



PaleoSeti MAGAZINE

The Magazine for Ancient Astronaut & Lost Civilizations Research
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MEGALITHS OF ATHENS

PAGE 4



ERICH
VON
DÄNIKEN
1935-2026



CART RUTS & MOLTEN ROCK

PAGE 15



EISENGRUBER
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PAGE 27

Letter from the Editor

Dear Readers,

Welcome to issue 23 of PaleoSeti Magazine! Sad news shook us at the beginning of this year. Erich von Däniken, one of the pioneers of the Ancient Astronaut Theory, and certainly its most popular and well known figure, has passed away. His books and work have greatly influenced a whole generation of researchers, myself included. But I think Erich didn't want us to be looking back at his legacy all the time, but encourage us to look forward and continue his great work. It's now up to us to provide the world with proof of what really happened in our prehistory, and for myself, I have the hope I will be just as full of energy about the subject as Erich had up until the end.

I hope that in the next few years many lesser known researchers - like myself - have the courage to come forward and be brave enough to present their own work. PaleoSeti Magazine will give you this opportunity. Contact us with your work and research project and - if it fits our line of work - we will publish you and give you a voice. After some feedback from our audience, we found that there are many interested readers in the German spoken world. While English language skills are increasing in Germany, the feedback we are getting is that specialized articles are often hard to understand for our German readers. To expand our audience, we are planning to slowly translate all issues into the German language.

In the last issue I spoke up about the impact AI will have in years to come. To make one thing clear: I'm not anti-technology and I know this technology is here to stay. But I do think it is crucial that we thoroughly understand what we are doing and it is a huge mistake to leave it up to for-profit corporations.

Alternatives are available to big tech! This issue was made with 100%

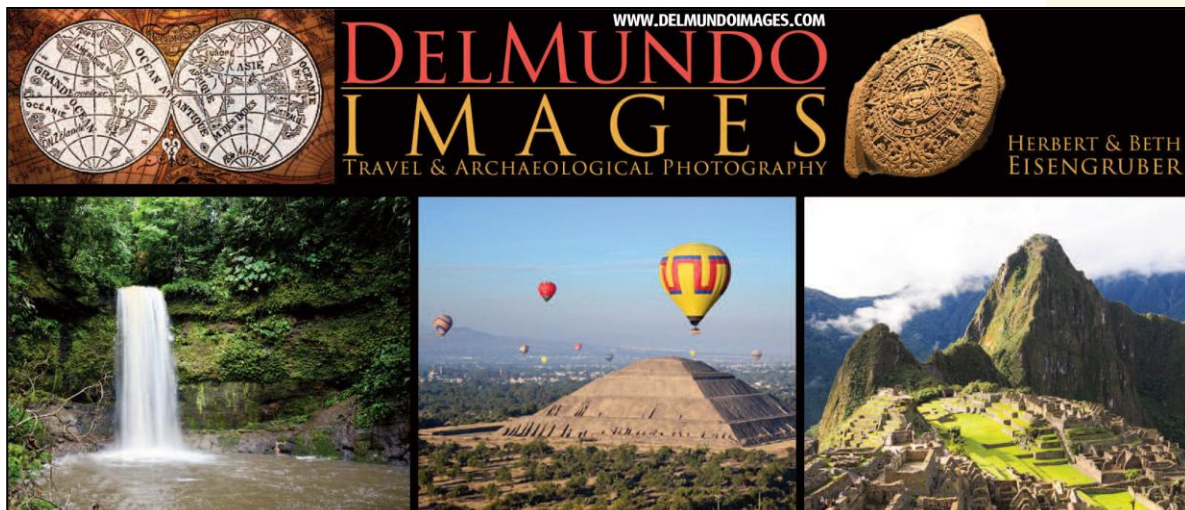


open source software AND computer hardware that is also as open source as it gets. It's time to take back control of our lives, and the way we think. Let's free ourselves from big corporations who want to monopolize the way we see and do things. Today, just a simple Google search will already direct you into a bias direction with AI in the lead. Most information extracted for the AI is coming from YouTube (also Google owned) and other sources that are affiliated with Google. A non-biased search about a subject has become difficult. The same is true with Internet giants like Meta and others. I encourage you all to use independent search engines, browsers and operating systems that put you back in control and let you decide when to update, when or when not to use AI and what sources you prefer. You will be surprised what a search on duckduckgo.com will reveal that was previously hidden or buried deep in Google. The same is true with computer hardware. It's amazing what you can do with "outdated" hardware today, if you use Linux for example. Less money for your hard- and software means more money for your trips to interesting places. It's that simple.

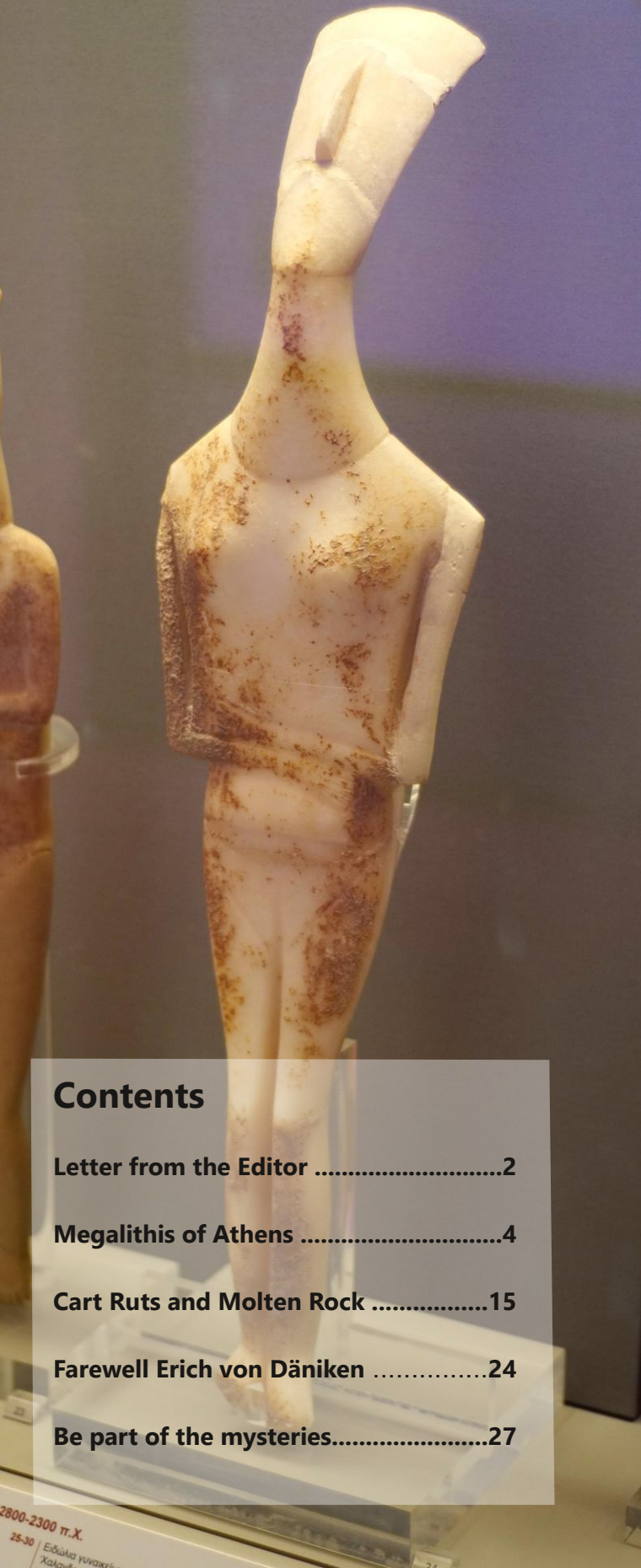
We are leaving Twitter/X because the format doesn't allow meaningful discussions and went downhill in the last years. **We have a new presence on Reddit (<https://www.reddit.com/r/PaleoSeti/>)** Check it out! If you are reading PaleoSeti Magazine, you are already thinking "outside the box". Expand this thinking to your daily lives, it will be eye-opening! But most importantly: Keep questioning what you are told. The truth is often much stranger than we can imagine!

Please note: Our email address has changed! You can contact us: paleosetimagazine@gmail.com

Sincerely Yours,
Herbert Eisengruber, Editor, PaleoSeti Magazine




The mysterious ancient figurines of the Cycladic culture of Greece.
Photo copyright Herbert Eisengruber



Contents

Letter from the Editor	2
Megalithis of Athens	4
Cart Ruts and Molten Rock	15
Farewell Erich von Däniken	24
Be part of the mysteries.....	27



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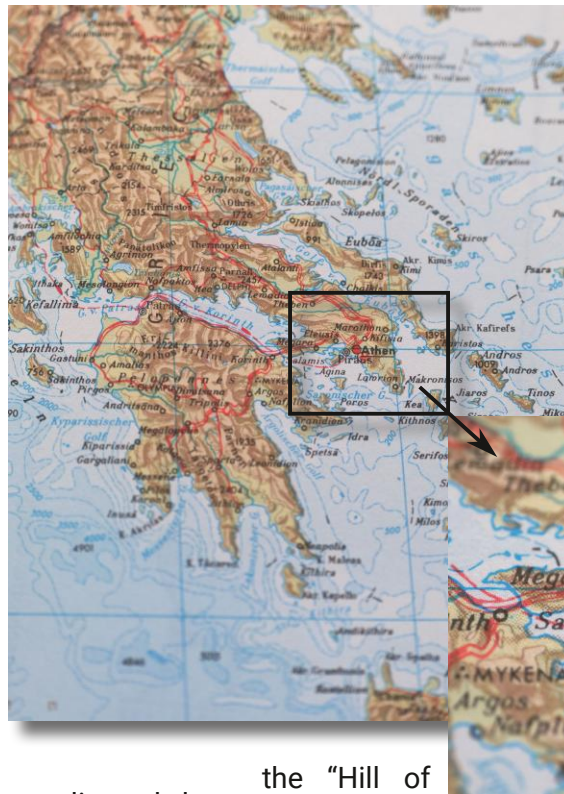
MEGALITHS OF ATHENS

Article by Herbert Eisengruber

Athens. The name alone triggers a lot in people. What do you see in your mind's eye if you think about the name? You see the Acropolis, don't you? If you have never been to Athens and you are planning a trip, prepare yourself for a modern, hectic and sometimes a little bit chaotic experience, like in any modern big city. Yet, for people interested in ancient cultures, Athens is a treasure trove with some exciting surprises that are not as well known as you might think. On a recent trip we were able to explore some of them and we will show you some hidden mysteries.

An area as old as the hills – literally – The Acropolis and surrounding area.

