



He says: "Stonehenge and nearby Avebury Henge contain the sum total of the astronomical, calendar or navigational knowledge encoded into the dimensions and angles of the Great Pyramid and Khafre Pyramid (Egypt's pyramid of the moon). The pyramids of Giza acted as a "Bureau of Standards", founded upon precise measurements and geometry. The parcel of special numbers generated within the dimensions and angles of these code-bearing edifices were incorporated into all of the weights, measures and volume standards of the ancient Mediterranean and Continental European nations in remote antiquity. These sophisticated standards remained with them, at least in part, until the recent introduction of the metric system.

"All of the numbers found within the ancient Mediterranean-European standards related to such things as the equatorial size of the Earth and navigation, the solar and lunar cycles (lunisolar Sabbatical calendar), by which means functioning, abundant, civilised society was regulated and rendered possible. Southern English sites like Stonehenge and Avebury Henge, are repositories or libraries of sophisticated scientific knowledge. Egypt and satellite countries at the Eastern base of the Mediterranean were the former homelands of Continental Europeans, who left that increasingly arid region in remote antiquity to move to the new, verdant territories of Europe (there is speculation that the Egyptian Pyramids are much older than "officially" recognized). Upon arrival in Europe, these migrants from Egypt and its environs built a huge library of the mathematically-coded information by carefully positioning 3000 obelisks at Carnac, Brittany, France. Through this industrious undertaking, the astronomical-cyclic and navigational sciences, carried by them from Egypt, were now permanently preserved in the European landscape and mathematically extractible to all future generations.

"In an age where there was no large-scale availability of paper for fabricating books, the scientific principles of astronomy, the cycles related to the calendar calculations or mathematical principles for intercontinental navigation, were being taught at many regional standing stone sites to the brightest and best of the civilisation's youth.



The sun is sinks into the trench on mt Wellington, equinox

"Major open air universities teaching specialised knowledge were established on the Giza Plateau of Egypt; throughout Continental Europe at such sites as Carnac in Brittany, Avebury Henge in Southern England and many other British sites; the Octagon of Newark Ohio and numerous other North American geometric earth embankment complexes; within the overland mounds, crowned by huge round boulders and statues, of the Diquis Delta of Costa Rica and throughout the vast desert etched geometry of Nazca Peru; at Easter Island amidst the precisely placed moai statues and ahu platforms circumnavigating the entire coast or situated inland; within the dimensions of stepped pyramids ranging all the way across the Pacific; to New Zealand, with its own multitude of standing stone circles, like the large Northland complex at the Waitapu Valley beside Maunganui Bluff or ancient geometric and coded edifices like the Crosshouse of Miringa te Kakara, near Bennydale.

"Maori oral traditions state that this school of learning (wharewaananga) was a constantly maintained rebuild of a rebuild, built by the original pre-Maori people whom Maori from the Takitimu canoe encountered when they entered the district for the first time. When a part was deteriorating, it had to be carefully removed and used as a template or pattern for making a new part that was precisely the same and installed in the exact same position as the old part. Amongst other very precise

How old is Rangitoto?

Martin questions the age of Rangitoto, which he has demonstrated was clearly an "outer marker" or "fix-point" from ancient purpose-built surveying positions found within the Auckland Isthmus. "Geologists, Botanists and Ecologists have assessed the time available for the vegetation to develop on Rangitoto after volcanic activity by looking at features of the cliffs at nearby Motutapu Island and beach areas or cone region of Rangitoto itself. All features combined, including leaching and weathering on the cone suggests a minimum of 1000-4000 years. Maori oral history talks of forests of rata and pohutakawa growing there as far back as 1150AD. Scientists say that Rangitoto Island emerged violently from the sea 600-years ago – its last estimated eruption - but all of the available evidence indicates it could be up to 5,000 years old or even older and that there were long periods of dormancy between eruptions."

