seven Wonders of the World. But their mysteries are still unsolved: How have they been built? And why have people done such an extremely hard work? There are numerous theories about their origin and also about their purpose. In March 1993 a robot found an unknown hollow in the pyramid of Cheops. Might this be the entrance to the “chamber of knowledge” that many Egyptian myths tell off? Why was the door not opened? Why have the examinations been stopped?

English researcher discovered that the order of the stars of the Orion Belt match exactly with the pattern of the pyramids of Gizeh. So the pyramids are a piece of heaven rebuild on earth. But how was such a precise construction and astronomic perfection possible? What did exist before the pharaohs?

Pyramids do not only exist in Egypt, there are also some in China, Mongolia, in South and Middle America, even in Greece, France or on the Canaries. They have not only been graves but temples, holy places, and symbols of the world and sources of mysterious forces.

In this connection there are some archaeological rarities to document the magical meaning of the form of tripod as “holy sign”. One of the most outstanding objects is the model of a pyramid in the exhibition. In its interior there are very precious objects from Ecuador, amongst them a stone in form of a pyramid with complex incisions in form of a “divine eye”.

The relict was found in the 1980ies with different other mysterious objects. When it is light up with ultraviolet light it shows extraordinary luminescent effects. The same symbol of the “divine pyramid” is also found on the “One-Dollar” bill. In many religions the pyramid is a holy symbol and represents the structure of the world: heaven, earth and hell. In Hinduism there are three important gods: Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. In Christianity there are God, Jesus Christ and the Holy Ghost building the Holy Trinity and the three great kings, the first visitors of the newborn Jesus. The Buddhist scripts are separated in three parts, called Tripitka (three baskets). The number three is also a blessed number; its symbol is the triangle.

Is this trinity an original form? Or is it an evidence, that there have been connections between the continents? The same questions appear in connection with the phenomenon of huge menhirs, dolmen and cyclopean masonries that are found in every part of the world. What was the purpose of that objects? Stonehenge is the most well known building of the megaliths in the world. Have the huge stones maybe been used as observatory? Who did transport them, how have they been brought there? When and why have they been put up?

A recently made discovery is the underwater construction off Yonaguni, Island, Japan. It is a giant structure of rock with steps and caves and platforms. Is this a natural formation of rocks or is it a prehistoric underwater “temple”? Some relicts from underwater have been examined in Ryuku University Okinawa. They have been definitely artificially worked. Those finds remind us of all the legends and myths of sunken civilizations like Mu, Lemuria or Atlantis.

The pyramidal construction off Yonaguni

05.01 Model of the underwater construction off Yonaguni Island

This is a reconstruction of underwater structures found in the mid 1990ies off the Japanese coast by divers. They are on the ground of the sea in a depth of 10 – 25 meters near the islands Yonaguni, Kerama and Aguni. The rocky structure reminds to giant buildings erected by men.

There are circles of stones, steps and plateaus and also a pyramid-like huge building that measures 200 meters in length, 150 meters in breadth and 90 meters in height. Prof. Masaaki Kimura, geologist from Ryuku University Okinawa, examined the construction and came to the conclusion that it must have been build by men. A clue therefore are missing traces of erosion like crumbled and disintegrated stones. Another indication are some small step-shaped pyramids. They measure about 10 meters on basis and are 2 meters high. Scientists call them miniature ziggurat. Ziggurat is the name of a step pyramid in Mesopotamia.

Geologists estimate the founds to be at least 10.000 years old. Sceptics say that there is no known culture that was able to build such gigantic and monumental site such a long time ago. They do not see a “city underwater” but a “natural block of sediment with strange structure”. Recent discoveries are some sculptures and stones with carvings, which show evidently mechanical traces of working.

Are these structures the rest of a sunken culture? Did Atlantis and Mu once really exist?

05.02 Plate of stone with carving

This plate of stone weights 3 kg and has an oval and a round hole. Between the both openings there are signs carved that look like an “L”, a “cross” and a “point”. Where do these carvings come from? What do they mean? Natural waves and water could not have formed or caused that.

05.03 Sculpture made of stone

This sculpture of stone shows a form of an animal that was chiselled mechanically. It weights 60 kg.

Illustration

Underwater pictures of the monuments of Yonaguni

Who build the huge construction off the Japanese coast of Okinawa? This is a picture of the probable step pyramid. It measures 200 x 150 x 90 meters and is surrounded by something like a street. There are flat terraces and very high steps leading to the top. The steps are formed so regular that Prof. Robert Schoch, geologist from University of Boston, is sure the erosion of water has not formed them.

Mysterious maps

05.04 “World map” made of granite

This stone was found in the 1980ies with other relicts in Ecuador. The carvings on the stone show the continents America, Africa, Asia and the contours of sunken lands that could be interpreted as the mythic islands Mu and Atlantis. The Greek philosopher Plato reported in “Kritias” and in “Timaios” about a sunken but beautiful continent, 2350 years ago. Another legend tells about an island called Mu that should have laid in the Pacific Ocean. Both islands are said to have sunken about 12.000 years ago because of a gigantic natural catastrophe. Is this an invention? Or have those lands really existed?

The depictions on this stone are made as if the artist has looked down on earth form outer space. There are lines that make thinking of a connection between Ecuador and Babylon. The lines are emphasized with an inlays looking like an eye. Did the Sumerians move to South America? This sounds unbelievable but some archaeological finds seem to be influenced by Sumerian art.

The stone is said to be 8.000 – 25.000 years old. Only exact scientific examinations can bring finally clearness.

The Atlantic map from Athanasius Kircher

Athanasius Kircher was a Jesuit Priest from Germany who wrote a book called “Mundus Subterraneus”, first published in 1664. He said the Atlantic Azores to be the tops of sunken Atlantis and created an exact map. The map was first published back to front. The source of Kircher's knowledge is unknown and mysterious.

Illustration

Map from Piri Reis

In 1929 B. Halil Eldem, director of the Turkish National Museum, made a sensational discovery. In the palace of Tokapi in Istanbul he found two fragments of a world-map, compound of numerous parts. Rests of it are said to be in an archive in Beijing. Piri Reis (exact name: Piri Ibn Haji Mehmet, died 1554), an admiral and cartographer, made these maps in 1513. Many details are represented precisely that could not have been known at that time: e.g. the discovery of Antarctica took place in 1820.

In his script named Bahriye Piri Reis commented his maps: He wrote that he made them according to 20 older sea maps called “Jaferiye” (Arabic). Those maps have been made at the time of Alexander the Great and show the whole known earth. But if the admiral is telling the truth the old maps prove that in prehistoric time the whole earth was already known.

Prof. Charles H. Hapgood from University of New Hampshire made this statement after many years of examinations and research. He found out that many details on the maps correspond to reality: Antarctic coasts and bay correspond exactly with the seismic profile of this region – but without ice, at a time when there was a bridge of land between Fireland and Antarctica.

The coast must have been cartographed about 11.000 years ago, when there was no ice. But who should have been able to make this? And how did those very ancient documents come to Piri Reis in 1513? According to Hapgood those in formations are from a sunken culture that was rediscovered later. Is this a hint or dreams of the knowledge in prehistoric times? Charles Hapgood died in 1982 and left the decision to his followers.

Illustration

Antarctica map from Oronteus Finaeus 1531 A. D.
Charles H. Hapgood, professor of history of science, found this map by Oronteus Finaeus amongst others in the archives of the Library of Congress in USA. It was made in 1531, 250 years before the sixth continent was discovered. The maps show details that make clear the Antarctica was cartographed when it was not covered by ice. Has Antarctica ever been ice-free?

Illustration

Turkish world map from Hadji Ahmed 1559 A. D.
This map is also a curiosity. It shows the coast of America very detailed. But the shore is said to have not been investigated and described very well.

The secret of Tiahuanaco

Tiahuanaco is a ruin-site in the highlands of South America. A long time ago there have been five blooming cities that we do not know much about today. All of them collapsed and the next city has been build on the rests of the previous. Some buildings from the last city still exist in ruinous condition. Who lived in those cities? Why are some temples?

05.05 The Gate of the sun – Model

The most famous relic from Tiahuanaco is the “Gate of the sun”, a huge gate made of one single hard andesit-boulder. It is 3 meters high and weights about 10 tons. The archway shows a bas-relief with a representation of a god of the sun holding a sceptre and 48 smaller winged creatures. Maybe it is Kon-Tiki Viracocha, who is said to have created the world of the Andes. Some scientists believe that it is the oldest calendar of the world.

New find from Bolivia

Just before the exhibition started (July 2001) the following artefacts have been discovered. They are examined now. The objects are not classified yet so the loaner does not want to be named.

05.06 Mask made of stone

05.07 Flute made of stone

05.08 Flute made of stone in form of a boat

05.09 Tobacco pipe, made of stone

05.010 Mask made of stone with inlaid eyes

05.011 Mask made of stone with inlaid eyes and 6 points

05.012 Mask made of stone with carved nose

05.013 Small flute made of stone

Pyramids – a global phenomenon

Illustration

Pyramid of Cheops, Gizeh, Egypt

The mighty pyramid of Cheops is standing in the desert since more than 4.500 years. Why has it been build? Is there only an empty burial chamber? Why have people spent so much energy to build? Remain its last secrets unsolved?

Illustration

The STUFENPYRAMIDE of Sakkara, Egypt

This building is a step pyramid with 6 terraces, 60 meters high. It is said to be the first pyramid and the first monumental stone building of Egypt, build under King Djoser (2. pharaoh of 3. dynasty, 2635 – 2615 B. C.). Imhotep, the divine universal scholar, is said to be the architect; people still search his grave in Sakkara.

Illustration

The Pyramid of Sun, Teotihuacan, Mexico

The history of the metropolis Teotihuacan is a mystery, we do not know anything about its origin and collapse. The pyramids in Teotihuacan are planed according to astronomical calculation. They are said to be build from gods at the time when they created sun and moon. Next to the Pyramid of Sun there is the Pyramid of Moon and Pyramid of Quetzalcoatl, the most famous colossal buildings from pre-Incan epoch.

Illustration

Pyramid from Tikal, Guatemala

Tikal is a holy place of the Maya in the jungle of Guatemala. The pyramids of Tika are up to 70 meters high, the highest pyramids in America.

Illustration

Round pyramids from Inner Mongolia

In old China and Mongolia there are a lot of pyramid like constructions and graves. Especially near the Chinese city Xian there are numerous pyramids, most of them not examined by archaeologists. "People's Daily" reported that scientists from Archaeological Institute of Ningxia made various discoveries in Xi – Xia royal burial place.

The area of Helan-Shan-mountains measures 50 km² and contains 9 KÖNIGLICHE graves and 208 smaller burial places. They are called the "Pyramids in the East". Blocks of stone have been found that show faces with big mouths and fangs, similar to the "monoliths of dragons" of San Augustin in Columbia.

Illustration

Steps pyramid of Oberneustift, Austria

Also in Austria there exists a pyramid, hidden in a wood on a little mountain. It is about 7 meters high and measures 20 meters diameter. Its origin and purpose are unexplained. Archaeologists date it to medieval times, maybe it is even Celtic.

Mysteries of the megaliths and cyclopean-walls worldwide

Illustration

Ruins from Puma Punku, Bolivia

Puma Punku is large a field of rubble in the highlands of Bolivia. There are broken blocks of andesit (some are 8 meters long) with precise and fine processing, drilled holes and decoration that once have been connected with bronze stud. What kind of tools did the stone masons from Puma Punku use?

Illustration

The Inca wall from Sacsayhuaman, Cuzco, Peru

Near the city Cuzco, Peru, there is the famous Incan fortress Sacsayhuaman, build of three rows of projecting bastions that are formed like terraces. The gigantic irregular formed blocks of rock have been put together without interstices and mortar.

Illustration

The mystery of the statues from the Easter Island, Pacific Ocean

On the Easter Island, Pacific Ocean, there are hundreds of gigantic statues made of stone. Some are erected, some are lying around because they fallen down, some are unfinished. There is also cyclopean masonry that shows the same characteristics as the Incan architecture.

Archaeologists doubt that the Incan architecture influenced the culture on Rapa Nui, because the Incan culture developed much later. Might it have been upside down?

Illustration

The monuments of Baalbek, Lebanon

In Baalbek there is the hugest temple ruin of the Old World. In the basic terrace there are blocks of stone that are unbelievable gigantic, the most famous is the so-called trilithon (three – stone): it measures 19x4, 2x4 meters. The cyclopean architecture of Baalbek is pre-Roman; the temple was built in 60 A.D. (according to the construction-inscription) on it.

Illustration

Hewn monoliths from Eastern Nigeria, Africa

Also in eastern Nigeria there are gigantic stone blocks. Who has built them? What have they been used for?

Symbols of pyramids in different cultures

05.15 Mask with dragon-teeth motive and third eye

This piece of ceramic has on its forehead a carving of the "third eye" with the contour of a triangle. It is called Chakra and is said to be the energy centre and seat of supernatural powers.

05.16 Pyramid-stone with head of bat

The bat is a symbol in different cultures of the world although it has various meanings. In the Bible the bat is one of the "ugly animals"; Romans nailed bats on their stables to avoid demonic powers. Very famous are the vampires, mixtures of man and bat, drinking blood of innocent people. In Chinese the word for bat (fu) has the same pronunciation as the word for luck (fu). So the bat was a favourite symbol for luck in Old China.

In Middle and South America bats have been worshiped too: The last Incan emperor Atahualpa is said to have worn a coat made of bat skins.

In Mayan mythology bats are scary creatures in the underworld. In this miniature we have a bat and a symbol of a pyramid. In the lower triangle there are unusual carvings reminding to Hebrew and Old Indian letters.

05.17 Stone with carving of hand and symbol of pyramid

The hand is the most important magical symbol in numerous cultures of the world. In Egypt the hand is a cosmic symbol: The creation God Ptha is said to have created universe with his hands on a potter's wheel.

In Christianity the “right hand of God” is the oldest symbol of Godfather. In South America there are a lot of prehistoric cave paintings of hands. Their meaning is unexplained.

This stone was found amongst other strange and unusual relics in Ecuador. It shows the contours of the right hand and a deepening in the middle in form of a pyramid. In a mound in Moundville, Alabama, there was found a stone plate with a similar carving. Archaeologists heavily discuss the meaning of those and other symbols.

05.18 Stone with pyramid and faces

Stone with carvings that reminds of a mystical number symbolic. One side shows a female and a male creature. This is the idea of dualism, that states that world is explained by the opposite of two principles.

There is also a carved square with a separating notch in the middle that builds two triangles. Above there are carvings reminding of script. The reverse side shows four creatures – maybe the four elements: fire, water, earth and air.

05.19 Stone with figures and symbol of pyramid

This pre-Columbian relic shows carvings that also make clear the special meaning of three as a holy symbol. One side shows four creatures; the other side shows three flying creatures: bird, insect and a creature looking like a bat. There are also abstract signs, reminding of a script.

05.20 Stone with pyramid and three faces (reverse side: fabulous being)

On one side the stone shows a bat-like animal. On the other side there is a triangle with three faces reminding to the Holy Trinity. This is not only a divine expression in Christianity but also in Egypt with Isis, Horus and Osiris, in Indian mythology with Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. The three is also a very important symbol in Greece.

According to Pythagoras the world consists of matter, soul and spirit. In South America three is also very meaningful. Mythic ancestors of the Inca are said to have come out of three caves in Pacariqtambo (“place of the origin”). The ancestors were three brothers and three sisters.

05.21 Stone with motive of pyramid and depiction of god

This object from Columbia with a hole was probably used as locket or amulet. There is a pyramid with the “God of the sun”. On the side there are two snakes reminding of the “feather snake” called Kukulcan or Quetzalcoatl by Mayas and Aztecs. On the reverse side there is a creature, maybe a god or shaman with helmet or sort of nimbus and a flying object above.

05.22 Pre-Columbian amulets in form pyramid

Those blue stones in form of pyramids with white carved lines have been found in South America. In West Africa similar stones have been found. Probably the stones have been used as earrings.

05.23 Kronberg Cross with pyramid

Replica similar to original, Private Museum Kronberg, Austria

This cross made of adornment elements and bridle belonging to a Germanic prince, dates in the third century. It shows a pyramid in the middle and is known as “Kronberger Kreuz” (“Cross from Kronberg”). In the 13th century it was processed to a cross of the Templers. The Templers have been members of an order that was founded in the 12th century in France to protect the pilgrims. The name of the order derives from the temple mountain in Jerusalem where Salomon’s temple stood with the “Ark of the Covenant”. In 1312 the pope broke up the order. The Templar owned some land in Austria, Kronberg was probably one of their residences. In Kronberg a labyrinth was discovered and an altar with relief of a strange stations of the Cross. Some researchers assume a ciphered message from medieval times.

