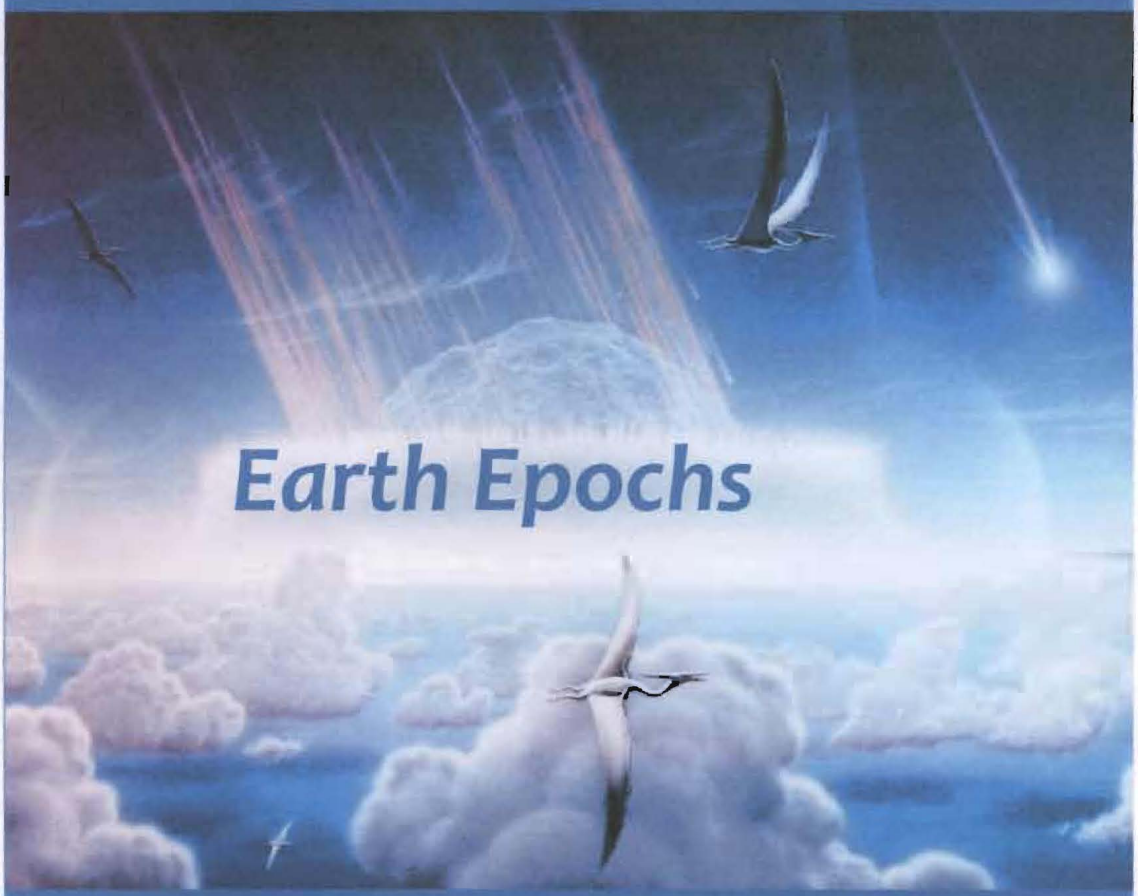
Cataclysms across the Holocene



Earth Epochs

John M. Jensen Jr.

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This paper is from Chapter 10, 'The Giza Plateau'.

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Chapter 10 - The Giza Plateau

The Great Pyramid of Giza

The Great Pyramid of Giza is arguably the most analyzed ancient structure in the world - and still the most enigmatic. I have no intent to argue the many 'world-class' expert theories of the purpose and function of the Giza Plateau and Great Pyramid (GP). Others have admirably done that job to a level that doesn't need additional help from a nonprofessional like me. It has been measured, surveyed, analyzed, studied, calculated, weighed, and estimated, and the results further arranged to support one or more agendas.

For 40 years I have been absolutely certain that the Great Pyramid is connected in some way to the 'G' force of our biosphere, and is also a relic of the civilization that built it to USE IT for that purpose. I also think that it was built much further back in time than anyone remotely suspects.



