

Vimanas – King Ravana

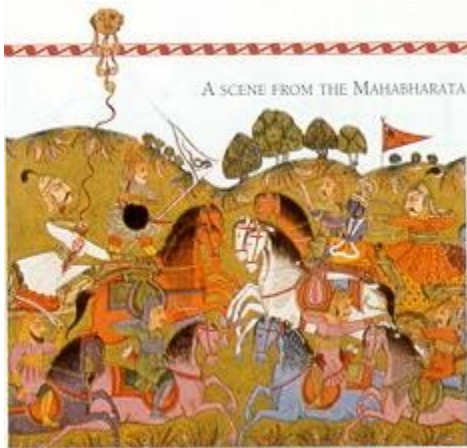
Ancient Flying Matchiens (VI)

Flying machines in old Indian Sanskrit texts

By Professor Dr. Dileep Kumar Kanjilal gave a brilliant lecture with this title to the Sixth Congress of the Ancient Astronaut Society in Munich in 1979. Kanjilal is a professor at the Calcutta Sanskrit College and therefore a leading scholar in Sanskrit.

(source: **Pathways To The Gods: The Stones of Kiribati - By Erich Von Daniken** p. 179-187).

But if we follow the history of idolatry in India we come across two important works, the **Kausitaki** and the **Satapatha Brahmana**, dating from before 500 B.C. and telling us about images of the gods. Text and illustration show forcefully that the gods were originally corporeal beings. But how, and this question must be faced, did these gods reach the earth through the atmosphere?



The **Yujurveda** quite clearly tells of a flying machine, which was used by the Asvins (two heavenly twins). The Vimana is simply a synonym for flying machine. It occurs in the Yajurveda, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Bhagavata Purana, as well as in classical Indian literature.

At least 20 passages in the **Rigveda** (1028 hymns to the gods) refer exclusively to the flying vehicle of the Asvins. This flying machine is represented as three-storeyed, triangular and three-wheeled. It could carry at least three passengers. According to tradition the machine was made of gold, silver and iron, and had two

wings. With this flying machine the Asvins saved King Bhujyu who was in distress at sea.

Every scholar knows the **Vaimanika Shastra**, a collection of sketches the core of which is attributed to **Bharatvaj the Wise** around the 4th century B.C. The writings in the Vaimanika Shastra were rediscovered in 1875. The text deals with the size and the most important parts of the various flying machines. We learn how they steered, what special precautions had to be taken on long flights, how the machines could be protected against violent storms and lightning, how to make a forced landing and even how to switch the drive to solar energy to make the fuel go further. Bharatvaj

refers to no fewer than 70 authorities and ten experts of Indian air travel in antiquity!

The description of these machines in old Indian texts are amazingly precise. The difficulty we are faced with today is basically that the texts mention various metals and alloys which we cannot translate. We do not know what our ancestors understood by them. In the **Amarangasutradhara** five flying machines were originally built for the gods Brahma, Vishnu, Yama, Kuvera and Indra. Later there were some additions. Four main types of flying Vimanas are described: Rukma, Sundara, Tripura and Sakuna. The Rukma were conical in shape and dyed gold, whereas the Sundara were like rockets and had a silver sheen. The Tripura were three-storeyed and the Sakuna looked like birds. There were 113 subdivisions of these four main types that differed only in minor details. The position and functioning of the solar energy collectors are described in the Vaimanika Shastra. It says that eight tubes had to be made of special glass absorbing the sun's ray. A whole series of details are listed, some of which we do not understand. The

Amarangasutradhara even explains the drive, the controls and the fuel for the flying machine. It says that quicksilver and 'Rasa' were used. Unfortunately we do not yet know what 'Rasa' was. Ten sections deal with uncannily topical themes such as pilot training, flight paths, the individual parts of flying machines, as well as clothing for pilots and passengers, and the food recommended for long flights. There was much technical detail: the metals used, heat-absorbing metals and their melting point, the propulsion units and various types of flying machines. The information about metals used in construction name three sorts, somala, soundaalika and mourthwika. If they were mixed in the right proportions, the result was 16 kinds of heat-absorbing metals with names like ushnambhara, ushnapaa, raajaamlatrit, etc. which cannot be translated into English. The texts also explained how to clean metals, the acids such as lemon or apple to be used and the correct mixture, the right oils to work with and the correct temperature for them. Seven types of engine are described with the special functions for which they are suited and the altitudes at which they work best. The catalogue is not short of data about the size of the machines, which had storeys, nor of their suitability for various purposes.

This text is recommended to all who doubt the existence of flying machines in antiquity. The mindless cry that there were no such things would have to fall silent in shame.



The ruined sites of Parhaspur have been the scene of 'divine' air battles? Pyramids reminiscent of the Mayan pyramids in the Central American jungles in the center of Parhaspur.

In 1979 a book by David W. Davenport, an Englishman born in India, was published in Italy. Its title was **2000 AC Diztruzione Atomica, Atomic Destruction 2000. BC.** Davenport claimed to have proof that Mohenjo Daro, one of the oldest cities in the history of human

civilization, had been destroyed by an atomic bomb. Davenport shows that the ruined site known as the place of death by archaeologists was not formed by gradual decay.

