

Challenge for a civilized society showcase 3



visit: challengeforacivilizedsociety.com



Research dedicated to exploring the hidden history of humanity.

Showcase 3

Enjoy!

"The truth is often what we make of it; you heard what you wanted to hear, believed what you wanted to believe".

Obi Wan Kenobi

You can download a pdf file of this document online.

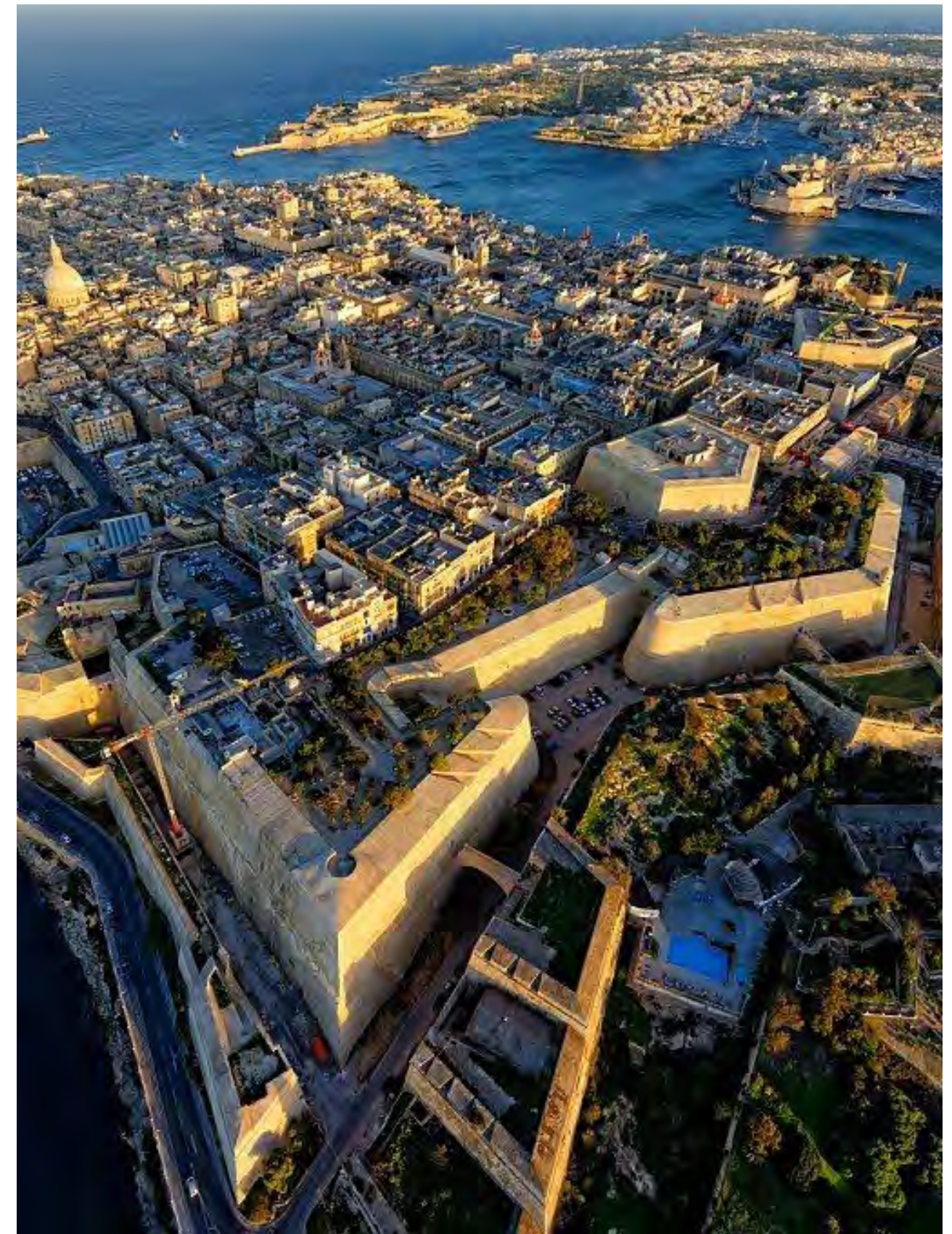
challengeforacivilizedsociety.com

If I used photo's in this document, which I'm not allowed to use, please let me know. I will remove immediately. Sorry in advance...

Table of contents

Early maps	6
Bentheim sandstone/ Bad Bentheim	8
Petrified wood, giant trees, geology...	10
Malta: Valletta, Victoria Lines, Mosta	14
Engineering@Random	17

question?
info@challengeforacivilizedsociety.com





Kandahar, Afghanistan



Rotunda Church, Mosta - MALTA



Malta underground 1964



Early Maps



Nautical Planisphere
(can be dated to 1506)



Sahara



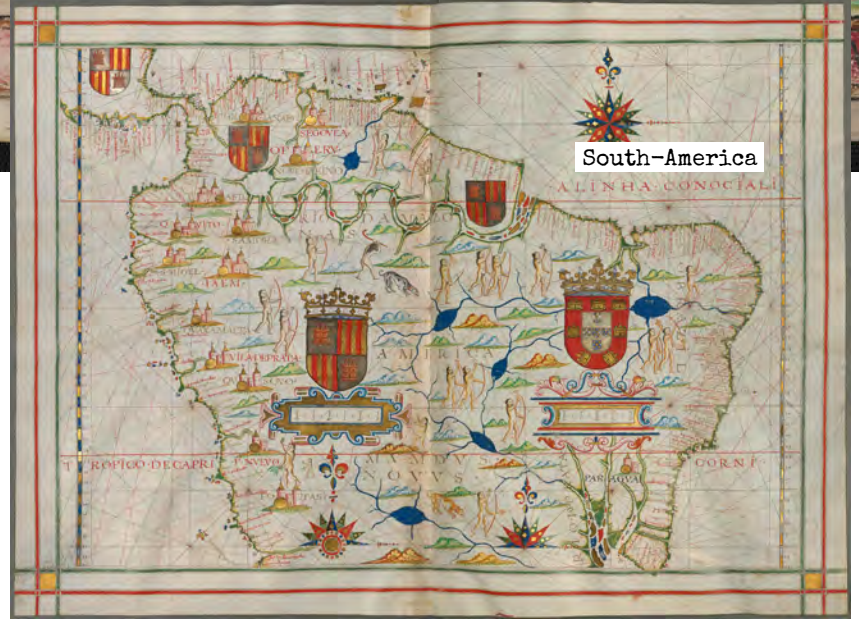
Tartaria



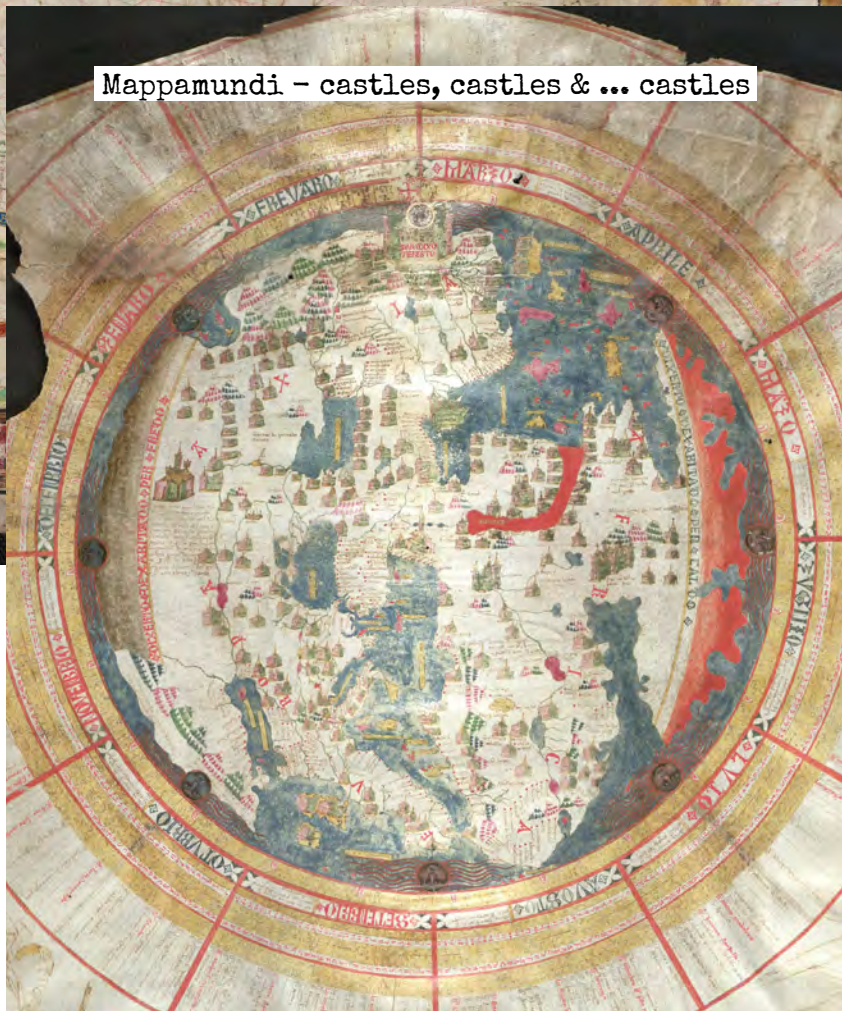
Greenland (?) - pretty green... / Iceland (?)