Let's have a little overview of the Acropolis and the surrounding area. As everybody who has ever looked at a photo of the Acropolis, knows, it is located on a hilltop overlooking the rest of the city. What's not so well known is that right across this hill - to the West – there is another hill, much bigger in volume, called

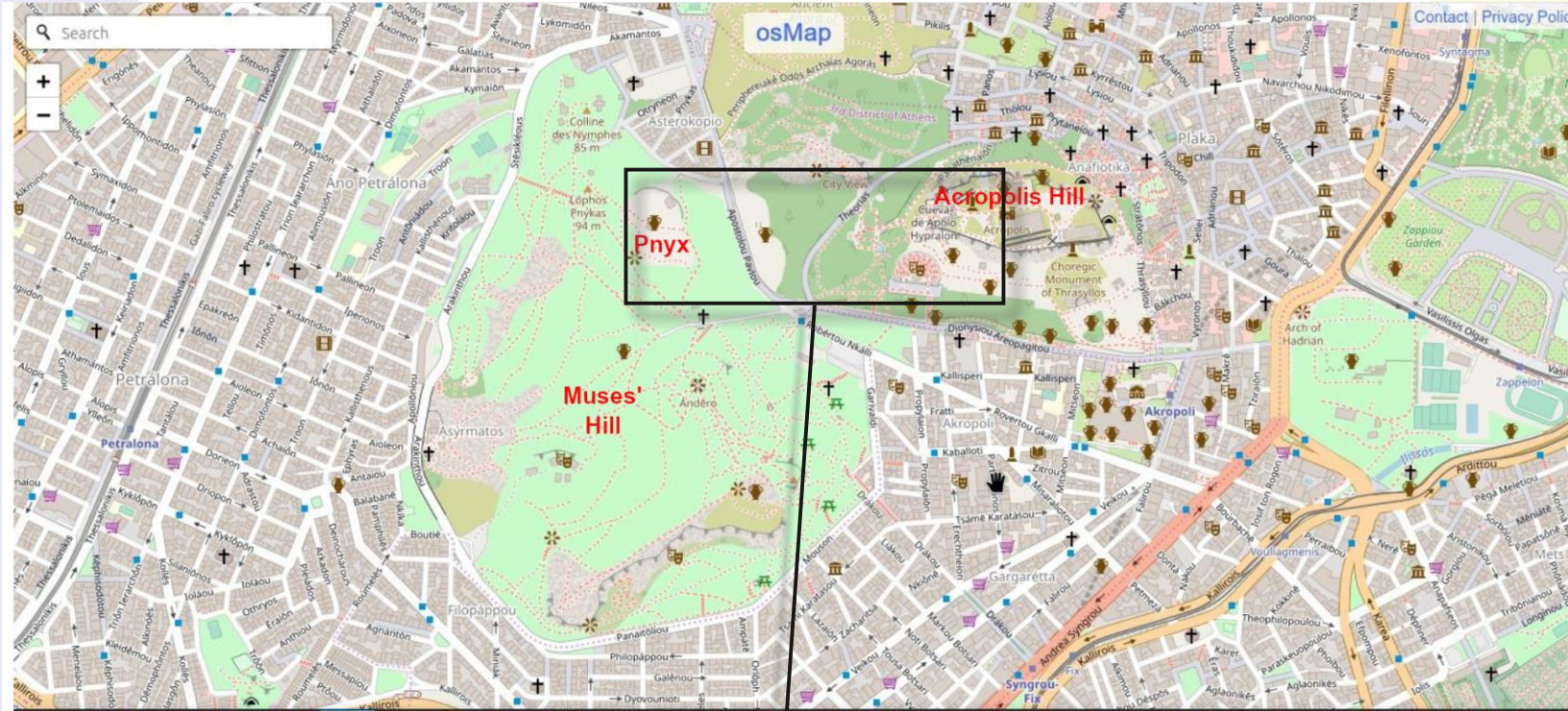


the "Hill of the Muses" (also known as the Philopappos Hill, or Hill of the Nymphs). This hill is mostly known as the "birthplace of democracy", as up here the ancient Greeks - or better Athenians - held their public discussions about how their society should be run. The ancient

In this article we will have a look at the little known megaliths of Athens. Athens with the Acropolis Hill is one of the oldest significant sites in Europe. I call it a "base site". Find out in this article why.

This article will also be the beginning of a series of articles about Greece in PaleoSeti Magazine.

Map source: Meyer's Grosser Weltatlas.



Top and left: Overview over the Acropolis Hill, Muses' Hill and the Pnyx. While Acropolis Hill is flooded with tourists every year, Muses' Hill is comparatively tranquil and calm. Excellent if you want to do research. When you come here, get a hotel close to those sites. You won't be bored, even if you stay two weeks.

Map source: Open Street Map UK

Athenians could have held their public meetings anywhere else, but they chose this place. As we will see, it was also always a holy place, highly regarded and valued. Any society - including our own - put their places of governance, assembly and religion in areas that held special meaning for them or where significant events have happened. We can assume that this place was no different. That's why we wanted to come here and see if there are any answers of why this place was so special. What we found was nothing short of mind blowing!

We came to Athens in the month of January partly to escape the scorching heat, which can be well over 40 degrees Celsius throughout June to September, and partly to avoid the thousands of visitors from all over the world, which descend on this area every year. The downside of the winter months here is the weather can be a bit unpredictable with rain and high winds. And indeed, two days before we arrived, Athens was

hit by a series of severe thunderstorms that caused flooding in many parts of the city and surrounding areas. The extreme weather sadly even caused two deaths in the area not far from where we wanted to stay.

We picked our hotel directly south below the "Hill of the Muses", in walking distance of it. This way, we could start our research early in the morning, without any transport issues which can be daunting and time consuming in a city like this.

Muses' Hill – were Goddesses lived.

The hill has a well known history over the last 3000 years, as the ancient Greeks were great record keepers. The name "Muses' Hill" stems from the ancient legend that the Muses - ancient goddesses - lived up here in the dawn of Greek civilization. It's exactly these myths of these places where "Gods and Goddesses lived", that we were after.

Why? Maybe the ancient Greek philosopher Diodorus of Sicily (1st century BC) [02] [see also Box No. 1] will make it easier for you. He states in his Book One - 18) "[...] that Osiris first recruited the nine Muses, along with the satyrs, while passing through Ethiopia, before embarking on a tour of all Asia and Europe, teaching the arts of cultivation wherever he went." [01]

Box 1: Diodorus of Sicily

Diodorus Siculus, or Diodorus of Sicily (Greek: Διόδωρος Diodoros; fl. 1st century BC), was an ancient Greek historian. He is known for writing the monumental universal history *Bibliotheca historica*, in forty books, fifteen of which survive intact, between 60 and 30 BC. The history is arranged in three parts. The first covers mythic history up to the destruction of Troy, arranged geographically, describing regions around the world from Egypt, India and Arabia to Europe. The second covers the time from the Trojan War to the death of Alexander the Great. The third covers the period to about 60 BC. *Bibliotheca*, meaning 'library', acknowledges that he was drawing on the work of many other authors. [02] Diodorus traveled extensively to research his work and used firsthand observations and conversations with Egyptian priests alongside earlier historical texts (like Herodotus). [03] [04]

He is an extremely interesting source about the ancient world, one of the few accounts we actually have. We have to remember, that the ancient historians were extremely serious about writing the known history down as accurately as possible. They were among a highly regarded elite of scholars whose only purpose it was to preserve the history of the different people at the time. Even warring nations cooperated with these historians, provided them with free access to multiple sources.

Wow! Let us get that straight: An ancient historian, one that many modern archaeologists consider a reliable resource and base their work on, somebody who was highly respected in the ancient world, who traveled the known world in antiquity and interviewed the local knowledge keepers, tells us, that an Egyptian "God" Osiris collected the goddesses "Muses", among others, in Ethiopia and did a trip through Asia and Europe to teach the locals! Now that's what I call international cooperation of the type many of our politicians could learn a thing or two.

Today, Muses' Hill is mostly known as the Philoppapos Hill, where on its top, there is the monument and mausoleum dedicated to Gaius Julius Antiochus Epiphanes Philopappos (65-116AD). While certainly impressive, the monument is not our focus, as we are interested in much older remnants, the possible origins of the site which may date back to the dawn of civilization.

Therefore, we are much more interested in the Hill's ancient name "The Hill of the Muses".

Who were those mysterious "Muses"?

Wikipedia tells us the following: "In ancient Greek religion and mythology, the Muses [...] are the inspirational goddesses of literature, science, and the arts. They were considered the source of the knowledge embodied in the poetry, lyric songs, and myths that were related orally for centuries in ancient Greek culture." [01]

Interesting! The Muses were considered knowledge keepers for literature, science and the arts. Today we would call them Professors or teachers at an University. These "teachers", gods, ancient astronauts - or whatever you want call them - are common among most of the ancient cultures all over the world. They are the same teachers that seemed to have preferred to have their "bases" on top of hills, (table-) mountains and over all places that weren't easily accessible or overlooked by "their pupils" - sorry - the locals. After all, every school

has its teacher's lounge, a place decisions can be made and the teachers can talk among themselves. When those teachers finally left, or maybe decided to integrate into the local society, taking all their stuff with them and deliberately destroying their buildings, only traces of there activities have been left behind.

These traces were not only mostly myths and legends - like stories of "Muses' Hill" - but actually also physical in nature. "Wait a minute!", you might ask, "What are those physical traces? Wouldn't they be the proof we are looking for?". The answer is clear: They certainly are - at least in our opinion -, you just have to be willing to look, compare and draw your own conclusions. For that, follow us up to the "Muses Hill". It will also provide us with a great view of the Acropolis as we will find out!

Climbing up on Muses' Hill

The first thing the visitor will notice, is that the hill is littered with ancient remnants, walls and other signs and traces of occupation wherever one looks.

We climbed the Muses' Hill from its south side and



Muses Hill. On top is the Philopappos monument, which gave the hill it's modern name. In the middle of the image is a artificial cut-out which are numerous on the hill. The rock was worked on everywhere in the area.

Bottom: If you look closer at the rock formations, you can see thin rectangles that where cut out of the rock with laser-like precision.

Photos: Copyright Herbert Eisengruber



passed the above mentioned Philopappos monument. Slowly we made our way to the so called Pnyx (see Box 3), our major interest on the hill. Nowadays Muses' Hill (sometimes also called "Hill of the Nymphs") has multiple cultural layers as it was used by every culture - even the occupying ones - for their own purposes. What you can immediately tell, though, is that everybody who built up here considered the hill a special, if not holy place.

My wife and I are addicted to ancient sites and have extensively traveled all over the world, especially ancient megalithic sites. As such, we developed an

eye for similarities of construction, age and content of ancient sites. Although we are not formally trained archaeologists, we do know our way around as you can study something without formally going to University. What struck us right away was, that there were strange cut-outs in the rock walls. On the one hand we could see rock-hewn cut-outs that could be interpreted as small rooms or prayer niches. On the other hand, we spotted finely carved out niches in the rock that were barely there. Nothing would fit in them and a practical use was not discernible. The way the rocks were worked here seem chaotic and make no practical sense.