05.24 Plate made of metal, with pyramid as symbol of sun

This is one of the objects from Pater Crespi’s collection from Ecuador. There are carvings of the sun, snakes and a pyramid. All of those symbols are connected with “God of the sky”, “God”, “revelation” and “rebirth”. The symbolic of the sun is intercontinental and its variety immense.

05.25 Plate made of metal with carving of pyramid and symbols of fertility

On this plate is a pyramid with two snakes on the sides. Above there is a fertility god with corn. The Inca worshipped corn as a present from the gods. Unusually for South American fauna are the animals pictured in the lower part of the plate: the middle animal reminds to an elephant.

The mystery of the luminescent pyramid

05.26 Black stone with carving of pyramid

This mysterious stone is part of the collection Villamar from Ecuador. It was found in La Mana, a region in the South of Quito. On the stone the symbol of the pyramid is carved. The natives think that this and other stones have mysterious and malignant forces, enhanced by the colour of the stone: black is a symbol for darkness and dark powers.

05.27 Stone with scene

On this stone we see a strange scene carved that has to do with a phantastic legend: those relics are said to be reminds of visitors from outer space that once came from the Sirius or Orion to earth. There is a creature sitting on a base holding a pyramid in its hands. In height of its head are rays leading vertical to two creatures bowed in front. The sitting creature has a sort of helmet on its head. From back of the head there is a line leading to a symbol that reminds to the "barque of the sun". Above there is a flying object with rays.

05.28 Round helmet made of metal

This helmet made of metal was found in La Mana too with strange stones. It has a little hole on top. The meaning of this object is unexplained. Esoterics think that it is the original headgear pictured on some stones. The hole on the top of the helmet is said to be an energy centre that could activate energies in the astral body.

05.29 Shining pyramid with "divine eye"

This pyramid stone is the most important artefact amongst the strange relics found in Ecuador in 1980ies. It has been the model for many pyramids pictured on various other stones. The sign of a pyramid with an eye is well known in many cultures. It is a symbol of the God of the Sun and means knowledge, omniscience and omnipresence. In ancient Egypt it was a symbol for the god of the sky named Horus.

In Christianity it is part of the symbolism of the holy trinity. The pyramid with an eye is also found on the American "One Dollar" bill. The pyramid is also connected with the freemasons.

According to a rumour there should exist three original pyramid stones in the world. One relic should be with family Rothschild. Another one is said to be in a "Witch Museum" in Brussels; the third pyramid should have been appeared in Ecuador.

But how did this artefact come to the Andes? How is it connected with the "World map stone" found in the same area?

There are more secrets about the pyramid: on the stone engraved are 13 steps with fluorescing elements that shine under influence of ultraviolet light. A dozen other artefacts from La Mana show the same effects.

When lifting the pyramid and looking at the bottom of the stone there is another interesting mystery: Some points are marked that correspond with the Orion. There are also some script-like symbols translated "from there comes the son of the creator" by a linguist.

GODS FROM OUTER SPACE

Did our ancestors have visitors from the universe?

Believe in some ancient extraterrestrial visitors on earth is a very fantastic and provocative. Many people say that it is “absurd”, “impossible” and “pseudo-scientific”. Some people believing in UFOs are sure that it is important to read the old sources and scripts to find out more about this theme. Many myths and legends report about some “heavenly messengers” with strange vehicles. Also some archaeological mysteries and sculptures of gods show strange and foreign attributes.

Clues of possible visitors from outer space are called PaleoSETI – research (SETI= Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence). The books of e.g. Howard Phillips Lovecraft or Clark Dalton speak about old relics and left tracks from primitive history that could only be understood by a later technical civilization.

Erich von Däniken wrote 10 years later books that provoked and caused discussions in the scientific circles until today. Has our planet been visited from outer space thousands of years ago? Have the mythological “gods” been extraterrestrials? Did they leave their traces everywhere? Why do all the Holy Scriptures of the world talk about “celestial masters”? Are the mixed creatures of myths and legends genetic manipulated creatures?

This theme is discussed in universities, institutes and fields of research worldwide. The famous Prof. Francis Crick stated in his book “life itself” that life on earth started in form of microorganisms that have been sent to earth in an unknown racket by a higher civilization some millions of years ago.

The famous British astrophysics Prof. Sir Fred Hoyle and the mathematic genius Prof. Nalin Chandra Wickramasinghe wrote the book “evolution from outer space”. They say that life could not develop on earth and that Darwin’s theories are not right. The origin of numerous mutants is with an intelligent form of life from outer space.

Although there are so many theories about that theme the real and obvious evidence is still missing. Did foreign intelligences leave things or traces that we could find? This unanswered question appears also in connection with some strange archaeological finds: sculptures made of stone with foreign characteristics, facemasks, helmets and belts with seemingly modern details. Those things remind of prehistoric astronauts or diver. Different rock drawings exist in all parts of the world that show extraterrestrial creatures with “nimbi”.

Another example are the cultic objects and ritual masks from the Dogon tribe in Western Africa. Why could this primitive natural people have so much knowledge about the star Sirius when this star was just recently seen? The Dogon say they got this knowledge from “fish men” that came from cosmos with a “celestial ark”.

Also the Hopi Indians in South-western USA believe in divine bringers of their culture and today still make Kachina dolls of wood.

Prehistoric miniature airplanes from Egypt and Columbia are causing great discussions. Reconstructed models and aerodynamic analyses prove that they can fly.

Another mystery are the gigantic patterns on earth that are viewable only from great distances: the famous drawings from Nazca in Peru; the chalk-figures in South England; the mound-drawings in the USA. What are those signs and what are they for? Who made them? How have they been made and why?

The Ica stone collection

The Ica stone collection is one of the most controversial collections of the last 40 years. It consists of 11.000 carved volcanic stones, said to be found in the dried rivers near the famous desert of Nazca. Other relics and thousands of scurrile figures made of clay are said to be found in a secret and subterranean. All the objects are in the private museum of Dr. Javier Cabrera. The motives on the stones are very unusual and neither geographical nor cultural classifiable. Many carvings show strange landscapes, flora and fauna that were unknown in South America. The collection got famous widely, although some scientists think that it is a hoax. Some of the stones weight more than 200 kg.

06.01 Stone with fish carving

This is one of the thousands of smaller Ica stones. It portrays an unknown species of fish. Protruding from its mouth is an item that has been identified as a leaf. Other stones also show portraits of other animals in association with leaves.

06.02 Stone with “operation scene”

This stone displays a scene of a brain operation. One person lies prone upon a table. The second person leans over him and starts to open the skull from the back with a knife. The person on the table weeps. Concerning the authenticity of such carvings scientists are not sure. But one knows that Incan and pre-Incan cultures were able to do such operations. Analysis of skull fragments prove that most of the patients survived the complex surgeries.

06.03 Stone with “dinosaur” motive

This stone displays a dinosaur or maybe a dragon. It seems to be blowing flame (thus, the possibility of being a dragon), however, two concentric circles at the end of the flame could be meaningful of something else. The meaning of the concentric circles on the body and at the end of the flame is unknown.

06.04 Stone with “dinosaur” motive

This stone portrays one of the infamous “dinosaurs” of the Ica Stones. This dinosaur is not a particular species that we are familiar with. The meaning of the “sperm-shaped” item above the animal is unknown. It seems to have been spewed from the animal’s mouth.

06.05 Stone with “primitive times” motive

A long-necked, long-beaked bird flies over a human who is seated on the back of an Apatosaurus. The item that connects the dinosaur’s mouth with the human’s mouth is very strange. The significance is unknown. There is a leaf in front of the dinosaur.

Celestial signs

Illustration

Nazca – the eight Wonder of the World

In the desert mountains of Peru there are the famous Nazca lines. The area they cover measures 530 km².

There are hundreds of lines, gigantic geometric patterns, huge drawings of animals and fantasy creatures. This is really a wonder of the world; but it is almost invisible from the ground, one only sees deepenings that look like ways or streets. Only from height one can see the patterns and gigantic drawings: ape, lizard, humming bird, whale, a condor-like bird and human-like figures. The Nazca lines extend for more than 600 miles. Some of them are straight as an arrow for up to 30 miles distance over any terrain. The lines were created by moving darker gravel that is on the desert floor and exposing lighter gravel underneath. The lines have no depth. They have not been analysed to possibly represent an ancient calendar.

Illustration

The system of lines in the Nazca Desert

The majority of the drawings in the desert are lines. The lines are straight ahead, they run parallel, and they cross each other. Over a distance of many kilometres they do not differ more than 3 meters. Erich von Däniken thinks that people made these lines and figures to show visitors from outer space where they could land with their spacecraft. Is this net of lines a remembrance of celestial creatures? Did people want to make a sign and hope that “gods” would return?

Illustration

Pattern on the ground, Peru

Not only in Nazca but also in other regions of world there are patterns on the ground. The most important drawings are in Nazca. But in Peru such things were also found.

Illustration

The figures on the chalk-hills in England

In the chalk-hills in southern England gigantic drawings have been engraved. Why have they been made? Who made the figures? When have they been made and why? Amongst the English figures are the famous “white horse from Westbury”, the “dragon from Uffington” 112 meters long, the “giant from Cerne Abbas” or the “long man from Wilmington”.

The mounds of North America

The mounds in Newark, Ohio, are maybe pertaining to pre-Columbian Indian cultures. They might represent star-constellations, extreme moon rising points or energy points. The most imposing drawing is the great snake, a geometrical rampart 400 meters long. Some scientists interpret the Little Dipper in this thing.

Prehistoric rock-art

Illustration

Tassili Mountains, Sahara, Algeria

Men of primitive times have made impressive works of art in caves and on rocks. The thousands of drawings of Tassili-mountains in central Sahara are very famous. There are naturalistic drawings of animals and ludicrous representations of strange creatures often with round head and eminence. What are those creatures? Magicians or medicine men?

Illustration

The rock-drawings in Air, Niger

On the rocks in the mountains of Air there are strange drawings on the walls: there are realistic representations of creatures and also strange creatures. Why are their faces so strange? Do they maybe wear masks as archaeologists suppose? Or did there real models exist?

Illustration

Val Camonica, Northern Italy

In Val Camonica, near Brescia, Italy, we also find lots of drawings on rocks that show mysterious creatures with "nimbus". They are interpreted as "extraterrestrial creatures" and shamans. Archaeologists suppose that the helmet-like headgear with "rays" is a "ritual headdress made of straw" or "hunter with hood".

Particles from outer space

06.06 "UFO fragment", origin unknown

When talking about mysterious visitors from outer space most UFO-believers think of "Roswell". The city Roswell is situated in the desert of New Mexico. Near the city a foreign spacecraft is said to have crashed in July 1947. US- Air force demented their first report that it is a UFO. It was a weather balloon. Later also this version of the accident was changed: The object was an espionage balloon. 1997 there was the next version created: It have been radar targets and rubber doll. UFO-researchers suppose a conspiracy of the military.

In the middle of the 1990ies there appeared fragments of metal, said to come from the wreck from Roswell. One of them is this segment, silver shining.

In August 1998 Paola Harris and Adriano Forgione, from Italian magazine "Hera" visited the scientist Dr. Michael Wolf in Connecticut, USA. The scientist showed the journalists some metallic fragments that according to him have extraterrestrial origin. Those fragments look like the so called "Roswell-fragment" presented in 1996 by Derrel Sims during a symposium in San Marino. Wolf explained that he got the fragments from an intern source of Wright Patterson US-Airforcebase. Forgione and Harris have been given three objects, one was sent to Bill Hamilton, the other two were brought to Italy for analysis. Wolf explained that the fragment consists of 99,99% silicon and 0,01% of an unknown extraterrestrial isotope.

The material examined in Italy seemed to have been exposing very high temperatures. Might this thermo shock have been caused because of a UFO precipice?

The bigger fragment was analysed at the University of Pisa. The result is surprising because the object looks like made of silicon but it has abnormal characteristics: it is a bad heat conductor and conductor of electricity, not magnetic and melts through ice.

06.07 Meteorite from mars, "SNC"

In 1996 a meteorite from mars AHL84001 attract worldwide attention that has crashed on earth 13000 years ago. In its interior scientists found microscopic small quantities that point to on biological activity on Mars. In 1997 the probe Pathfinder made analysis that confirm that on Mars once existed huge rivers, oceans and gigantic floods. Utopians think that Mars might become a second Earth with "Terraforming".

Mythology in ceramic and stone

06.08 Figure made of ceramic with quadratic helmet

This pre-Columbian ceramic miniature wears a quadratic helmet with battlements and carries two objects in its hands. In the headgear there is a hole that leads to the conclusion that it was used as amulet. Who is represented with this creature?

06.9 Figure made of ceramic with top on head

This statuette seems to wear an overall. The hat-like top leads to the back of the creature. It seems as if the person wanted to make an expedition. Such unusual attributes are explained as anthropomorphism, the divine has human form. Scientists of Palaeo-SETI have another opinion. They search for extraterrestrial traces in the past of history of earth.

06.10 Figure made of ceramic with headdress

This statuette shows a characteristic nimbus as headdress, that deliberates the importance of the pictured person. In many legends and myths all over the world the divine is represented with "light", "rays" and "aura".

Every men and animal has such an invisible aura. In Christianity holy persons and angels have nimbus. Shamans are said to be able to recognize auras with meditation exercises. Many mythological gods are described as light, shining creatures that no men can look at.

06.11 Figure made of ceramic "Curiosidad"

This unknown figure of a god from Ecuador is a curiosity. Scientists speculate that it might be an antique diver. The bizarre accessories like the suite and the helmet-like headgear remind of a space suite. Are figures like that only results of fantasies? Or did real models exist?

06.12 Figure made of ceramic in ritual clothes

This statue seems to wear a suite and a triangle helmet and modern striking fastener. Who should have been represented in this ritual clothes? Shamans and medicine men made soul travels to come in contact with the gods. Some scientists suppose the explanation for such figures in those rituals and traditions of the religions of primitive peoples.

06.13 Figure made of ceramic with helmet

Did the gods came from the stars? There are so many legends about foreign strange creatures that came from heaven in fire-machines and fabulous beings half human half an animal, in all mythologies of all people in the world. Where do those legends originate? Do they base on real facts or are they invented fairy tales?

The Machinguenga – Indians in the jungle of Peru tell about "men in heaven that came to earth on a shining heaven-street". Do such legends and stories come from true happenings in prehistoric times? Is this strange figure of a god with suite, helmet and nimbus remembrance of visitors from outer space?

06.14 Figure made of ceramic with quadratic helmet

This artefact with strange headdress in form of a quadratic helmet was found in Ecuador. In ancient American cultures the "cosmic quadrate" often is a guardian symbol.

06.15 Figure made of ceramic with helmet

We do not know very much about the South American myths. They are translated verbal. They are connected with numerous archaeological finds. The firmament was a place where different divine creatures lived: partially the creatures were animals, or they had strange attributes.

This figure hides its head behind a helmet; the rest parts of the body are only suggested. What did the artist want to express?

06.16 Figure made of ceramic with foreign attributes

This statue looks somehow like a human. But it seems menacing because of the lizard-like head (or helmet?). The right arm is raised; on its palm there is a round object. It reminds of a Mandala, an instrument used by shamans as orientation help when they make soul-travels.

06.17 Dogu – statuette made of clay

Dogus are bell-shaped statuettes, pertaining the Jomon-period. The Jomon culture lived about 12.000 years ago on the Japanese coast and finished about 400 B. C. We do not know very much about the religion of the Jomon-culture, scientists suppose that they practiced a shamanistic religion with magical practices.

Different finds of different periods of the Jomon-culture show very strange creatures and foreign beings. Especially the finds of the late period about 600 B. C. show strange attributes of clothes that remind of creatures in astronaut-suits and modern overalls.

About 600 B. C. the god Ninigi appears in Japanese mythology. According to a legend he appointed the first Japanese emperor Jimmu Tenno. Some researchers think of a connection, others think that the figures show the Japanese God of wisdom Hitikotunusi or simply "suit of armour". We do not know who the represented figures with magnificent clothes, broad face and "snow glasses" should be. But the artists could have had models for such exact constructions.

06.18 Figure made of clay with mask and flute

In myths worldwide divine gods are described whose looks are hidden behind masks. This pre-Columbian ceramic shows a sitting figure with a deformed "tower skull". The person plays flute and hides the face behind a mask. This reminds of the Mimicry-hypothesis from Dr. Johannes Fiebag (1956-1999). The German scientist believed that a very intelligent extraterrestrial species is in interaction with us, our problems, thoughts, fears, fantasies and our psyche. Mythological gods are a phenomenon that can adapt. That means that the creator of the phenomenon hides behind it in classic Mimicry-behaviour. We think that we see reality, but the only thing we do see is a mirror held in front of us.