Nautical Atlas, Produced for King Manuel I of Portugal in 1519 #2
Sahara



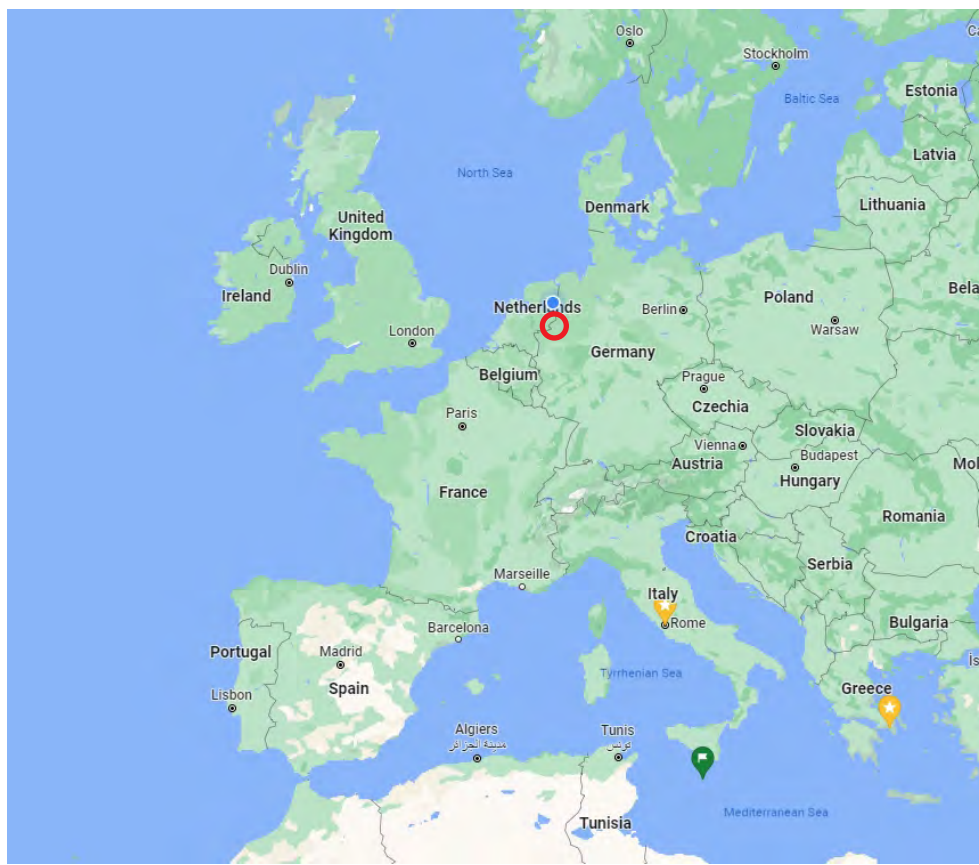
Atlas with Portolan Charts of the Old World and New World, 1580



Mappamundi - castles, castles & ... castles



Nautical Atlas
Produced for King Manuel I of Portugal in 1519



Bentheim sandstone/ Bad Bentheim is a town in the southwestern part of Lower Saxony, Germany



Bentheim sandstone was mined in quarries in the County of Bentheim in Germany and was called "Bentheimerstraat Gold..."



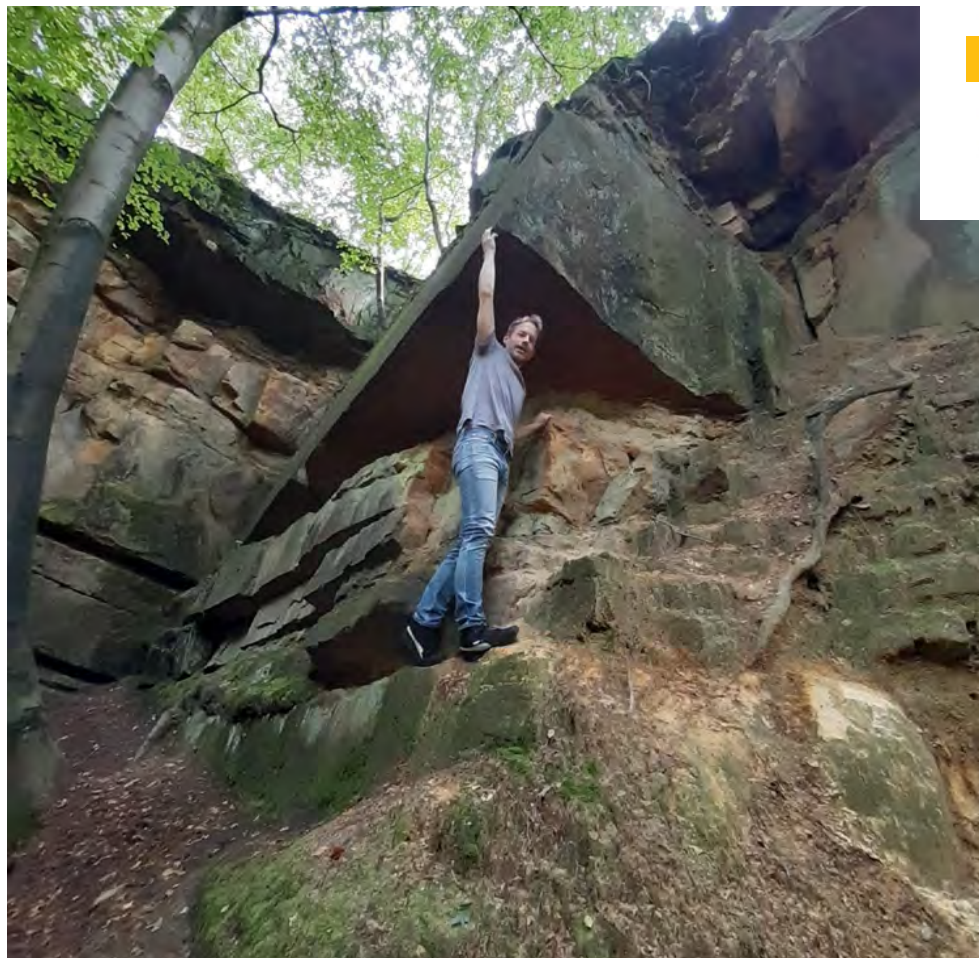
Bad Bentheim, Castle



Amsterdam, Royal Palace



Groningen, The Netherlands



Bentheimer Klippen (own photo) - trip august 2023

Local Guides Connect

<https://www.localguidesconnect.com> · tp-p

Old buildings made with Bentheimer Sandstone

6 Oct 2019 — The stones come from old quarries in the vicinity of Bad Bentheim Schüttorf, Germany. Almost all of the late medieval churches in ...

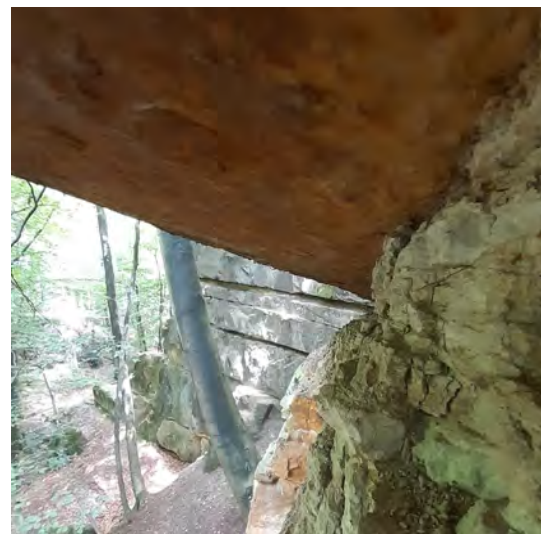
Bentheim's sandstone, known as *Bentheimer Gold*, which is or was quarried in the main town and Gildehaus, was shipped beyond the old county's borders between the 15th and 18th centuries into the Münsterland, to East Frisia, into the Netherlands and to Belgium and Denmark. A few examples of important buildings made of this sandstone are the Royal Palace in Amsterdam, the theatre and the Church of Our Lady in Antwerp, the Catholic Church in Århus, the Martini Church's tower in Groningen (completed in 1482) and the City Hall in Münster.

Supposedly, the pedestal on which stands New York's Statue of Liberty is even made out of Bentheim sandstone, but other German towns, among them Obernkirchen, claim that they furnished the stone for that undertaking.



Pedestal Statue of Liberty, made of Bentheimer Sandstone (?)





Trip to Bad Bentheim august 2023/ Bentheimer Klippen (own photo's)

Petrified wood, giant trees, geology & question marks



The Siding Hill, Maryland USA

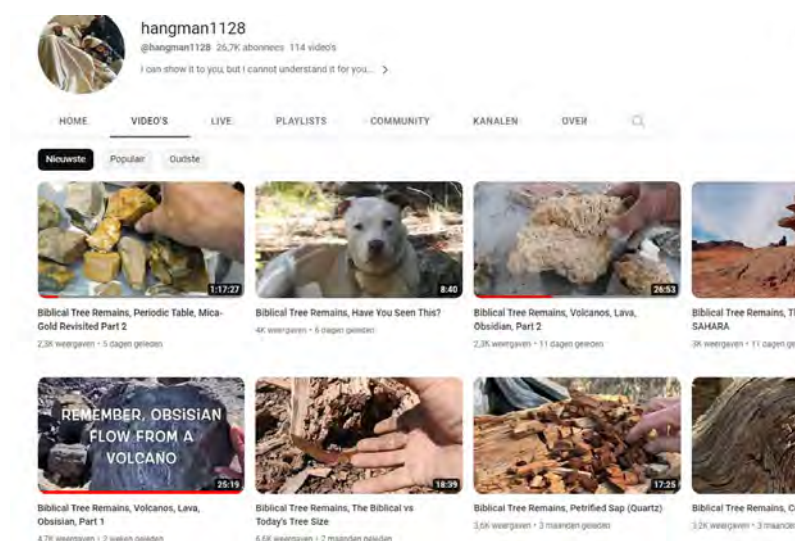
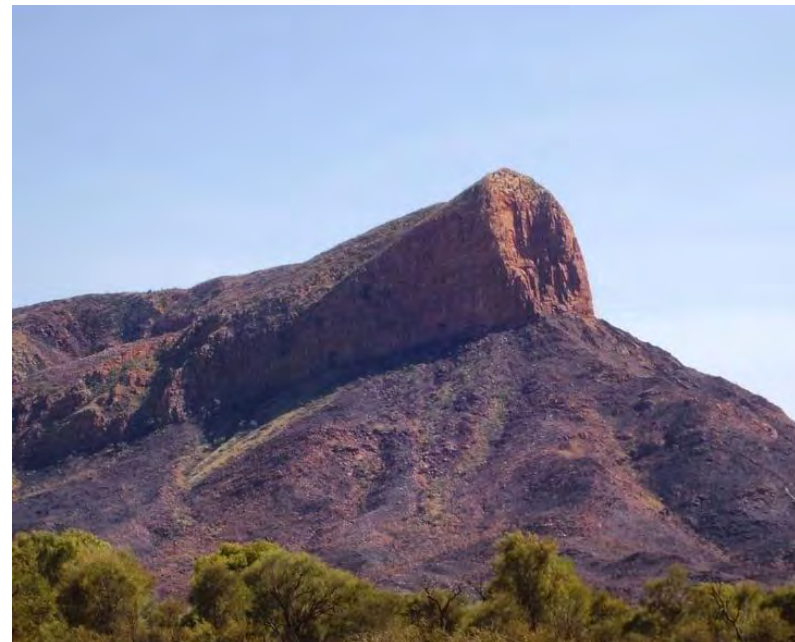
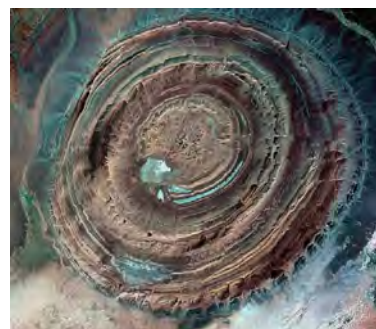
What is Petrified Wood?

Petrified wood is a **fossil**. It forms when plant material is buried by sediment and protected from decay due to oxygen and organisms. Then, groundwater rich in dissolved solids flows through the sediment, replacing the original plant material with **silica**, **calcite**, **pyrite**, or another inorganic material such as **opal**. The result is a fossil of the original woody material that often exhibits preserved details of the bark, wood, and cellular structures.