We are a bit unorthodox when we approach an ancient site that is new to us. We do only rudimentary research before we go. The reason for this is that we are convinced that certain ancient sites have a component to it that cannot yet be

measured by instruments or fully explained scientifically. Over the decades we have been conducting our research, we have found that there is something, that can be best described as "intuition" into the original layout of the ancient structures. This seems a bit "new age" or esoteric at first, but it happened to us many times in different parts of the world. We stopped at certain ancient places and had a profound "feeling" or "intuition" that a spot is "important or special". For example, it happened before that I stood at a certain location in a stone circle, and I was "compelled" to look in a certain direction or towards a certain feature in the landscape. And in this moment, you can see a major feature of the site, without previous knowledge about it. These "intuitions" are much more intense when the surroundings are quiet. Just to be

clear: We don't think we are "special", "gifted" or something like that, not at all. It's just that experience has shown that there is something there that cannot be rationally explained, yet. There might be a way to scientifically measure this in the future. We - as a society - are by far not at the end of scientific research and we all still have a lot to learn.

Maybe this is what the ancient Chinese called "Feng Shui", the ancient Indians called "Vastu Shastra", the ancient Japanese called "Fusui"? Many other ancient cultures had similar explanations for the same observations. These "intuitions", as I call them, are

open to everybody without signing up for some expensive courses given by - mostly - charlatans. The ancient people found these special spots – most likely with guidance from somebody else - around the world and they marked them for us.

This approach enables us, to "get a feel" for an ancient site first and maybe let this "intuition" guide us to certain conclusions before we bring out maps, measuring tape and books written by people who think they know everything.

Of course, rational measurement and collecting data is extremely important, but the ancients built the sites with different intentions, a different approach to the world than we can imagine. To understand them, you have to be open to how they might have seen and experienced the world. That being said, I can imagine what the critical readers can now accuse us of: That we are showing up to a site without preconceived notions and dogma, and that we should inform ourselves in more detail before a trip. Fear not, we do. We are researching the site, sometimes for a long time, what we want to see and the rudimentary information of where things are located. Since we spend several days around a site, we can study **the details** at the location, untainted by preconceived notions. I think this is a huge advantage sometimes.

But back to the Muses' Hill... Walking on the path towards the Pnyx, the Parthenon building sitting on Acropolis Hill is a fantastic view. That's when one of those "intuitions" struck me. Is it possible, that the Acropolis wasn't the most important spot in early Athens? Was the Pnyx the "Holiest of Holies" for the ancient people living here? Was the Acropolis itself aligned towards the Pnyx? And if so, why was the Pnyx so important?

The Pnyx

After some hiking we finally arrived at the portion of the Muses' Hill called "the Pnyx". We had to stop for a second and look closely, because we thought we had been transported back to Cuzco, Peru in South America. Did we go through a portal of some kind? We quickly looked around and No! we were still in Athens, Greece, with the Parthenon (Acropolis) right



Acropolis Hill as seen from the Pnyx. Note that the Parthenon is at a slight angle and does not align towards the Pnyx, as we first expected.

If nothing else, if you want nice photos of the Acropolis, this spot is an excellent bet.

Photo: Copyright Herbert Eisengruber

behind us! The stone works here have an almost eerie resemblance to the amazing site over Saqsayhuaman in Peru. The latter is less worn simply



Top: Around the Pnyx, strange stoneworks can be seen. Like this unusual rectangle encircling a piece of bedrock. What was this once? For what purpose do you need a cut-out on the floor that is only a few cm thick?

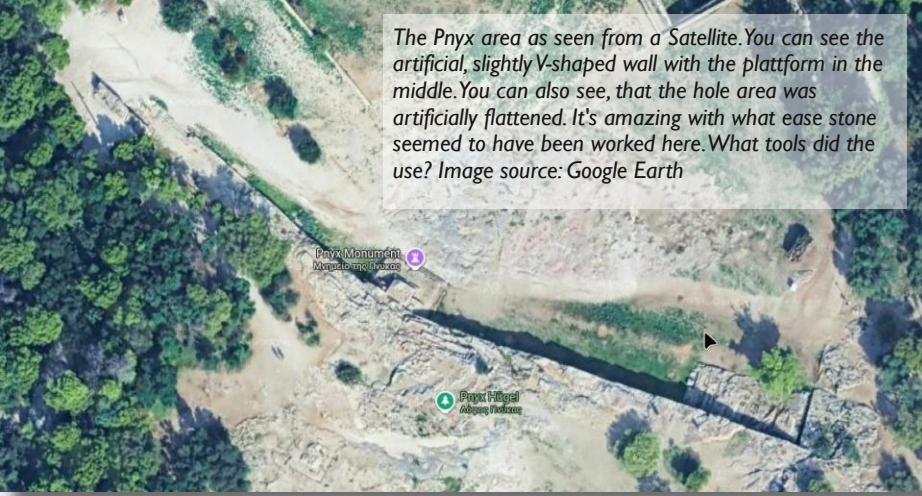
Right: The South American version of such a strange cut-out. This image was taken in Puma Punku, Tiwanacu, Bolivia.

Photos: Copyright Herbert Eisengruber



for the fact less people have visited during the thousands of years. Like in Peru, up here on

The Pnyx area as seen from a Satellite. You can see the artificial, slightly V-shaped wall with the platform in the middle. You can also see, that the hole area was artificially flattened. It's amazing with what ease stone seemed to have been worked here. What tools did the use? Image source: Google Earth



this was something else! Don't get me wrong, I don't doubt that the ancient Greeks held democratic assemblies up here. But the site was not built for that originally. It was just (re-)used for it. Like we use the ruins of a church or a temple for concerts sometimes.

"What was this then?", you might ask. And to tell you the truth, I have no idea. What I do know is that this has its equivalent in other parts of the world, especially South America. We even found a fixture to hold huge stones together, just like we have seen in Tiwanacu in Bolivia. The mysterious French/German site of the "Heidenmauer" (see PaleoSeti Magazine Issue 12) features very similar fixture-marks to hold the stones together. A French-German-Greek-South American connection. Not bad! The whole area up here at the Pnyx has cousins all over the world. We could post docents of images more in addition to those we have posted in this article, but it would be too much at this point. We might do a special issue about this subject in the future.

he Muses' Hill most of the the bedrock seems to have been worked and shaped at some point. There is a wild chaos of strange cut-outs, steps, niches, rectangles (sometimes overlapping), circular features and many other shapes carved into the rock. The main feature here is a slightly V-shaped wall



The "speaker's platform" of the Pnyx. Made out of solid piece of rock. What was it originally? Photos copyright Herbert Eisengruber

that was cut straight out of the bedrock. The smoothness of the wall and its laser-like precision is remarkable. In fact, if you are looking at a satellite image, you can see, that the whole area from the Pnyx towards the retaining wall has been flattened from the bedrock. If that's the case, how would you explain something like this without advanced heavy machinery. Even today, this would be a major undertaking.

In the middle of this wall is a stepped feature, which is interpreted by official sources as a "speaker's platform" for the first democratic assemblies. While this is a very romantic explanation of this site, this is not what it originally was. Sure, one can step on the platform to hold a speech, but it would have been much easier to climb up the rocks over the artificially cut wall and speak from there. The acoustics would have been better, too. The stepped platform is not big enough to be a stage. No,



Greece, Pnyx: This example of a fitting in one of the rocks on the ground is identical to the fittings I was able to photograph in Tiwanacu, Bolivia (see photo below)



Yet, the most amazing feature of the Pnyx can be found 10 Meters down the hill, towards Acropolis Hill: It's the so called "retaining wall". And what a wall it is! Cyclopean is the word we are looking for. Nothing even remotely close has been found in Europe as of yet. If we want to compare it to something, we have to again look to Saqsayhuaman in Peru, South America, Baalbek, Lebanon or the Western wall in Jerusalem. It's not just the incredible size of the stones that are mind-blowing. It's also the building technique that is similar to Saqsayhuaman above Cuzco. The perfectly interlocking stones show masterful masonry skills that can't

be acquired overnight. If this was built by the inhabitants of Athens in around 300BC as claimed by the archaeologists, I challenge them to show me anything similar from this time period, earlier or later. After all, archaeology is based on comparing finds and building techniques, isn't it? Why is this archaeological practice of comparison abandoned here? It's also very telling, that comparatively little can be found about this Cyclopean wall on the

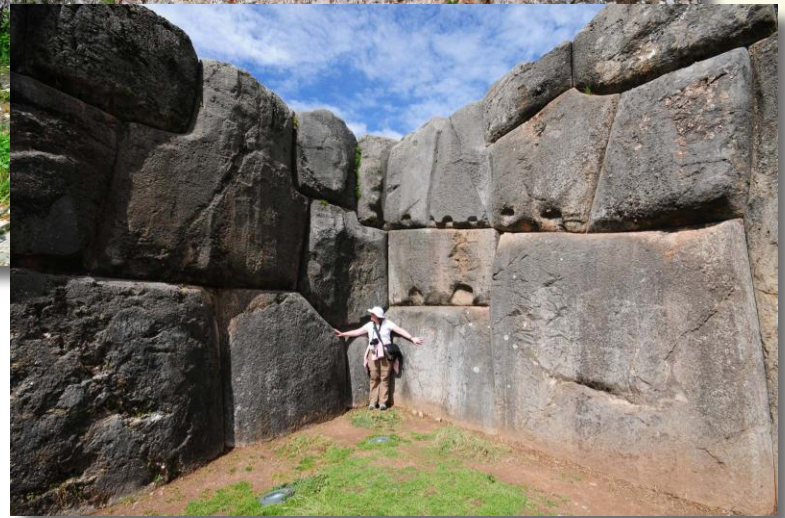


Top: The "retaining wall" of the Pnyx. The gigantic megaliths resemble no other site in Greece or Europe.

Left: enormous stones are fit together with laser-like precision. Right: The famous South American wall of Saqsayhuaman in Cuzco, Peru. My wife Beth is in both photos to give the stones scale.

Bottom: Saqsayhuaman, Peru. The similarities of scale, stonework and precision are remarkable. Did the two sites, 11000kms apart have the same builders?

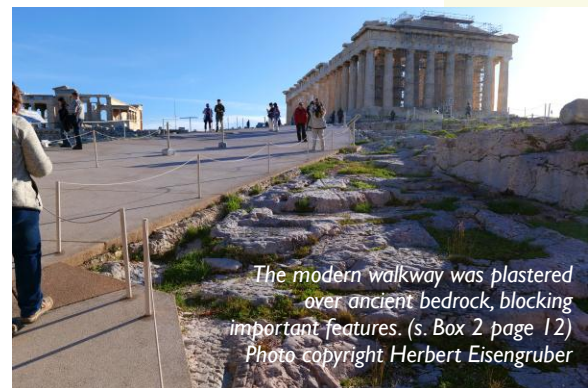
Photos: Copyright Herbert Eisengruber



history?
Let's have a look at it!