06.19 Figure made of clay with helmet and animal-motive

Monte Albán in the valley of Oaxaca, Mexico, was an important religious centre of the zapotecic state in classic times: there were plazas, terraces, temples and a very big pyramid (not found yet). The examination of ceremonial iconography is just beginning. Some representations and motives on ceramics and drawings on graves show gods that are not like old American at all. Some drawings show animal and human attributes, other have helmet-like top. Such human-like or human creatures worshipped as gods are described in all countries of the world. This does not mean that the divine was made human; it could led back to real observation.

06.20 Mixtec figure made of clay

The Mixtecs in Mexico have been the neighbour people of the Zapotecs. They lived in the Mixteca alta – region in the highlands and the Mixteca baja on the coast. They were able to work on metal and ceramic most perfect in whole Meso-America. Most of the remaining codices pertain the Mixtec civilization. According to the Mixtecs there is a cave in their region with a gate to a supernatural world. That's why they buried their dead there. Many sculptures and urns made of clay show gods and principals in splendid ritual clothes with conspicuous headdress.

06.21 Unknown figure of god made of bronze

This figure made of bronze was purchased in Quito, Ecuador. Probably it pertains the Tairona-culture, about 1000-1500 A.D. in Northeast Columbia. It contains the style of the Tairona-culture, Columbia and the Sicán-culture, Peru. Those regions were famous because of the very fine manufacturing of bronze and gold. Numerous precious objects were left for posterity. Many objects seem foreign and strange and are named “anthropomorphic amulets” by archaeologists. Very interesting is the semicircular headdress in the iconography of the Andes. Did they mean a “nimbus”? Or a supernatural aura of light, a helmet-like headgear or a decoration?

06.22 Adorant made of stone

This stone figure in Valdivia-style seems to look pious into the sky. It has bended legs, stretched out arms and is slightly bowed. Does this mean the expression of the believe that the gods would one day return from their journey through the stars?

06.23 “Hunter” or “stargazer” made of clay

This human-like figure is fixed on a round, ring-shaped basis. It is called “hunter”. It is upright and wears ceremonial clothes. This means that the person was a very important one. The arms are in movement, the closed hands show long and white-painted fingernails. The head seems

deformed. The creature wears a huge, monumental, round headdress like on the drawings of gods in old Egypt. The eyes of the figure are formed like almonds, the nose is very broad and it wears a huge nose ring formed like a half-moon. The ears show a decoration in the upper part and holes in the lower part. The figure wears a necklace with “fangs” and a loincloth. Partially the original red painting is preserved. Which big animal did the “hunter” want to kill? His looks and his index finger refers to the stars. A hint to the “flying gods” that came from the stars a long time ago?

Flying gods

06.24 Miniature bird made of ceramic

Birds, especially the eagle and condor, are a cosmic symbol in all Indian cultures. Birds embody light and heaven. They are also a synonym for flying vehicles of the gods. This unusual ceramic figure combined all the unusual elements. The head of the bird is surrounded by a strange helmet-like “nimbus”.

06.25 Winged creature, made of ceramic

In all antique cultures winged creatures are symbols for weightlessness and the conquer of the natural. They have been expression of the divine. In connection with animals or animal elements like flying snakes, bulls, lions, horses, etc. they have been seen as supernatural transport of the gods. In myths often “heaven-birds” are described with metallic elements and wheels, reports of humanoid gods with seemingly technical instruments. Some scientists believing in Palaeo-SETI-hypothesis recognize hints of possible prehistoric visitors from outer space. Ethnologist suppose shamanistic symbols.

06.26 Winged creature in ceremonial costume

This figure has a dignified expression and wings. The colourful paintings are preserved. The ritual clothes, the neck-adornment with the round disc and the strange headgear are characteristically. One thesis stats that the headgear is growths of rays that are symbol for the changed level of consciousness when the shaman is travelling. But the figure also reminds of an old legend: Ayar Utsu is said to have tried to fly from the mountain Manakaure in Peru. He flew higher and higher until he came to the sun. His brother Ayar Katsi came with two colourful wings to earth with the words: “Do not be afraid, because I am coming to make the empire of the Inca well-known”.

06.27 Creature with wings on a stick

In many different cultures we find the complex idea of a tree of life. Some legends tell about tress that made flights to other worlds possible. Numerous representations show figures, priests or gods on top of such tress or sticks.

In the Mayan chronic Chilam Balam there is the tree Ceiba that connects the worlds. Similar is the “heavenly stake” in shamanism. The Mapuch in Chile practice a ritual of climbing up a tree with a drum under influence of hallucinogen drugs to reach the seventh and highest step of the tree of the world.

06.28 Garuda – figure made of bronze

The word “Garude” originates in Sanskrit and comes from “garut” = “wings”. In Hinduistic religion the divine birdman is worshipped as embodiment of the light principle. He is represented mostly with head, wings and tail of an eagle, with corpse and legs of a man and sometimes with four arms. His attributes are a bowl with nectar and an umbrella. His body is described to be “golden”, his face “white” and his wings “red”.

Garuda is the heavenly vehicle of Vishnu, God of the Sun and the Light. This figure shows the God riding on the wonderful bird while carried from a turtle.

The fabulous being Garuda is not only known in India. There is also a legend about it from Siberia. The Woguln are telling the story that once a holy bear came with a silver cradle from heaven down on earth. A powerful Mongolian regent had once raped a wife. One of her brothers built a wonder-bird of wood and liberates his sister. Garuda is not described as a fabulous being but as a technical instrument and vehicle.

06.29 Garuda – figure made of bronze

Garuda is only one example for wonderful creatures or fabulous beings used as technical vehicles by gods. What was the cause for the development of legends like that? The American anthropologist Margaret Mead found out that on Bismarck-Archipels, Melanesia, models of airplanes made of straw have been worshipped after World War II. This phenomenon is called Cargo-cult.

The natives called the planes “flying monsters” or “thunderbirds”. This seems strange to us because airplanes are part of our life. But if one has never seen a plane? So how would prehistoric cultures have react when seeing a plane? They would have tried to explain the unknown with symbols they are familiar with. It would have been something “divine”, “ghost-like” or “demonic”.

06.30 Burial plate from Palenque Miniature replica, true to the original

In northern Chiapas, Mexico, there is the palace complex of Palenque with the “temple of inscriptions”. In 1952 after 4 years of excavations an extraordinary find was made in the ancient Mayan holy place. The Mexican archaeologist Alberto Ruz Lhuillier recognized a stone with holes for raising in the floor in the temple.

Beyond this stone he found a secret hidden stairs filled with rocks. It led 25 meters beneath the earth to the grave of an emperor or priest. The bones of the dead laid in a coffin that was covered with a huge stone plate: it was 3,80 meters long, 2,20 meters broad and 0,25 meters thick and weights 8 tons. On this stone there is a wonderful carving, engraved in the hard limestone. In the middle field one sees a figure that is in a strange thing.

The meaning of the scene is interpreted very different. Some say it is king Pacal, going down in underworld. Out of his body grows a “tree of the world”, a supernatural bird flies upon him. Scientists believing in Palaeo-SETI-hypothesis think that Pacal is pictured in a “pose of an astronaut”, that the “tree of the world” is a “vehicle” and the “teeth of the raingodmask” are “nozzle-unit”, the lines that look like a beard are “flickering flames”. The hands of the emperor seem to use some instruments. The translation of the Mayan glyphs on the plate is not controversial to this theory, they are very cosmic: “Pacal in the centre of the cosmos”.

06.31 Maya sculpture made of stucco, Palenque Replica from Museum of Anthropology, Mexico City

In the crypt of Pacal a mask of jade, ritual utensils and two life-sized heads made of stucco have been found. Because of their natural rendition they are one of the masterpieces of Mayan sculptural art.

This head was long time thought to show the portrait of some nobles or the wife of Pacal. Recent studies suggest that it is a representation of Pacal when he was 12 years old and ascended the throne. Conspicuous is the nose that begins on the forehead. On the lid of the sarcophagus Pacal also has a huge base of the nose. What kind of unknown type of men did he belong to?

Foreign miniature heads

06.32 Head with closed helmet

In Ecuador in caves numerous strange miniatures of heads have been found. They are supposed to have been used for “cultic purpose” and are connected with the local myths of the natives.

They could be symbols for “head hunting” and “walk of the soul”. In South America the head hunting has been a ritual and supernatural action that was practiced still in the 1960ies. Science-Fiction friends will think of “Perry Rhodan” when looking at this small head with the little closed helmet.

06.33 Asiatic seeming head with helmet, ceramic

This head shows a man of unknown race and was found in the caves in Ecuador. The person wears a curved helmet and has Asiatic eyes. Maybe the culture in Ecuador was influenced by Japanese culture? The holes in the ears probably were decorated with post.

06.34 Head with helmet

This pre-Columbian miniature also wears a headgear that could be interpreted as closed helmet. What is the cultic meaning of this portrait?

06.35 Head with helmet and pointed lips

This little head made of ceramic seems to wear a helmet. The pointed mouth reminds of a "mask". Archaeologists think that the artist wanted to picture an "ape-like" creature. It pertains the La Tolita – culture, about 2000 years ago.

06.36 Miniature head, "animal-like looks"

This is a fragment of an animal-like creature made of hole walls. It is similar to other finds from Ecuador. The artefact is interpreted as head of an ape by archaeologists. The eyes of the figure are formed elliptic, the nose is flat with a round nose ring, the mouth is opened.

Two HELMBUSCHEN are thought to imitate the fur. But is this really the representation of an ape? Might it be a man with helmet, or even a god? The small object made of clay should have been used as ceremonial object.

06.37 "Animal-like looking" miniature head

This figure is also a ceremonial object, representing an ape with elliptic eyes, small pupil, flat nose with nose ring and a butterfly. Its mouth is opened and pointed; the face is suggested with double bulge. The miniature was formed by hand and is made of grey, burnt clay. Is it really a portrait of an "ape"?

06.38 Tiki head, cut off

This miniature head with almond-shaped eyes comes from a region of Pacific Ocean. The natives meet the so-called "Tikis" today still with respect. Many of them think that the very old statues have still magical forces. They are aware of their magical power, they are really afraid of the "Tiki".

We will not understand their fear if we do not know the whole story about the "Tiki": The "Tiki" have been representations of Polynesian gods, but also representations of dead emperors, priests or heroes that were able to get into the circle of "celestial gods" because of extraordinary deeds. Their secret and mysterious powers blessed those who had created them and brought ruin to those who did not sacrifice them or desecrate them with their touch.

According to the myths of the Marquese "Tiki" is their creation god. "Tiki" was also the name of the legendary king who once let their ancestors to this island. The question where the natives come from is unanswered.

Connection between heaven and earth

06.39 "Celestial throne" made of ceramic

The connection between heaven and earth is a worldwide motive. It often is represented in step-shaped temples and pyramids. They were the "stairways to heaven" and symbols of renovation. The old Maya and the modern Huichol-Indians created pyramids made of wood or ceramic and put them in the temples as symbols of "Jacob's ladder" or "ladder of the sun".

This strange ceramic was found in Ecuador. It has carved steps that lead to an emperor. The backside shows a foreign creature with rolled up arms.

06.40 Pin with cuneiform script, Mesopotamia

In many old cultures of Mexico and Mesopotamia cultic sites have been built on "artificial hills" that were the symbol of heaven. Many cultic objects are in connection with this cosmic conception.

The Egypt Benben-stone is the most important and meaningful relic. It is a pin that was understood as top of pyramids and obelisks. Original the Benben was the "original hill" and is said to have come from heaven down on earth. The legend tells that the God of the Sun named Re was in the Benben. He first appeared in Heliopolis, the "site of the first beginning".

In Greece there is the Omphalus, the "navel of the world". This is a pin-shaped stone that stood near the oracle of Delphi. The stone shows parallels to the Indian Linga-stones and the stone fetishes from Mesopotamia. What was the original meaning of those cultic stones?

06.41 Lingam stele with dancing Shiva

The lingam is the most important and famous symbol of Hinduistic god Shiva. According to old Sanskrit texts the stele is the god himself. Often lingam is translated as "phallus", sometimes represented in form of a column with round tip standing in a pond or in a water pool.

This is called “yoni” and means “vagina” or “lap”. In the middle of the column there is often a NISCHE with a statue of Shiva. Another meaning of Shiva is the representation of cosmic power in form of a fire-column that is said to reach from one end of earth into outer space and on the other end into the inner parts of the planet. Was the lingam a vehicle that connected the god Shiva with heaven and earth?

Aircraft engineering in ancient times?

06.42 Ancient American “golden airplanes”, 5 pieces

Replicas, true to the original, from Museo del Oro, Bogotá. In Museo del Oro, Bogotá, Columbia, 33.000 golden objects are shown. They show the believe of the Indian creators and their imagination of a “hereafter world”. They also show some clues that could have been interpreted as misunderstood or misinterpreted technology. The most important hints deliver little “golden airplanes”. Officially they are called “religious decorations” or “insects”, “birds” or “flying crocodiles”.

Engineers of space travel and aeronautics examined the small ludicrous artefacts and recognized some modern, aerodynamic elements of construction that do not exist in nature. Those results have been proved by investigations of the Aeronautical Institute, New York.

1. The airplanes are TIEFDECKER – all birds and flight-able animals are HOCH- or SCHULTERDECKER.
2. The rudder and the elevator do not correspond any representation of birds.
3. The body with head of an animal on top and a vertical crack to the next segment of the body is also unusual. This construction is known only from modern airplanes and Space Shuttles.

Some scientist thinks that “shamans under influence of cocaine created such ludicrous animal fabulous creatures”. Doctors of Neurology and Psychiatry denied this explanation: it is impossible to construct a vehicle under influence of drugs that is used 1500 years later most often. But where did those modern forms come from? Are they characteristics by accident? Or have the objects been made according to real models of once really existing airplanes? If this is true, who navigated the planes?

06.43 Model of “golden plane”, able to fly

In 1995 one of the “golden planes” has been reconstructed. The result was that the object did correspond the aerodynamic demands of modern airplanes.

Peter Belting, a German pilot and model-airplane builder, proved this results in an experiment with his colleagues

Dr. Algund Eenboom and Conrad Lübbers: They built the antique finds as airplane-models with radioguidage. They were about 1 meter tall and were able to absolve a complete programme: loopings, rolling, landing, start without aerodynamic problems.

06.44 “Miniature glider”, Sakkara Replica, true to the original

This strange artefact was found in 1898 in a grave in Sakkara, Egypt. It is a miniature version of a airplane-model. It was called “statuette of bird” and dated about 200 B. C. and kept in the Egypt Museum of antiquities, Cairo.

Since 1919 the object was placed together with old Egypt bird-models. In 1969 Prof. Dr. Khalil Messiha (1924 – 1998), Egyptian archaeologist and art historian, recognized that the object didt fit the other birds. It does not have legs and feet, but straight wings and erected tail fin.

Experts examined the antique find. It contains features of flight-technique that only can be known after years of intensive experiments.

Who was the genius constructor of this object, about 2200 years ago? On the artefact there is an inscription: “Pa-Di-Imen”. This is an old Egypt word meaning “present of Amun”. The god Amun was the master of the breath of air. According to legends he lived in symbiosis with the god of the sun named Re.

06.45 Reconstruction of old Egypt “glider”

This reconstruction of an old Egypt “golden miniature glider” was able to fly in the experiment.

Cultic objects made of gold

06.46 Golden locket, pertaining to Tolima culture, 3 pieces

In South America metallurgy reached a very high level, also before the Inca. Especially in manufacturing of gold the Tolima-culture was leading. Gold was a holy metal and recipient of creating and LEBENSSPENDENDE energy of the sun. It was the most important religious sacrifice and also a symbol of leading power of privileged relatives who worked as medium between the “real” and a “higher”, supernatural world.

This world was source of all knowledge that “normal” people were not able to get. Pendants like these, made of gold, are typical for the Tolima-culture of Southern Columbia. Scientists call the objects “stylized birds”. Conspicuous are the straight, flat, symmetrical physique and the suggested winds. They remind of a crest. The head is square with a top. Many decorations like these have a loop

on the back – they have been used as locket. What kind of models were used for such representations?

06.47 “Shaman with bat mask”

This decoration element is made of gold. It pertains the Tairona-culture in northeastern Columbia. It is about 12 cm high and scientifically called “anthropomorphic pendant”. The mask represents a bat with nose-leave. In the believe of North Columbian Kogi-Indians the bat is a symbol of the “black sun”, the old symbol-animal of the underworld.

06.48 Golden needle, pertaining Calima-culture

These miniatures made of gold pertain the Calima-Indians. They built big terraces in the hills of the Western Andes about 1000 A. D. They made up gold into poporos.