Some specimens of petrified wood are such accurate preservations that people do not realize they are fossils until they pick them up and are shocked by their weight. These specimens with near-perfect preservation are unusual; however, specimens that exhibit clearly recognizable bark and woody structures



Polished slice of petrified wood: Photograph of a polished cross-section of a petrified log from Arizona. [Enlarge the image](#) to see the structure of the wood



Rock Seeker - <https://rockseeker.com> · largest-petrified-tree

The Largest Petrified Tree Stump (In The World!)

In the end, once the entire ancient tree was unearthed, a total of 237 feet was exposed, making it the largest intact petrified tree in the world. And experts ...

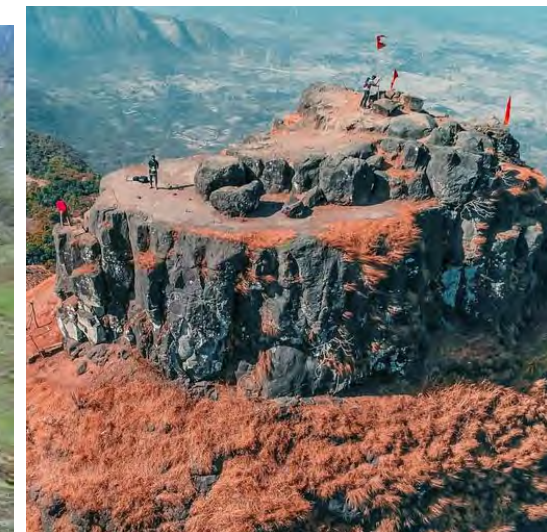
Birds Outside My Window <https://www.birdsoutsidemywindow.org> · 2022/08/16

World's Largest Petrified Tree?

16 Aug 2022 — The Tower today stands 867 feet (264 meters) high, from the visitor center to the summit. Approximately one and one-half vertical miles of rock ...



Petrified Forest, Arizona





Pidurangala Rock - sigiriya, SriLanka



Scotland



Cueva de Arpea Spain 1



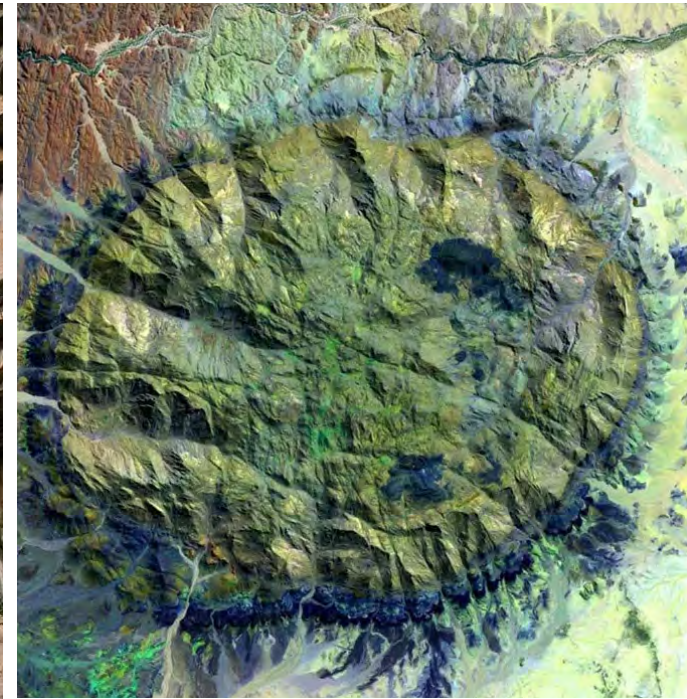
Petrified sequoia tree in Wasatch FM near Buffalo



Folded Carbonates flysch France



Namibia



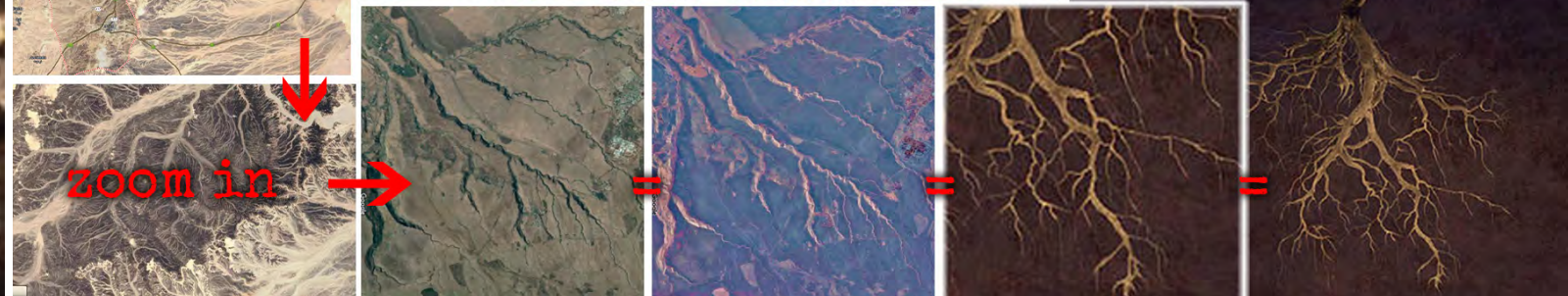
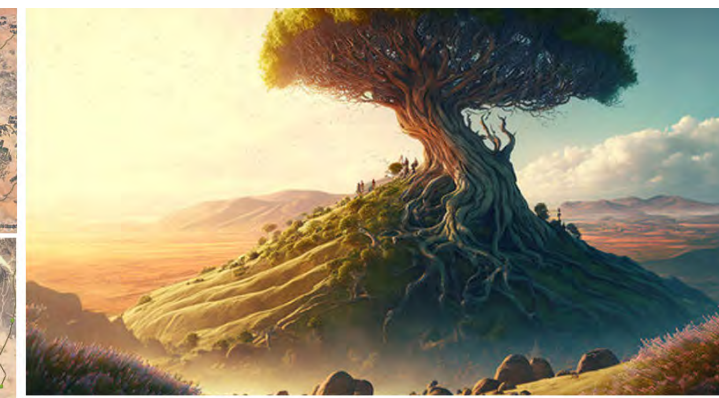
Chevron folds with flat-lying axial planes, Millook Haven, North Cornwall, UK



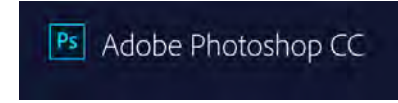
San Juan Province Argentina



Chimney Rock Bayard Nebraska



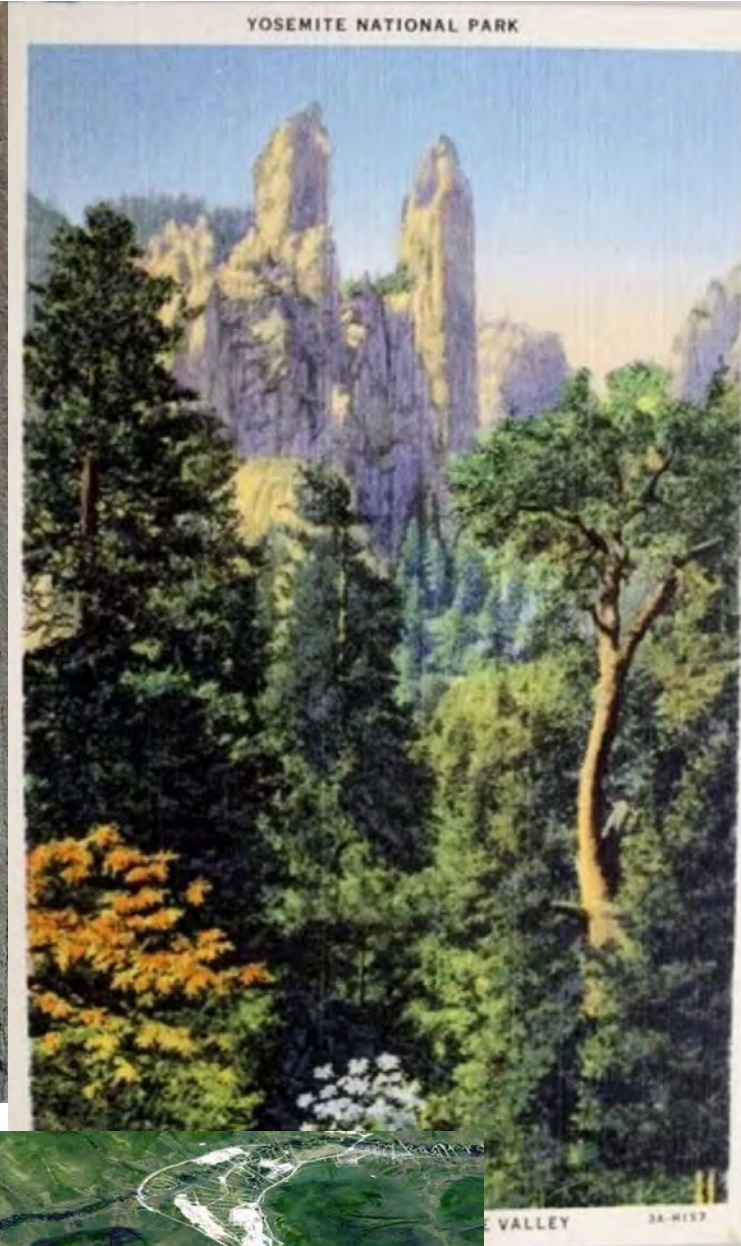
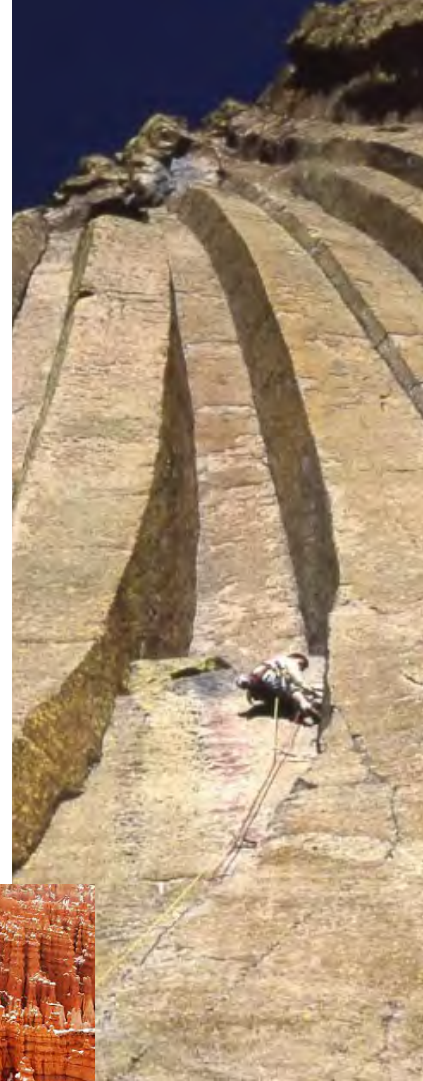
Just some Photoshopping (by JvdL)