The Acropolis with the Parthenon

A lot has been written about the Parthenon in Athens, the primary landmark. I could bore you now with dates and data about the buildings on the hill. But I won't. Instead I'm talking about much more interesting stuff, namely a building that no longer stands and the ground(s) all the buildings on the hill are built on. Unfortunately, the latter is now partially covered by the most ugly walkway you can imagine (see Box 2 and the image on the right). Luckily, there



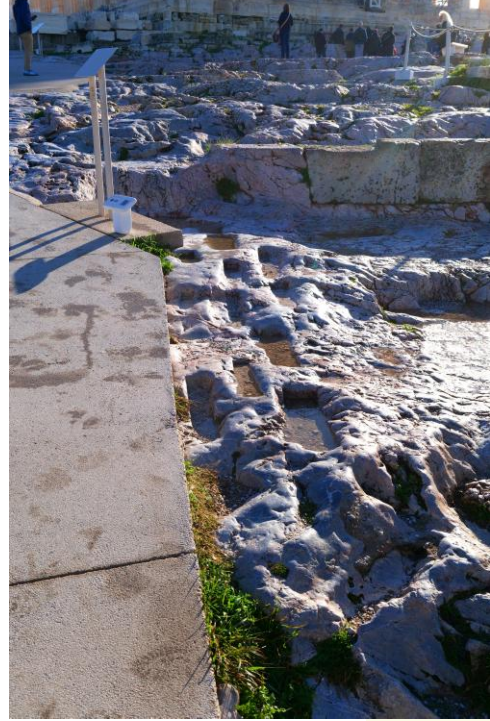
The modern walkway was plastered over ancient bedrock, blocking important features. (s. Box 2 page 12)
Photo copyright Herbert Eisengruber

internet. Normally, a structure like this would be a major sensation everywhere in the world, but here it seems to be a side note and visitors hardly know it's there. For us, just the similarities in stone work between Saqsayhuaman in Peru and the area around the Pnyx, "ring the bell" for traces of the "Gods". But what about the Parthenon on the Acropolis Hill? Wasn't this the most important site throughout Athens



is still enough to see to draw some conclusions. When you enter the area, of course your eye is immediately drawn to the construction site which is the Parthenon. But what you should do is look down on the ground

(where the walkway doesn't cover it). You can see the bedrock of the hill and with it the continuation of the "theme" we talked about on the Pnyx. The rock here was equally carved, shaped and formed. On the way to the Parthenon, I was surprised by something I didn't expect up here: "Cart Ruts" in various forms and sizes.



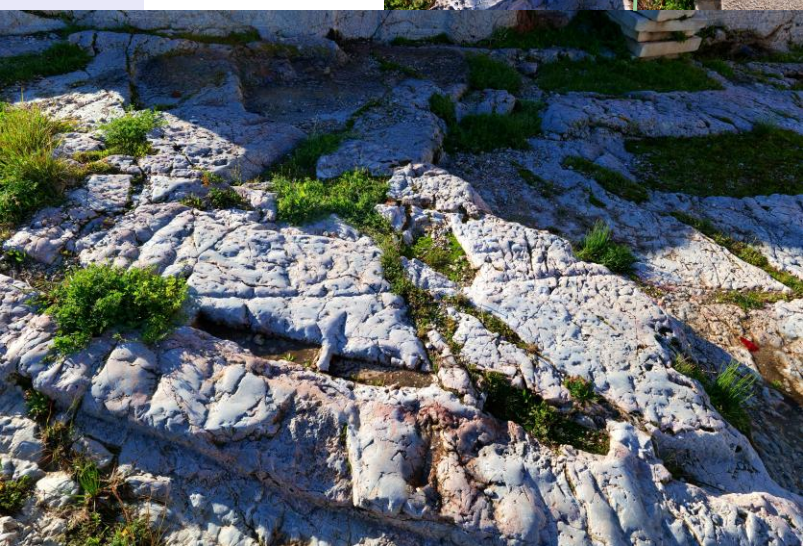
Since these are a bit hard to describe, I encourage you to look at the photo series on this page. One of the ruts is clearly defined and could be in Malta (see the article on page 15 in this issue), if the Parthenon wouldn't be in the background. What is remarkable about this rut is that it is accompanied by strange rectangles that run roughly in parallel and seem to be pressed into the bedrock. A few meters further towards the Parthenon, these rectangles continue. More of these rectangles can be seen running in a 90 degree angle further up the hill. A closer look at one of those rectangles reveal no discernible tool or chisel marks. The marks look "sunk-in" as if somebody placed a rectangular object on thick mud, it sank in and the mud hardened. Yet, this is no mud, this is bedrock! I will continue this thought in the next article "Cart Ruts and Molten Rock" on page 15.

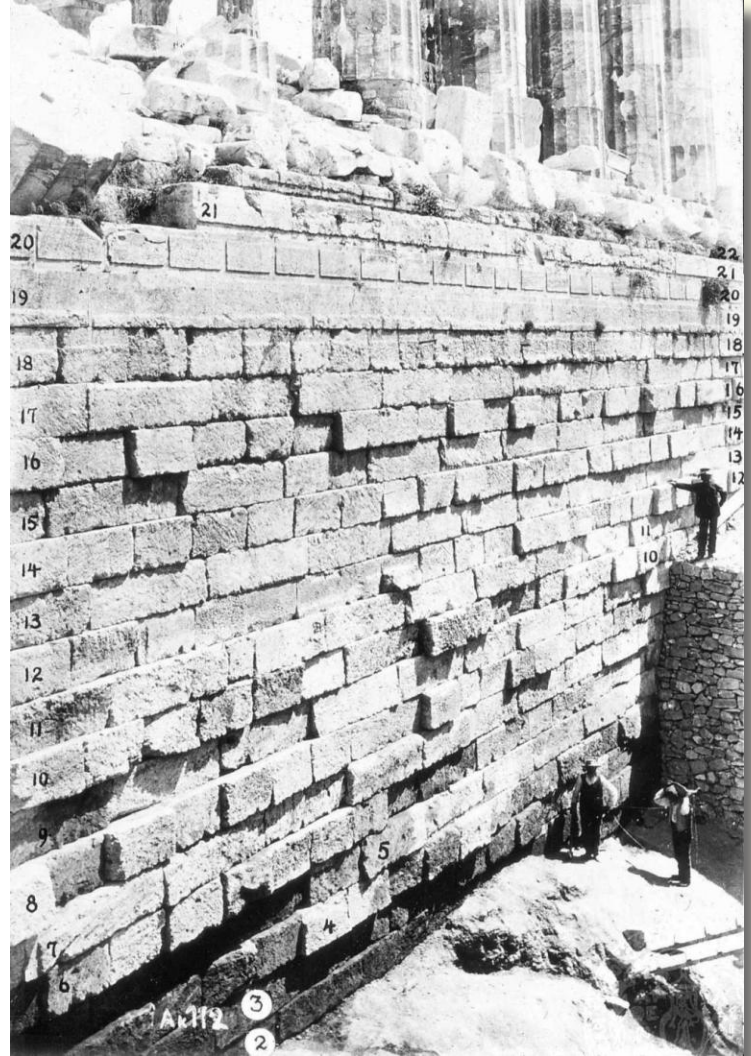
Remember before I told you about the "intuition" about the alignment of the Parthenon we had when we visited the Muses' Hill the day before? At first we thought this "intuition" deceived us, when we actually stood at the Pnyx and saw the Parthenon facing quite a few degrees away from the Pnyx. But a look at the map reveals something very surprising. The Parthenon that towers over Athens today, is not the original one. It was actually rebuilt in Antiquity after the Persians sacked the city in 480BC, they also destroyed the original Parthenon which was built on the hill and at a different angle. Fortunately, the base layout of this older Parthenon is still visible on the site. Excavations on the Acropolis Hill in 1885 revealed not only these older remnants of the Parthenon but also the absolutely massive foundations they were built on. Photographs of these excavations show the scale and size of how

Top and right: "Cart ruts" on the Acropolis Hill in Athens. The green lines are for illustration only. Are there more hiding under the new walkway?

Bottom and top right: These strange imprints of rectangles are in a straight line next to the ruts. No chisel or other tool marks are visible. The imprints look like they were pressed into the molten rock and then cooled off. See our article on page 15 for further reading.

Photos: Copyright Herbert Eisengruber





Two photos from the major excavations on the Acropolis Hill from 1885-1890. In the right photo, you see the Limestone layers of the Acropolis foundation. This incredible feat of engineering can also similarly be seen in the Temple Mount of Jerusalem for example. Were the planers the same?

Left photo: The interesting part about this photo are the gigantic round stones above the excavation team. Apparently these mysterious blocks have been re-used from an earlier construction as a foundation base. These blocks were not columns as there are the perturbations sticking out. What technology is hiding underneath the ruins of the Acropolis? Photos by Panagiotis Kavvadias and Georg Kawerau.

structures were built here. These structures go back to the bronze age at least, when the mysterious Mycenaean (we will talk about this culture at length in a future issue of PaleoSeti Magazine) built on the hill. Within the old photographs of the 1885 excavations we also find massive building blocks that seem to be ripped out of context from a much

