

The MAS discovery – THE CAPITAL OF THE ATLANTEANS IN THE FRENCH PYRENEES

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Â Andrzej and Magdalena Struscy HYPOTHESIS Â **The MAS discovery** â€“ **THE CAPITAL OF THE ATLANTEANS IN THE FRENCH PYRENEES** Â We were able to make such a statement when we discovered and viewed several dozen archaeological sites situated around Rennes les Bains. Artifacts situated in over thirty archaeological sites reveal the picture of two different times of their coming into being. All of them are made by a man, however they are made by a man who was living in different times. A decisive moment was the description of the state of the rock wall which was subjected to mechanical working. It is obvious that the working of this type could not have been done by the Celts or their priests. Â

Â Â Â Â Photo 1 The picture of the wall worked mechanically which is situated in Rennes les Bains. A visible place where the layer of clay over two meters thick is dug up and it reveals the place where the scraping of the outer layer on the rock ended. Â Â As the result of viewing this state of things we assumed that this rock was being worked at the time when here existed a civilisation that was highly technically developed. Such a civilisation could have existed minimum 12 thousand years ago. The information about the existence of theÂ civilisation of the Atlanteans which preceded our civilisation and which perished about 12 thousand years ago is well-known. The rock depicted in the photo, more precisely described in the article â€œThe Structure of the Atlanteans in Rennes les Bainsâ€•, is one ofÂ a several dozen archaeological sites that are being described by us in the region of Rennes les Bains and it extends time as far as to the civilisation that preceded our civilisation. Â On the upper edgeÂ of this rock there is a characteristic rock incision that was made by a man. It is characteristic because among the indicated archaeological sites there are such ones where similar forms of the working of the rockÂ can be seen. It is an activity subsequent to the activity of those who had done the mechanical working of the rock. Â

Â Â Â Â Photo 2 The view of a hewn-out on the wall cone-shaped incision which is the proof of this that this rock was worked by the people who were living in different civilisations. The incision on the upper edge was done much later as the edges after the working of the rock are still sharp whereas the edges after the milling, also after cutting out ofÂ the whole wall were highly exposed to theÂ influenceÂ of erosion. Â At the time when we were able to define the occurrence of a big time difference between two groups of the people who did the activities of the working of the rock wall we had the grounds for drawing further conclusions. Â Most of the archaeological sites discovered by us are the seats for the establishment of the position of the prisms which were sending the sunlight. In this group of the finds there is visible a division of the seats into the seats which have the signs of a long-lasting erosion and theÂ seats which have the signs where erosion caused smaller damage.Â Â

Â Â Â Â Photo 3 The seat which was subjected to a long-lasting process of erosion Â

Â Â Â Â Photo 4 The seat of which the edges are still well preserved what is the proof that it was made many thousands years later. Â We discovered a few sites with the seats which were heavily exposed to erosion and a few whichÂ have not yet been damaged by the influence of erosion. One may assume that the older seats comprised the set of the prisms constructed by the civilisation of the Atlanteans. To this set belong several dozen of the seats that have already been discovered. From their arrangement in the terrain it follows that they were sending light to a different place than those that were made later. The aim of the Atlanteans was the mountain Pech Barrou and the aim of the Druid priests was the mountain where the figure of the Mother of Earth is situated. Â From the location of this terrain of the Pyrenees it follows that in this place the capital of the AtlanteansÂ as well as the main temple of the CeltsÂ could have been located. What points to this are a few important features which give a positive value to this terrain and cause a man's interest in these features. This region of the mountains is an area that is hard to reach at the same time it is convenient for settlement. The â€•zeroâ€• meridian runs here which is the cause of the exceptional magnetic field on the Planet. Although the terrain is situated high the climate in this region is quite mild and favourable for growing plants. There are hot springs, a characteristic which always influences the decisions about bringing such terrains into cultivation. Â In the context to the features of the region of Rennes les Bains, Rennes le Chateau, Pech Bugarach and Pech Cardou which are so beneficial the exceptional archaeological finds which are situated around Rennes les Bains point to its exceptionality. An additional indication of the fact that here the capital of the Atlanteans might have

existed is the occurrence in the whole archaeological set of a site composed of five forms of rock on which one can see between ten and twenty different seats the aim of which was probably to establish the position of the prisms. We defined this site by the name of the "Temple of Light". In the distance of several meters from this site there is a form of rock with an exceptionally big seat made on it. Its diameter is of about 75 cm what indicates that here must have been installed a crystal of an exceptional size.

Photo 5 A visible round seat on the upper area of the block of rock. MAS Magdalena and Andrzej Struski de Meroving. France-Languedoc-Roussillon-Rennes le Chateau The text above is the text of the author. Copying, distribution only by the permission of the author of the text and giving a link to the official site of the authors. **ODKRYCIA ARCHEOLOGICZNE URZĄDOWO ZGŁOSZONE DO MAIRIE RENNES LES BAINS 29 LUTY 2011.**

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