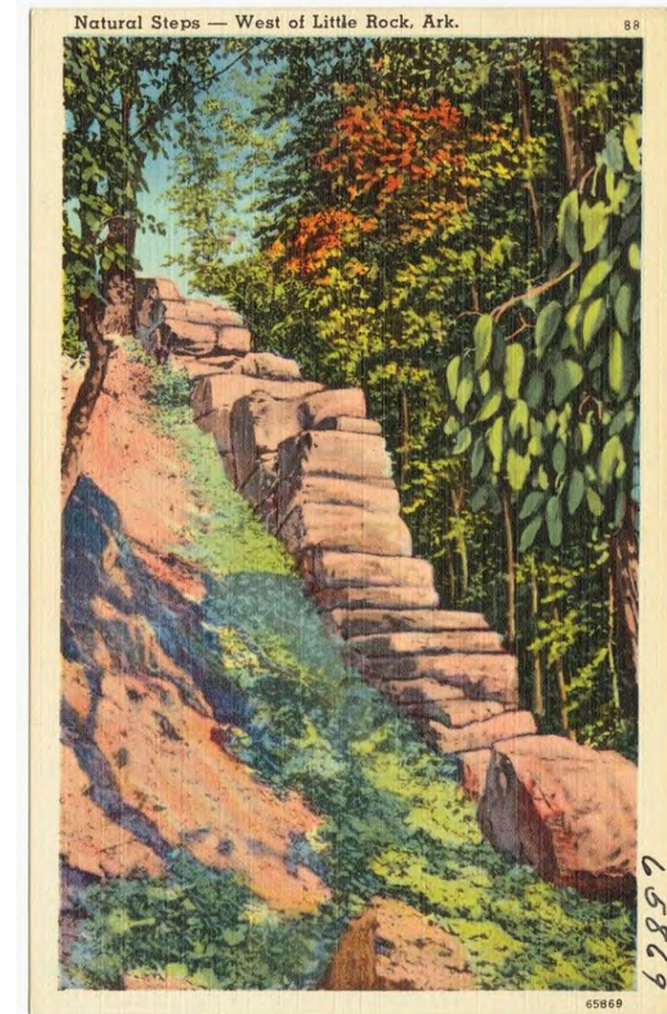
Fractal Patterns in Nature (Google Earth)



Rano Kau volcano in Rapa Nui National Park, Easter Island, Chile - Photograph by **YANN ARTHUS BERTRAND**



YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
VALLEY 3A-1157



Mount Asgard - Baffin Island - Canada



Smelting Slag Heap - 1908



Kondyor Massif Eastern Siberia



Valletta

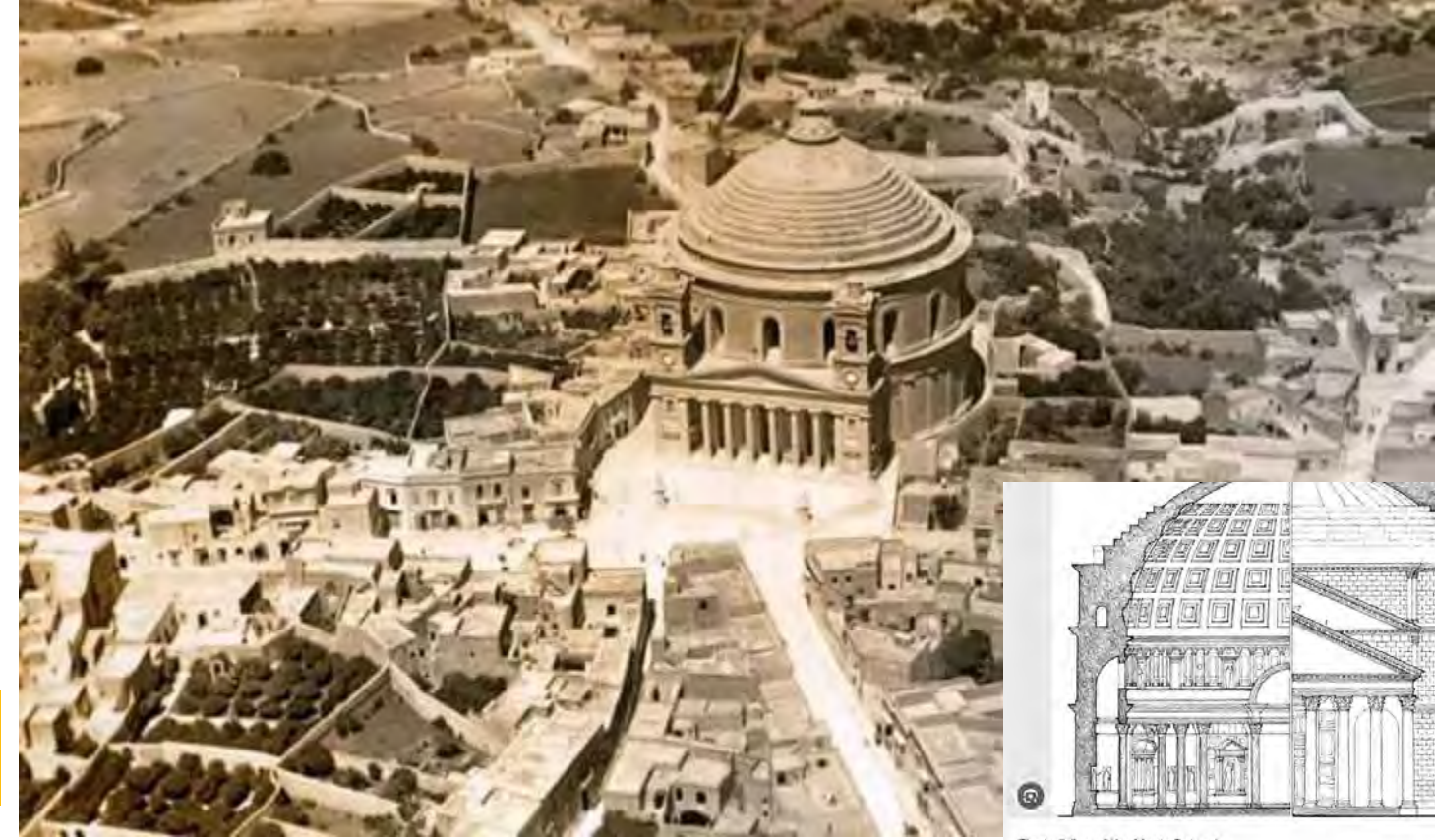
Malta

Valletta, Victoria Lines, Mosta

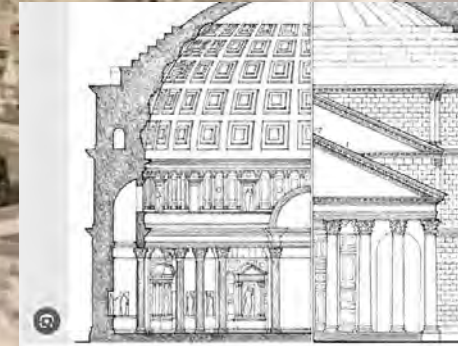


The Sanctuary Basilica of the Assumption of Our Lady (Maltese: Santwarju Bazilika ta' Santa Marija), commonly known as the Rotunda of Mosta (Maltese: Ir-Rotunda tal-Mosta) or the Mosta Dome, is a Roman Catholic parish church and Basilica in Mosta, Malta, dedicated to the Assumption of Mary. It was built between 1833 and the 1860s to neoclassical designs of Giorgio Grognet de Vassé, on the site of an earlier Renaissance church which had been built in around 1614 to designs of Tommaso Dingli.

The design of the present church is based on the Pantheon in Rome, has the third largest unsupported dome in the world and is Malta's largest and most famous church.



Mosta



The building of the Mosta Rotunda
Images may be subject to copyright. Learn More

Related content



The rotunda took 28 years to build, being completed in the early 1860s.^[3] The old church was demolished in 1860,^[1] and the new church did not need to be consecrated since the site had remained a place of worship throughout the course of construction.^[5] The church was officially dedicated on 15 October 1871.^[7]

in perspective...

The Great Pyramid of Giza was much larger in scale, at 455 feet tall. Accounts for its completion time vary from 20 to 27 years. The Great Pyramid stands as the tallest of three, alongside the Pyramid of Khafre, and the Pyramid of Menkaure.



TheCollector
<https://www.thecollector.com/how-long-did-it-take-to-...>
 How Long Did It Take to Build the Egyptian Pyramids?



Valletta Opera house destroyed 1942



Rotunda of Mosta/
dome (inside)

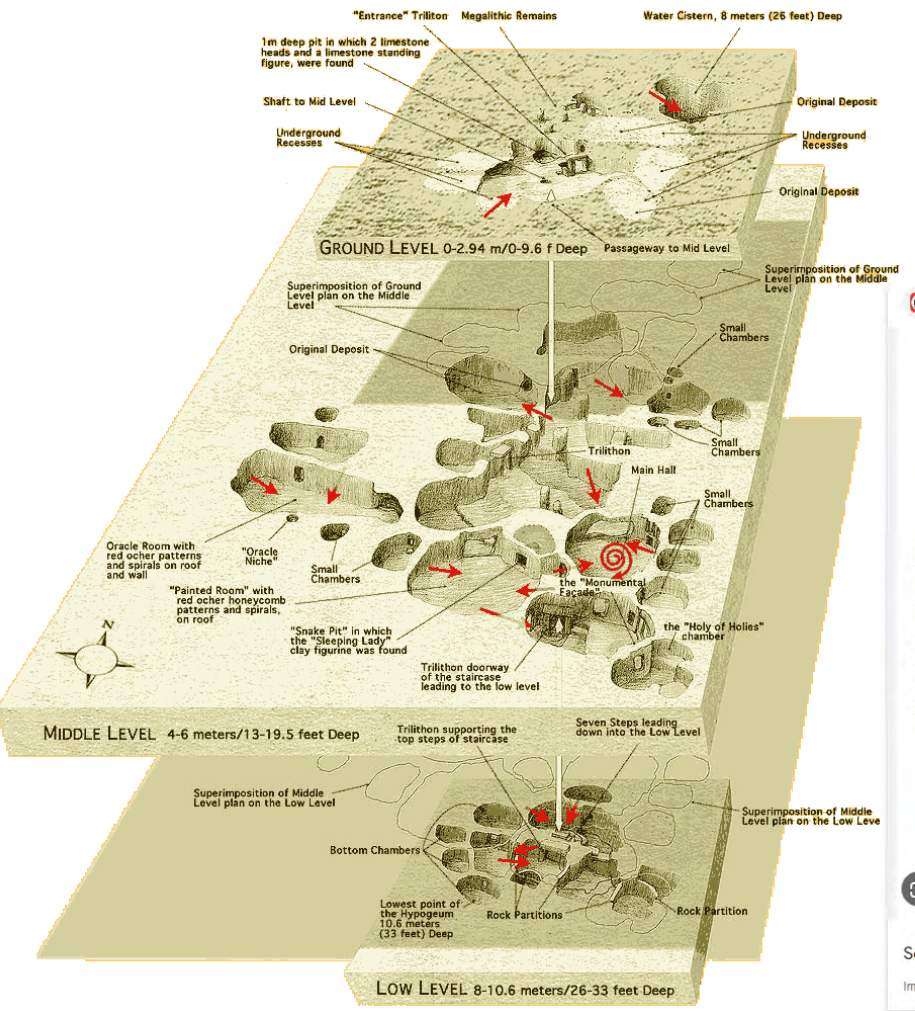


detail

Malta, beneath the surface



The Hypogeum of Hal-Saflieni/ Valetta



It is estimated that the remains of 7,000 individuals were found in the Hypogeum, and though many of the bones were lost early in excavation, most of the skulls were deposited at the National Museum.^[17] A small percentage of the skulls have an abnormal cranial elongation, similar to priestly skulls from Ancient Egypt, fueling speculation about the people who occupied the Hypogeum, and their practices and beliefs.^{[17][18]}