Poporos are receptacles in which lime was kept. Lime was made out of pulverised shells and mixed with broiled Coca-leaves. This mixture was a narcotic drug that was used for journey of the shamans to get connected with “higher creatures”. Golden needles were used to scrape lime from the ground of the poporos. On the small tops of the needles there were decorations: strange foreign human creatures, animal-like creatures with masks, helmets and “ceremonial costumes”. They have been made as remembrance of “supernatural creatures” who are said to have created every existing thing. Who were those celestial “gods”?

Kachina dolls from Hopi and Zuni

In southwestern USA the Hopi and Zuni Indians are living in Arizona and New Mexico. They live in settlements of houses with flat roofs (“pueblo”). The foundation of their ceremonial life and the religious-philosophic theories are the Kachinas. This word means “high, honourable scientists”.

The Kachinas are invisible helping creatures and connects that are worshipped as celestial ancestors by the Hopi and Zuni. To honour the Kachinas religious festivals with masked dancers in colourful costumes are made. There are hundreds of different types of Kachinas. The Hopi-myths are translated verbal. Hopi-children get carved Kachina-dolls made of wood. These are no toys but models to understand the complexity of the supernatural world of the Kachinas.

The Kachina dolls show exactly the same costumes and clothes as the dancer wear. The Zuni-Indians never wanted any foreigner to get one of their Kachina dolls. The Hopi made a trade of it and sold the dolls. Masks, altars and old ritual objects are holy for both people and must not leave the community.

The Hopi-Indians walked through three different worlds until

today. In the first world the god Taiowa created mankind; a fire destroyed this world. The second world was destroyed by ice. The third world is called Kasskara, “mother-land” or “land of the sun”. Today the Hopi live in the fourth world. According to their prophecies the end of the fourth world is near.

In making Kachina dolls the myths, legends and the knowledge about the celestial masters of the Hopi – Indians is kept living. These supernatural creatures come from neighboured stars, but from star-constellations that are so distant from earth that one cannot see them. Myths? Or real models for characteristic masks, costumes and ritual objects of the Kachina?

According to a verbal tradition reported by Hopi-chieftain White Bear the ancestors of the Hopi lived on a continent in the Pacific region called “Kasskara” some thousands of years ago. It was a mythical empire of islands, maybe associated with the sunken continent “Mu”. One day Kasskara started to sink. The Hopi had to leave their old home country. The Kachinas helped them. Since ever they have been in spiritual connection with the Hopi.

They are said to come from a planet far away from our solar system. The Indians came to South America where they divided in different groups. Some went from South to North and settled down in the highlands and jungles. Among them were the ancestors of the Maya, Inca and Aztecs.

06.49 Kachina miniature

06.50 Kachina miniature

06.51 Kachina miniature

06.52 Kachina doll

The cosmic knowledge of the Dogon

The Dogon are living in West African republic Mali, about 300 kilometres in the south of Timbuktu, in the region of the Bandiagara-plateau. This tribe settled down about 800 years ago. The Dogon have detailed knowledge of the universe that are astonishing exact.

In the origin of their creation-myths there is a creature named Amma, a cosmic egg. The egg vibrated seven times, then it broke in two parts and a Nommo-god came out of it. This god went down on earth. A pair of female twins and four more pairs of Nommos followed him. The Dogon came from those eight children. Until today the Dogon represent the Nommos on doors of grain-stores and cave-paintings and on rocks.

The Dogon are convinced that their knowledge originally comes from masters from outer space that came to Earth very long time ago from the star system of Sirius. Doors of grain-stores are decorated with carvings and paintings of figures that represent the celestial ancestors of the Dogon.

06.53 Door of grain-store with mythological scenes

On this door of a grain-store shows carvings of ancestor-pairs, dancers with masks and totem-animals.

06.54 Door of grain-store with mythological scenes

This scene on a grain-store shows amphibian gods, called Nommos, in the first row. In the middle the holy mountain is represented that once came about of water. In the lower part there are the ancestors and animals from mythology.

06.55 Sculpture of mythic ancestor-pair, bronze

The knowledge of the Dogon is expressed as myths and symbolisms: Objects on earth embody what was going on in heaven. This "twin-concept" is also expressed in the mythic pair of ancestors.

06.56 Sculpture of mythic ancestor-pair, wood

A very popular motive is the mythological pair of ancestors in the art of the Dogon.

06.57 Sliding bold of door with cuttings of the mythic ancestor-pair, wood

Before the Dogon came to Mali, they lived in North Africa. In ancient times they were neighbours of the Egyptians. In classic mythology of Egyptians, Mesopotamians and Greeks we find parallels to the beliefs of the Dogon. The meaning of the star Sirius is emphasized in all cultures (personified with Isis), also old legends about foreign creatures with fish-bodies. conspicuous are the characteristic goatees. They remind of the Egyptian artificial beards of pharaohs.

06.58 Bangle with mythological scenes, made of bronze

This bangle made of bronze shows pictures of men and animals that are all connected with the rich world of myths of the Dogon.

06.59 Boat in form of a crocodile, made of bronze

06.60 Sculpture of Dogon-priest made of wood

From 1931 two France anthropologists, Marcel Griaule and Germaine Dieterlen, lived more than 20 years with the Dogon tribe. They were told almost every secret by the priests. They found out that the Dogon know a very small star named "Po-tolo". The people also know that it consists of very heavy matter and orbits Sirius in 50 years.

This star, called Sirius B, really exists and was first

scientifically described in 1862. Its atmosphere is so full that one cubic meter matter weight about 20.000 tons. The orbit corresponds exactly the descriptions of the Dogon, although it can not be seen with the open eye. In 1970 Sirius B was photographed for the first time.

06.61 Nommo twins made of wood

The Dogon priests explain this exact knowledge with amphibian creatures that came from the star-system Sirius in ancient times with celestial "archs". They call those creatures Nommos.

As a remembrance to those gods they create lots of Nommon-figures of wood. They worship them as their ancestors, their gods and teachers, the bringers of their culture. The Nommos are said to brought the Dogon their big knowledge about Sirius. They are described as amphibian creatures with abdomens of fishes but also in human form.

06.62 Ritual wrought iron of Sirius

This object was made by a Dogon-smith in 1997. It is a symbolic object that is used in different ceremonies. It shows the orbit of the stars of the Sirius-system. The vertical with cove is symbol of Sirius. The bend to the left on the lower end of the line represents the "SCHUHMACHER star" and his orbit. The oval form on top of the object shows Sirius B, "Digitaria", his orbit is represented by the right arm. The left arm represents the female star Sirius C or "Emme Ya". The dates correspond with modern astronomic knowledge.

The Sirius System

For oracles or other ritual purposes Dogon-priests draw mythological symbols in sand. The right drawing is a depiction of a Nommo. In the lower part left there is the whirling earth flight of the space shuttle – like Nommo-arch. In the middle of the lower part there is the planet Saturn with his ring, then Jupiter with his four biggest moons. In the left edge there is the orbit of Sirius B around Sirius. The depictions are very similar to modern astronomic diagrams (middle).

06.63 Ape-dancing mask pertaining Dogon

The Dogon express their mythology with masks. They have very many different kinds of masks that stands for different gods. The masks always belong to the god, even if he does not live in it all the time. Often the masks show colourful paintings in the colours of the represented animal. They believe that the principle of life of the animal (called nyama) goes into the carved object.

06.64 Kanaga-dancing mask made of wood

Kanaga is the bird "Godi" but its form represents the creation god Amma. Amma created the universe with "rotating of the four cardinal points". He created the first ghost of a smith out of the plazenta of a Nommo-creature. This ghost later stole a piece of the sun form the Nommo-twins because he did not have fire himself, and then came to earth on a sky bow.

Kanaga is also a certain water-inscet that is holding the celestial arch. The Kanaga symbol announces the famous Sigi-festival, that takes place every 16 years.

06.65 Kanaga-dancing mask made of wood

The top of the mask is double-cross –shaped and shows the typical Amma-symbol. Also a red costume belongs to the mask.

06.66 Tjiwara - antelope mask of Bambara

The Bambara from Mali know a hero in the form of an antelope that was sent to Earth from the creation god Faro. There are depictions of antelopes in all parts of the region. Antelopes are also used as upper part for masks. Also the Bambara know the star-system around the Sirius that they call "foundation-star" (sigi dolo).

06.67 Sirigi – STOCKWERKHAUS mask

The different patterns on this mask represent the "down-coming and landing of the arch". The come down from the sky in form of a rhombus, the impact in form of a rectangular. The "Sirigi"-symbol is a "house with storeys and also the arch itself" as well as its "coming down from the sky".

Photo

Dance of the mask men

Members of the tribe while doing a ritual dance.

MAGICAL CRYSTAL SKULLS

They are one of the most exciting artefacts found on our planet: Mysterious skulls made of crystal and other precious stones. They are considered to have healing radiation, secret forces and energy.

Some scientists think that the crystal skulls were used to ask death oracles. They are also said to have been used as a gate for shamanistic journeys in underworld.

The skulls seem surprisingly very modern and naturalistic. But we don't know very much about their origin, the methods that were used to make them and their ages. But we know that the artist must have been very talented because it is very difficult to form such fine features out of the hard stones.

Many questions appear:

How have those masterpieces been made?

What kind of tools were used?

Who made them?

What for have they been made?

How have they been used?

Should it be possible that the Indian ancestors had better tools to do such work than we expect? Did the Mayas have had also efficient cutting tools that we don't know anymore today?

"Unsolved Mysteries" presents 6 original skulls from the famous and outstanding collection from Joky van Dieten. Other skulls are in the British Museum in London. There is a skull made of quartz that is pertaining the Aztec epoch. It was found in 1889 in Mexico. Also well known is the quartz skull from Texas named "Max" and the crystal skull from the Smithsonian Institution.

The skull from Lubaantum is very famous. It is said to be from the Maya place in Lubaantum, Belize. In 1927 the adopted daughter of Frederick A. Mitchell-Hedges, a famous British explorer, found it in the jungle.

In 1982 Univ. Prof. Dr. Rudolf Distelberger, Director of Schatzkammer, Vienna, and worldwide-recognized expert for precious stone - manufacturing, examined the skull. He said that the skull wasn't made by a Mayan artist because of the grinding technology and the artistic forming. He thinks that the skull was made in Europe in the last century.

7.01 "ET" crystal skull (smoke quartz)

In 1991 Joky van Dieten, a Dutch ex-racer, bought this crystal skull and called it "ET" because of its strange looks. It seems more like an alien than a human. The skull is surrounded by some myths and strange stories: Some people shall fall into trance when they look at the skull. Some say that it has magical forces and healing capabilities. Esoterics think that it stores supernatural information that one can call off like a computer programme. The skull has remarkably eyes that show deep and funnel form drilling. They might have been decorated with other precious stones to enhance its magical aura.

According to Univ. Prof. Dr. Distelberger the skull has to be at least 500 years old. It was worked with precious hand polishes and it wasn't made in Europe. The more he says that it would be unprofitable for any faker to polish the skull by hand because that is a hard work which takes very much time. He cannot explain why the skull looks so naturalistic, almost like a European head, but more lenders.

7.02 Skull made of Precious stone, "Shui Ting Er"

This skull is made of green precious stone. A Chinese archaeologist found it in about 1870 in Southwestern Mongolia. Its origin and meaning is unexplained. A hint may be the colour green. In old China green was the colour of life.

If Chinese dream, for example, of green or green things or even if green is only a little part of their dreams, the end of the dream will be good. Some gods in Far East mythology wear green clothes, e.g. the god of literature. Since 1992 the skull "Shui Ting Er" is part of Joky van Dieten's collection.

7.03 "The Jesuit", Quartz skull

This skull is made of a clear piece of quartz measures about 1/3 of a human skull. "The Jesuit" was first mentioned in 1534 in connection with the foundation of the order of IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA in Paris, France. In 1993 Joky van Dieten got it from an abbey of a monastery in the USA. He told her, that the skull was connected with FRANZ VON

ASSISI (died 1226), the Italian saint and founder. For a long time the skull was owned by IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA, the founder of the order called "Catholic Jesuit Society of Jesus". He founded this order in 1534 in Paris with six other men. Since that time one knows about the existence of this skull, although there are only speculations about its real meaning. In 1773 Clemens XIV. prohibited the order, but in 1814 it was rebuild by Pope Pius VII.

7.04 "Baby Luv", head made of rose quartz

This skull was found in about 1710 near the city Luv in Ukraine. It is made of rose quartz. A Russian munk had found it in a mound. The cult place is ascribed to the Scythians because of the other discovered artefacts found near the skull. The Scythians have been a people that lived in this area until at least 1000 years. Since 1993 it is kept in the collection Joky van Dieten.

7.05 Skull made of Lapis lazuli

This skull is made of Lapis lazuli. In many different cultures this precious stone was compared to the divine power because of it's colour: blue.

For the Egyptians this stone was a holy stone, his colour meant divine descent.

The Aztecs worshiped the blue god of the sky named Tezcatlipoca or Huitzilopochtli. Indios discovered this skull in 1995 in Northern Peru. It shall be from Incan times. The natives thought, that it would bring them luck if they give the skull to Joky van Dieten. Since 1996 it is a part of her collection.

7.06 "Oceana", Head of Aquamarine

This skull is called Oceana because of the material it is made of: green Aquamarine. This is a blue or green variety of Beryl. Concerning the popular believe do objects made of Aquamarine help with illnesses of the eyes and they allow a look into the future. In medieval Europe it was used as a device for clairvoyants and mystics.

Oceana was found in Northern South America by nomadic tribes. Then it was given to different Indians in various countries. It was kept in Columbia, Ecuador and Peru until 1997 when Joky van Dieten got it from Brazilian Indians for her collection.

LOST KNOWLEDGE

Have there been cultural contacts between the primitive people?

For long time history-books and scientists said that Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492. New Books admit, that the Vikings have been there 500 years before him. But have the Vikings been the first “discoverer of the New World? Did pre-Columbian Indians from North and South America travel around the world? Or did people from the Mediterranean and Asia make expeditions on the Oceans?

In Egyptian mummies small quantities of Coca-leaves have been found. Indian temples show depictions of corn and even common linguistic characteristics on both sides of the Pacific have been proven.

“Unsolved Mysteries” presents for the first time artefacts that deliver more circumstantial evidences for the thesis of ancient global contacts. Sculptures from Quito, Ecuador, show evidently Egypt, African, Chinese, Phoenician and European characteristics although they are pre-Columbian.

How did Indians represent the characteristics of foreign people so exactly if they did not know or see them? Traditional scientists state that the ancient American natives have not been influenced until the arrival of the Spanish conquerors. So, many artefacts and archaeological collections are called forgeries.

Japanese seafarers 5.000 years ago in Ecuador?

08.01 Valdivia figurine

Valdivia, the place where different objects have been found, was a fisher village at the Ecuadorian South coast, 3500-1500 B.C. The Valdivia culture started about 3200 B.C. and their ceramics are one of the oldest finds of the New World. They are very similar to Japanese finds from Jomon-culture. About 3000 B.C. there must have been connections between Ecuador and Japan. The ancient village Valdivia has probably been founded by Japanese fishers.

08.02 Idol, Valdivia

08.03 Valdivia twins

The twin-symbol is found in different cultures. It is associated with fertility and cosmic believes. Significant often twin-figures are discovered in the Valdivia collection. Their meaning is unexplained.

08.04 Double head, ceramic

08.05 Valdivia heads, 2 pieces

The invention of the potter’s wheel came to America in 1492 with the Europeans. The more astonishing is the existence of such ancient hand-made ceramic figures. Some scientists suppose that some of the figurines have been cut off soft stone. But the majority was made of clay and then fired.

Most of the figures are 6-10 cm high. Their meaning is unexplained. Maybe the Valdivia figurines are depictions of female gods or “fertility-cult”-figures.

08.06 Pre-Columbian head of Asian

This is a fragment of a human figure made of hollow walls. It was found in South America, pertaining the Tumaco-culture, 500 B. C. – 500 A.D. It is made of grey, fired clay. The head is shaven. The calm face is a little bit slanting and has Asiatic eyes. The nose is broad and the mouth half opened. In the ears there are holes for adornments made of metal. Tumaco metallurgy is one of the oldest in Columbia and dates back to about 325 B. C.

Who were the Olmecs?

08.07 Olmec ceremonial mask, made of Jade

The Mexican Olmecs lived on the Gulf coast and are one of the most mysterious prehistoric cultures of America, dating about 1500 B. C. Origin and first parts of the Olmec culture is unexplained and unexamined. Very famous are the meter-high bodiless heads of stone showing Negroid features. The biggest statue measures more than 3 meters in height and weights 60 tons.

Numerous finds show Asiatic features. Maybe a clue to prehistoric trade with people from oversea?