Originally Mohenjo Daro, which is more than 5000 years old, lay on two islands in the Indus. Within a radius of 1.5 km Davenport demonstrates three different degrees of devastation which spread from the center outwards. Enormous heat unleashed total destruction at the center. Thousands of lumps, christened 'black stones' by archaeologists, turned out to be fragments of clay vessels which had melted into each other in the extreme heat. The possibility of a volcanic eruption is excluded because there is no hardened lava or volcanic ash in or near Mohenjo Daro. Davenport assumed that the brief intensive heat reached 2000 degree C. It made the ceramic vessels melt.

He further says that in the suburbs of Mohenjo Daro skeletons of people lying flat on the ground, often hand in hand were found, as if the living had been suddenly overcome by an unexpected catastrophe.

In spite of the interdisciplinary possibilities, archaeology works solely by traditional methods in Mohenjo Daro. They ought to use the former, for it would produce results. If flying machines and a nuclear explosion as the cause of the ruins are excluded out of hand, there can be no research by enlarged teams with physicists, chemists, metallurgists, etc. **As the iron curtain so often falls on sites that are important in the history of mankind, I cannot help feeling that surprising facts endangering existing ways of thinking might and should be discovered. A nuclear explosion 5000 years ago does not fit into the scenario?**

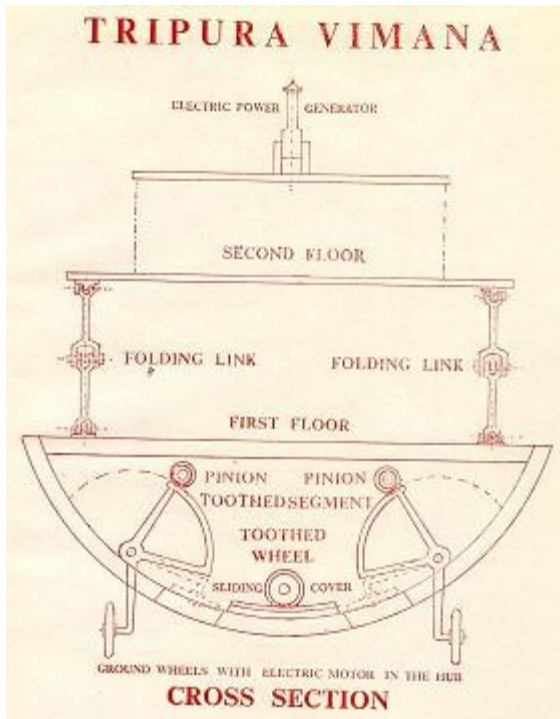
For more refer to chapter on **Sacred Angkor**

Top of Page

Chariots of The Gods

Erich Von Daniken author of the International Bestseller book, **Chariots of The Gods**, writes:

" For example, how did the chronicler of the Mahabharata know that a weapon capable of punishing a country with a twelve years' drought could exist? And powerful enough to kill the unborn in their mothers womb? This ancient Indian epic, the Mahabharata, is more comprehensive than the Bible, and even at a conservative estimate its original core is at least 5,000 years old. It is well worth reading this epic in the light of the present day knowledge.



We shall not be surprised when we learn in the **Ramayana** that Vimanas, i.e. flying machines, navigated at great heights with the aid of quicksilver and a great propulsive wind. the Vimanas could cover vast, distances and could travel forward, upward and downward. Enviably maneuverable space vehicles!.

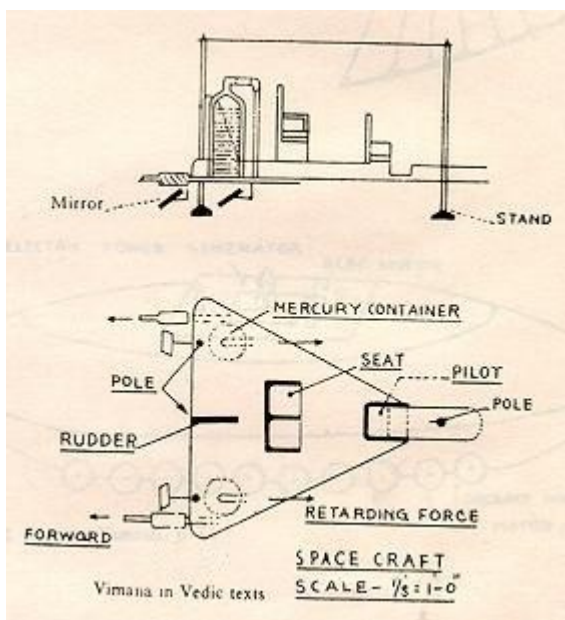
This quotation comes from the translation by **N. Dutt** in 1891: "At Rama's behest the magnificent chariot rose up to a mountain of cloud with a tremendous din.." We cannot help noticing that not only is a flying object mentioned again but also that the chronicler talks of a tremendous din.

Here is another passage from the Mahabharata: "Bhisma flew with his Vimana on an enormous ray which was as brilliant as the sun and made a noise like the thunder of a storm." (C.Roy 1899).

Even imagination needs something to start off. How can the chronicler give descriptions that presuppose at least some idea of rockets and the knowledge that such a vehicle can ride on a ray and cause a terrifying thunder?

Certain numerical data in the Mahabharata are so precise that one gets the impression that the author was writing from first-hand knowledge. Full of repulsion, he describes a weapon that could kill all warriors who wore metal on their bodies. If the warriors learned about the effect of this weapon in time, they tore off all the metal equipment they were wearing, jumped into a river, and washed everything they were wearing, and everything they had come in contact with very thoroughly. Not without reason, as the author explains, **for the weapons made the hair and nails fall out.** Everything living, he bemoaned, became pale and weak.