Structure [edit]

The Hypogeum is constructed entirely underground and consists of three superimposed levels hewn into soft globigerina limestone, with its halls and chambers interconnected through a labyrinthine series of steps, lintels and doorways.^[13] The upper level is thought to have been occupied first, with the middle and lower levels expanded and excavated later. Some of the middle chambers appear to share stylistic characteristics with the contemporaneous Megalithic Temples found across Malta.^[13]

Upper level [edit]

The last level is only one meter above the surface, and it is very different from tombs hidden in Malta, near Rabat. Some rooms are natural caves which were later extended. This level contains many rooms, some of which were used for burial.^[19]

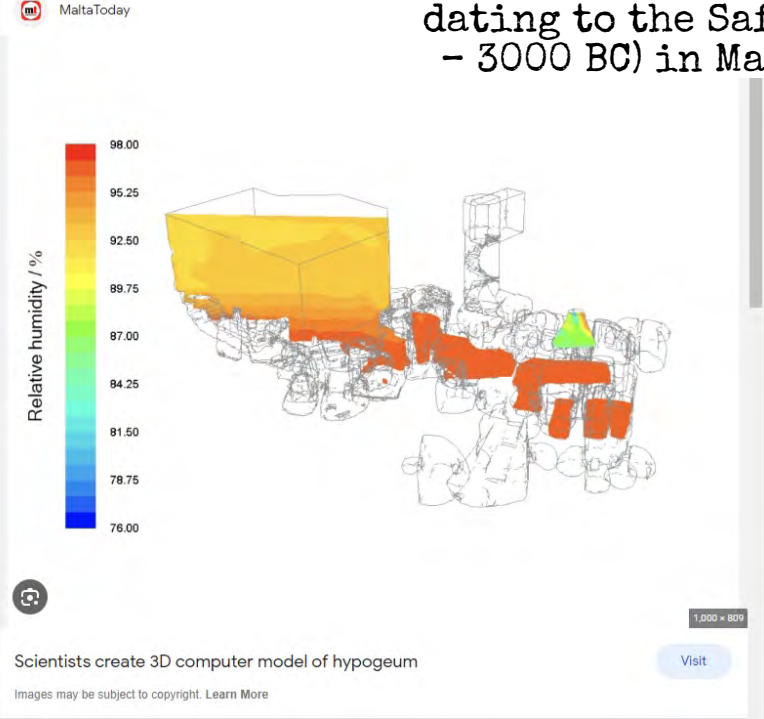
Middle level [edit]

The second level is a later expansion, with the rock hoisted up to the surface by Cyclopean rigging.^[13] This level features several noted rooms:

- **Main Chamber:** This chamber is roughly circular and carved out from rock. A number of trilithon entrances are represented, some blind, and others leading to another chamber. Most of the wall surface has received a red wash of ochre. It was from this room that the Sleeping Lady was recovered.
- **Oracle Room:** This is roughly rectangular and one of the smallest side chambers. It has the peculiarity of producing a powerful acoustic resonance from any vocalization made inside it. This room has an elaborately painted ceiling, consisting of spirals in red ochre with circular spots and spirals.
- **Decorated Room:** Near the Oracle Room is another spacious hall, circular, with inward slanting smooth walls, richly decorated in a geometrical pattern of spirals. On the right side wall of the entrance is a petrosomatoglyph of a human hand carved into the rock (Agius).
- **Holy of Holies:** Perhaps the central structure of the Hypogeum, this room appears to be oriented toward the winter solstice, which would have illuminated its facade from the original surface opening.^[14] No bones were recovered from this room during excavations.^[6] The focal point is a porthole within a trilithon, or structure consisting of two large vertical stones, which is in turn framed within a larger trilithon and yet another large trilithon. The corbelled ceiling has been taken as a hint that Malta's surface temples, now uncovered, could have been roofed similarly.

Lower level [edit]

The Hypogeum of Hal Saflieni is a Neolithic subterranean structure dating to the Saflieni phase (3300 – 3000 BC) in Maltese prehistory



Victoria Lines, Malta



The Victoria Lines, originally known as the North West Front, are a line of fortifications that spans 12 kilometres along the width of Malta, dividing the north of the island from the more heavily populated south.

Background [edit]

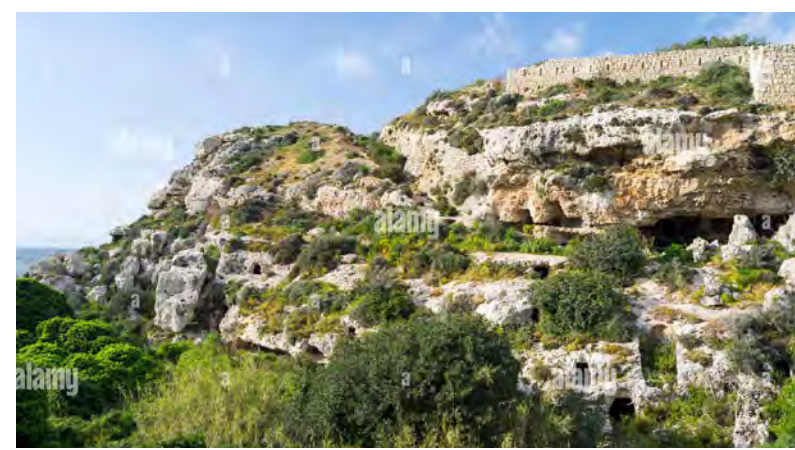
When built by the British military in the late 19th century, the line was designed to present a physical barrier to invading forces landing in the north of Malta, intent on attacking the harbour installations, so vital for the maintenance of the British fleet, their source of power in the Mediterranean. Although never tested in battle, this system of defences, spanning some 12 km of land and combining different types of fortifications—forts, batteries, entrenchments, stop-walls, infantry lines, searchlight emplacements and howitzer positions—constituted a unique ensemble of varied military elements all brought together to enforce the strategy adopted by the British for the defence of Malta in the latter half of the 19th century, a singular solution which exploited the defensive advantages of geography and technology as no other work of fortifications does in the Maltese islands.^[2]

The Victoria Lines owe their origin to a combination of international events and the military realities of the time. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, highlighted the importance of the Maltese islands.^[2]

Beginnings [edit]

By 1872, the coastal works had progressed considerably, but the question of landward defences remained unsettled. Although the girdle of forts proposed by Colonel Jervois in 1866 would have considerably enhanced the defence of the harbour area, other factors had cropped up that rendered

[Wikipedia]





Victoria Lines

location photo's



Fort Bingemma (formerly written as Fort Bin Jema[1] or Fort Bengemma,[2] Maltese: Il-Fortizza ta' Bingemma) is a polygonal fort in the limits of Rabat, Malta. It was built between 1875 and 1878 by the British as part of the Victoria Lines.



own photo



own photo



caves



own photo



own photo



own photo



own photo

Engineering@Random

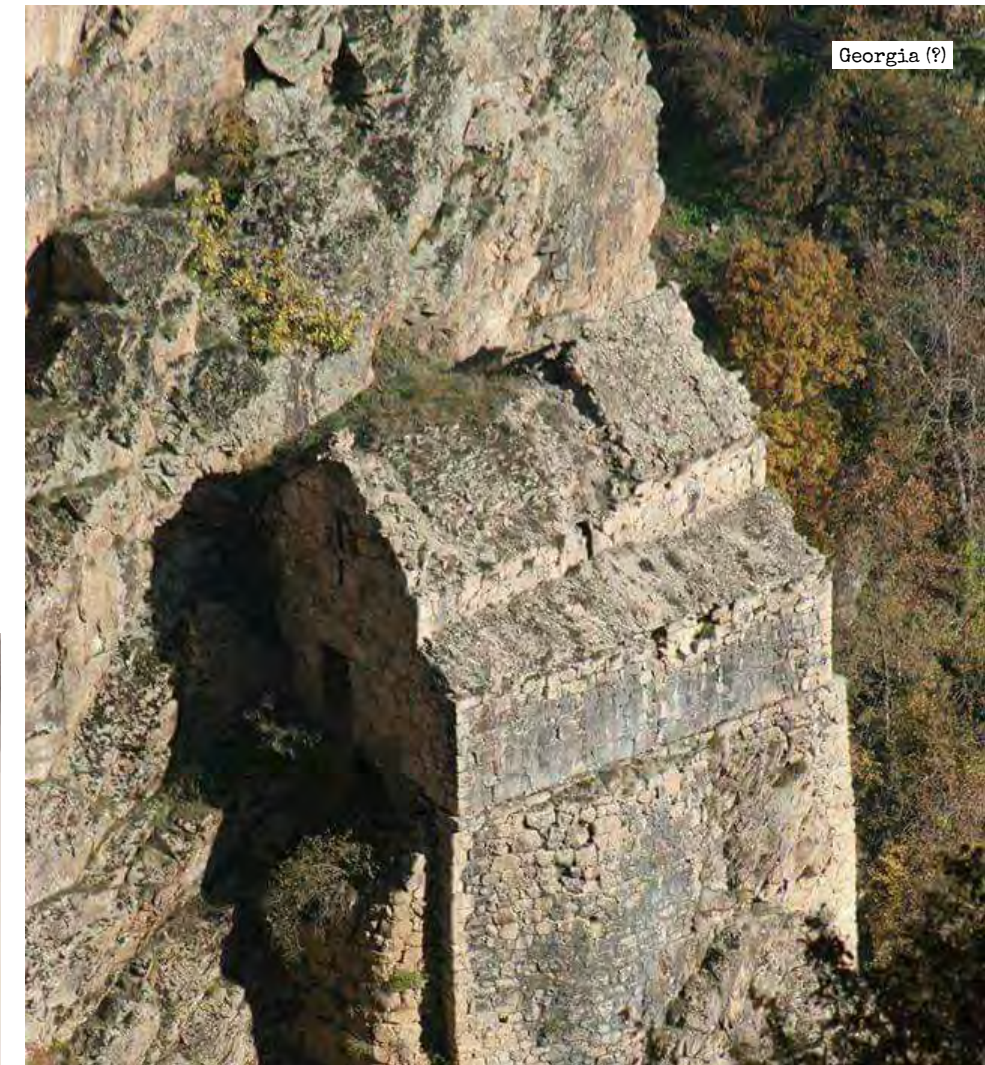
Merriam-Webster Dictionary Thesaurus enigma Games & Quizzes Word of the Day