This Baby-face mask shows the typical Olmec features. It is made of brown-green jade, polished and cut round with drilled eyes and a “jaguar-mouth” with pronounced jaw. Characteristically is the form of the nose with drilled nostrils and the elongated ears with two more drilled holes. They have been used to fix the mask on mummies.

08.08 Olmec TOTENMASKE

Olmec mask of hard green granite, polished. The slant eyes, "jaguar-mouth" with pronounced jaw, cheekbones are very high; the chin is pointed and sticks out. The meaning of the anthropomorphic depictions of the jaguar is not completely explained yet. Often it is depicted with opened mouth and bare one's teeth. This symbolic also appears in South and Central American myths. According to ancient worldwide known legends, shamans were able to transform into cats. Such jaguar-shamans have been dreaded as powerful magicians.

08.09 Olmec figure

Olmec artists also made numerous small sculptures. This figure is about 9 cm high and was carved out of jade. Olmecs have been the first pre-Columbian people who preferred to use jade for their figures and sculptures, adornment and masks. Also Chinese preferred jade for decoration and adornment. Have there been cultural connections between China and Middle America in ancient times?

08.10 Olmec figure in human style, Jade

This polished figure was made of green-yellow jade. It is a standing man with an oval head and drilled ears. The almond-shaped eyes are lying deep in the face. The characteristic "jaguar-mouth" is also shown. The purpose of the object is unexplained. Scientists suppose a "cultic" or "ritual" purpose.

Common features in China, Mongolia and Old America

08.11 Head of ceramic with Chinese character

An old Chinese legend tells of the expedition of Hui Shen and 4 Buddhist monks in 459 A. D. They are said to have searched the land "Fusang". "Fusang" should have been an earthly paradise on the other side of the Eastern Ocean. Archaeological finds seem to verify early connections between Asia and America. Figures and miniatures with Chinese features like this particular piece from Ecuador refer to Asians in Pre-Columbian America.

08.12 "Ceremonial object" looking like a dragon

Archaeologists name this object "wall-lamp for a receptacle, decorated with the head of a mythological dog". The clay head is decorated with a comb, the nose looks like a beak and it has small eyes. The "snake-mouth" shows "cat-like fang". The aggressive expression is interpreted as "deep symbolic" burden. Another interpretation names it "head of a dragon" – a clue to Asiatic cultures where the "celestial dragon" was worshipped.

08.13 "Bust of a dragon" made of burnt clay

The dragon is a mystical hybrid creature, mixed of

snake, lizard, bird and sometimes lion. It was worshipped especially in China and Mongolia. The characteristics of Chinese dragon-sculptures remind of South and Middle American figures of gods, like this piece. Special features are the "fangs". Depictions of such "fangs" have been found in Columbian Andes near San Augustin and recently discovered also in Inner Mongolia.

08.14 Torso with ornaments

Especially in a comparison of decorating elements and ornaments of China, Mongolia and Ancient America makes evident common features. Finds from Chinese Tschou-dynasty have almost the same style as the Chavin-culture in Peru.

This naked red torso was found in Ecuador. It is decorated with symbols reminding of Chinese band-ornaments. In China red was the colour of the Old Empire Tschou and had also the meaning of being naked.

08.15 Bowl with 5 legs

This pre-Columbian bowl shows similar features as finds from ancient China. It has 5 legs – five is one of the most important numbers of Chinese number mystic.

08.16 Receptacle with dragon-motive, made of ceramic

This receptacle shows a dragon-motive that reminds of Asiatic depictions. Maybe the creator was a Chinese?

Egyptians in South America?

08.17 Bust of unknown lady

This extraordinary portrait of an unknown lady, maybe a priest, maybe a queen, has a characteristic appearance very similar to the small bust of Pharaoh Nofretete from Egyptian Museum, Berlin.

08.18 Head with Egyptian character, made of ceramic

Fragment of a human-like figure with deformed skull and monumental headgear. Also this artefact reminds of Nofretete. It was originally colourful painted.

08.19 Head with Egyptian character, made of ceramic

Also this object is a human-like figure made of ceramic. The headdress could be associated with Egyptian crowns and head adornments. On the chin there is a little elevation maybe interpreted as Egyptian-like goatee. The eyes are stressed like the eyes of people in ancient Egypt. On the front side of the headdress there is a carving of a winged creature.

08.20 Miniature head made of ceramic

This miniature head was found in an Ecuadorian cave. The eyes seem closed; the expression of the face is calm and noble. But the headgear is strange: is it a helmet or maybe a crown?

08.21 Miniature head made of ceramic

This miniature head wears a headgear that is similar to oriental headdresses. It could also be an artificial deformed skull. Such deformations of skulls have been made in South America and ancient Egypt. The person has its eyes closed, the mouth is opened – maybe it is a dead person or a shaman.

Negroid heads made of ceramic from Ecuador

08.22 Miniature head with winkle hat

This miniature head has an angry expression, wears a sharp headgear, and has a flat nose and broad lips. It shows Negroid characteristics. Maybe a clue that Africans have been in pre-Columbian America in ancient times?

08.23 Miniature head of “African”

Does this small head show the presence of Africans in pre-Columbian America?

08.24 Miniature head

Black people came to America in the 16th century as slaves. But is it so eccentric that black people were on the Egyptian and Phoenician expeditions on the sea?

Sumerian or Babylonian contacts?

08.25 Portrait with headgear

This pre-Columbian head wears a headgear that looks like a “Turban” with decorations. On the “Turban” there is a ball with a semi-bend below that reminds of ancient Egyptian and Mesopotamian symbol of the winged disk of the sun (“winged sun”).

08.26 Half-figure with “turban”

This pre-Columbian half-figure could be associated with oriental costume.

08.27 South American “roll seal”, 2 pieces

The first roll seal are known from the Sumerians from old Mesopotamia. They have been used as stamps for daily use and also for religious or impressive ceremonies and occasions. But also in South America this technique was known as evident by these finds.

08.28 South American “roll seal”

This Ecuadorian roll seal is very unusual. It shows two rows of human-like figures holding hands with “radiation rim” or helmets. What is the meaning of this scene?

08.29 Sumerian roll seal

Print of a roll seal from Babylonia with typical depictions of gods from Sumerian mythology.

08.30 Miniature head

This ceramic miniature head was found in South America. It makes the observer think of Hebrew origin.

08.31 Circumcise object

Numerous „cultic objects“ turned out to be pre-Columbian Circumcise object. Jaime Errazuriz, archaeologist, examined this problem. This object is made of four columns fixed on a base. On the upper part there is a cylindrical element.

The Michigan Tablets

Also the Michigan Tablets collection is not scientifically accepted. The reason for the disapproval are the motives displayed on the tablets: Christian scenes and mysterious letters. The collection involves the suspicion that other seafarers many thousands of years before Columbus visited America. About 1900 thousands of pieces of slate, clay or copper have been discovered and excavated in Indian mounds. A short time after their discovery the objects have been called “forged and faked” although they have not been classified or examined and analysed yet. The objects have been collected and are nowadays property of the Mormons. Thousands of tablets are said to be kept in a cave in Utah where they are neither catalogued nor open for the public.

08.32 Michigan Tablet with carved face

Fragment of slate. It is not a typical Michigan Tablet because it is not rectangular. The obverse side displays a face with headdress and a “mystic” symbol on the chest. The reverse side also displays a “mystic symbol” and hieroglyphs above an object that is interpreted as plant or bird.

08.33 Tablet made of slate

This long tablet is one of the artefacts of the collection that is displayed for the public. In the upper third of the obverse side there is a mysterious carving. In the lower thirds there are two large chiselled “X”. They are similar to the stone-age finds from Glazel, Southern France. The reverse side displays a sun in the upper part and a stylised lizard in the lower part.

08.34 Small chisel, made of slate

This is the usual type of Michigan tablets. On the obverse side there is a raised part with carved “mystic symbol”. On the reverse side there is an “all seeing eye” and a “mysterious symbol”. Their meanings are not explained.

08.35 Stone with unknown carvings

An odd-shaped stone with the “mystic symbol” inscribed on one side. There is a groove carved around the “neck” of the stone. This would imply that it was used as a pendant or some type of weight, i.e. for a fishing net, etc.

08.36 Ceremonial copper dagger

The Michingan Tablets include many copper items that are not tablets. This dagger is one. Lab tests show that the dagger was beaten and chiselled into shape rather than poured, cut or rolled. This would be unusual for the 1900's. “Mystic symbol” inscribed on “handle” with another inscription on “blade”. Possible ceremonial spearhead rather than dagger. The inscriptions are not translated.

08.37 Copper nugget

While this large copper nugget is not a Michigan Tablet artefact, it is related. In many areas in Michigan, these types of nuggets may be found on rocky surfaces. It is a widely accepted fact that hundreds of thousands of tons of copper had been mined from the area anciently. There has never been conclusive proof found of where this copper went.

The relics from Comalcalco

08.38 “Roman” brick

An authentically ancient brick. It is of the exact same style, texture and colour of ancient Roman bricks.

08.39 Brick found within the walls of a temple

Replica

A brick found within the walls of a temple. The white colouring on the surface is mortar that is still adhering to the inscribed brick. Some have deciphered this to be a calendar. Others have deciphered this to be a game board. There are still questions about the meaning of this particular brick. Because of the great humidity at Comalcalco, the brick has a slight warp to it.

08.40 Inscribed brick with depiction of a priest

Another inscribed brick found within the walls of temples at Comalcalco. It displays a priest who has his ponytail laid forward. This is an indication in Maya iconography of death. He also has his legs folded backwards with feet in the air in some unknown symbolism. He seems to be staring at a cross floating in the air in front of him. This cross is the most significant part of brick. The cross has inscriptions on the cross bar and the lower portion. The script seems to belong to the Shell script of India. It has still not been completely deciphered because of the shortness of the text.

08.41 Inscribed brick

Replica

Inscribed brick. Seems to be a stick figure animal, though possibly has other meaning. It has been identified as Ogamic by some authors. There still is no resolution on the meaning of that brick.

08.42 Inscribed brick fragment

Replica

Some have identified this symbol as referring to Tanis, the Egyptian god. However, in view of no other Egyptian symbolism being found at Comalcalco, there is great doubt to this identification. However, it is not a known Maya symbol.

08.43 Corner fragment

Replica

A corner fragment of a brick that carried a classical Maya date upon it. If, in fact, Comalcalco dates as early as thought (100-200 A.D.) then this is one of the earliest Maya dates known. In itself, this makes this fragment extremely significant.

08.44 Fragment of inscribed brick

Replica

Though it is not known what was pictured on the brick, the row of symbols found along the edge matches the Shell script of India. To this day we are not sure of the translation of the text. It is so short; many meanings could be extracted from it. There is also the question: Even though it is possibly Shell script, was Maya language being used in the inscription, or a different language?

08.45 Inscribed brick fragment

Replica

This fragment represents the clearest example of Shell script at Comalcalco. The Shell script is previously only known of in India. The inscription is very short, and though one can find the same letter sequence in India, it is such a short piece of text, we cannot be sure the translation would be the same.

08.46 Terracotta artefact

This looks like the face to an incense burner. However, the style is from the highlands. The enigma is that it appeared at Comalcalco when Comalcalco should have Maya artefacts almost exclusively.

08.47 Classical figurine made from a mold

The classical figurine was made from a mold. It is ancient, but is of the style found in the Mexican highlands, i.e. Teotihuacan. Though, the civilization matches the timeframe of Comalcalco's existence. Probably a trade item brought in.

08.48 Terracotta head

This piece shows the face of the old man who was the highland fire god. It seems to also have been traded to Comalcalco from the Mexican highlands during Comalcalco's heyday.

08.49 Small clay pot

This artefact is made of black clay, whose origins are in Oaxaca. It has a molded face on the front and a handle on the back. The artefact is poorly fired.

08.50 Tortoise bone

It seems as though tortoises were raised for food at the site. Several low pools have been found at the site.

08.51 Bone of an unidentified animal

This bone of an unidentified animal is from the classical Comalcalco level.

08.52 Stucco

This is stucco that once covered many of the walls of the brick-built pyramids and temples at Comalcalco. The makeup of the mortar and stucco of Comalcalco are identical to the makeup of Rome from 100-200 A.D.

08.53 Human bone

Possibly could be used for dating. Being a long bone it is possible that DNA analysis of race type could be done.

08.54 Human bone

Another human bone that could possibly be used for Carbon 14 dating. Long bones produce much of the body's blood supply. It is possible that we might find DNA genetic markers on the inside of this bone. This might give us identification to race type of the people of Comalcalco.

08.55 Sample of carbon from Comalcalco

A sample of carbon from Comalcalco that should be Carbon 14 dated. A separate sample has been brought to the "Unsolved Mystery Conference" for this reason.

Pre-Columbia, Easter Island and Indus Valley

08.56 Easter Island – sculpture, volcanic stone

One of the greatest archaeological mysteries is the small Easter Island in the Pacific Ocean. There are hundreds of huge stone statues. Who has created them? What was the purpose of the monuments?

This little sculpture was found in Columbia. It is very similar to the Easter Island sculptures, only smaller.

08.57 Plate of ceramic with erotic scene

The Sanskrit word "Tantra" means the union of the male energy Shiva and the female energy Shakti with the final aim of a mystic unit.

This plate of ceramic displays two human figures in the moment of conquer and seduction. The male figure hugs the female figure that seems more reserved. The plate has a hole; probably it was used as an earring.

08.58 Plate of ceramic with erotic scene

Another pre-Columbian plate with erotic scene that reminds of an ancient Indian "Tantra-exercise".

08.59 Plate of ceramic with erotic scene

Plate that displays a man and a woman in sexual pose. Seduction between Shakti and Shiva can be reached with meditation or different rituals. The climax of the seduction of the male and female energy is a sexual seduction.

08.60 Fragment of plate with erotic scene

Two people are displayed, hugging and seducing. This plate has also a hole, a clue that it was used as earring.

Unusual and strange miniature heads

08.61 Head with helmet-decoration

A lot of pre-Columbian miniature heads of ceramic display people that are untypical for Indian physiognomy. This head has a helmet-like headgear with a horn, directed into the sky. This object reminds especially of ancient Mesopotamian god-symbols where hats have been decorated with bull's horns.

08.62 Head miniature with tattoos

Head with nose ring, sharp-filed teeth, significant body painting or tattoos. Especially in Polynesia body painting and tattoos were popular. They have been signals for a person of greater importance.

08.63 Head with decorations

The face of this fragment of a human-like figure is filled with parallel cut lines reminding of a race type from Oceania with tattoos. According to some archaeologists this are only wrinkles. The figure wears a helmet-like headgear, the eyes are almond-shaped and a rest of a nose ring could be recognized.

08.64 "Ceremonial portrait"

Portrait with round headgear and wave-shaped carvings (or maybe tattoos). The ears have holes probably the object was used in ritual cultic ceremonies.

08.65 Head with decoration

Small head with painting or tattoos beyond the eyes. It is similar to finds from the Mississippi-culture from North America. Their heyday has been about 1000 A. D. The Ecuadorian heads are older.

08.66 Miniature head “Cherokee”

One of the most well known North American aborigines are the Cherokee. They had their heyday about 800-1600 B. C. This small head from Ecuador looks like a portrait of a Cherokee. The same haircut and style is also found on the famous “discus from Phaistos”. Cyrus Grodon, a scientist, supposes that there might have been some cultural connections between the people in ancient times.

08.67 Head with winkled teeth

08.68 Head with “hat”

This little pre-Columbian head seems to be a “dope”. The hat and the closed eyes lead us to this thought. The meaning is unexplained: maybe a dead person or a shaman in trance.

08.69 Head with head bandage

What is the meaning of the object that surrounds the face of this head? Is it a helmet? Or is it a special costume? Or does the person have toothache?

08.70 Man with beard and helmet

This fragment of a human figure wears an asymmetric headgear or helmet. On the right cheek the person has a BEULE. Maybe a clue that he is chewing Coca-leaves. The goatee seems strange because the aborigines in South America usually did not wear beards.

08.71 Miniature head with helmet

Who was this unknown man with a helmet-like headgear that reminds of a Roman mercenary?

Strange sculptures and idols

08.72 Figure in ritual pose, made of clay

This figure in ritual pose reminds of a Buddha. The eyes are closed and the mouth is opened. This pose was taken up by shamans and used to reach other and higher levels of consciousness.

08.73 Sitting sculpture with snake

Also this figure in a special pose seems to be on another level of consciousness. Probably he is a shaman: a man with supernatural powers. The headdress is strange with “buttons”. He wears big ear pegs and a snake lies around his body and neck. Maybe a symbol for a journey to underworld.

08.74 Figure made of clay with “goatee”

Fragment of a human-like figure. The arms are broken off. It has a deformed skull in from of a pin. In the lower part there are soot tracks.