In researching the Electrostatic Earth, (the last chapter in this book) and after finally being able to define the nature of the 'G' force as being an Electrostatic Field Density, I realized quite abruptly that the GP was a machine that could extract that Electrostatic Field from the ambient atmosphere, functioning to a degree something like a lightning rod. One of the specific overall relationships of

the design is a real time connection as an antenna sink to the ambient electrostatic atmosphere. With that discovery, I also realized that the age of the Giza Plateau could be generally dated based on the alluvial deposits on the plateau.

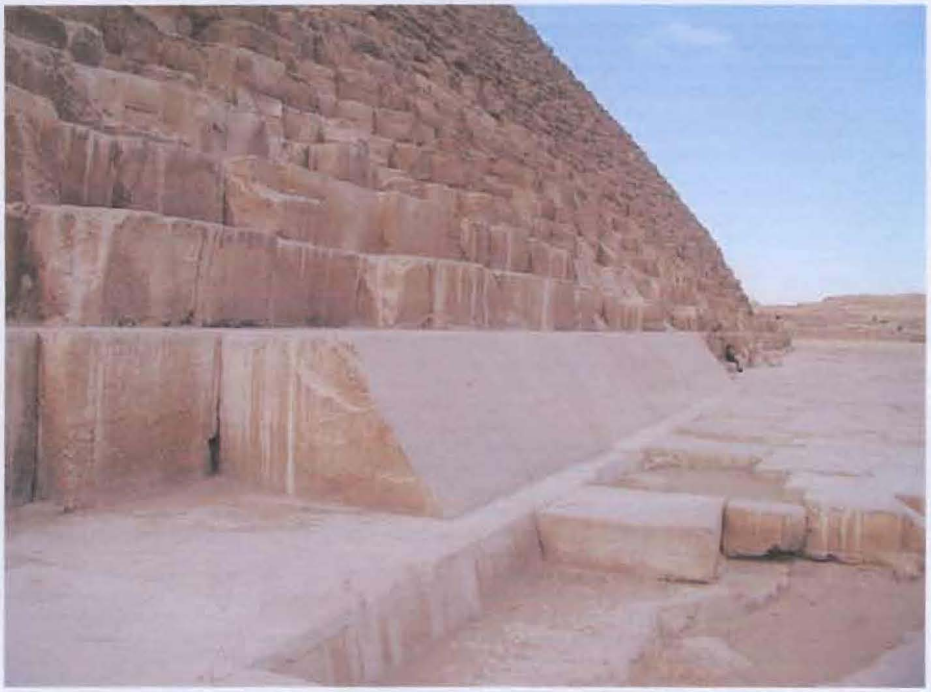
The Great Pyramid of Giza was not constructed by the dynastic Egyptians as evidenced by sediments found surrounding the base of the monument, as well as salt incrustations found within its interior, and watermarks on the stones halfway up its sides. Many seashells and fossils have been found around the base of the pyramid in some of the silt sediments rising to fourteen feet. Some of those sediments have been radiocarbon-dated to be nearly twelve thousand years old. Logically, only great quantities of continuous major sea flooding would produce this sediment. The dynastic Egyptians were not living in the area until several thousand years after the inundation, so they could never have recorded the event. This evidence alone suggests that the three main Giza pyramids are probably much older than current speculation suggests. They likely predate the 14,800 catastrophe, and maybe earlier cataclysms.

In support of this ancient flood scenario, legends and records tell of watermarks that were clearly visible on the limestone casing stones of the Great Pyramid before those stones were removed by the Arabs. These watermarks were halfway up the sides of the pyramid, or about 450 feet above present sea level. It is important to keep in mind that sea levels were 361' lower 13,000 years ago than they are today, making the inundation 254' up the Great Pyramid something around 810' in ocean rise, if the inundation happened about 12,800 years ago. Further, when the Great Pyramid was first opened, incrustations of salt an inch thick were found inside. While much of this salt is known to be natural exudation from the stones of the pyramid, chemical analysis has shown that some of the salt has a mineral content consistent with salt from the sea. These salt incrustations, found at a height corresponding to the water level marks left on the exterior, are further evidence that at some time in the distant past the pyramid was submerged halfway up its height.