Dictionary

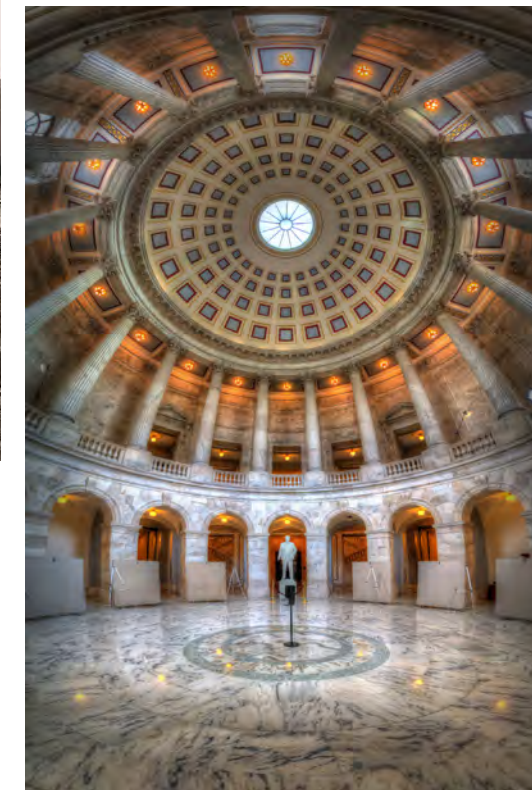
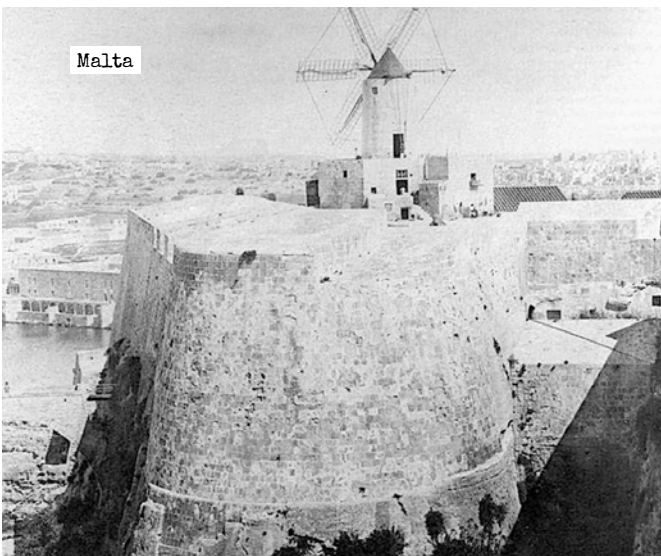
Definition

Did you know?

Did you know? Enigma comes from a Greek word that means "to speak in riddles." It applies to things, as well as to people, that puzzle one's mind. Egypt's ancient pyramids and quantum mechanics, for example, might be described as enigmas, as well as



Kandahar, Afghanistan

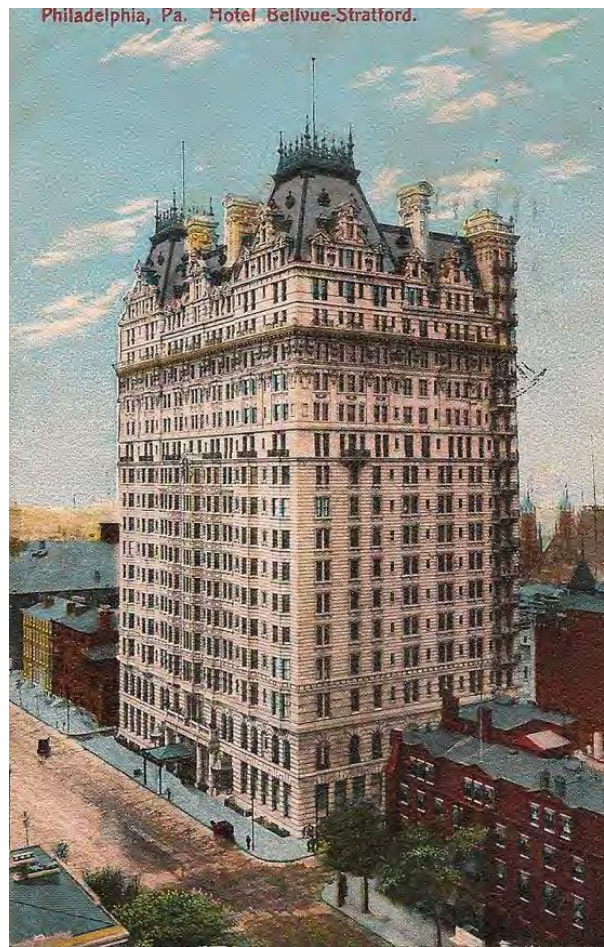


Russell Senate Office Building Rotunda, USA
Northeast of the Capitol, site bounded by Constitution Ave., First St., Delaware Ave., and C St., N.E.





Mosta, Malta



Philadelphia, Pa. Hotel Bellevue-Stratford.

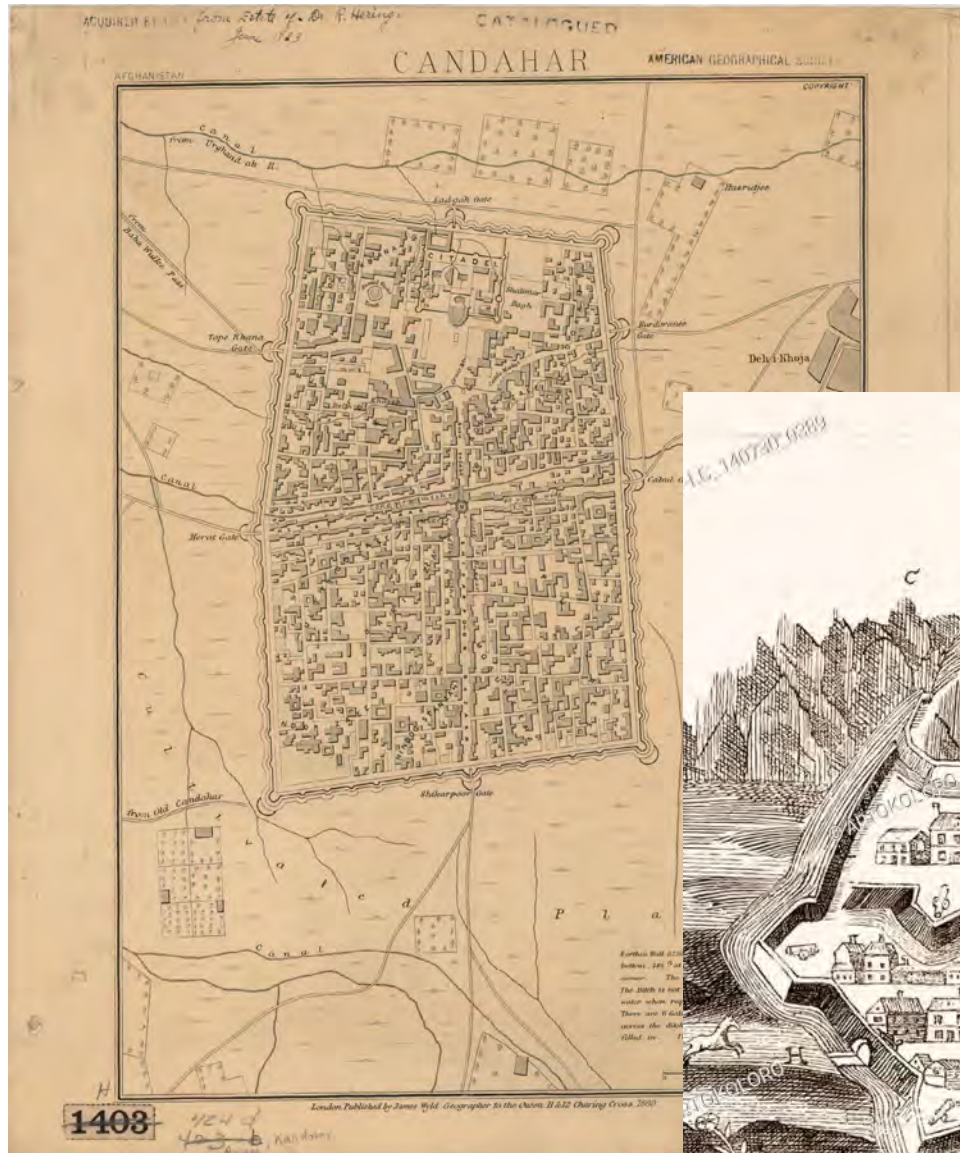
#18 1000 Year Old Toghrol Tower In The City Of Rey, Iran. First Photo Taken In 1840's



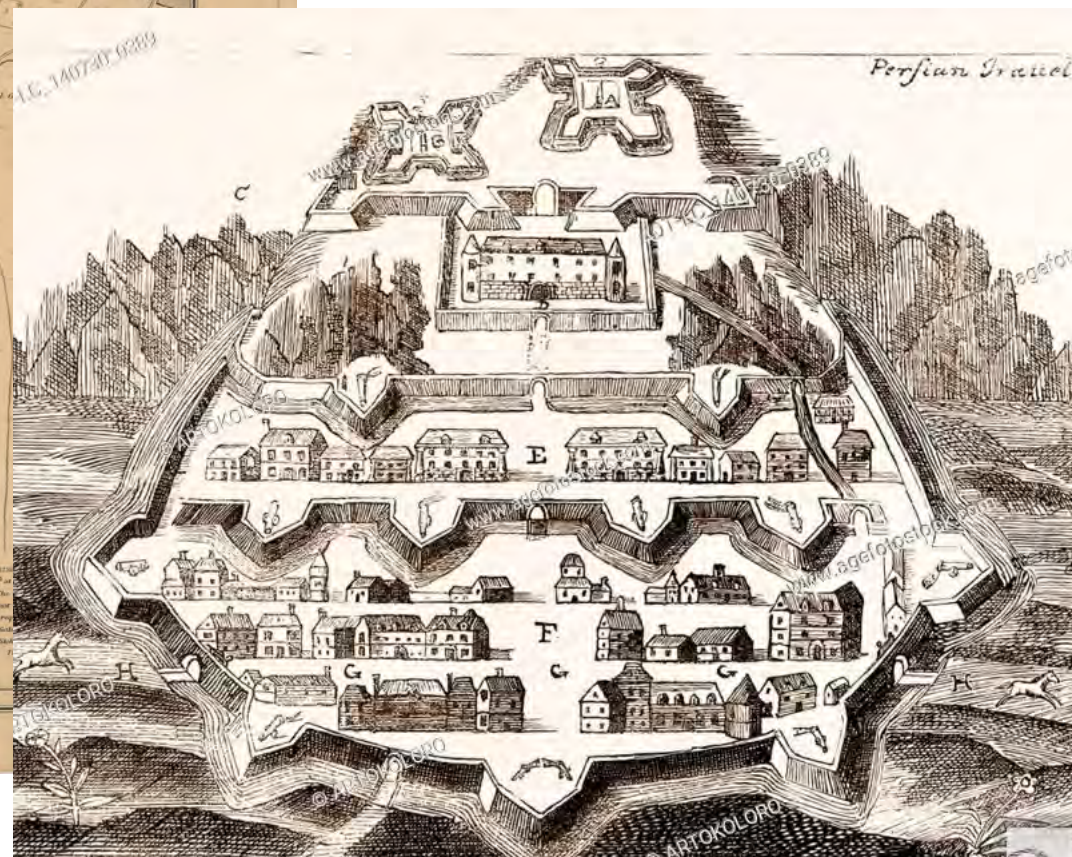
JohnBemhiesel

Report

#13 Besikli Cave Tomb In Hatay, Turkey



Kandahar



hankmaisterr

Report

Roman Theatre Of Cartagena (Province Of Murcia, Spain)