08.75 Moche receptacle

08.76 Figure with corals

08.77 Sculpture made of ceramic

08.78 Sitting figure made of ceramic with Mandala

08.79 Figural musical instrument, made of clay

08.80 Idol made of stone

08.81 Idol-figures, bone, 2 pieces

Deformed skulls – a global phenomenon

08.82 Miniature head with deformed skull

This pre-Columbian head made of ceramic has a deformed skull. It might have been used as a ceremonial object. Looking at it in profile the deformation is very obvious. In the old South American cultures this artificial technique of deforming skulls was not unusual. Usually the skull was deformed with boards that were pressed against the skull and then bandaged. So the skull was forced to grow into the length. There have also been found broad skulls and bizarre skulls that where completely deformed.

08.83 Figure with deformed skull and child

Not only deformed skulls and skeletons have been found in almost every culture but also deformed ceramics and sculptures. This little statue reminds of a Japanese sumo ringer. It is a musical instrument formed like a human female figure with deformed skull and a child in its arm. The face shows mongoloid expression with almond-shaped eyes. The mouth is half opened, the nose is broad.

08.84 Deformed long-skull of the Awares

Deformed skulls are known from very different regions: One found them especially in South America, but also in Egypt, old China, Crete, Orient, Lapland and in Austria this was usual.

This skull was found in Eastern Austria (Kronberg). It was found with other deformed skulls in graves. Very unusual is the fact that the skull is partially mongoloid and European. Why did men all over the world do such things? What impressed them so much that they did not hesitate to undergo their children such horrible, painful procedures?

Scandinavians in America

08.85 The Kensington Runestone

There are numerous theories about the first authentic discoverer of America:

Leif Eriksson and his brothers in the 11th century; 985. A. D. the Viking Bjarn Herlufsson; or maybe Irish monks?

This stone is one of the most astonishing finds. Most of the scientists suppose that it is a forgery from 19th century. But recent examinations resulted that it is an authentic document.

The stone measures about 1 meter in height, 50 cm in breadth and is 10 cm thick. It weights 100 kg. It was found in 1898 by Olof Ohman, Swedish migrators and farmer in Kensington, Minnesota.

Did the biblical diluvium happen?

08.86 “Noah’s Arch” made of stone

Legends about a gigantic flood in ancient times exist in almost every culture. Also in the history of archaeology in form of the myths about Atlantis. This boat made of stone was found in Columbia, South America. It displays different animals and other creatures.

08.87 “Noah’s Arch” made of stone

This object pertains the Muisca-culture from Columbia. It is made of black stone and displays animal-like figures and a man. On the left part there is an amphibian, a bird and a snake. The right part is destroyed but fragments of human-like figures are recognizable.

HIGH TECHNOLOGY IN LOST TIMES

Technological mysteries in ancient times

Often we read about new inventions and astonishing achievements of our technical society. But global advance does not only take place in the 20. century. In different parts of the world again and again astonishing relics are found. They show that very ancient cultures were able to achieve technological high-performances. They also show that many technological high-performances of the modern age often were simply “re-discoveries”. Those often are strange, mysterious, forgotten or ignored discoveries. Their origin, genesis and meaning are still unexplained. Did ancient cultures have a know how that we do not know about today?

One example are the perfect high-tech-tools from Prae-Muisca-epoch discovered in the Columbian jungle. Officially they are called “cultic objects” and “symbols of fertility”. But they have been examined scientifically and analysed exactly: The ancient objects have been used for very fine and delicate works.

So we know that ancient cultures already had very precise tools for fine manufacturing and craft. They were also able to do complex operations. Their engineers performances like the famous pyramids or the channel systems of the Maya make us to be astonished. How were these people in ancient times able to exactly to plan and built such monuments with “primitive cures”? It is still a secret how ancient architects worked on very hard stones like granite or diorite.

Some examples from the world of the unexplained:

From the Museum of Natural History, Moscow: a prehistoric skull of a bison that was not killed by a spear but by a “high speed bullet”.

An object from Egypt that looks like a part of a technical gadget.

The model of a old Egypt shining lamp: It was built after the original by a Viennese electronical engineer and it works!

In Iraq, where anciently lived the Parther small objects were found. In experiments it was found out that they were used for galvanisation some 2000 years ago.

What is the real key to all these fantastic secrets? The more knowledge scientists get the more problems and questions appear. The knowledge increases, the mysteries remain unsolved. We do not know everything about our past. Many technical developments and invention of the modern age have already been known in ancient times and lost in between numerous centuries.

South American metallurgy

09.01 Ceremonial raft El Dorado

According to numerous South American myths El Dorado is a legendary empire in the jungle. The translation of the name simply means “the gold plated”. In many pre-Columbian cultures (Mochica, Chimu, Inca) gold was a holy metal that was connected with ritual believes and ceremonies, the imaginations of the gods of the sun, the world of the ghosts and fertility.

This unusual piece of art pertains the Muisca-tribe that lived in the region of the Guatavita-lake. It was used as votive gift or tunjo. It shows a chief or shaman on a golden raft accompanied by some smaller figures. Most of the tunjos are flat and made very fine. About 33.000 such golden artefacts can be seen in Museum of Gold, Bogotá.

09.02 Stamp model for plated gold

The Muisca-culture lived in the highlands of the Andes in the North of Bogotá since about 500 B.C. They mined from mines salt, emeralds and gold; they lived in houses

with straw roof. Spanish chroniclers estimated that there lived about 1 million people. Numerous valuable objects have been left for posterity, amongst them some stones with strange raised representations of mythic creatures and religious symbols. The purpose of those stones was unexplained for a long time. They were used for a very old method of gold minting.

This particular stone shows an amphibious creature, a shaman sitting and another figure with neck-adornment. Lamellas of gold have been put over such stones to get numerous copies of the motive. A piece of clothes was filled with sand and thrown on the stone with the gold lamellas until the relief of the stone was built on the gold. Later necklaces were made of the elements or decorations for clothes.

09.03 Stamp model for plated gold

The meaning of the carvings is not clear: On this stone there are two fishes, three animal-like motives and an icon of an unknown dignitary.

Stones with silver-inlays

09.04 Stone with diagonal silver inlay

On this rare pebble there is a silver-inlay in form of a cross. Silver was seen as a symbol of purity. In Orient and for some old-American people silver had a lunar meaning. Aztecs thought that silver was the excrement of the god of the moon.

09.05 Head of a snake, made of stone, with eyes of silver

This stone in form of a head of a snake (or symbol of female fertility) was excellent polished. It shows two small round inlays of silver.

Old-American cultures were very good in metallurgy. Best works were made in the first centuries A. D. Gold, silver, copper and alloys of silver and copper have been finished. Other alloys have been electrum (silver and gold) and tumbaga (gold and copper, often mixed with silver).

09.06 Head of a snake, made of jade, silver-inlay

This object is a head of a snake made of jade with eyes made of silver-inlays. One meaning of this piece is a "head of a cobra". But cobras are snakes that only exist in Africa, the Middle East and eastern Asia.

The usage of jade has a special meaning with the old American cultures. Jadeite was the most important precious stone for the Aztecs. The hieroglyph of jadeite was connected with the symbol of the human sacrifice.

High-tech tool

09.07 Small tools made of lydite, 8 pieces

These pieces are very fine and precise finished. First they have been classified as "cultic objects". Some of them are shaped like waves, some are as sharp as needles. The examinations of Prof. Jaime Gutierrez, Industry-designer, brought the following surprising result: The items could have been used by primitive people for filigree works in soft materials, like wax, for the production of moulds.

The objects are very perfect concerning their form. They are made of lydite that seems extra been chosen by craftsmen. Since some years modern ballpoint are made of black, dull materials. So they do not dazzle the eyes. The Columbian tools can only be held in one way or in a very particular way. They have a counterbalance for the balance.

The relics were found in Sutatausa, Columbia, probably pertaining the Pre-Muisca culture, some 2.000 years old or older. The region of Sutatausa is nearly unexamined. Who

has been the genius that created these objects?

09.08 Figural tool

Some objects seem so strange and foreign that they have not been recognized as tools immediately. One of them is this strange item: one could name it "Batman with tail". It is a bat-like fabulous being. But the design-effect is astonishing: The aesthetic form and geometry are extremely perfect.

09.09 Figural tool

This object looks like a "ray" or "bat". Because of the perfect form it is easy for everybody to create strong and deep carvings.

09.10 Figural instrument

This wave-shaped object looks like a "tadpole". The curved form avoids that the finger slips. It was probably used for carvings.

09.11 Pestle in form of phallus with face

This pestle made of black stone has the form of a phallus. On top it shows a face that reminds a little bit of the colossal statues on Rapa Nui, the Easter Island, in the Pacific Ocean.

Phallus-cults are known in all cultures of the world as symbols of fertility, life and sometimes power and magic.

09.12 Pestle in form of phallus and receptacle made of granite

This tool is made of hard granite. It is different to the other phallus-objects.

Professor Jaime Gutierrez said: "Looking at the pre-Columbian objects we can see that every problem has found its individual and specific solution, and all of them are excellent."

09.13 Tool in form of a hand-axe with carvings

This object was made of stone and shows groove-shaped deepening and geometrical patterns. The harmonic elements of natural forms (minerals, plants, animals, forms of shells, ..) are transmitted on utensils. The items look very aesthetic.

09.14 Beat arm made of stone

This object with carved figures looks like a fertility-sculpture. During an examination it was found out that the object is formed like that to be held perfectly with one hand and used as arm.

09.15 Tweezers, made of bronze, 2 pieces

The oldest tweezers have been found in Europe. They date about 1600 B. C. and were probably used to remove irksome hairs. These relics are made of bronze

and have been used by pre-Columbian people. Probably they also have been used for operations, for example to remove fragment of bones during a skull-operation. Such operations and treatments of skull fractures and tumors are documented with prehistoric finds in Peru and Europe. The patients often survived the operations, evident by the healed bones.

09.16 Cultic axes made of black basalt, 2 pieces

These polished axes have been found in the Amazonas region in Ecuador, South America. The purpose of the objects is not surely explained. The excellent condition and the unusual size of the objects do say for it that they have been used for ceremonies or ceremonial purposes.

09.17 "Cult knife", made of stone

This flat knife is made of stone and was found in Ecuador. Because of its unusual size scientists think that it had a ritual meaning or was probably used for rituals.

Instruments for birth and idols

09.18 Birth-knife, made of stone

This knife has a very conspicuous handle. It probably was used for Caesarean. The knife shows the strangulation of the foetus. This could mean that people wanted to show that it is important to do a Caesarean before the foetus would have been killed through strangulation with the umbilical cord. The pictures on the tool itself show the purpose of the tool. But because of the lack of tradition the purpose of the object is only a suspicion.

09.19 Spoon for birth, made of stone

This item is classified as "cultic spoon" and might have been used as instrument for birth. It shows a situation that reminds of the escape of the baby's head when it is born. Maybe the scene shows the moment when the tool was used.

09.20 Sculpture made of stone with representation of a spoon

This figure in geometric design holds a spoon-shaped item in both arms above the female sex. Probably it was used as knife in connection with fertility-rituals.

09.21 Female idol

This idol, made of black stone, shows a female human figure with headdress of feathers. It is holding a sceptre and another instrument. Probably it is the representation of a god or dignitary. On the back of the idol there is a geometrical sign, on the side there is a cut. It is a piece of the Muisca-

culture.

09.22 Male idol

This is also a Muisca-culture object made of black stone. It represents a god or male dignitary with carved headdress.

09.23 Sculpture with fat belly

This is a human-like figure with a fat belly. It is made of green stone and probably shows a pregnant woman. One interpretation of the object shows that it maybe was used as roller.

09.24 Figure mother with child, made of stone

Even in early Stone Age artists created pictures on rocks showing mother and child. Since the third millennium figurines of mother carrying her child in her arms are usual.

This motive is found in every culture as a central symbol, often connected with the worshipping of mother gods. This pre-Columbian female figure is holding her baby in one arm and a long object in the other hand.

09.25 Figure mother with child, made of stone

This figure of a mother with her child in her right arm was also found in Columbia.

Idols of mothers or mother gods or female gods can have different meanings: "god mother" is the most often interpretation, the imagination of a "mother Earth" as creating and guarding figure of men and vegetation.

09.26 Figure mother with child, made of stone

Sculpture of mother holding her child in her arms. Many pre-Columbian representations of mothers remind of Egyptian pictures: Often mother god Isis is shown with Horus in her arms. There are also similarities to Christianity: Here we have Maria and her son Jesus. The Sumer had the imagination of a female earth-god that was impregnated from An, god of heaven, and creates plants and trees.

09.27 Figure mother with child, made of stone

This black stone shows an elevation that is interpreted as mother with child. It was found in La Mana, central Ecuador, in connection with many stones that all have to be examined and analysed scientifically concerning their cultural assign and also their age.

The rhythm of life

09.28 Musical instrument made of stones

This is one of the very rare sound stones from South America. The instrument is made of different stones that have different lengths. So it is possible to produce different sounds. Similar objects are known from Chinese Shang-

period (16. – 11. century B. C.).

Masterpieces made of stone

09.29 Sculpture made of granite

Many ceramics and finds made of stone from Ecuador show figural elements in the middle of greater geometrical motives. On this object we see a human-like head. It was classified as “anthropomorphic decoration” by archaeologists. The contours and the eyes seem to have been made with a geometrical template.

09.30 Receptacle made of granite

Architectural masterpieces and achievements of the Inca- and Pre-Incan cultures are shown in their buildings and also in miniatures. This receptacle was made of a hard BLOCK of granite. The walls are only some millimetres thick. What kind of technique was used by the pre-Columbian sculptors to reach such perfection?

09.31 Small table for sacrifices, made of granite

Also this small table was formed of a block of granite. It was found in the Amazons region in Ecuador. The purpose of the pre-Columbian table is unknown. Scientists think that it was used for cultic purposes.

Astronomic and mathematic knowledge

09.32 Abacus made of stone

One of the most unusual finds from pre-Columbian Peru are the Quipu-knot strings. They are very difficult to pret. The very rare finds show that Inca and their ancestors already had an ingenious system of counting and information. Datas concerning calculations and magical or religious rituals could have been reported.

Recent examinations refer especially to astronomic calculations. The colour and the position of the knots and also the order of the strings have a different meaning. We are not able to understand the reports that are conserved in the strings yet.

Also this abacus or adding board is mysterious. It was made of bones of sea animals and dates about 1200 A. D. What kind of calculations has been made with this object?

Electricity in ancient times?

09.33 Model of a LEUCHTKÖRPER after RELIEFVORLAGEN from Temple of Dendera, Egypt; FUNKTIONIERT

Did the old Egyptians already know electric energy?

The answer to this question was searched by Dipl. Ing. Walter Garn, Viennese electrical expert and head of an international electric company, Peter Krassa, Austrian author and Reinhard Habeck, Austrian author, since 1982.

The impulse to their examination made the strange motives on the “Djed-pillars” and big, elongated objects in which wave-like snakes are represented. The relief and the operation of those items that remind of lamps and electric isolators, are learned in subterranean chambers in the Hathor-temple of Dendera, Egypt.

Dipl. Ing. Walter Garn reconstructed the object and his model was functioning.

In Egyptology scientists do not agree the technological view of the Dendera-reliefs. But they also are not sure about the real meaning of the depictions:

- Snake-stones with unknown meaning;
- cultic objects;
- fantasy objects;
- symbol of eternity;
- guards of the temple;
- Sun barque with down hanging mat;
- symbols of fertility;
- drawings of the cycle of the sun.

The texts of Dendera contain technical descriptions that could be tied with the electro-hypothesis. There is written about divine orders and certain magic formulas that make the appearance of the god of the sun named Harsomutus possible. Also the needed material is described. Scientists think that the depicted objects really have had existed. It could be the rendition of an electric discharge in vacuum.

Relief from Hathor-temple, Dendera, Egypt

On the walls of Ptolemaic Hathor-temple in Dendera (about 200 B. C.) are strange reliefs that measure 1,12 meters in breadth and 4,6 meters in length. The depiction in the subterranean chambers show strange motives:

1. Egyptian priests are recognizable that are holding a long, bubble-shaped objects that remind of oversized “light bulbs”.
2. In the interior there are snakes shaped like waves. If the bulb is made of glass there could have been ionised steam in the hollow body, according to the “electro-hypothesis”.
3. The “snake” could have been interpreted as electric unloading. All details of the description are making

sense if following this way of looking at things.