The Mahabharata says: "Time is the seed of the Universe."



In the **Samarangana Sutradhara** whole chapters are devoted to describing airships whose tails spout fire and quicksilver.

A passage from the **Mahabharata** is bound to make us think:

"It was as if the elements had been unleashed. The sun spun round. Scorched by the incandescent heat of the weapon, the world reeled in fever. Elephants were set on fire by the heat

and ran to and fro in a frenzy to seek protection from the terrible violence. The water boiled, the animals died, the enemy was mown down and the raging of the blaze made the trees collapse in rows as in a forest fire. The elephants made a fearful trumpeting and sank dead to the ground over a vast area. Horses and war chariots were burnt up and the scene looked like the aftermath of a conflagration. Thousands of chariots were destroyed, then deep silence descended on the sea. The winds, began to blow and the earth grew bright. It was a terrible sight to see. The corpses of the fallen were mutilated by the terrible heat so that they no longer looked like human beings. Never before have we seen such a ghastly weapon and never before have we heard of such a weapon. (C. Roy 1889).

(source: **Chariots of The Gods - By Erich Von Daniken** p. 56 - 60). For more on **Mahabharata**, refer to chapter on **Hindu Scriptres, War in Ancient India** and **Yantras**).

Top of Page

Vymaanika Shaastra Aeronautics of Maharshi Bharadwaaja - By G. R. Josyer
(excerpts)

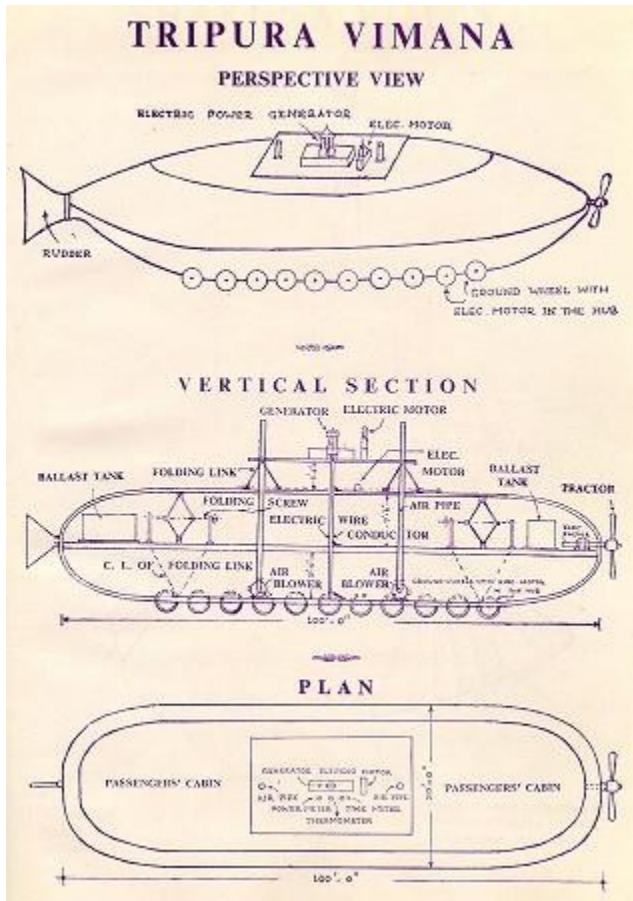
Rahasyagnyodhikaaree - Sutra 2.

"The pilot is one who knows the secrets"

Bodhaanada: Scientists say that there are 32 secrets of the working of the Vimaana. A pilot should acquaint himself thoroughly with them before he can be deemed competent to handle the aeroplane. He must know the structure of the aeroplane, know the means of its take off and ascent to the sky, know how to drive it and how to halt it when necessary, how to maneuver it and make it perform spectacular feats in the sky without crashing. Those secrets are given in "**Rahashya Lahari**" and other works by Lalla and other masters, are described thus:

"The pilot should have had training in maantrica and taantrica, kritaka and antaraalaka, goodha or hidden, drishya and adrishya or seen and unseen, paroksha and aparoksha, contraction and expansion, changing shape, look frightening, look pleasing, become luminous or enveloped in darkness, deluge or pralaya, vimukha, taara, stun by thunderstorm din, jump, move zig-zag like serpent, chaapala, face all sides, hear distant sounds, take pictures, know enemy maneuver, know direction of enemy approach, stabdhaka or paralyse, and karshana or exercise magnetic pull.

These 32 secrets the pilot should learn from competent preceptors and only such a person is fit to be entrusted with an aeroplane, and not others.



Some of these secrets are:

1. Goodha: As explained in 'Vaayutatva-Prakarana', by harnessing the powers, Yaasaa, Viyaasaa, Prayaasaa in the 8th atmospheric layer covering the earth, to attract the dark content of the solar ray, and use it to hide the Vimana from the enemy.

2. Drishya: By collision of the electric power and wind power in the atmosphere, a glow is created, whose reflection is to be caught in the Vishwa-Kriya-drapana or mirror at the front of the Vimana, and by its manipulation produce a Maaya-Vimana or camouflaged Vimana.

3. Vimukha: As mentioned in "Rig-ridaya", by projecting the force of Kubera, Vimukha and Vyshawaanara poison powder through the third tube of the roudree mirror and turning the switch of the air mechanism, produce wholesale insensibility and coma.