In my opinion, there are 3 different salt lines. I have no idea if they were all of one piece. That is, the water rose to its highest point about 254' up the side of the Great Pyramid, and remained at that level for some short period of time, because the salt line residue was relatively thin. Then, following that level stasis, the waters receded to the level of the Queen's Chamber, and remained there for a long enough period of time, so that the interior salt line grew much thicker. Then the water fell to the lagoon level of 14' -18' as demonstrated by the sediment around its base. Most of the area, as we will document later shows what appears to be a shallow lagoon in terms of stone pitting and turbulence.

The Flood of the Giza Plateau

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On the lowest levels of the Plateau, extensive erosion patterns are quite different than the higher elevation patterns. However, all erosion patterns, in appearance seem to be the result of the Giza Plateau being inundated by salt water. The two meter high intertidal range inundation on the Plateau shows pitting and seawater tidal notches. At the Sphinx and the Sphinx Temple, the first twenty courses of the Great Pyramid and the boat pits, which are at lower levels, the deeper water saturation has caused extensive erosion where seawater has absorbed into the stone blocks and wall linings.

As a dry, windy, sunny climate took over following the receding water table, tufoni erosion formed on the limestone blocks and walls. Tufoni erosion is the weathering of stone blocks where the salt chemically reacts, flaking the limestone with pitting formations. During a water table regression, following a catastrophic sea surge, certain areas show the tidal action more clearly than others. For example, corners, trenches and outlets....water force gushing and turbulence to form horizontal indentures. Sediments and alluvial deposits have collected on flat surfaces, in the exact same manner they do in lagoons and shallow sea beds, creating an oozing spongy effect that left these deposits following the water regression.



The above tufoni pitting is on the first course (base) of the polished 'Facing' or finish stones of the Great Pyramid. The largest of the tufoni pitting on the top of the blocks reach this size only after millenniums of salt water saturation. To smooth them down, another few millenniums of wind abrasion is required to reduce them to near non-existence. A loss of limestone surface structure due to tufoni pitting of 25 centimeters can be calculated in many hundreds of years.

The maximum level of inundation reached 75 meters over current sea level, and at that level we see a different erosion pattern that is due to wave mechanics and tidal ebbing that has created an ancient intertidal range about 2 meters high. The ancient shoreline is clearly defined between the Menkara temple and the Khafra enclosure, where the extensive erosion, tidal notches and massive pitting are clearly visible on the rock cliffs. In this particular area, blocks are so extensively eroded they have lost most of their block mass, disfigured into grotesque shapes with many nearly dilapidating out of existence. This disfiguration is due to pounding waves, sea spray and shallow marine habitation.



The horizontal indentures in the above photo of the great south eastern boat pit, is due to water turbulence during the sea surge and regression which included gushing forces in the tidal basin of the Plateau. Tufoni pitting on the sides of the pit, have been further weathered by wind and sand storm action over many millenniums. The fact that this structure was used in more modern times as a 'boat pit' does not necessarily reflect its original purpose or function. If these photos were of any other location than the GP, there would be no argument as regards the visual evidence presented that appears to be the direct result of the turbulence and powerful gushing forces creating the tidal notches and tufnoni pitting.

Yet, here we have a history of 'other' ideas of the age and function of the Plateau, Great Pyramids, and Sphinx, so that looking at the existing evidence can be difficult for most folks with a pre-set agenda regarding the Giza Plateau.



The above is a photo of the southwest corner 'core' stones of the Khafre Pyramid. This area from the Khafra enclosure is an outlet where water turbulence and strong 'gushing' forces, are accented at bottlenecks and corners, during sea surges and regression, creating these horizontal indentures in the process. The water force striking the wall while entering and exiting this corner would necessarily have created gushing forces and whirlpool like turbulence.

It is stunning to look at this particular corner of the Khafre Pyramid, realizing the implications of the hard evidence that proves beyond any question the extent and age of the tidal action on the Giza Plateau. The only question is whether the land subsided or the ocean levels rose to this height and maintained that level for the hundreds to thousands of years necessary to produce the pitting and water turbulence evidence shown in this photo. If the land subsided, then rose again in a later cataclysm, it would not necessarily show a tidal notch at this position on the Plateau, because there are at least three different 'salt lines' on the Great Pyramid.



The above photo is one of the 'top' blocks on the Sphinx temple. This extensive level of tufoni pitting as well as accumulation of alluvial deposits and grainy flood sediments that have oozed off the top surface of the temple block are a result of the eventual water table regression. This pattern of erosion is unique to the Giza Plateau, definitely showing its very ancient age.