4. The ends of the snakes springs from a lotus-blossom. The lotus is seen as mythological symbol for “light” and “illumination”. In the model it would have the function of a bulb version.
5. Cable-like track from the “flower” leading to a “box”. In the Egyptian Museum in Cairo there are isolated wires made of copper in a showcase.
6. The throne could have been function as energy-store or electrostatic generator.
7. The small figure on the throne is the old Egyptian god of the air named Schu. Maybe a hint to the fact that the air pressure should have been kept as small as possible.
8. The “bulbs” are pillars by the so called “Djed-pillars”. The pillars consist of columns that have four crossbars. This mysterious object has different explanations in Egyptology: “symbol of the god Osiris”, “prehistoric fetish”, “tree without leaves”. But it looks similar to today’s high-tension lines.
9. Beneath the “bulb” there are creatures in attention.
10. The both figures next to those could be interpreted as opposite voltage.
11. Next to the bubble-shaped objects an ape-like creature with two sharp items in its hands is shown. Maybe this is the Egyptian god of wisdom named Thot.

09.34 Statue of God of wisdom Thot, in form of baboon

Replica from Egyptian Museum, Berlin

Thot is the Egyptian god of wisdom and of the moon. He is said to have brought the light to mankind. He is also the “master of time and computer of the years” who decided the calendar. Thot is also responsible for: invention of script, separation of different languages, historiography, legislation and medicine.

He lives in the place where all the knowledge is kept and conserved, the so-called “life-house”. The old and holy scripts, containing the secret knowledge and cultic orders were written by Thot.

Thot is represented as ibis-headed man or baboon.

09.35 Mask of God of death, Mictlantecuhtli, made of gold

Replica, true to the original, Museum Oaxaca, Mexico

This golden locket of the Mixtec god of the dead is kept in the regional Museum in Oaxaca, Mexico. It was found as burial object on Monte Albán. What do the geometrical ornaments on the chest of the god mean? The unusual decoration could be interpreted as switching circuit. This interpretation fits with the texts in the holy Mayan book named Popol Vuh: It stats that in one of the lower dark worlds named Xibalba a strange tool with sharp end was used that was shining green and was used like a flashlight.

Curiosities

09.36 Pharaohnic “turbine”

Replica, true to the original

This strange object was found in 1917 in Bubastis (today Tell Basta), lower Egypt, by the archaeologist Perdrizet. The purpose of this item is unexplained. It could be a part of machine that was used in connection with liquids. It was certainly not a vase because it is opened on both ends. There is no hint of ritual meaning or use as amulet. Lab analysis would be necessary to show if the object is made of gypsum or alabaster. Is it a hydraulic turbine? There are many possibilities of usage of this object that are all connected with the transmission of kinetic energy.

09.37 Mechanical face made of stone

This particular stone shows three human-like faces with different expressions. The piece lays on a base. If it is moved the impression of a face with moving mouth is created.

09.38 Sphere, made of stone

All around the world spheres made of stone have been found. They appeared in dried rivers, woods and also on hills and mountains. They vary in sizes from some centimetres to massive spheres weighting up to 16 tons. Recent discoveries of spheres have been made in Serbia: Spheres of 90 cm – 3 meters in diameter were found. They are pertaining the Vinca-culture, and estimated to be 6.000 years old. According to National Geographic Society and the Smithsonian Institution most of the objects are natural products, originated of matrixes (bubbles of gas) in tertiaer of hot tuff.

FATHER CRESPI'S TREASURE VAULT

The thought lost collection from Cuenca, Ecuador

In Cuenca, Ecuador, a collection is kept that consists of unusual and not classifiable objects. The most well known pieces are tablets made of silver, gold foil or other alloys with unknown letters and mysterious symbols. There are many speculations about the objects: Are they really relics of an unknown civilization or only pieces of modern art?

Pater Crespi (dead since 1982) was a Salesian-munch who lived in Ecuador. He received or bought the objects from Indios. The Indios got them from subterranean cave systems. Soon a lot of relics were brought together and kept in the courtyard of the church Maria Auxiliadora. Some objects are still there, not visible for visitors.

More objects, especially pieces made of ceramic and bones, Christian icons and historic oil paintings, are kept in Banco Central del Ecuador.

Many pieces were destroyed in a fire in 1962 or later when the church was restored. Pater Crespi never did a selection or classification of his objects. He did not know anything about their origin or cultural classification. He was simply a lover and collector of ludicrous finds: The objects show abstract motives of an unknown culture. Science does not care about the Pater Crespi collection because classification is very difficult and modern and ancient pieces are mixed together.

The collection got well-known international and many people came to Cuenca. Pater Crespi was an old man and he did not have overlook over his collection any more. Many visitors robbed objects. The brothers from Salesian-order convinced Pater Crespi to keep his treasure and to classify it. The Museo Banco Central in Cuenca finally made different historic examinations of the remaining relics and spent a lot of money for the collection. They also bought a lot except the metal tablets that rested in the depots of the order until today. The nowadays chief-restaurateur of the Museo Banco Central del Ecuador, José Maldonado, regrets this because he would have been glad to bring all the pieces together and make them open to the public.

Objects made of metal

10.01 Mask of metal

This is a mask of a foreign dignitary or shaman with crown of feathers and symbol of the sun. The raised points on the cheeks might be the artistic translation of tattoos. The represented person is not assigned with any South American culture.

10.02 Fabulous creatures on metal plate

Most of the plates of metal consist of sheet brass, zinc and copper. The motives are abstract and confusing. Do objects that were not made of silver or gold and show understandable motives have to be fakes and forgeries? Many representations show monstrous figures, ghosts of animals, skeletons, skulls and foreign signs and letters. All those symbolic pictures are known from shamanism that is practiced in ancient times and still today in South America.

10.03 Plate with anthropomorphic scenes

Some of the plates show motives like filmstrips. It seems as if the artist wanted to tell us a serialized story. Did a priest or shaman maybe want to conserve the experiences from his journeys in the plates?

10.04 Round plate with "Asiatic god"

This metal disk with a hole shows carvings of four fishes and ornaments that remind of Greek patterns. Above the round plate a figure is enthroned that shows Asiatic characteristics or should symbolise the sun. Between this element and the circle there is a beam in form of a sickle. In this beam there are seven circles with holes.

This could be a hint that originally seven of those plates existed. It is similar to the Mandalas, used by shamans on their journeys. Seven is still a holy number in many cultures.

10.05 Round plate with symbol of sun

This round plate shows stylized symbols: sun, skeleton and faces in profile. On the edge there are two holes, the object was used as a chest-plate or amulet.

10.06 Plate with carvings

A metal plate with geometrical patterns, a carving of the sun and two creatures. One figure wears a strange, turban-like headgear.

Some pieces of the Crespi collection show strange letters. A professor of Sanskrit thought to have deciphered them as old Brahmanic. Pater Crespi himself thought that they

motives and letters were evidence for ancient contacts between the continents.

10.07 Plate with figure and receptacles

On this metal plate there is a figure sitting “cross-legged” surrounded by a wall or a temple. In the hand the figure has two objects that remind of rattle. In front of the figure are animals and receptacles, that have been brought as sacrifices.

10.08 Platte with three “ghost-motives”

This plate of metal shows three motives of abstract creatures. It is separated in three parts. Among the Pater Crespi collection there are ancient authentic and also modern objects.

Are we allowed to call the whole collection fraud if there are some modern pieces? There are also faked 100-Dollar bills. But nobody would say that every 100-Dollar bill is a forgery.

Although the Indios have been christianised the pieces show complex, intricate details that have nothing to do with Christian symbols.

10.09 Plate with carving of “Jacob’s ladder”

Plate of metal with strange carving: Out of an angry looking head a creature is coming out that raises the arms. Out of this figure two more heads with long throats raise.

An element that reminds of a ladder comes out of the middle. Maybe this is a symbol of the “Jacob’s ladder”. The “Jacob’s ladder” has been seen as connecting element between the “normal” and the divine world in many cultures. On top of the plate there is a figure shown in profile.

10.10 Plate with two unknown creatures

Who created plates like this? Why and when have they been made? Some motives remind of the surrealist artist Salvador Dalí. But why did the natives a long time ago in South America created strange and mysterious symbols like that?

Objects made of ceramic

10.11 Head made of ceramic

This is a portrait of an unknown with a pointed, horn-like raising. In many ancient cultures the horn was symbol for physical forces and supernatural power. In the region of Mesopotamia the horn-crown was a characteristic of the gods.

10.12 Star made of ceramic

In mythology stars appear as anthropomorphic or zoomorphic creatures. They are symbols of higher powers.

This small star made of ceramic shows a figure with trunk in the middle. It reminds of an elephant. Representations of elephant-like animals often appear on different pieces made of ceramic and also on metal plates.

But at the time of the Inca or later never lived elephants in South America. In Mexico and California rests of skeletons of prairie-elephants and mastodons have been excavated. They are older than 10.000 years. In India the god Ganesha with elephant head is symbol of wisdom and power.

10.13 Figure made of clay

Figure in concentrated pose.

Prof. Dr. Felicitas D. Goodman founded the Cuyamungue Institute in New Mexico in 1979. She investigated religious trance-conditions worldwide and ritual poses according to anthropological finds. She imitated the poses in experiments.

This piece of the Crespi collection shows a widespread pose. It was known in European Neolithic, in Africa, Melanesia, Alaska and South America. It is called the “calling of the ghosts”. The head is laid back, the mouth opened. This pose has been taken for healing ceremonies and mask-dances.

10.14 Object in form of face, ceramic

This object made of ceramic shows very big openings. The demonic impression might have been enhanced by putting a candle in the receptacle. The purpose of the object is unknown. The three holes might symbolize heaven, earth and underworld.

10.15 Idol, made of ceramic

A fragment of a figure made of clay. It looks unnatural and bulky. The figure wears a dress. In ancient times people believed to convert by wearing cultic clothes (or a mask).

The legs of the figure are only indicated, the arms in a special pose. The hands are missing.

10.16 Cultic object made of clay

This relic made of clay has a cupola-like form and shows two faces and a receptacle on the top. This form appears in different pieces of the Pater Crespi collection.

10.17 Domed object with fabulous being, made of clay

The meaning of this pin in form of a pyramid might be a symbol of fertility. It has a triangle openings. The triangle is often a symbol for male virility and the creating power of God. The pin is decorated with fabulous creatures that are also symbols of fertility. One of them is a unicorn.

This fabulous creature with its horn is known since 400 B. C.

in Eastern Asia and medieval legends. It is symbol of male virility with its single horn on the forehead. But what does the unicorn do on a pre-Columbian ceramic object?

10.18 Object with “finger-motive”, made of ceramic

Some spectator might see a deformed finger-motive, others maybe even a representation of a dinosaur. This object is another evidence that the collection is almost impossible to classify.

10.19 Flute with carvings, made of ceramic

The flute is the oldest musical instrument said to have magical power. This fragment of a flute shows carvings of a face and four triangles and a sun. This is a hint for a sun-cult. The four triangles are symbols for the four edges of the world, for the way of the sun in the morning, at midday, in the evening and midnight.

10.20 Fragment of dignitary, made of ceramic

This is a part of an originally bigger figure representing a god, shaman or ghost. Many people think that the head of ghosts or demons are covered with headgears or hoods like this. The eyes of the figure are closed; on the helmet-like headgear there are four horn-like raisings.

Objects made of bones

10.21 Figural bone with “head-gear”

This is one of the less-known objects of the Pater Crespi collection that are made of wood, stone and bones. It is a piece of bone carved with a face and headgear. There are also some geometrical patterns. The origin of the figure is unknown.

10.22 Figural bone

A piece of bone with carving of a face with headgear. In many cultures people believed that the soul is “living” in the bones because the bones remain longer than the other parts of the body.

10.23 Bone with carving of man with beard

The carvings on this bone show a male creature with unusual physiognomy: The figure has a beard and does not look Indian. Finds like this have been made in different regions in South and Middle America. Scientists list them as evidences for early cultural connection between the continents.

10.24 Bone with figural carving

This bone shows a carved face with round amulet that reminds of a Mandala.

10.25 Bone in form of a rabbit

This fragment of a bone has the form of a rabbit. The rabbit is a symbol of fertility in many cultures and as also cosmologic meaning. In the Mayan Codex Borgia the rabbit is represented in a crescent of the moon that is filled with the water of life.

In Chinese stories and legends the rabbit has the same meaning. There it is also a lunar symbol, sitting on the moon and dividing elixir of life.

10.26 Spine with carvings

The spine is very meaningful and important in different cultures because the energy of life is floating through it. This extraordinary spine of an animal was probably used ritually. Every vertebra is decorated with ornaments.

In Esoteric spine is connected with the power Kundalini (Sanskrit: “snake”). It is said to activate this “power of snakes” with mediation and concentration-exercises. It is winding up the spine.

10.27 Lower jaw of an animal with carvings

On this lower jaw of an animal there are carvings: geometrical patterns, cosmic symbols and the profile of a face. Animals have been worshipped already in ancient times.

They were said to have secret powers or other characteristics (speed, able to fly, power, fertility, sloughing). First examples are the drawings of animals in caves and on rocks. Often animals were seen as visible manifestation of gods, representing a feature or characteristic of a certain god.

Objects made of wood

10.28 “Cultic arrow” made of wood

Most of the relics made of wood of the Pater Crespi collection are not preserved. This is one of the rare pieces. It has an unusual form and shows geometrical carvings.

Arrows are seen as symbol for wars and power. In connection with weather-gods or gods of heaven they also could be symbols of lightning.

Object made of stone

10.29 Cultic object made of stone

The origin and purpose of this rare object made of stone is unexplained. The majority of the stone objects are lost, destroyed or robbed.

THE GENETIC DISC

Biological knowledge in ancient times

Since the beginning of the new millennium the human genetic plan of life is deciphered. But the function of many genes is still unknown. Sceptics are afraid of unscrupulous scientists that might create cloned “wonder-children” that could be ordered in a catalogue. But genetics are sure that the knowledge is enough for a revolution of medicine.

In ancient times people connected the evolution of life with the “tree of life”. But what is a “tree of life”? In many texts of ancient cultures is written about gods that once created men and other creatures. Who have been those creating gods? Do stories of fabulous beings, amphibious creatures and mythical creatures are based on real experiences or are they only results of fantasies?

11.01 “The genetic disk”

This disk from South America is one of the most interesting and confusing finds of archaeology. The unique relic is made of black stone and measures about 22 cm in diameter. It weights about 2 kg.

On the disk there are carvings that describes the astonishing knowledge of our ancestors. The object has been examined in the Museum of Natural History, Vienna, Austria. It was not made of artificial materials like cement but of lydite. It was dated in a prehistoric epoch, and assigned to the Muisca-culture. Dr. Vera M. F. Hammer, expert for precious stones and minerals, analysed the object.

The symbols on the disk are very impressive. The obverse and reverse side are decorated with carvings and ornaments, separated with single vertical stripes. On the edge of the disk there is a symbol of a snake. In the middle the disk shows a hole, maybe a hint that the disc originally was fixed on a stick and then turned around.

One side shows biological details like male sperms, female egg cell and the genitals, the fertilized egg, foetus and the growing embryo. The other side shows scenes that could be interpreted as the cell division and depiction of frog-creatures in different stages.

Dr. Algund Eemboom MD, and his colleges analysed the different segments of the disk. His result was that it is possible to recognize the phases of evolution of human life on the disk. Very significant are the distant lying eyes and the broad nose. This is a characteristic of the embryonic structure of the head.

Univ. Prof. Dr. Rudolf Distelberger, internationally recognized expert for precious stones and director of the Schatzkammer, Vienna, said that the disk has a very complex content. That is the reason why many scientists cried fraud as the disk appeared. It cannot be classified

in the known South American system of cultures. But why should a forger forge something that does not fit into any scheme we are familiar with? If he wants to sell a forgery this would not be the right way.

But what shall we do with this mysterious disk if it is not a forgery? Is it maybe a ludicrous find of a sunken culture? The “genetic disk” with the depictions of biological processes is not the only archaeological relic with that thematic. A long time before the Chibcha and Muisca there lived different cultures in the savannah of Bogotá in Columbia. There have been found huge towers of stone: 7 meters high and 70 cm in diameter. Those monuments are interpreted as phallus-symbols. They remind of Egyptian obelisks and pillars. Also human skeletons have been found that are 14.000 years old. At that time the region of Bogotá was a huge lake. Also sculptures of men with frog-heads have been found.

11.02 Fertility stone

This small object is a tadpole just after slipping out of the spawn. The hind legs are not developed yet.

11.03 Black stone with carvings

This black stone shows astonishing details: There are different figures carved out of the stone, a human-like creature and a snake. On the right half there are geometrical patterns. ON the left half there is a carving of a snake and another reptile, on the lower part a lizard. It seems as if the artist wanted to depicture a metamorphosis: The human-like creature has little holes on the back of the head that look like gills.

11.04 Animal in form of dragon, made of black stone

This wonderful piece of art reminds of a dragon. It shall represent a lizard with a crest. The wave-shaped tail is conspicuous. It leads to the conclusion that the object could have been used as tool to make fine carvings in soft materials.