4. Roopaakarshana: By means of the photographic yantra in the Vimana to obtain a television view of things inside an enemy's plane.

5. Stabdhak: By projecting apasmaara poison fume smoke through the tube on the north side on the Vimana, and discharging it with stambhana yantra, people in enemy planes will be made unconscious.

6. Chaapla: On sighting an enemy plane, by turning the switch in the force center in the middle section of the Vimana, a 4087 revolutions an hour atmospheric wave speed will be generated, and shake up the enemy plane.

7. Parashabda Graahaka: As explained in the "Sowdaaminee Kalaa: or science of electronics, by means of the sound capturing yantra in the Vimana, to hear the talks and sound in enemy planes flying in the sky.

According to Shownaka, the regions of the sky are 5, named, Rekhaapathaha, Mandala, Kakshaya, shakti and Kendra. In these 5 atmospheric regions, there are 5,19,800 air ways traversed by Vimanas of the Seven Lokas or worlds, known as Bhooloka, Bhuvarkala, Suvarlaka, Maholoka, Janoloka, Tapoloka and Satyaloka. Dhundinaatha and "Valalmeeke Ganita" state that Rekha has 7,03,00,800 air routes.

Mandala has 20,08,00200 air routes, Kakshya has 2,09,00,300 air routes, Shakti has 10,01,300 air routes, and Kendra has 30,08,200 air routes.

It discusses what kind of food to eat, clothing to wear, metals for vimanas, purification of metals, deals with mirrors and lenses which are required to be installed in the vimaanas, mechanical contrivances or yantras and protecting and different types of vimaanans.

(source: **Vymaanika Shaastra Aeronautics of Maharshi Bharadwaaja - By G. R. Josyer International Academy of Sanskrit Research 1973**).

Also Refer to **Vymanika Shashtra - Aeronautical Society of India.**

Top of Page

Stealth bomber from shastra

A glass-like material based on technology found in an ancient Sanskrit text that could ultimately be used in a stealth bomber (the material cannot be detected by radar) has been developed by a research scholar of Benaras Hindu University.

Prof M A Lakshmithathachar, Director of the **Academy of Sanskrit Research** in Melkote, near Mandya, told Deccan Herald that tests conducted with the material showed radars could not detect it. "The unique material cannot be traced by radar and so a plane coated with it cannot be detected using radar," he said.

The academy had been commissioned by the Aeronautical Research Development Board, New Delhi, to take up a one-year study, 'Non-conventional approach to Aeronautics,' on the basis of an old text, **Vaimanika Shastra, authored by Bharadwaj.**

Though the period to which Bharadwaj belonged to is not very clear, Prof Lakshmithathachar noted, the manuscripts might be more 1,000 years old.

The project aims at deciphering the Bharadwaj's concepts in aviation.

However, Prof Lakshmithathachar was quick to add that a collaborative effort from scholars of Sanskrit, physics, mathematics and aeronautics is needed to understand Bharadwaj's shastra.

The country's interest in aviation can be traced back over 2,000 years to the mythological era and the epic Ramayana tells of a supersonic-type plane, **the Pushpak Vimana, which could fly at the speed of thought.**



Nine planetary deities.

"The shastra has interesting information on vimanas (airplanes), different types of metals and alloys, a spectrometer and even flying gear," the professor said. The shastra also outlines the metallurgical method to prepare an alloy very light and strong which could withstand high pressure.

He said Prof Dongre of BHU had brought out a research paper Amshubondhini after studying Vaimanika Shastra and developed the material. "There have been sporadic efforts to develop aeronautics in the country's history. There has never been a holistic approach to it. Vaimanika Shastra throws up many interesting details that can benefit Indian aviation programme," the director added.

Prof Lakshmithathachar rubbished the tendency among certain scholars to discount such ancient Sanskrit texts and said, "Why would our scholars want to cheat future generations? Unless it was important, nothing was written in the old days. The fact that there exists manuscripts indicates the significance."

The academy has also embarked on other projects including 'Indian concept of Cosmology' with Indian Space Research Organisation, 'Iron & Steel in Ancient India – A Historical Perspective' with the Steel Authority of India Limited, and 'Tools & Technology of Ancient India.'

(source: **Stealth bomber from shastra** - deccan herald November 2, 02).

For more refer to chapters on **Sanskrit** and **War in Ancient India**. Also Refer to **Vymanika Shashtra - Aeronautical Society of India**.

Top of Page

Ancient nuclear blasts - By Alexander Pechersky

The great ancient Indian epic, the **Mahabharata**, contains numerous legends about the powerful force of a mysterious weapon.

The archaeological expedition, which carried out excavations near the Indian settlement of **Mohenjo-Daro** in the beginning of the 1900s, uncovered the ruins of a

big ancient town. The town belonged to one of the most developed civilizations in the world. The ancient civilization existed for two or three thousand years. However, scientists were a lot more interested in the death of the town, rather than in its prosperity. Researchers tried to explain the reason of the town's destruction with various theories. However, scientists did not find any indications of a monstrous flood, skeletons were not numerous, there were no fragments of weapons, or anything else that could testify either to a natural disaster or a war. Archaeologists were perplexed: according to their analysis the catastrophe in the town had occurred very unexpectedly and it did not last long.