1991



1997



2000



2021



Walking along the Victoria Lines, Malta © Helen Jones-Florio



Walking the Victoria Lines, with Jason Florio © Helen Jones-Florio



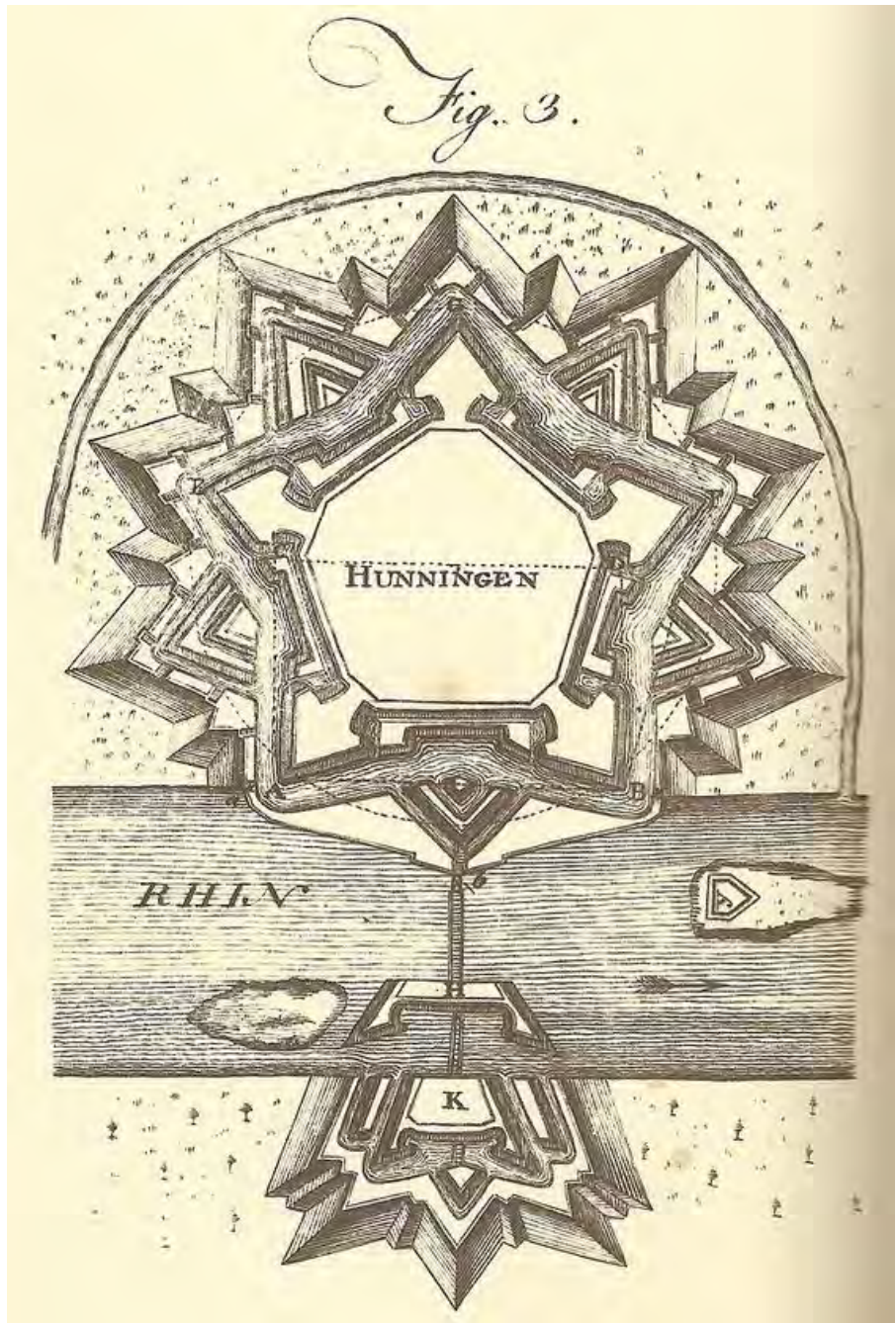
Crystal Palace Fountains



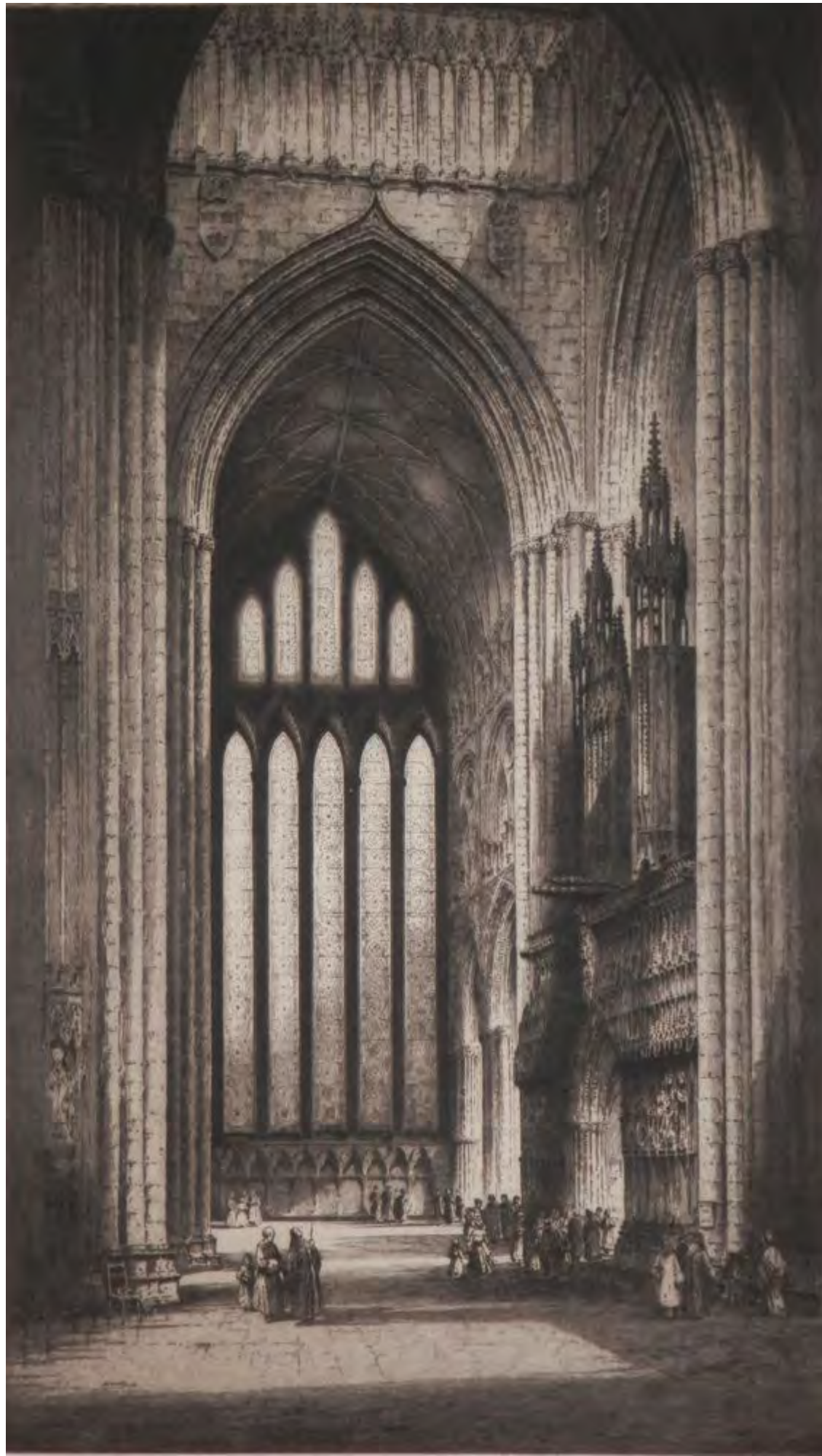


Roman nubs?