Sherif El Morsi, while doing the research and photography on the Giza Plateau for his article noted:

> "During my photo shoot of this ancient seashore line, I nearly tripped off a 2nd level temple block. To my surprise the bulge on the top surface of the block that nearly made me trip was a petrified exoskeleton of what seems to be an Echinoid (sea urchin), which is a shallow sea marine creature. The coincidence to discover a petrified shallow marine creature laying on a top surface of a temple block that sits right under the ancient intertidal range is a blessing. This is probably the most absolute proof that the Giza Necropolis was inundated by a sea surge. The petrified Echinoid and the dilapidated temple block stand together creating for us such a solid picture of an ancient lagoon that once existed at the Menkara temple during a high sea that inundated the Necropolis."



This dilapidated and eroded megalithic temple block is located 75 meters over our current ocean level, and is part of the ancient 2 meter intertidal range on the plateau. With more than half its mass eroded away due to sea water erosion, marine habitation, and probably wave mechanics.



In the above photo a petrified exoskeleton of a shallow marine creature or Echinoid laying flat on the top (forefront) of the megalith temple block. The top surface of the block also seems to be covered by alluvial sands and lagoon sediments that seem to be a result of the hot dry climate following the water table decline. The top megalith temple block seen in the background is severely dilapidated and has lost more than half its mass from marine habitat, wave mechanics and seawater spray.



Both the petrified Echinoid and the degraded megalith block are 75 meters above our current ocean level, existing in this intertidal range (about 2 meters high) that spans from the Menkara temple to the Khafra enclosure.

In rebuttal to many so-called 'experts' who are debunking this discovery, Sherif El Morsi has responded:

> "Since the Mokattam limestone is formed out of miniscule fragmented marine shells such as numulites and echinoids that date back to the Eocene Epoch which is circa 30 million years ago, geologists and archeologists are debunking this discovery believing that this petrified marine creature has eroded out of the limestone block. I disagree due to these forth coming points; first, this petrified marine creature's exoskeleton is in pristine condition with minute details of the shell perforation showing clearly, therefore it must have been exiting from a much later date such as the Pleistocene or early Holocene periods.

Second, this petrified creature is laying gravitational flat in its natural sitting position on the surface of this temple block. Third, it is living in its natural environment which is in the intertidal range in a shallow lagoon with sea bed sediments. Fourth, it is not a miniscule fragment like most shells that make the limestone formation, but a large entire specimen."

The minute details and pristine condition of the exoskeleton perforations can be clearly seen, which means this particular marine Echinoid must have petrified within recent times. (Geologically speaking) Different than most body fossils, this fossil is a reverse of the normal process. In this instance sand and sediment fill the hollow of the exoskeleton, then harderıs and petrifies leaving a 3-D image of the original Echinoid.

What makes this particular exoskeleton so important is that we can clearly see the minute detail and pristine conditions of this exoskeleton's structure, which indicates this particular Echinoid must have petrified in relatively recent times, and is not an artefact of the original sandstone block.



In the above image, the petrified Echinoid can clearly be seen sitting on the level temple block's flat surface and is protruding more than 6 centimeters over the surface. The third level temple blocks in the background give us another perspective of the gargantuan walls of the temple, and are part of the intertidal range that spans all the way to the Khafra enclosure. The blocks are heavily eroded from sea spray and wave mechanics inside the intertidal notch of about 2 meters.

The fact that this particular Echinoid or sea urchin had petrified in a shallow lagoon that existed during the inundation of the Menkara temple is defined by the sediment and alluvial deposits that lay on the temple block's surface. If a sea surge some 75 meters over current ocean level created an intertidal notch on the Giza Plateau as evidenced by the above results, it would require several hundreds of years to form. Nothing in any recorded history including early Egyptian-Greek stories and writing refer to extended inundations such as are shown in the above photos. The erosion on the intertidal blocks can also takes centuries to degrade to the level seen in these photos.

There is a crack visible on the top of the petrified Echinoid. It appears to be a result of a catastrophic regression when alluvium and sediment filled the top opening from the surrounding material on the temple block. Cementation is the same as petrification where time hardens sediments, retaining an intact form of the organism.