Scientists **Davneport** and **Vincenti** put forward an amazing theory. **They stated the ancient town had been ruined with a nuclear blast.** They found big stratum of clay and green glass. Apparently, archaeologists supposed, high temperature melted clay and sand and they hardened immediately afterwards. Similar stratum of green glass can also be found in Nevada deserts after every nuclear explosion.

A hundred years have passed since the excavations in Mohenjo-Daro. The modern analysis showed, the fragments of the ancient town had been melted with extremely high temperature - not less than 1,500 degrees centigrade. Researchers also found the strictly outlined epicenter, where all houses were leveled. Destructions lessened towards the outskirts. Dozens of skeletons were found in the area of Mohenjo-Daro - their radioactivity exceeded the norm almost 50 times.

The great ancient Indian epic, the Mahabharata, contains numerous legends about the powerful force of a mysterious weapon. One of the chapters tells of a shell, which sparkled like fire, but had no smoke. "When the shell hit the ground, the darkness covered the sky, twisters and storms leveled the towns. A horrible blast burnt thousands of animals and people to ashes. Peasants, townspeople and warriors dived in the river to wash away the poisonous dust."

Modern people divide the day into 24 hours, the hour - into 60 minutes, the minute - into 60 seconds. **Ancient Hindus divided the day in 60 periods, lasting 24 minutes each, and so on and so forth. The shortest time period of ancient Hindus made up one-three-hundred-millionth of a second.**

(source: **Ancient nuclear blasts and levitating stones of Shivapur - By Alexander Pechersky - pravda.ru.com**). For more refer to chapter on **Aryan Invasion Theory** and **Advanced Concepts** and **Hindu Cosmology**. Also Refer to **Vymanika Shashtra - Aeronautical Society of India**.

Top of Page

Did Man Reach The Moon Thousands Of Years Ago? - By John Winston

Indications of the reality of ancient space travel do come from widely separated parts of the world. Written and oral tradition is widespread - and, it seems, reliable.

There is a tendency in scientific circles nowadays to regard ancient documents and even mythology and folklore - as sources of history. Anthony Roberts expresses it this way: "Legends are like time-capsules that preserve their contents through ages of ignorance." In regard to some of the chronicles cited hereafter, internal evidence will carry its own proofs of authenticity. My first source is an old manuscript described by James Churchward, the English scholar who wrote decades before people spoke of artificial satellites and spaceships.

1 - INDIA: Vehicles that could revolve around the earth (i.e., satellites): "Their fuel is drawn from the air in a very simple and cheap way. The motor is something like a modern turbine: it works from one chamber to another and does not stop or stall unless switched off. If nothing happens it continues to function. The ship in which it is built could revolve as long as it liked around Earth, only falling when the parts of which it is made were burnt up.

2 - INDIA: Philosophers and scientists who orbited the earth "below the moon and above the clouds" are spoken of in the ancient **Surya Siddhanta**.

Giant satellites made of shiny metal and turning about an axis are described in detail in ancient Sanskrit texts, right down to their dimensions and interiors, as well as smaller craft that fly between them and the earth.

The **Mahabharata** describes "two storey sky chariots with many windows, ejecting red flame, that race up into the sky until they look like comets . . . to the regions of both the sun and the stars."

Other references speak of:

- * Pushan sailing in golden ships across the ocean of the sky
- * Garuda (a celestial bird) carrying Lord Vishnu in cosmic journeys
- * Aerial flights "through the region of the sky firmament which is above the region of the winds"
- * The Ancients of Space Dimensions.

(source: **Did Man Reach The Moon Thousands Of Years Ago? - By John Winston - rense.com**). For more refer to chapter on **Hindu Scriptures** and **Advanced Concepts** and **Hindu Cosmology**. Also Refer to **Vymanika Shashtra - Aeronautical Society of India**.

Top of Page

High-Tech Vedic Culture NEW

Like it or not, the Vedic cosmological treatises are loaded with references to aircraft and devastating weapons. There is no way to ignore the plain fact. Yet, most Indology experts have managed to do just that. How do you overlook or trivialize these innumerable descriptions? It is impossible to escape them unless your mind is already made up to reject them. **Discard them you must, because mainstream academia will not consider that humans in remote antiquity could have been advanced – not to mention expert – in a technology far more subtle than the crudities we are proud of today. Remember, even a simple concept like intelligent life on other planets still raises eyebrows at the academy.**

Vedic technology does not resemble our world of nuts and bolts, or even microchips. Mystic power, especially manifest as sonic vibration plays a major role. The right sound – vibrated as a mantra, can launch terrible weapons, directly kill, summon beings from other realms, or even create exotic aircraft.

Air Vimana

Aircraft in the Vedic literature are generally referred to as **Vimanas**. Especially throughout the **Mahabharata**, **Bhagavata Purana**, and the **Ramayana**, these **flying devices** appear.