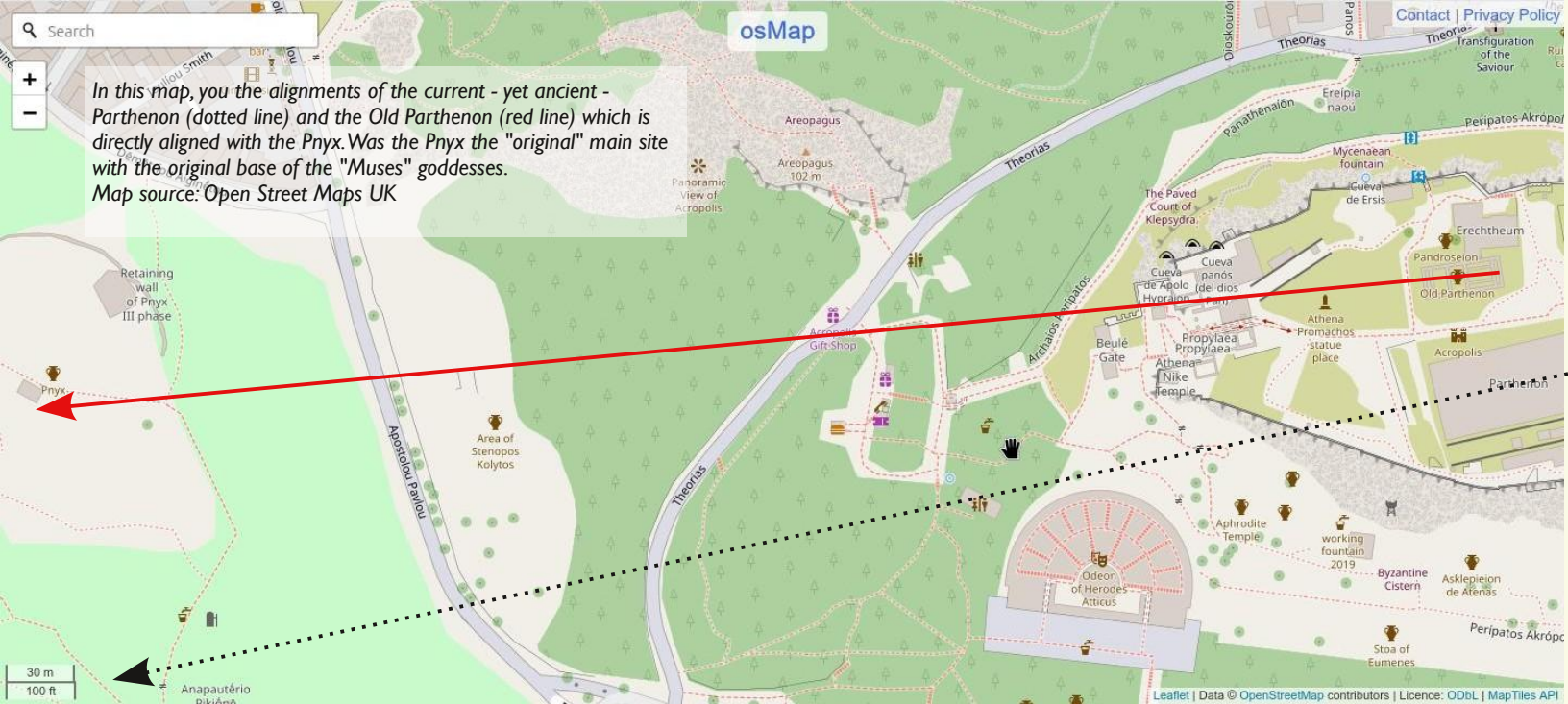
older structure. Note the strange massive round blocks in the top left image! Blocks like these were not planned like this but found and re-used by later construction eras. Like so often, we can find that the older the layer, the more massive stone blocks were used.

The foundation of Acropolis Hill is at a scale that is

Box 2: Apalling constructions:

In the last decades, the Acropolis has become one of the major tourist hot spots in the world. These "hot spots" are visited by hundreds of thousands of people every year. For many of those visitors, the historic significance of sites like these doesn't matter. They are there for a selfie and to say they were there. It's not about the site, it's about them and to show their friends and family that they are well-to-do enough that they can afford to travel to a place like this. 80% of modern tourism and travel works on this principle, unfortunately. During the Covid pandemic and its lack of visitors, the site around the Acropolis has gotten many "upgrades" – or should we call them downgrades – to accommodate just this type of visitors mentioned above. Under the premise of "protecting the site", a horrible three meter wide walkway made from concrete slabs has been laid over big portions of the historic site, covering important features that are now no longer visible to visitors who are truly interested in the historic aspects of the site.

Certainly, the thousands of visitors have to be managed somehow, but there would be other ways of doing this and the damage that visitors can make by stepping over historic rocks is pale compared to the damage the new concrete slabs and walkways create. But enough with the rant, it is what it is, and we have to make the best of it.



mind bending even for us today. What we see today is only a fraction of what is hidden underneath. But back to the older Parthenon foundations: Through old maps and layouts on the ground, we can plot on a map where it once stood and how it was oriented. If we draw a line from this older Parthenon across the "valley" to the Hill of the Muses, we are pointing directly to the Pnyx! In fact, the layout of the site – to this day – is so that you can see the Pnyx site from the site of the older Parthenon. So I guess our "hunch" was correct. There is a connection between the Parthenon and the Pnyx. The other "hunch" I have is that the Pnyx is the older and more important site.

What does it all mean?

In my opinion, the "Hill of the Muses" and the Acropolis Hill were, farther back in history, "base stations" of the Gods/extraterrestrials/culture and knowledge bringers. It's not me that says that, it's the ancients themselves. They called it Muses' Hill for a reason and the ancient historian Diodorus of Sicily wrote it down to tell us about it. These "Gods" were a team of female scientists this time – let's take the ancient's word for it. The Extraterrestrials had different groups/teams with specialists in different parts of the world in order to gently push local emerging civilizations in the "right direction". These ETs didn't behave much different than us today, heck they didn't look much different than us today. They had disagreements among each other, had desires, good and bad sides. Yet, they had technology and knowledge which made them seem like Gods, or even magicians. The locals regarded the two hills as holy, because there were things going on that they

didn't understand. When the Extraterrestrials left, they destroyed the bases to a point where no technology was left to utilize. Whatever the reason, the result is the same. Myths and legends evolved over hundreds if not thousands of years, and the first locals were brave enough to climb these hills and enter the surrounding area. They find a destroyed chaos, strange construction remnants, molten rock. These pieces are either holy by themselves or being used for temples and other buildings that are used for religious purposes or simply to remember the "Times of the Gods". The Australian Aborigines call it the "Dream Time". Time goes by, foreign armies invade, battles are fought. Holy objects (artifacts) get stolen, lost, destroyed. Gigantic stones used by the Gods get buried over time, or re-shaped or re-purposed. Knowledge about the "Dream Time" fades and gets watered-down in legends and myths. What stayed in the ancient people's minds, though, is the knowledge of where things were. Important temples get aligned to significant sites from the past. The (older) Parthenon towards the Pnyx. (A bit like the Muslims today pray in the direction of Mekka). What also stayed are the building blocks that can't be moved. They stay as a silent reminder of time long gone, like the Megalithic retaining wall around the Pnyx. And before I get an angry email that will say "Are you saying that this retaining wall was built by Extraterrestrials?", I can give an answer right here: No, I'm not saying the "retaining wall" has been built by ET's, it has been built with ET's knowledge, and most likely, some of their tools. Nobody builds something this massive in this style all of a sudden, and never again or before. We humans don't work this way. No, this building style was the same as in South America, was "imported" by someone whose

distance on this planet wasn't a hindrance.

To understand the "bigger picture", we have to unload our dogmas, start to think freely and look in different directions. We can no longer think that "it can't be, because it is not allowed to be", but "it has to be, because it makes the most sense." No matter what it is. If it looks like a duck, it quacks like a duck – it most likely is a duck.

[01] <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muses>

[02] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diodorus_Siculus

[03] <https://www.livius.org/sources/content/diodorus/>

[04] https://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Diodorus_Siculus/home.html

[05] <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pnyx>

[06] <https://www.vintag.es/2025/10/parthenon-foundations.html>

Advanced technology at work:

If somebody still believes that the technology used at the ancient sites is nothing out of the ordinary, might want to refrain from reading on. At what I consider "key sites" for the ancient Alien theory (Athens, Baalbek, Jerusalem, Saqsayhuaman, Giza and others), we don't just recognize extraordinary megaliths in place that we have trouble explaining how they were transported and worked on by conventional theories, it seems that these sites also have technology implemented that our own civilization discovered only within the last 60 years. On the brilliant website <https://www.vintag.es>, we can read about the Parthenon's foundation: ***"The excavations revealed that the Parthenon's foundation is a true engineering marvel. It is a massive platform, or stylobate, made up of hundreds of carefully carved limestone blocks. These blocks were laid side-by-side in interlocking layers, stacked up to 22 layers deep, creating an incredibly dense and cohesive mass. This construction method, combined with the materials used, is believed to have given the Parthenon a natural seismic buffer, protecting it from significant earthquake damage for millennia."*** [06]

... and further down:

"The Parthenon's foundations are also part of the temple's subtle optical refinements. It was discovered that the floor of the Parthenon bulges slightly upward in the middle. This subtle curvature, which also exists in the entablature above the columns and even in the buried foundations, was a deliberate design choice to counteract the optical illusion of sagging that would occur with a perfectly straight line." [06] These sites have been designed to survive millennia. Not in total, but the basic, main features that are sometimes hidden in (not-so-) plain site. Whoever designed them had experience, a deep understanding of physics, geography, architecture, time and space. These are not things you gather over night or within a few generations, but with thousands of years blood, sweat and tears, calculations and applied science. Earthquake proofing a building, let alone an important one, is not just "trial-and-error" (How would you trial-and-error an Earthquake? - "Ok, next time we try the other building method"?) No, some things require advanced mathematics (the kind, we developed only in the 20th century) including mathematical knowledge, extensive planning and resources that the ancient cultures we are talking about just didn't have. This is not "racism" or denying that the ancient people were smart. On the contrary, they were extremely smart, and in many ways smarter than us. They not only accepted the presence of the "Gods", they worked with them at certain times. Our society, on the other hand, just knows how to deny the facts. If the "official" archaeologist and historians keep denying these facts and don't take the Ancient Alien and/or Lost Civilization Theories into account, the official explanations for what we find in the future, will get more and more ridiculous. Especially if the finds get older and slip more and more out of the official timelines.



Panorama of the Pnyx "retaining wall"
Photo copyright Herbert Eisengruber

CART RUTS & MOLTEN ROCK

Article by Herbert Eisengruber

Malta and Gozo are tiny little islands in the Mediterranean. The main island is 27 km long and 15 km wide. To put things into perspective, my daily commute to my day job here in Germany is 30 km one way. Yet, there is so much to see and do in on those tiny pearls in the Mediterranean, so much history, that you would need a lifetime to see it all.

Those two Islands are home to some of the oldest structures ever found and some of the greatest archaeological mysteries that we know of. In fact, the temple of Gigantija on the island of Gozo, was considered the oldest stone structure on Earth until Göbekli Tepe in Turkey was discovered.

One of these mysteries are the so called "cart ruts". If you are interested in the PaleoSeti (Ancient Aliens) or Lost Civilization theories, by now I'm sure you have heard of them in some form or another. They were featured in many publications and on TV. Erich von Däniken wrote about them in his early books [01] and recently they have been featured by Graham Hancock in his "Ancient Apocalypse" series on Netflix for example.

These "cart ruts" are an age old [02] network of ruts in the bedrock of several sites all over Malta and Gozo. Many of the ruts seem to



Malta and Gozo are two tiny islands to the south of Sicily. About 10000BC the island was connected to Sicily with a land bridge. It's location between Europe and North Africa resulted in both influences. In antiquity the influence of Egypt was prominent on the island as well. Or was it the other way around? Map source: Meyer's Grosser Weltatlas



Top: Many of the ruts run in parallel without any obvious reason. The distances of the parallel ruts are not uniform, ruling out a standardized axle width if carts were used here.

Right: In this image it becomes clear how deep some of these ruts are.