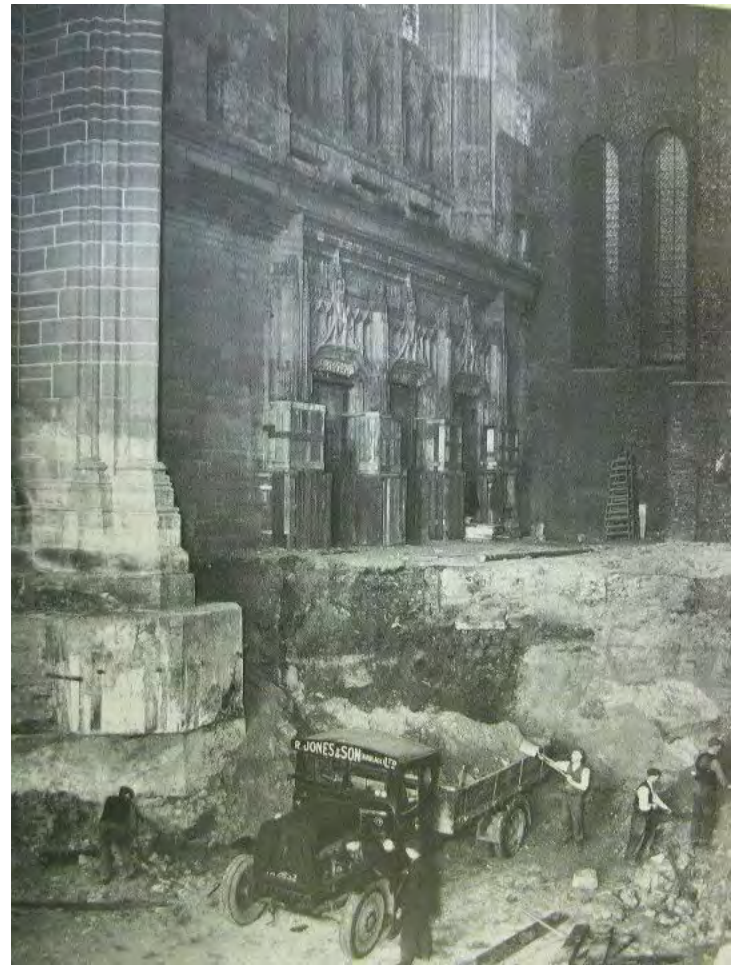
The ruins of the Forum Romanum in 1853 Rome

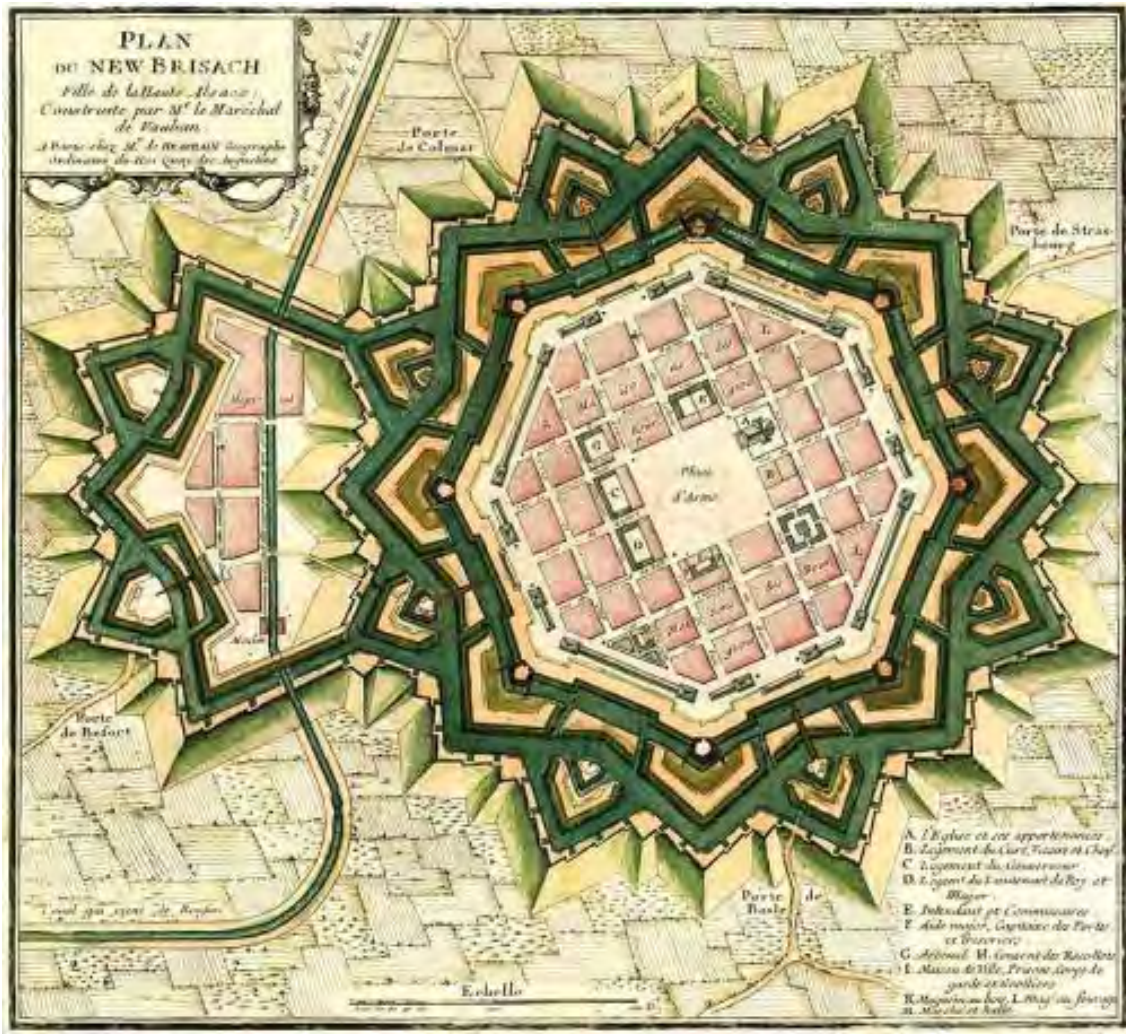


Malta

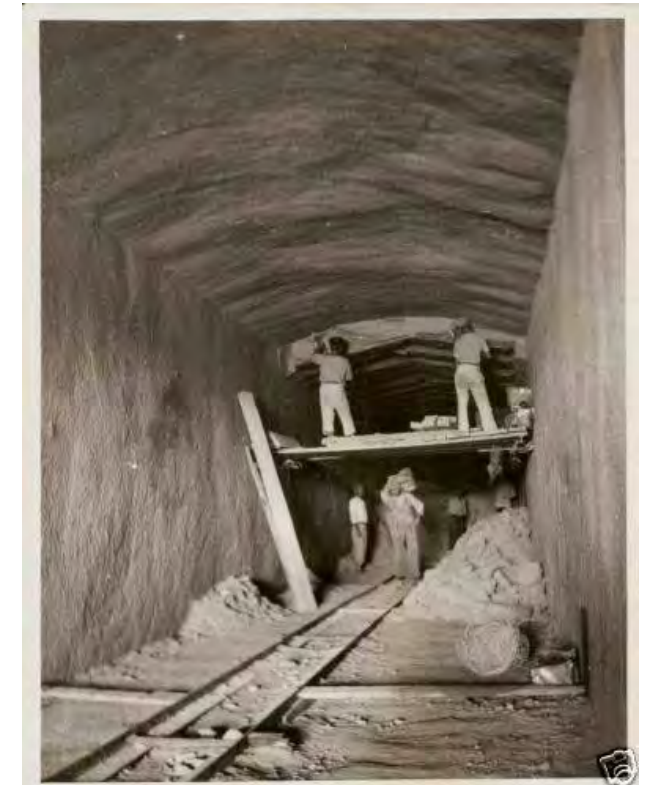


Five Sisters of York Cathedral





Malta



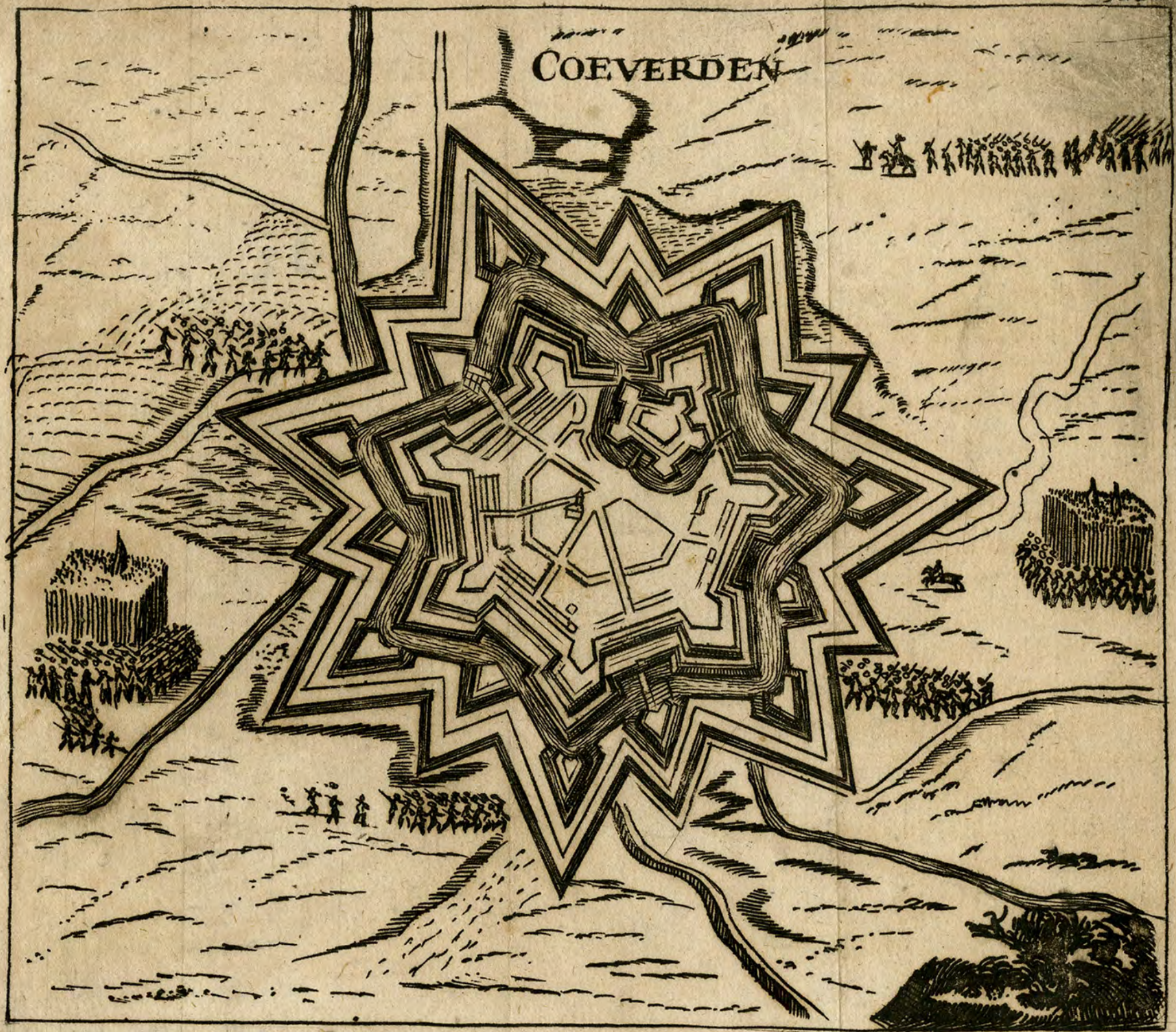
Malta rail way under construction



Ames Monument, Wyoming



Malta, Opera House





ARGENTINA.

Strasburg.

**TO BE
CONTINUED...→**



Stauffen burg

Orten burg

Kintzger thal

Gersbuck

1. Die Rhein bruck .

6. S. Catharina .

11. Zeughaus .

16. Barfusser Closter .

21. Frasser bruder .

26. Steinstrasser thor .

31. S. Margretha .

36. Iuden thor .

2. S. Claus in Vndis .

7. Gulden thurn .

12. Die Pfalz .

17. S. Nicolaus .

22. S. Thoma .

27. S. Johann .

32. S. Aurelia .

37. S. Clara werth .