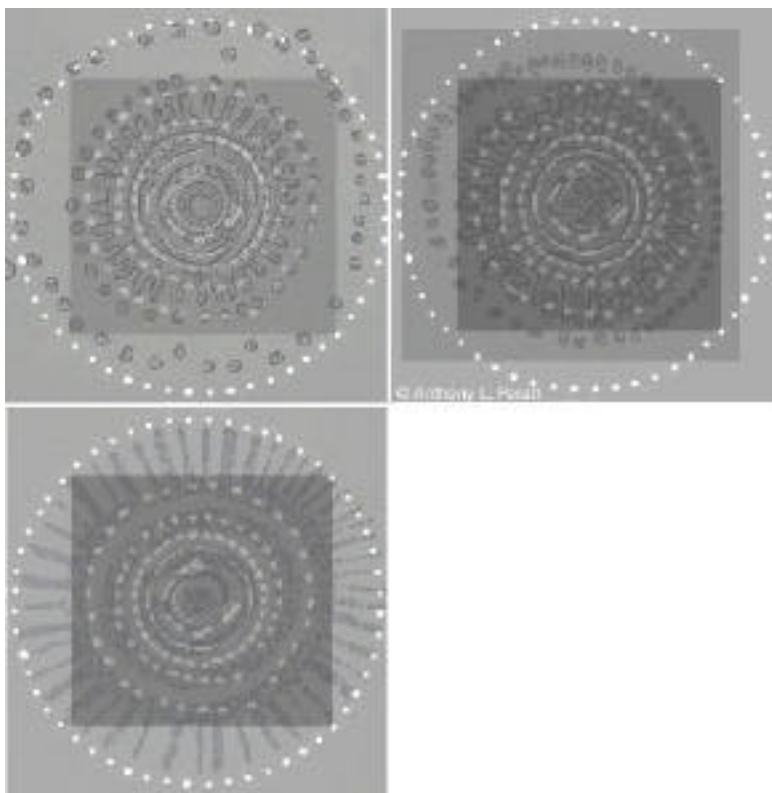


Evidence for An Intense Aurora Recorded in Antiquity

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Based on the compilation and analysis of the order of 50,000 digitally recorded petroglyphs, we have identified several dozen general categories of instabilities of a highly nonlinear plasma column generally associated with multi-mega-ampere Z-pinches. This suggests that prehistoric man recorded the occurrence of an intense and long-lasting aurora.¹ A search of corroborating evidence has turned up hundreds of 56 point symmetry concentric petroglyphs and megaliths, the first three of which are the dark markings below, two on the Columbia River, 16 km apart, and the bottom, 1200 km away on the Navajo Nation. Other examples but with a 'tilted perspective' are found in Australia. These petroglyphs have been overlaid on Stonehenge (white markings), 7000 km distant.



The images are a bottom-up view of a hollowed electron beam whose cylinders have filamentated into the dots and streamers shown. Experimental and simulation data will be presented.

¹. 'Talking Rocks,' Anthony L. Peratt, Lecture series on Celestial Catastrophes in Human Prehistory, October 17, 2001, Center for Ancient Studies, the Institute for Environmental Studies, and the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia, PA USA.

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