Photos: Copyright Herbert Eisengruber



run in parallel and at a first glimpse they seem to appear similar to wagon- or tire tracks. Since most people assumed they have been made by ox-carts, the name "cart-ruts" stuck. When casual visitors are carted to the sites (pun intended), they are being told, that huge rocks have been transported from a quarry here to ancient temples for example. Over time the bedrock wore down and created the ruts. A relatively new study from 2008/2009 from the University of Portsmouth in England even came to the conclusion, that when "The underlying rock in Malta is weak and when it's wet it loses about 80 percent of its strength. The carts would have first made tracks in the soil but when that eroded, the cartwheels ran directly on the bedrock, making it easier for other

carts to follow the same tracks." [04, 05]

The study was conducted from a geological point of view, to provide a possible explanation on how to wear the rock down to form the ruts.

The problem: Did we need a study for that? We know the ruts exist. We know that every rock wears down, if you roll, drive or scrape on top of it, if you do it often enough. Some rocks will wear down faster than others and if you wet the stone it will wear faster. That was the result of the study and many "conservative-archaeological" articles, bloggers and



web pages posted "Mystery solved!"

Mystery solved?

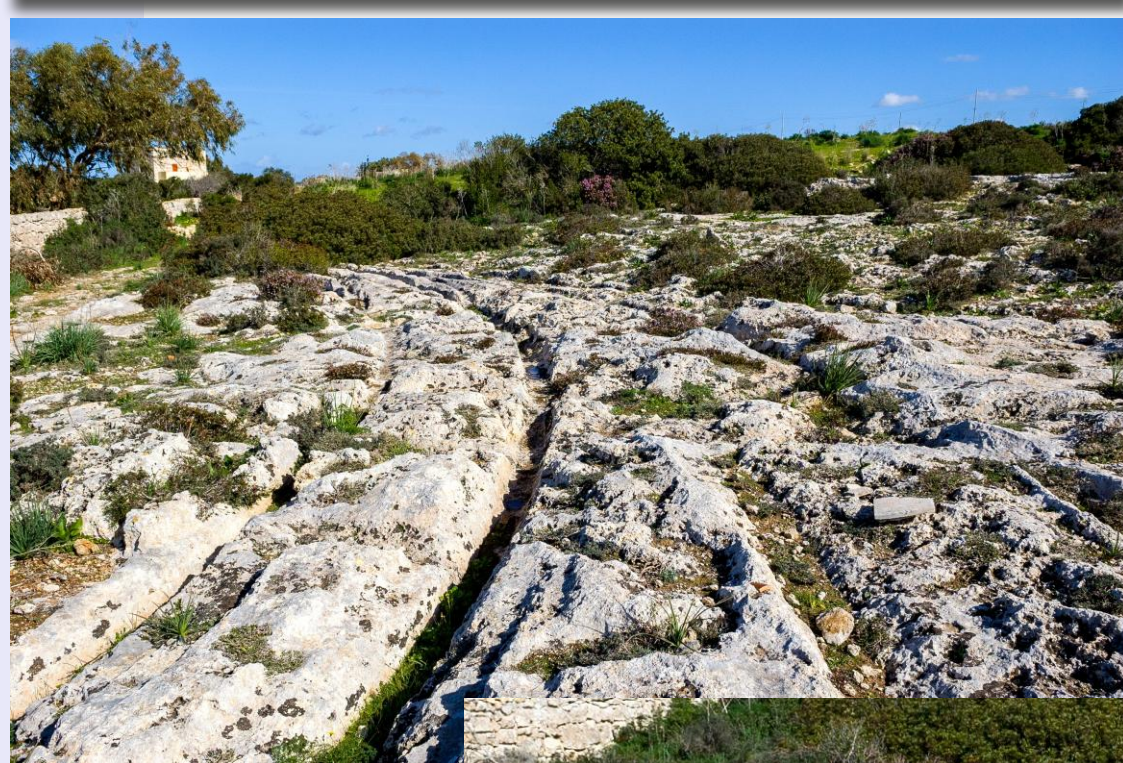
Was the mystery really solved by geographers as the article [04] stated? I'm afraid not, as this study was again one to keep some academics employed, I guess.

Like so many "mystery solved" texts, articles and documentaries claimed before, the study falls short on many levels as we will see.

As stated in PaleoSeti Magazine several times before, in cases like these, we have look at all the facts, take note of whatever has been written

Bottom: To me this photo shows the ultimate proof that the ruts are not the result of cartwheels. If you look closely, you can see how the ruts run into each other, cut each other off and lay on top of each other. Everybody who drove on ice-ruts in the winter before knows how difficult it is to get a wheel or axle out of a rut. We are not talking about ice, but rock here! It almost seems that the ruts were created when the underground was soft and malleable.

Photo copyright Herbert Eisengruber



All the way on top: The "main junction" at the "Clapman Station". The ruts are extremely deep here, almost a meter. To push carts through here would have been extremely difficult. Top: In this image you can see an extremely precise bend in the ruts that run parallel to each other. Other ruts suddenly stop, which makes no sense if they have been created by wooden wheels over many decades or more.

Images copyright Herbert Eisengruber





*Top: This is what real cart ruts look like on the Via Appia in Rome. Keep in mind that wheels from ox and horse carts in Roman times already had metal rims, that wore down the rock faster than plain wooden wheels.
Source: Wikipedia*

with a grain of salt, take a look for ourselves and draw our own conclusions.

With our small but capable research

equipment we made our way to the biggest site with cart ruts, the so called "Misraħ Għar il-Kbir", sometimes also referred to as "Clapman

Station" because it reminded the archaeologist who worked there first of the "Clapman Train Station" in London, England.

And indeed, that's the impression one can get when you first see parts

of this huge area. Sometimes the ruts seem to be criss-crossing, sometimes they run parallel. Some ruts are deeper than others. Some are shallow, others can be 50cm or more deep. The deepest we measured are 75cm deep. Some ruts run straight for several hundred meters, while others turn at several angles, sometimes shallow, sometimes sharp.

Some ruts stop all over sudden for no apparent reason. One would think that if the ruts were the result of quarry activities, the location the ruts stopped would be in front of a hole of some sort where the quarried rock would come out of. But nothing like this is visible.

Some of the ruts run into nowhere. Again, if the ruts would have been for transporting stone or something else, they surely should have led to significant places, like the megalithic temples of Malta, such as the famous Hagar Qim. But no ruts have been found in the temples vicinity.

Some ruts have been worn into the rock straight down, while others are worn conical. Some of the ruts have a clearly defined bottom, like a train track as if they were made for a very specific wheel, while others show a much rougher bottom.

Some ruts are layered on top of each other, while some layers are running in different directions. Here, pictures say more than a thousand word, and I encourage you to check out the accompanying photos closely.

Erich von Däniken in his 1979 book [01] made an interesting comment and provided us with a calculation: "How non-sensical the thought about cart use in the Malta tracks is, shows in a experiment in a sandbox: Depth of the track ... 72cm, width at the deepest spot ... 6cm. The bend at the circular arc would add up to a 84 Meter diameter (!) within the closed circle. Insert a cartwheel here, which has to be at least 72cm from the floor to the axle, and try to move it in the circle without scraping off the sand on the edges. This would be completely impossible if the rut is not made in sand but hard rock! Because every cart with one axle has two wheels which have to move parallel next to each other, of course, it is best to finally bury this thought in a deep archaeological hole." [01]

von Däniken's thoughts are independently repeated by the curators of the National Museum of Archaeology in Valletta, Malta. The display about the ruts openly admits that the cart theory doesn't work practically. Yet - for whatever reason - visitors at the rut-sites are still told that the ruts are track marks from transport carts.

Another, previously unmentioned fact is, that while there are "cart" ruts, there never seem to be any traces of the animal (hoof) prints or human tracks between them. They should wear down the rock just as much as wooden cart wheels over time, shouldn't they? Everybody who visited ancient stairs in Jerusalem or Rome knows they do. If we look at the Via Appia in Rome, you can see what real CART ruts look like, when carts rolled over them for thousands of years.

Another important aspect, the lines that run in parallel don't seem to have a standard width. If this would have been a major quarry operation as archaeologists suggest, one could assume that the ancient transport carts would have a standard axle width to make life a lot easier.

No, at this time, I think it is safe to say, that the "cart" ruts have nothing to do with cart tracks. So what are we dealing with, then? This is not an easy question to answer and I think we have to approach the problem very methodically and step-by-step. We also won't solve the mystery right away and might need quite a while to have a working theory.

Let's see what we know:

– It's safe to say that the ruts are NOT made by Ox/Horse/human drawn carts. See above.



Top: At some spots in Malta, the ruts run directly into the sea...
 Bottom: ... and continue deep into the sea to a depth of several meters.
 This suggests that some of the ruts are extremely old Photos source: [06]

-Some of the ruts are incredibly old! It's hard to date the ruts, because they can't be dated with conventional archaeological dating methods like carbon dating, dendrochronology or comparative dating by pottery for example. We have to resort to more unusual methods.

For example, we know that in Malta some of the ruts lead directly into the sea and continue quite a ways out deep into the sea. "[...] Some run off sheer cliffs, others into the sea. Some of Malta's mysterious cart ruts can be seen in shallow waters, now submerged, such as the ones in St George's Bay, Birzebbuga. Submerged cart ruts have also been reported deeper in the sea in Pembroke, St Julians." [06]

These submerged ruts prove without a doubt that their age is older than before the sea levels rose in the Mediterranean from 10000-6000BC. According to the graph provided on page 19 taken from a study [07], it should be easy for the archaeologists to

determine a minimum age of the ruts submerged underwater, just by determining the depth of the sea at the deepest point they can find the ruts under water. Why are they not willing to do that? Would it be a blow to the current official historical timelines?

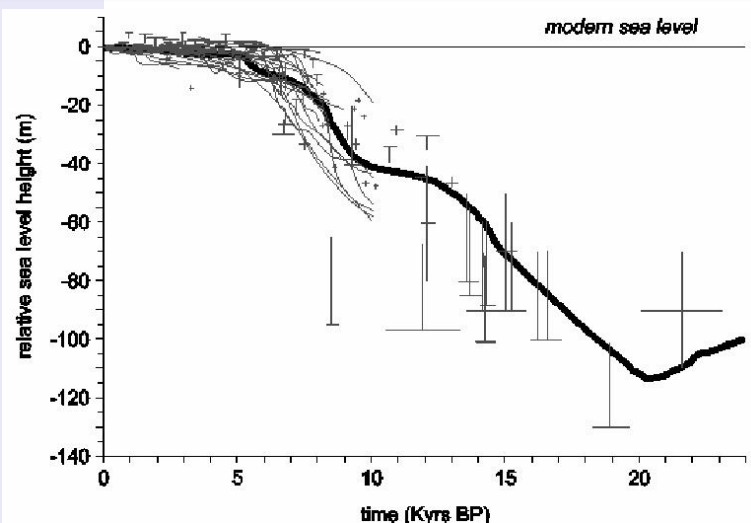
- The ruts from Malta are the best known, but by far not the only ones in the world! Ruts like these can be found in many countries. Especially in Turkey, Italy, France, Spain and many other countries of the Mediterranean. Yet, on other continents the phenomenon of the ruts can be found as well. A fantastic and unique overview over the phenomenon

can be found on German researcher Mr. Uwe Schneider's Website [08]. Here you can get a really good overview of the extensive nature on the subject. During our visit to the Acropolis in Greece we also spotted ruts in the bedrock, [see previous article "Megalithic Athens" on page 4] and this wasn't the only similarity as you will see.