The Vimanas described in the **Vedas** are generally of four types:

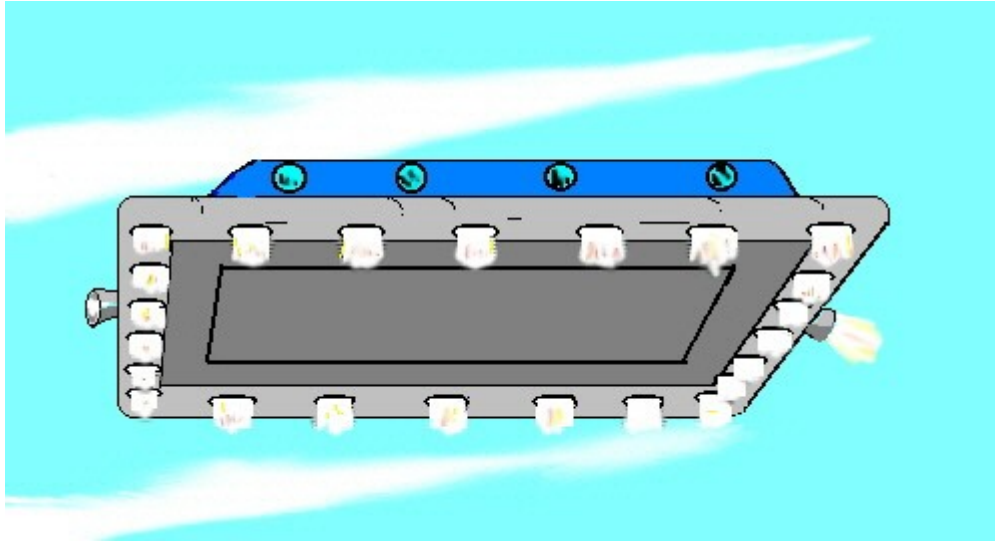
- Single or two-passenger aircraft;
- Huge airships for interplanetary pleasure trips;
- Huge military aircraft for warfare;
- Self-sufficient flying cities ("space stations") for indefinite stay in space.

The third canto of the **Bhagavata Purana** presents a lengthy account of the yogi **Kardama Muni's** aeronautical adventures. With his mystic power, he produced an aerial-mansion type of vimana and took his wife Devahuti on a pleasure tour of the universe. His airship was virtually a flying palace, replete with every possible luxury.

"He traveled in that way through the various planets, as the air passes uncontrolled in every direction. Coursing through the air in that great and splendid aerial mansion, which could fly at his will, he surpassed even the demigods." (**Shrimad Bhagavatam** 3.21.41).

The Vedic epic of **Ramayan** provides details of a majestic aerial mansion vimana.

Hanuman saw in the middle of that residential quarter the great aerial-mansion vehicle called **Pushpaka-vimana**, decorated with pearls and diamonds, and featured with artistic windows made of refined gold.



"It was a very big machine, almost like a big city, and it could fly so high and at such a great speed that it was almost impossible to see

" None could gauge its power nor effect its destruction....it was poised in the atmosphere without support. It had the capacity to go anywhere. It stood in the sky like a milestone in the path of the sun. It could fly in any direction that one wanted. It had chambers of remarkable beauty...Knowing the intentions of the master, it could go anywhere at high speed."

In both the Mahabharata and the Bhagavata Purana, we get an account of a **huge military aircraft** belonging to a hostile enemy named **Shalva**. **The parallels with modern UFO reports are inescapable.** Here is a summary of the Vedic version:

"It was a very big machine, almost like a big city, and it could fly so high and at such a great speed that it was almost impossible to see; so there was no question of attacking it. It appeared to be almost covered in darkness, yet the pilot could fly it anywhere and everywhere. Having acquired such a wonderful airplane, Shalva flew it to the city of **Dwaraka**, because his main purpose in obtaining the airplane was to attack the city of the Yadus, toward whom he maintained a constant feeling of animosity.

The airplane occupied by Shalva was very mysterious. It was so extraordinary that sometimes many airplanes would appear to be in the sky, and sometimes there were apparently none. Sometimes the plane was visible and sometimes not visible, and the warriors of the Yadu dynasty were puzzled about the whereabouts of the peculiar airplane. Sometimes they would see the airplane on the ground, sometimes flying in the sky, sometimes resting on the peak of a hill, and sometimes floating on the water. The wonderful airplane flew in the sky like a whirling firebrand – it was not steady even for a moment."

Page after page of modern UFO reports put forward the same characteristics: glowing luminescence, logic-defying movements, as well as sudden appearances and disappearances.

Sanskritist J. A. B. Van Buitenen also saw relevant parallels in Shalva account. Renowned in academia for his scholarly notated rendition of the Mahabharata, van Buitenen comments on the eventual destruction of Shalva's aircraft and its personnel by Krishna:

"Here we have an account of a hero who took these visiting astronauts for what they were: intruders and enemies. The aerial city is nothing but an armed camp....no doubt a spaceship. The name of the demons is also revealing: they were Nivatakavacas, "clad in airtight armor," which can hardly be anything but spacesuits."

The Mahabharata also challenges us with the exploits of self-sufficient cities stationed in outer space. Depending on no other planet or physical locale for support, these space stations, as we can call them, cruised in space indefinitely. Arjuna, the hero of the Mahabharata, attacked a space station named Hiranyapura, peopled by dangerous entities of the malefic Daitya races.

Eluding Arjuna's pursuit, the space city abandoned its position in outer space and took shelter of Earth. Resembling the reported behavior of modern UFO, the besieged flying city attempted to escape underwater. It also fled underground. Arjuna was able to follow the Daitya space station wherever it tried to escape on Earth. Then, as the city took off for outer space again, he blasted it – breaking it apart. When debris and bodies fell to the Earth, the Mahabharata describes that Arjuna landed to make sure no survivors were hiding amidst the wreckage.

(source: **Searching for Vedic India – By Devamrita Swami** p. 473 - 480).