Sherif El Morsi concludes; *"The petrified exoskeleton demonstrates cemented of sediments, which has kept its thick calcite shell form, and looks like it could be peeled off".*



The above photo shows the wave and wind erosion between Khafra to the Menkara pyramid. It appears to have two different tidal notches, one higher or the original inundated sea level, and the second lower notch was created after the water table lowered slightly.

The two following photos are additional support for viewing the destruction caused by the surging water action on the Giza Plateau. Both photos are by Antoine Gigal.





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Wadi Al Hitan - The Valley of the Whales

A short distance away from the Giza Plateau is a small sometimes overlooked World Heritage Site attraction called "Wadi Al-Hitan" about 82 miles SW of the Giza Plateau. Universally called the 'Valley of the Whales, it is about 420' 'higher' than current ocean level, while the Giza Plateau is closer to 196' above current ocean level, which means that when the Great Pyramid was underwater to a depth of about 254', the Valley of the Whales inundation level would be some level 'above this location. Certainly enough for Whales to be caught in an inland lagoon as the waters subsided.



Photo credit – WikimediaCommons.org Used with permission. This file is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported license

It is self-evident that the ocean level match of this location to the upper level of inundation residue left on the outer casing stones of the Great Pyramid is solid evidence that both events more than likely occurred at the same time.

At 12,800 YBP, the 'Valley of the Whales' was 645' above the then current sea level, and at the same time the highest salt line on the Great Pyramid was 811' above the same sea level, which means these marine creatures could very well be contemporary with the Giza Plateau inundation.

I have neither the credentials nor experience to argue the likelihood that if both locations show residue of an ocean level at relatively the same height that it could or would mean they actually experienced inundation at the same time, by the same driver mechanism. From my viewpoint as a lay person, it is a lot easier to make that connection without the baggage of every so-called expert theory in the world.

In conclusion, I did not start out to include this information in the book. I thought too many experts would get their toes stepped on and start howling like mad cats. A friend told me they were going to do that anyway, so I thought I might as well include my viewpoint to the many others out there.

My net instincts about the Giza Plateau with its underground system (or Gigal), the Sphinx and the Great Pyramid are that they were built at separate times over a lengthy period, and have been re-built, refinished and/or added to several to many times. The following is absolute speculation supported by little other than the facts above and my own intuition and instincts.

I think the building of the Sphinx happened first, a very long time ago. Maybe pre ice age. I have no idea who built it or why, but I think it was a pre-cursor civilization that existed long before the one that built (leveled) the surface of the Plateau, and probably built the underground Gigal. It is hard to tell for sure, as all of it is so far back in time, there isn't anything but seawater as after effects to mark the potential possibilities. I think the leveling and building of the underground Gigal and the Plateau happened quite some time after the building of the Sphinx. In my opinion, the builders of the Plateau were completely different group than the builders of the Sphinx. The only thing I have to go on is that the technology 'seems' different. The builders of the Gigal, underground system, tunnels and other structures used a different building system than seems apparent around the Sphinx.

Leveling the Plateau and erecting the Great Pyramid followed sometime after the building of the underground Gigal. The Great Pyramid is apparently, at least to me, a completely different kind of technology than anything else on the Plateau. It was built by a civilization that was more advanced technically (and maybe in completely different ways) than we are today. In my opinion the Great Pyramid was built as a standalone project, and the Khafra and Menkara Pyramids were built sometime later, probably by a derivative survivor civilization. To me, they just seem to be 'different' in terms of design-construct details. It's like looking at two bridges, side by side, but built by two completely different firms. They sometimes are just 'off' enough to give the impression they are somehow slightly 'different'.

So, for my money, they were built at different times by different builders. Obviously the two are influenced by the Great Pyramid.

We are just barely beginning to understand the scope of the technology encapsulated into that one jewel of architecture. Just faint fluttering wisps of ideas that have some germ of truth. We get a few smatterings of ideas, forced out of the certified meat grinders of the 'entrenched gurus holding the keys to the known and unknown'. The truth is, we don't know very much. What I think has about as much value as what anyone else thinks.

So here is my conclusion, as well as the point of this whole book:

Over the last ice age there have been at least three super civilizations prior to ours, each of which had significant populations, with various kinds of higher technologies.