An interesting observation

During our own visit to Malta, we visited mainly the biggest site "Misraħ Għar il-Kbir" also known as Clapman Station. During one of our visits, I sat down in a deep rut to take a break. The photo for the editorial was taken during this break :)

While eating a sandwich, I noticed something interesting on the surface of the bedrock. Some



Top: Relative sea-level height of the Mediterranean Sea from current to 25000BC.
 Quoted Source: See [07]

portions of the surface were covered in a strange glaze-like substance, while on other spots the glaze covering was clearly peeled off over time. This cover

rest of the rocks. The covering is not spread uniformly over the rock surfaces, but is thicker on some places than others.



*Top left and right: Bedrock at the "cart" ruts in Malta. In these two photos you can see the glaze-like covering as described in the main text. In places were it cracked off at places (over the thousands of years) the rougher bedrock is visible again. Is this covering a result of intense heat applied to the rock in the distance past? Was the rock artificially molten through an unknown technical process? Is this a possible explanation for the ruts?
Photos: Copyright Herbert Eisengruber*

was smooth compared to the parts where the covering has cracked off. Then it dawned on me: I have seen this type of glaze before, in South America, in Cuzco to be exact, and I should see it again in Athens one year later. In South America I saw the same covering on the rocks above the megalithic walls of Saqusayhuaman. Across from the main fortress is a giant labyrinth of megaliths of stone work that has puzzled archaeologist for decades. I wrote about this place in the first Issue of PaleoSeti Magazine. [09] The best way to describe this cover as glass-like without the reflective property of glass, but clearly smoother and with more sheen than the

It looks like something has melted the rock, and the cooling process left a distinct looking cover on the rock. This process is often referred to as "vitrification". It has been speculated quite a few times, that the ancient Inca and Egyptians were able to create their stone works by using a technique to melt rock and shape it in place. This thesis is used to explain the incredible Inca stone walls for example. [10]

An interesting video how intense heat will affect rocks can be found on YouTube. [11] The video shows the transformation of the rock and the end result of how the rock looks after it had an intense

Bottom left and right: Bedrock at the Acropolis hill site in Greece. The glaze-like covering as described in the main text can also be seen here. The intense heat (or energy) applied here also cracked the rock. If you look closer, you can also see partial crystallization of the rock in the cracks. Another clear indication of the intense heat (energy) that was once applied here. Photos: Copyright Herbert Eisengruber





Top left and right: Glazed rocks at the South American ruins above Saqsayhuaman. What looks like crystal veins are in fact changes on the rock's surface, probably caused by intense heat. The heat cracks - similar to those observed in Athens above - can clearly be seen. If you look closer, you can also see partial crystallization of the rock in the cracks. Another clear indication of the intense heat (energy) that was once applied here. Photos: Copyright Herbert Eisengruber

Bottom left and right: Screenshots of a YouTube video [13] in which a rock is being heated with a blow torch. On the left is the rock before heating, on the right after. You can clearly see the glazed, shiny surface and the color change. On the bottom image in the middle you see the transition between heated/unheated portions of the rock (it was only heated on one side)



heat source "pounding" on it. Since YouTube is a notoriously volatile media site, with links changing and being broken often, I will post before and after screenshots as a quote here in this article.

It has also been suggested that the ancient Inca for example had a plant they could use to liquefy the rock.

[12] Although, if this is true, they must have used massive amounts of it. So this thesis has to be taken with a grain of salt.

We have seen and documented this type of vitrification at many ancient sites around the world. The last time, just recently on our trip to Athens. See

the previous article in this issue.

Especially at the Acropolis site, we could see quite a few examples of vitrification. At one place we even saw crystallization in the cracks of the vitrified glaze, a clear indication of the intense heat or energy that must

have been in use here.

Among the vitrification traces on Acropolis Hill, we found clear signs of ruts similar to the ones in Malta and the aforementioned other places in the bedrock. Unfortunately a lot of the traces are now invisible due to the newly built "walk way" concrete slabs that now

cover most of the area. For more information about this "walk-way" see Box 2 on page 12.

Is it possible, that the (cart) ruts have been formed when the rock was soft and malleable? This would certainly explain most of the problems I described above. To this point, I can't think of a plausible explanation of why this was done or what technology was used to achieve that effect.

For now, we have to look at the evidence that is in front of us and pursue the most likely theory we can come up with. If the vitrification theory is correct, it was done with a technology that have we just only begun to understand.

But we can give you a glimpse into our research, and how we try to shed some light into what happened in our past. We are not quite ready to share the results of our research in that direction, as we are still collecting data, but modern technology makes it possible today to do research which was unthinkable even 20 years ago, as it would have required a whole team of people and tens of thousands of dollars worth of equipment. Among our gear, we carry a combined EF/EMF meter. No, no, this is not a "Ghost hunting" meter, you can see on TV during bad reality TV shows. This meter is a top-of-the line scientific instrument, calibrated to international standards and is one of the few handheld EF/EMF meters on the market that can not only log its data, but also eliminate common sources of electronic "smog", like cell phones, WIFI and similar bandwidths. This

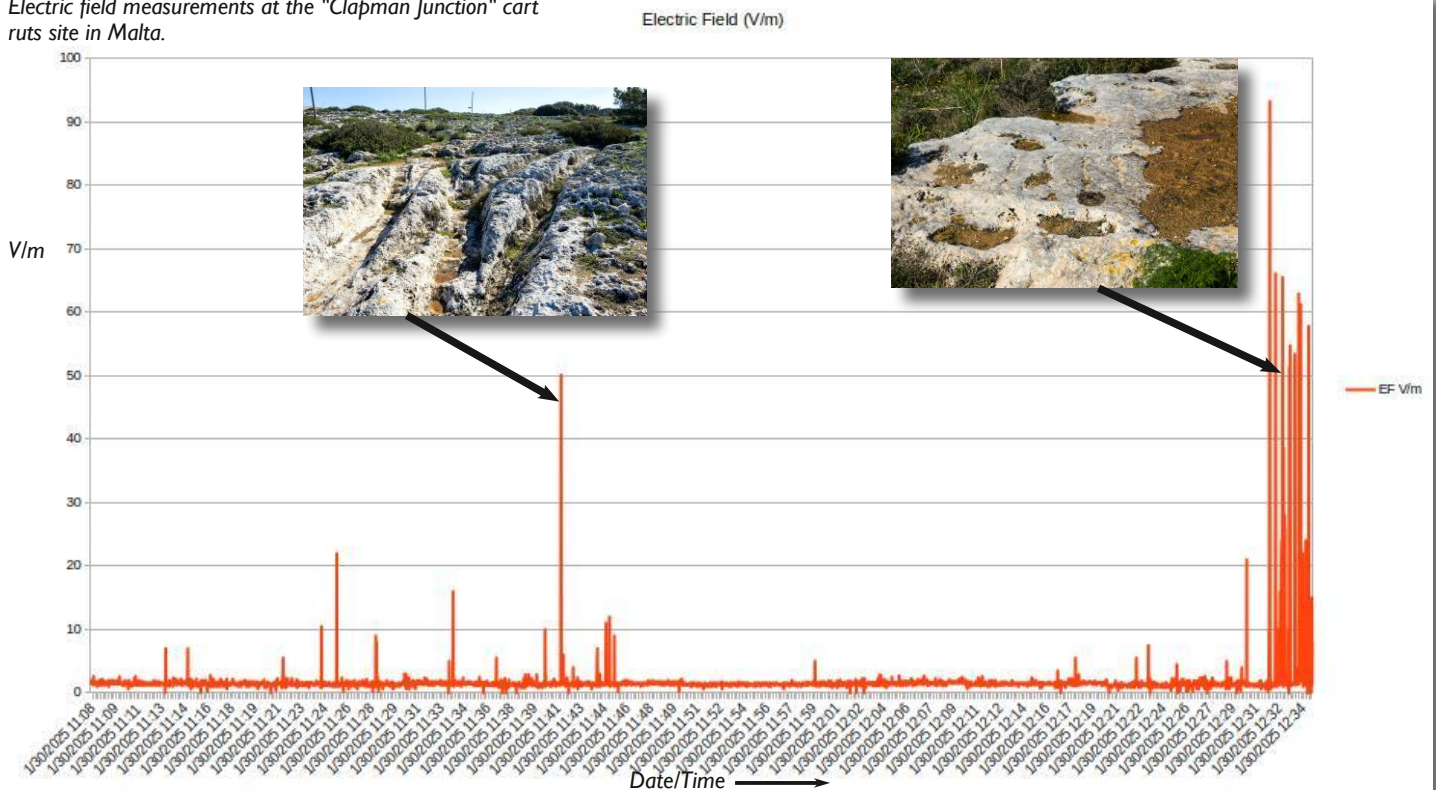
machine registered very unusual data at certain spots in the area of "Clapman Station". The graph on the bottom of the page shows you the results of our EF readings while we were at Clapman's Station that day. The graph is corrected for common signal sources like WIFI and cell phones. As you can clearly see, there are several spikes in the graph, the most visible ones at about 11:41 and the series at 12:32 to 12:34 (times are given). The emitted EF radiation of the rock in these places is between 50 and 93 Volts per Meter (V/m). I don't have the space in this article to go into the details of the Electric or Electromagnetic Field or theory, but I can put these numbers into perspective: 50 V/m is about the electric field a vacuum cleaner emits, while a hair dryer emits about 80 V/m [13].

That is significant, especially in the middle of nowhere, with no major power source nearby. We can't answer the question of what this power source is we are measuring or where it is coming from. Could it be residual energy in certain spots from whatever was going on here in the past? What we do know for a fact is that we measure it.

That being said, we (and you) have to be patient, as we can only put the puzzle pieces together that are within our current technical understanding. What we can do, though, is extrapolate on the effects this technology must have had.

Unfortunately, this will not be a fast undertaking. In order to be taken seriously, we need to carefully examine the sites in question, layout the facts, make

Electric field measurements at the "Clapman Junction" cart ruts site in Malta.



careful and thoughtful experiments, weed out the sensationalists and charlatans and stay focused on the road ahead. It will be worth it!

Mariachiarra & Montefalcone, Monica & Parravicini, Valeriano & Rovere, Alessio. (2011). Mediterranean Sea biodiversity between the legacy from the past and a future of change.