Disdain and Fantasies? Claim Indologists Eurocentrism at its best

A L Basham in his book, *The Wonder that Was India*: " The arms of ancient India were not appreciably different from those of early civilizations. Efforts have been made by some scholars, not all of them Indian, to show that firearms and even flying machines were known, but this is certainly not the case. The one clear reference to firearms occurs in *Sukra*, which is late medieval, and the passage in question is probably **an interpolation** of Mughal times. **The mysterious and magical weapons of the Epics, slaying hundreds at a blow and dealing fire and death all around them, must be the product of the poet's imagination.** "

(source: **The Wonder that Was India - By A L Basham** p. 132 - 133). For more refer to chapter on **Sacred Angkor**

Dare we admit that the ancient Vedic people regarded flight as an ordinary part of their life? To an open mind, the many references would seem to justify that conclusion.



Top of Page

Mysteries from Forgotten Worlds NEW

Charles Berlitz (1914 - 2003) grandson of the man who founded the famous Berlitz language schools and author of several books has written:

"There is, however, another semi-historical indication of catastrophic destruction initiated and caused by man or gods acting like men, which is recorded in the **Mahabharata**, sometimes called the Illiad of ancient India (but over eight times as long as Homer) and therefore more comprehensive and also explicit in detail. The Mahabharata is essentially a huge compendium of religious teachings, customs, history and legends concerning the gods and heroes of ancient India. The Hindu classic preserves bits of information from an older world that are not only picturesque but sometimes rather alarming.

When western students first began to study and comment on the Mahabharata during the period of **British rule in India**, certain detailed references to ancient air ships (**Vimanas**) including even how to construct them and how they were powered, mater of fact descriptions of controlled fire power in warfare, rockets, and even the "**arrow of unconsciousness**" (**mohanastra**) which rendered armies helpless.

Early scholars customarily considered these references, decades before the invention of airplanes or poison gas, as poetic hyperbole and were accustomed in the words of **V Ramachandra Dikshitar**, "...to glibly characterize everything in this literature as imagination and summarily dismiss it as unreal..."

Students of the Victorian era would, of course, have little understanding or feeling of coincidence in descriptions of "two story sky chariots with many windows" blazing with red flames "that race up into the sky until they look like comets," or ships that "soared into the air to the regions of both the sun and the stars."

Some of these descriptions may have been enigmatical to scholars of the last century who read and translated them but they are not especially mysterious or hard to understand to almost anyone alive today or who may still be alive in an uncertain future. The following excerpts from the Mahabharata and the Ramanyana are startlingly familiar to us in spite of the thousands of intervening years, telling of:

"A single projectile charged with all the power of the Universe. An incandescent column of smoke and flame, as bright as ten thousand Suns, arose in all its splendor... "

...it was unknown weapon, an iron thunderbolt, a gigantic messenger of death which reduced to ashes the entire race of the Vrishnis and the Andhakas.

...The corpses were so burned as to be unrecognizable. Their hair and nails fell out; pottery broke without any apparent cause, and the birds turned white. After a few hours, all foodstuff were infected.

And especially the following:

...to escape from this fire the soldiers threw themselves in streams to wash themselves and all their equipment....

The destruction of the enemy army by the "iron thunderbolt" (certainly a more logical name than the "Fat Man" dropped on Nagasaki) is described in the following excerpt from the **Samsaptaka-Badha Parva** of the Drona Parva in an effective and poetic manner:

...The Vayu (the presiding deity of that mighty weapon) bore away crowds of Samsaptakas with steeds and elephants and cars and weapons, as if these were dry leaves of trees...Borne away by the wind O King, they looked highly beautiful like flying birds...flying away from trees...."

And again, in the **Naryamastra Mokshana Parva** (Drona Parva), reference is made to the "Agneya Weapon" incapable of being resisted by the very gods.

Meteors flashed down from the firmament...A thick gloom suddenly shrouded the host. All points of the compass were enveloped by that darkness...Inauspicious winds began to blow...the sun seemed to turn round, the universe, scorched with heat, seemed to be in a fever. The elephants and other creatures of the land, scorched by the energy of that weapon, ran in flight....The very waters being heated, the creatures residing in that element began to burn..hostile warriors fell down like trees burnt down in a raging fire- huge elephants burnt by that weapon, fell down on the earth...uttering fierce cries ...others (s) scorched by the fire ran hither and thither, as in the midst of a forest conflagration, the steeds...and the cars (chariots) also burnt by the energy of that weapon looked...like the tops of trees burnt in a forest fire..."

The after effects to the earth, one might infer, noted by some ecologist of prehistory:

...winds dry and strong and showering gravel blew from every side...Birds began to wheel making circles...The horizon on every side seemed to be covered with fog. Meteors - showering blazing coals fell on the earth from the sky...The Sun' disk... seemed to be always covered with dust...Fierce circles of light were seen every day around both the sun and the moon...A little while after the Kuru king, Yudhishshira heard of the wholesale carnage of the Vrishnis in consequence of the iron bolt... (Mausala Parva).

Even a prayer to the Creator has come down to us, imploring divine intercession to stop the effects of the "final" weapon:

"...O illustrious one - let the threefold universe - the future, the Past and the Present exist. From thy wrath a substance like fire has sprung into existence; even now blistering hills, trees and rivers and all kinds of herbs and grass in the mobile and immobile universe is being reduced to ashes! (**Abhimanyu Badha Parva**).