One of those technologies had the ability of space flight, as well as the design-construct capabilities to leave us a piece of their technology encapsulated in the design and construction of the Great Pyramid that is so exquisite we barely understand it today.

It obviously had several functions, probably practical, but one of those functions, for sure was the equivalent of Voyager's message to the Cosmos sent out in 1977.

> *"We cast this message into the cosmos ... Of the 200 billion stars in the Milky Way galaxy, some – perhaps many – may have inhabited planets and space faring civilizations. If one such civilization intercepts Voyager and can understand these recorded contents, here is our message: This is a present from a small distant world, a token of our sounds, our science, our images, our music, our thoughts, and our feelings. We are attempting to survive our time so we may live into yours. We hope someday, having solved the problems we face, to join a community of galactic civilizations. This record represents our hope and our determination and our goodwill in a vast and awesome universe."*

That is the message of the Great Sphinx in stone.

"We are attempting to survive our time, so that we may live into yours"

The single most important consideration regarding the salt lines and tidal notch on the Giza Plateau is the embarrassing implications of "Where did the sea water come from, and where did it go?" If sea water rose to the salt line level at 254' height, that means EITHER; the ocean raised that high, or the land sank or subsided and then rose again later. It is important to keep several pieces of information in focus while assessing the above question about the inundation of the Plateau.

1. The great Pyramid's base is 196' above current sea level.
2. 12,800 years ago, sea level was 361' lower than it is today, which means the Great Pyramid's base at that time was 557' above the then sea level.
3. If the inundation occurred at 12,800 (The Younger Dryas Event) that means the ocean levels rose to the highest salt water line at 254' up the Great Pyramid plus the GP's height above sea level of 557', or a total of 811'.
4. If sea levels then declined to about 78' above the base of the GP, (the heavy salt encrustation in the Queen's Chamber), and stayed at that level several hundred, to a thousand or more years, that would account for the salt water weathering on the tidal notch of the Plateau.
5. The marine artifacts, shells and residue at the base of the Great Pyramid were carbon dated to 12,000 + YBP. That specific piece of data makes the 12,800 YBP Younger Dryas impact event the date when the inundation discussed in this chapter most likely occurred.

The single reason **no** Giza or Pyramid "expert" will discuss the salt lines as anything other than natural weathering of the limestone, is that no one has any idea how to answer the final question of "Where did the salt water COME from, and were did it GO?

That the Plateau and the Great Pyramid HAS been inundated should be without question, based on the evidence presented. Just how that happened is a whole other question.

Most of the legends around the world of a great flood retain a universal theme, which is "...the fountains of the deep opened up and flooded the whole earth...." It must be very close to accurate, because it is a similar worldwide legend and there is almost no other mechanism that could raise ocean levels over

811' in a short period of time, recede 175', then stay at that level for a thousand or so years, then recede back to the ocean level of the 2nd Ice melt surge.

In late 2014, announcements of a great underground ocean of water beneath the crust were discussed in several so-called 'scientific' papers. If there is an ocean of water underground that is greater than the ocean on the earth's surface, all that has to happen for the 'fountains of the deep' to open, is have the crust penetrated by a very large asteroid exposing the underground ocean, where it might 'gush' out for some period of time, raising the current ocean levels by a substantial amount.

The earth's crust is slightly porous and the water would eventually drain back down into the crust, exactly as it does now.

My candidate for that exact scenario is the Younger-Dryas impact event in the Pacific Northwest of the United States, the Sacajawea impact event of 12,800 years ago.

More details on that event is available in my paper here: Academia.com

There is one last comment about the Great Pyramid, based on my research into the effects of Electrostatic Field Density. Among the Great Pyramids many other capabilities, I think its builders wanted to demonstrate its function as an Electric Transducer – a DC to RF Converter for the Capture of Atmospheric Electrostatic Energy, transforming it into useable energy.

A paper by Peter Grandics on the electrostatic nature of the Pyramid structure and how it functions as a converter is here:

http://www.infinite-energy.com/images/pdfs/grandics.pdf

I look forward to your comments and criticism about the material presented here.

Please keep in mind that I make the distinct disclaimer that I neither am a supporter nor detractor and neither 'for' nor 'against' either the "Creationist-Religious" or the "Scientific-Gradualism" views. I hold both in about equal low regard.

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Jan 28, 2015

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