[01] Däniken, Erich von; "Prophet der Vergangenheit", Econ Publishing 1979; ISBN 3430119952

[08] <https://www.cartruts.de/>

[02] Nobody knows how old the ruts really are. Estimates and theories range from 700BC to 5000BC [see 03]

[09] Eisengruber, Herbert; "Cuzco, Peru - Playground of the Titans", PaleoSeti Magazine Issue 1, Spring 2014

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[06] Drury, Melanie; "Underwater cart ruts?! Discover what mystery lurks underwater in Malta", <https://www.guidemalta.com/en/underwater-cart-ruts-discover-what-mystery-lurks-underwater-in-malta>

[13] British Columbia Hydro Power company; "Understanding Electric and Magnetic Fields"; <https://www.bchydro.com>

[07] Bianchi, Carlo Nike & Morri, Carla & Chiantore,

Modern Art!

On the internet - especially social media - circulate a lot of articles about stone vitrification, combining images from ancient Inca sites with images of art of modern Spanish artist José Manuel Castro López. These shady sites make it look like Castro-López' art is ancient and they use it to illustrate their theories. These sites and posts only try to deceive their readers, they also don't give the artist credit for his incredible work.

I have no idea how José Manuel Castro López creates his art, but I think he is "just" an incredibly talented sculptor, with fantastic vision, who carves his carefully planned art, chisels it out of the rock with modern tools and gives it a "used and burnt" look with a blow torch. Looking at his work,

he is clearly inspired by the ancient Inca stoneworks. Some of his art is even made to look like Inca stonework. The fact is, that we don't need partly falsified and sensationalized articles about rock vitrification. The reality provides enough reason pursue the theory further. If I'm wrong and José Manuel Castro López did in fact discover the technique to melt rocks to create his art, I hope he will share his secret with us all soon ;)

Check out the artist's instagram page: <https://www.instagram.com/josemanuelcastroescultor/>



ERICH VON DÄNIKEN AND THE FABULOUS HISTORY OF EXTRATERRESTRIALS

– In memoriam –

By Rafael Videla Eissmann

“Memories of the Future”

Dr. h. c. Erich von Däniken (April 14, 1935 – January 10, 2026) was a worldwide best-selling author: His more than forty books have sold million copies and have been translated into thirty-two languages.

Von Däniken gave countless lectures and participated in debates in public and private forums.



Erich von Däniken at the Andean temple of Macchu Picchu, Peru (Ca. 1976).

His controversial ideas have influenced virtually every cultural expression: Literature, art, history, archaeology, philosophy, and, of course, television and films.

Erich von Däniken’s ideas revolutionized the concepts about the origin and development of mankind. With the publication of his first book in 1968, *Erinnerungen an die Zukunft* (“Memories of the Future” [released in English as “Chariots of the

Gods”; the Editor]), he presented what is possibly one of the most extraordinary thought-provoking in historiography:

Extraterrestrial visitors arrived on Earth thousands of years ago.

This marks the beginning of the history of Homo sapiens sapiens.

It is the beginning of *civilization* on the planet.

The Forbidden History

Erich von Däniken is the driving force behind the PaleoSETI historiographical movement –or Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence in Antiquity–.

Certainly, in keeping with the *Zeitgeist*, or “Spirit of the Times”, the religious and scientific communities of the Western world unanimously set about ridiculing and attacking Erich’s brilliant ideas. But all was in vain. For Erich reached the very sources of knowledge, allowing for a profound understanding of the past of mankind. He has been a contemporary Skald who has rescued the inherent reality of myth – *the history of the past* – regarding the arrival of extraterrestrials in antiquity and the development of civilization.

The key in this regard has been the communication – against all odds– of the myth and the knowledge it embodies.

Several fortunate circumstances led me to meet personally Erich von Däniken in 2009 and forge a meaningful friendship over time.

Erich was always an extraordinary, kind,

The visits to Earth by these unknown beings from the cosmos were preserved and transmitted through religions, myths, and folklore legends.

Erich von Däniken

and fascinating person.

Over time, we covered the most important fields: The origin of mankind and the extraordinary investigations of Professor Roberto Rengifo; the mysterious development of civilization; the global “mythology” of the *Sky Gods*; the great cyclical catastrophes and the destruction of mythical continents – such as Mu and Atlantis –; the tradition of the *fair skinned Gods* of America; the fascinating ruins of Tiahuanaco-Puma Punku; the Nazca Lines; the underground cities of Turkey; the *Vimānas* of India; the research conducted in the Andean highlands by Arthur Posnansky and others; the vestiges of the “Underground World” and its vast tunnel system throughout the planet; the imposition of the false “history” through religion and science – positioning man at the “center” of everything whether

extraterrestrials in antiquity and their “creation” of mankind – *they were made in their image and likeness (plural)* –.

I remember that in October 2009, in the peaceful village of Beatenberg, before my return to Germany, Erich told me:

– In about ten or fifteen years, the existence of extraterrestrials will be revealed. The evidence for everything I have presented in my books will be made public. It will be the Götter-Shock, the “Shock of the Gods”. It will be the prelude to their return.

The communication was certainly crucial and has proven significant now, following NASA’s (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) public acknowledgment of UAPs (Unidentified Anomalous Phenomena), popularly known as “UFOs” (June-July 2023), and in light of the so-called “Extraterrestrial Mummies of Nazca” (September 2023).

How did Erich von Däniken foresee all this?

Eloquently, the revolution in thought that Erich charted has opened up a vast horizon that extends beyond the weak parameters of archaeology and orthodox historiography, the evolutionary-diffusionist dogma, and the supposed African genesis. This is because mankind is descended from extraterrestrials.

This has been his life’s mission: The knowledge of extraterrestrials in our history.



Rafael Videla Eissmann and Erich von Däniken at the Dorint Hotel, in Beatenberg (September 2024).

through “Creation” or “Evolution” –, among other remarkable themes.

Of course, we also spoke about the archaeological investigations of Father Gustavo Le Paige in Atacama, the effigy of Viracocha or the “Giant of Atacama” in Huará in Northern Chile, the vanished civilization of Rapa Nui or the “Navel of the World” and its Moias, the mysterious platform of *El Enladrillado* and the pre-Hispanic “fair skinned Indians” and the tradition of the *fair skinned Gods*.

Despite all the criticism leveled against Erich von Däniken and his prolific work, his ideas have been corroborated.

The impact of his ideas and work on the world is undeniable.

A vital force propelled his existence. A force that transcends literature or culture *per se* and that permeated his life: The knowledge of the arrival of

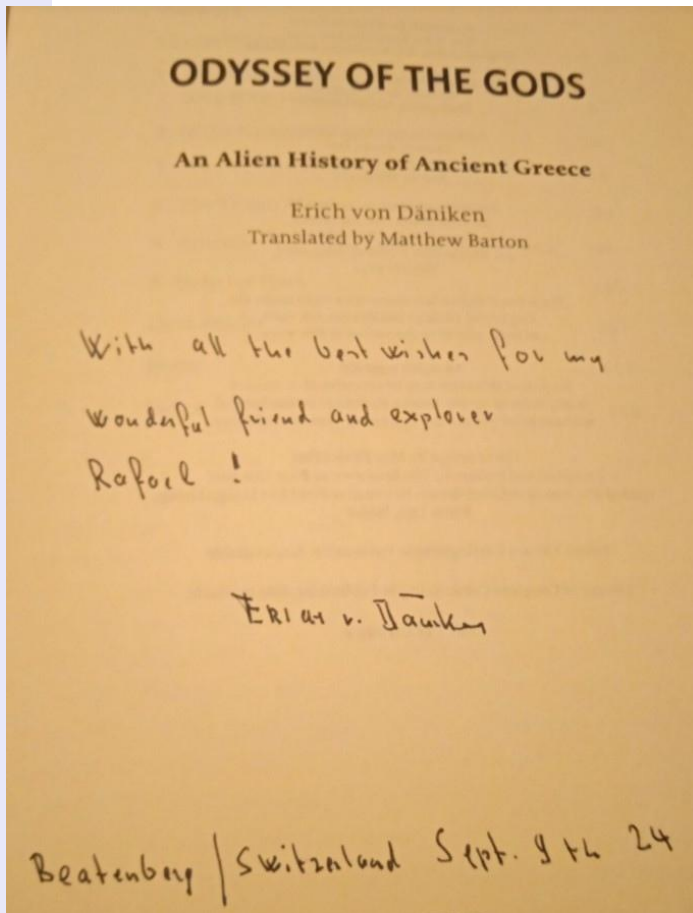
And so it is. Despite the opposition he faced from religious and scientific communities and from the ignorant as a result of his initially avant-garde ideas, today the concept of the existence of extraterrestrial intelligence is accepted and understood.

This has been his life’s mission: The knowledge of extraterrestrials in our history.

And so it is. Despite the opposition he faced from religious and scientific communities and from the ignorant as a result of his initially avant-garde ideas, today the concept of the existence of extraterrestrial intelligence is accepted and understood.

We are the offspring of the gods.

The Götter-Shock, or “Shock of the Gods”, will shatter all notions of the *Zeitgeist*, or “Spirit of the Times” – of our “time”. And as Erich accurately predicted, the Götter-Shock is the prelude to the return of the extraterrestrials. That is to say, of the ancient gods,



Erich von Däniken's dedication to Rafael Videla Eissmann in his book *Odyssey of the Gods. An Alien History of Ancient Greece* (2000): *With all my best wishes for wonderful friend and explorer Rafael!* (Beatenberg, September 9, 2024).

the Höwen, the Viracochas-Quetzalcoatl, the Devas, the Asen, and the Vanes. And of the Einherjar.

It is the return of the “Chariots of the Gods”, the Astras-Vimānas of the Great War of the Mahābhārata.

And then, in October 2024, one of the fundamental aspects of our conversation focuses on “extraterrestrials”. And Erich reveals something very peculiar about the ancestral tradition perpetuated from generation to generation:

– (...) every culture has the knowledge that the gods will return. They promised us in the past that they would return. In our time, this promise of return became a religious symbol. Christians await the return of Jesus, Muslims await the return of their Mahdi, the Jewish community awaits the return of their Messiah... And I am sorry, but neither the Mahdi, nor the Messiah, nor Jesus will return, but simply the extraterrestrials! This is an old promise of return. All cultures have it, and I am sure that, in the meantime, they have returned. They are here (...).

Erich von Däniken, through his work grounded in solid archaeological, anthropological, historiographical, philosophical, religious, and astrophysical foundations, sparked a true revolution in thought by reconnecting us with the ancient legend of the gods and their legacy: Our origin and the roots of our ancient civilization.

Erich von Däniken, my dear friend and mentor, the brilliant writer and explorer of the ancient world, passed away on January 10th.

He has died here to become immortal.

His name and his work are the foundations of the New History.

In the Winter, Malta and Gozo are full of colors. Here the fantastic temple of Gigantija embedded in the landscape on the island Gozo. Photo copyright: Herbert Eisengruber.



In the next issue we will have a look at unusual and odd items we found in museums all over the world. Like this guy on a "hang glider" from the National Museum of Athens, Greece.

Photo: Copyright Herbert Eisengruber.



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