A most unusual excerpt from the Mausala Parva contains an oddly modern reminder relative to limitation, destruction and disposal of deadly missiles:



"...an iron bolt through which all the individuals in the race of the Vishnis and Andhakas became consumed into ashes...a fierce iron bolt that looked like a gigantic messenger of death...In great distress of mind the King caused that iron bolt to be reduced into fine powder. Men were employed, O King, to cast that powder into the sea..."

Scientific marvels or prophecies were simply noted and recorded as they found them, without any attempt at corroboration or thought that they might be re-examined in the light of actually having occurred by future generations.

Historical deja vu?

An early Hindu works, the **Surya Siddhanta**, describes the earth as a planet with overtones of relativity:

"...Everywhere on the sphere men think their own place to be on top. But since it is a sphere in the void, why should there be an above and an underneath?"

Ancient records in India show a familiarity with most parts of the world, even including such exotic and distant places as Ireland.

Some of the Vedic and Buddhist texts of ancient India, moreover, contain descriptions of linkages of particles of entity, which we can now understand in terms of the **atomic theory** and molecular interrelation although before access or re-access to this knowledge these passages sounded like pure mystification.

The Indian writer and yogi, **Paramahansa Yogananda** (1893 -1952) pointed out in 1945 (Year 1 of the Atomic Era) that a system of Hindu Philosophy, **the Vaisesika**, is derived from the Sanskrit word visesas, which can be translated as "**atomic individuality**." According to preserved records in Sanskrit, an Indian named **Aulukya**, in the 8th century B.C was expounding, in his own words, what clearly seems to be such unexpectedly modern scientific theory as the atomic nature of matter, the spatial expanses between atoms in their own systems, the relativity of time and space, the theory of cosmic rays, the kinetic nature of all energy, the law of gravitation as inherent in "earth" atoms, heat being the cause of molecular change.

(source: **Mysteries from forgotten worlds – Charles Berlitz** p. 46 - 212 - 216).

Top of Page

Soaring Through Ancient Skies NEW



The writing of ancient India are perhaps the richest in tales of aviation. **The Mahabharata**, an epic tells of an "aerial chariot", with the sides of iron and clad with wings,"

The Hindu **Samara Sutradhara**, a 11th century AD collection of texts dating back to antiquity holds a wealth of information on flight, treating many aspects of aircraft design and even advising on the proper clothing and diet for pilots.

"The aircraft which can go by its own force like a bird is called a Vimana," runs one passage. "The body must be strong and durable and built of light wood, shaped like a bird in flight with wings outstretched. Within it must be placed the mercury engine, with its heating apparatus made of iron underneath."

The text goes on to describe "the energy latent in mercury" at some length; unfortunately, though, it offers little information on how that energy was utilized.

The Ramayana, the great Indian epic describes a double decked circular aircraft with portholes and a dome – a configuration reminiscent of 20th century flying saucer reports. Fueled by a strange yellowish white liquid, the craft was said to travel at the "speed of wind" attain heights that made the ocean look like "a small pool of water" and stop and hover motionless in the sky.

(source: **Feats and Wisdom of the Ancients** - Time Life Books p.29).

Top of Page

Large Symbols Like Peruvian Signs Found on Gujarat Hillside NEW

Vadodara, Gujarat, India. August 6, 2006: Geologists have discovered a striking archaeological feature on a hillock in the Kutch district of the western Indian state of Gujarat. This feature is shaped like the Roman numeral VI. Each arm of this feature is a trench that is about two meters wide, two meters deep and more than 100 meters long. The feature has evoked the curiosity of archaeologists because such signs have mostly been observed so far in Peru. The team, led by Dr RV Karanth, a former professor of geology at the Maharaja Sayajirao University in Vadodara, Gujarat, has been involved in a palaeoseismological study of the Kutch region for the past 11 years Palaeoseismology involves the study of sediments, landforms and other geological evidence of past earthquakes to unravel their history and determine the nature and occurrence of present-day earthquakes. This feature was discovered at a hillock 3km from the sleepy oasis township of Khavda, which is also known as the gateway to the Rann of Kutch, an extensive salt marsh of western India and southeast Pakistan between the Gulf of Kutch and the Indus river delta.

Dr. Karanth says such trenches have not been noticed elsewhere in the region.

Archaeologists, he says, can now pursue further research. Geometric lines and animal shapes etched into the desert plain by people of the **Nazca civilisation** (AD 1-700) of Peru are well known. "But such signs on hill-slopes have not been reported from Peru," says Dr. Karanth. He says that one of the prominent explanations given for the Peruvian features is that they may have been constructed to make astronomical observations and calculations. **"The Tropic of Cancer passes through Kutch. So if this structure is man-made, it is likely that the slope of the hillock was utilized for making certain astronomical calculations in the past,"** explains the geologist. Interestingly, there are numerous indications to suggest that Harappans were well-versed in astronomy. The straight streets of that time were oriented in the cardinal directions - east, west, north and south. Linkages between ancient Harappan scripts and latter Vedic texts also suggest that Harappan priest-astronomers tracked the progress of various planets and mapped the sky. Dr. Karanth has also discovered ruins of a fort-wall, houses, storage tank and a temple on the hilltop.

(source: **Large Symbols Like Peruvian Signs Found on Gujarat Hillside - bbcnews.co.uk**). For more refer to chapter on **India on Pacific Waves**

Also refer to **Vedic India and the Primordial Tradition** - in chapter **Glimpses XIX**

Top of Page