11.05 “Tadpole-stone”

On this stone there are carvings of a whole group of tadpoles short time after slipping out. After ten to twelve weeks tadpoles convert to frogs.

For the natives in Columbia the depictions of frogs and amphibians were very important.

11.06 Snake made of stone

Creeping snake made of black stone reminding of a sperm. Archaeologists suppose that the item was used as tool (roller). The snake has very different meanings. Often it is a symbol of sexuality and life. In Old-American cultures it has a cosmic meaning: The Aztecs know a sky-at-day-snake and a sky-at-night-snake.

Fertility – idols

11.07 Cultic object in form of phallus

This object made of stone has the form of a phallus. The phallus is a symbol of fertility, life and also special or extraordinary power. This piece was maybe used as tool. It has a clear geometric form and shows a face with “google eyes” on one side. This face is similar to the style of the “genetic disk”.

11.08 Fertility-stone

Black stone showing a female sex characteristic. Such depictions exist since the Stone Age on walls and rocks and have been used in connection with cultic ceremonies of fertility or mother gods.

11.09 Fertility idol made of ceramic

When looking at this crouching figure the first association would be a female or pregnant woman. But a small detail clears the whole situation. The arms are bend, the hands put on the chest and the mouth is open. Might this be a singing shaman?

The frog as symbol of fertility

11.10 Stone in form of a frog

In all cultures of the world we find depictions of amphibians since prehistoric times: salamanders, newts, amphibians, frogs and toads. Their meaning is unexplained. In Egypt frogs were symbols of power of the development of life. Later they are considered to be symbols of reincarnation. In the Amazonas-region frogs have been worshipped in connection with birth. Many sculptures of frogs have been found there. In the Museum of Gold, Bogotá, Columbia, numerous frog-idols made of gold are kept. They have been made by the Muisca-culture.

This small object is also from Columbia. It shows a fully developed frog. The underside shows a tadpole.

11.11 Stone with fish-frog-motive

This piece pertains the Muisca-culture. It is made of black stone and shows different amphibians, combined on the hind legs. The forelegs are combined in the upper and lower apex with lines that build a fish on the backside. Fishes are divine or demonic symbols, symbols for death or life and fertility. In numerous legends and mythologies hybrid creatures are described: half human, half fish.

11.12 Stone in form of an amphibian

This black stone shows an amphibian. It was made by the Muisca-culture. On the backside there is a round deepening. The real purpose of this item is unknown. Probably it was used for rituals in prehistoric times.

11.13 Cultic phallus with frog

On this piece two symbols of fertility are combined: phallus and frog. Frogs have been symbols of fertility since ancient times; phallus-cults are known since the Stone Age. In old China the word “frog-mouth” meant top of the penis. Today people still make festivals to honour the frog-gods.

11.14 Receptacle with frog

Also this piece combined different motives of fertility: Receptacles have been assigned to female symbolic. Also water was a female element.

11.15 “Frogman”

This small object made of stone bewildered because of its harmonic form, design and aesthetic. It is also an object of the Muisca-culture from Columbia. It shows a creature with frog-like huge eyes sitting in a sort of “easy chair”. On the backside of the chair there are two heads with “google eyes” that remind of the “genetic disk” and frog-faces.

CHAMBER OF LIGHT

Mysterious shining phenomenons

In chapter 5, „Hall of knowledge“ unique relics from Ecuador are shown: the mysterious „world-map stone“ and the famous pyramid.

The objects shown in this room are part of the same collection. They also have been found in jungle of La Mana, Ecuador, in the mid 80ies. From distances up to 10 meters the objects have been excavated. Age, origin, meaning and purpose are unexplained and mysterious. Numerous legends tell about the unique artefacts, the natives connect them with the myths of sunken civilizations and with the influence of demons. When lightened up with ultraviolet light the objects show astonishing light-phenomenons. They also contain ore and attract magnet.

Indios worship the stones as “holy energy-stones”; some say they have bad and demonic powers. What kind of energies are hidden in the stones? Where is their real origin? Which culture created the items? Why have they been made? What have they been used for? Do they really deliver evidences for the existence of sunken civilizations like Atlantis? Are they an archaeological sensation? Or only modern pieces of art?

To get clearness it is important to examine the pieces scientifically.

12.01 Black goblet with inlay of star constellation

This black goblet is one of the most wonderful pieces of the collection. The strange inlaid “points” have been identified as star-constellations. The goblet shows the constellations of Orion, Sirius and the Pleiades. The points shining under influence of ultraviolet light.

12.02 Twelve small cups of stone with unknown symbols

These 12 small cups made of black stone have been found together with the goblet. They are also decorated with stone inlays. The inlays look similar to the glyphs of the Mayan calendar and the diagrams from Old Chinese I Ging. The interiors of the cups show a red point stone inlay in the middle. These objects and the goblet remind us of the legend of Parzival and the “holy Grail”.

12.03 Plate of stone with inlaid star-constellation and two figures

On this polished black plate of stone with inlays showing different star-constellations, two figures made of stone are fixed. Their broad heads are looking into the sky.

12.04 Stone with face and symbol of pyramid

This stone looks as if two different sorts of stones have melted to one piece. One side shows a face that reminds of the face pictured on the GRABTUCH from Turin. On the other side there is an inlay in form of a snake and a triangle.

12.05 “Energy-stone” with head-chakra

Stone with hollow. The hollow is so big that a human head would fit perfectly in it. There are precious stones and a circle inlaid in the hollow at exactly that point where – according to old Indian theories - the head-chakra is

located. The head-chakra is the most important of the seven different chakra-energy points.

12.06 Black stone with energy-centre

This is a figure with phallus. Luminescent objects are inlaid on the phallus, forehead and on the back of the figure in form of a snake – this is the main energy channel of the body that runs along the spine.

12.07 Head of a cobra with inlaid chakra-points

This stone in form of a head of a cobra is very unusual and surprising. Cobras do not exist in South America. The front side shows a symbol consisting of two rings connected with a semicircle. On the inner side there are luminescent points inlaid. They could also be interpreted as energy-centres.

12.08 Snake of stone with inlaid energy-points

This black stone has the form of a curled up snake with small luminescent inlays and two red points building the eyes of the animal. This piece could also be interpreted as an embodiment of the snake-power named Kundalini.

12.09 Head of dolphin with inlays

This stone is interpreted as head of a dolphin. A fantastic legend connects those strange items with celestial creatures from the Sirius – system that came to Earth in ancient times in form of dolphins. In other legends dolphins are described as friendly animals helping people in trouble. Dolphins have a special meaning in almost every culture of the world.

12.10 “Head of a dog with third eye”

Stone in form of a head of jackal or dog with inlaid eyes. The piece is said to be a symbol of Sirius. On the backside there is a deepening with inlays, interpreted as “third eye” and energy centre.

12.11 Disk of stone with inlaid spiral

Round plate made of black stone with red and blue inlays in form of a spiral. This object could be interpreted as Mandala. Mandala is also a Sanskrit word-meaning circle.

12.12 Plate, octagonal, made of stone with seven inlaid circles

Polished black with seven concentric circles in form of inlaid colourful stones. Also this object could be interpreted as Mandala with seven main chakras in form of the inlays.

12.13 Plate of stone with inlaid circles, octagonal

Some Mandalas have octagonal forms. In Buddhism this means often the “eight burial places”, one for every cardinal point and for the eight conditions of consciousness (five conditions of the senses and three forms of the spiritual itself).

STRANGE AND UNEXPLICABLE

Bizarre discoveries from all around the world

In this chapter there are more artefacts presented that are strange because they show unexplainable characteristics, do not fit in any scheme we are familiar with or are called “anthropomorphic art”. This means items that are seen as humanization of the divine, supernatural and demonic: devil-faces, vampires, ritual receptacles and strange cultic receptacles, mysterious “energy-stones”...

The believe in dark and magic creatures is widespread and very old. Originally demons and gods, good and bad creatures have been summarized. Later underworld and bad, dark powers and creatures have developed. Often only magic spells of resistance and amulets, exorcisms and rituals help against those horrible beings – but shamans, when making their trips, are able to bring round dangerous ghosts.

Supernatural creatures, divine beings, gods and helping ghosts are very important for mankind since eternity. Do creatures like those really exist? Or are they only hallucinations? Are they maybe visitors from a spiritual world?

13.01 Ceremonial receptacle made of ceramic

Receptacles often are symbols of gods, keeping the water of life, the drink of immortality. But what is the meaning of the bizarre religious motives combined on this pitcher?

13.02 Vase and sarigueva

If putting this vase-shaped item upside down the form of a sarigueva appears. A sarigueva is a certain armadillo living in America. They are the only living mammals with armour of bones.

13.03 Receptacle with head, made of ceramic

This strange designed receptacle is decorated with projections. On one part there is a head moulded. Vessels, pitchers, bowls, receptacles, cups, vases are often associated with femininity, pregnancy and birth.

13.04 Shaman-goblet, made of ceramic

On this cup there are snakes and also creatures similar to men, representing the male and female principle. An old South American legend tells a story about the power of shamans: Once there lived a pair of shamans. The female shaman was called Machi, the name of the male shaman was Bari. Both were the mediators between mankind and gods. This legend reminds us of Adam and Eve and the myth of the ancestor-pair from Amazonas.

13.05 Shaman-cup with mythic depictions

Receptacles are very important for shamanistic ceremonies: in the receptacles the water was kept that shamans used to wash and clean themselves before they started with their ceremony or trip. Hallucinogenic drinks have been mixed to help the shaman while he travels to other spheres. On the brim of this cup there are different mythic symbols that are associated with holy rites.

13.06 Blood-sacrifice cups of the Maya, 2 pieces carved out of wood

Two cups used for blood sacrifices by Mayas. They are carved out of Mésquite wood; rests of the original Kaolin painting are still recognizable. The receptacles refer to a ritual dedicated to the Mayan god Chaak. Chaak is god of the water and one of the gods of the four cardinal points. On the bigger goblet there is a depiction of a “paw of jaguar” sitting opposite to god Chaak. On the leg of the goblet there are six glyphs, representing dates and the emperor Calkamul.

The second goblet is smaller and shows a sacrifice-ceremony.

13.07 “Energy stone” in form of a armadillo

This stone has the form of an armadillo. It was used together with two other stones by shamans to reach a higher level of consciousness. They are said to have special energies and magical forces.

13.08 Stone with carvings similar to an animal

Stone with carvings of two animal faces. One of the animals seems to come out of the mouth of the other one. Natives say that this stone has hidden powers and supernatural forces. Shamans should have been able to use them and activate hidden energies in themselves to get entrance to demonic or ghost-worlds.

Measurements with magnetometers have been made. The result: The stone contains really a very powerful source of strength.

13.09 Shaman-stone with face and carvings

This is the weirdest stone that is said to have magical power. A lengthened demonic face was carved out of the stone. The mouth is grinning, showing the teeth. Beneath the face there are geometric symbols: triangles, circles and unknown signs similar to letters. Unusual strong vibrations

have been the result of examinations with divining rods and magnetometers. People who had contact with the stone told about stronger sense impressions and heart-raving.

Demons, ghosts and dark gods

13.10 Head of a demon with symbol of power, made of ceramic

This head with bizarre expression represents a votive gift. The portrayed person seems to have been important: He wears a huge headdress of feathers. Archaeologists recognized the “face of an ape”. The eyes of the figure are almond-shaped, the mouth similar to a cat (jaguar) and the sharp canines are shown while the tongue is hanging out of the mouth. The figure reminds more of a vampire than a cat.

13.11 Head of a demon, made of ceramic

This object is a fragment of a human-like and animal-like creature with opened mouth, pointed fangs and the tongue is hanging out. Officially the figure is called “cat-like creature” or “jaguar-god”; it reminds more of Bram Stokers Dracula.

13.12 Fertility – demon

Demonic creatures are not only demons, but also zombies, vampires, werewolves, ghosts, goblins and dwarfs; demons of vegetation and demons that cause illnesses as well as dragons and other mythic animals.

This is the torso of a demon with opened mouth and grotesque face with irrigated phallus.

13.13 Figure made of ceramic “werewolf”

Anthropomorphic creature made of ceramic that reminds of a werewolf. In many cultures there exists the believe that people are able to assume the essence of an animal by wearing its skin and fur.

13.14 Shaman riding on a demon

The lower part of this sculpture is an anthropomorphic creature with the body of an animal and the head of a demon. Its ears are pointed, the mouth grinning, it has fangs and the tongue is hanging out of the mouth.

On this creature a dignitary is standing in tensed pose (ritual pose). Both, priest and “jaguar-god”, wear the same headgear, maybe a hint that it is the same person, one after the metamorphosis in a supernatural creature.

13.15 Statue of Gilgamesch, made of bronze

According to myths and legends Gilgamesch was a mythic king and hero of the Sumerian city Uruk.

He is said to have lived about 2600 B. C. The gods sent

Enkidu to Earth to fight against Gilgamesch. But both became friends and survived many adventures. After the death of Enkidu,

Gilgamesch was searching for eternal life. In this part of the epos there is a legend of a flood. Gilgamesch takes the “kraut of immortality” from the ground of the sea but it was stolen by a snake – he remains mortal. Gilgamesch is described as divine and human, with a second face on the navel and some more heads on the sides of his body. This reminds us of an unsuccessful genetic manipulation.

Did the hybrids, gods with animal-heads, mutants and centaurs really exist?

13.16 Fragment of “unknown animal”, made of stone

This is a fragment of a stone with carvings of an unknown animal. It might have been the handle for some tool but the purpose is unexplained.

Death and reincarnation

13.17 Sculpture with “Kundalini-embrace”

This is a sculpture pair clasped in a firm embraced in sexual position to activate the cosmic snake-force Kundalini. Both people look into the sky. Their stylised arms are represented as snake. On one side the head of the snake is recognizable.

13.18 Totem-sculpture

Crouching female figure with totem-face and hollow that connects the symbolic of death and reincarnation. Totem rites were used to beware oneself for the reincarnation of enemies (zombies) and to give the dead a good life in hereafter or at least a nice journey until the dead person gets there.

13.19 Death-mask made of burnt clay

This is a fragment of a burial mask with human-like decoration and drilled holes to be hang up. It was found in Columbia and is about 2000 years old. The orbital cavities are extremely big.

Spirals and labyrinths in ancient cultures

13.20 Zoomorphic figure made of ceramic

The spiral is a very ancient motive that exists since prehistoric times. It is used in every culture.

Often it is difficult to separate if it is a spiral or different concentric circles or even a labyrinth. The meaning of the spiral is also very different: movement, fertility, life, death, and reincarnation.

This is a sitting animal-like figure. It is a ceremonial object with sunken cheeks, eyes in forms of spirals and a flat nose. The mouth is closed. The figure wears a necklace with a locket in the middle. The irrigated phallus refers to a fertility-cult.

13.21 Zoomorphic figure made of ceramic

Lamp for receptacle with animal-like decoration. The figure is sitting with a deep, triangle-shaped stomach. The strange grotesque face is looking into the sky. It has a flat nose, small ears and eyes in form of concentric circles or spirals. The opened mouth shows some teeth. Small quantities of soot have been found on the figure.

13.22 Black stone with double spirals

The spiral is also a female symbol, meaning the universe, dynamic and power. It is a symbol of life and death, of beginning and end. This black stone shows the carvings of two spirals that are connected and building a geometrical pattern. The cultic meaning of this symbol is not explained. It is found on different objects from South America and similar on Sumerian objects.

13.23 Shaman-bowl made of ceramic

On this bowl there are spirals and different symbols for renewing. The cup, water and spiral are symbols of fertility, life, beginning and elements of the female.

13.24 "Soul-stone" with ornaments

Spirals are also symbols of movement and vibrations. On this stone there are carvings of simple zigzag lines and spirals.

13.25 Stamp in form of hand with spiral, 2 pieces

The hand is the most important tool of man and the most important mean of understanding and communication. The hand is like the spiral also a cosmic and divine symbol. Votive hands are known since the Roman Caesarean era. They were made of bronze and symbolised the hand of god. They were used as protection against illness and bad luck. These South American hands with spirals on the palms could have similar meanings.

13.26 Stamp with relief, ceramic

The motive of the spiral often appears on seals and stamps. It is an expression of power and is connected with religious themes. Especially the Sumerians created such seals; but also the aborigines from South America, evident by this find.

13.27 Depiction of labyrinth in stone-plate

Labyrinths are related to spiral-patterns. In almost every culture we find the spiral and the motive of the labyrinth but the original purpose of labyrinths is not explained even today. A Greek legend tells about the labyrinth in Crete where the horrible Minotaurus once lived, a creature half man and half bull. The labyrinth was a symbol of the underworld. In Christianity the labyrinth was a healing symbol. Also in India, Scandinavia, South England, North America, and Peru and in South America we find labyrinths.