

# THE BIG SEARCH FOR 'GREEN' STARTED 5000 BC. THE BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA



The shapes of the aurora are found back in Neolithic art like that of Gavrinis and the color green of it is found back polished axes of different kinds of green stones like jadeite



Green jadeite polished axes from the Italian Alps



Papua Irian Yaja 2006



Carved axe on the table de Merchants France



Gavrinis France



March 17, 1716, Gdansk, JF Ramus.



Gavrinis France



Showcase in Berlin National Museum with a map of the findspots of the Alp-jadeite



A strange phenomenon entered the Stone Age (art and life) around 5000 BC. An investigation into the source of the inspiration. By: Nicolas Geertsma, 2008.

Scientists (Petratt et al) believe that the solar wind during the Neolithic period was much stronger than today, resulting in enormous growing auroras? Especially the one on the South Pole. That aurora was visible everywhere on Earth. During that period Petratt and other scientists think that our solar system was in a kind of unbalance due to the entrance of a comet that maybe later on exploded, or the newly incoming of the planet Venus. It must have been a turbulent period with frightening wonders in the sky. On the surface of large stones and mountain walls prehistoric men started carving and painting all over Western Europe new motives. No longer was the animal kingdom the source of their inspiration. Cosmic symbols became favorite. Cup and ring, wheel and double-spiral- and wavy lines were now the chosen motives. A part of the inspiration for this art was possible the moving and shape of the Northern and Southern Polar lights. These movements are in our time no longer visible everywhere on Earth. To see them we need to make a trip to the polar regions. It is an overwhelming natural phenomenon. And when the researchers are right in their hypothesis that in the Neolithic period from 5000 BC that there has been a stronger incoming solar wind on the earth, then there must be enormous auroras. That will not have left the humankind of those times untouched, in his art he certainly will have left pictures of it. The auroras were a potentially important source of inspiration for the art and rituals in the European Neolithic from 5000 BC, with a peak around 3000 BC. In other parts of the world, this was maybe the case also. The phenomenon, or the remembrance of it, probably lasted until the Early Middle Ages.



The movements, shapes and colors of the auroras were maybe the inspiration for a revolution in prehistoric art and rituals all over the planet. Everywhere green stones became favorite for the making of polished axes. In Irian Yaja many tribes continue this habit until our time. The carving on the stones in the monument of Gavrinis (France) look much like the aurora-movements. Carved images of axes are also visible.

GREENSTONE POLISHED AXES WORLDWIDE  
THE DAWN OF THE COPPER- AND BRONZE AGE



Depot Bénon Francek



Begude de Mazenc France



1: East England Jersey, 2: Olmec Mexico, 3: Papua New Guinea,  
4: Maori New Seeland, 5: Guiana, 6: Olmec Mexico,



Greenstons from the Alps



1: Olmec Mexico, 2: Brimble pit England, 3: Antigua,  
4: Olmec Mexico



Denemark



1: Halberstadt Germany, 2: Taino Bahamas, 3: Costa Rica,  
4: Colchester England,



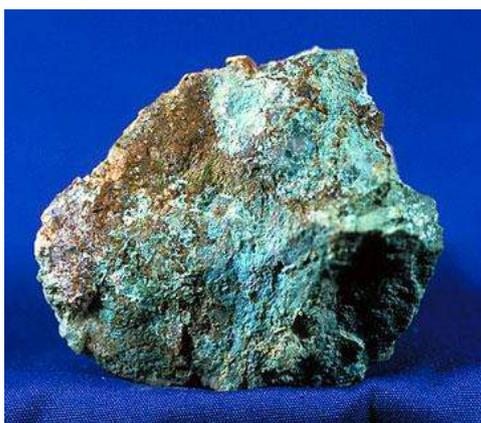
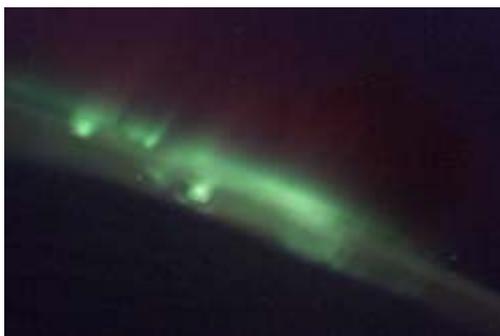
Green Aurora Borealis



1: Stonehenge. On the foreground the inner-circle of blue stones.

2: A left over worked broken bluestone in the quarry in the 'Preseli Hills', it maybe was meant for the construction of Stonehenge. The quarry was away more than 300 km from the monument, this says something about the need for this choice.

3: Was it because of the greenish color of the rock, that looks very much the same as the color of the aurora green (4/5) and the green of copper ore?



## THE GREEN, EVEN IN THE MONUMENT OF STONEHENGE

That is the easiest way to handle with misunderstood, frightening things, is, copy the form, translate it into a ritual and there are all sorts of attributes immediately required to carry out this ritual. Those attributes are often copies of the natural phenomenon and often they are also decorated with motifs of the phenomenon. Possibly a large part of the rock art created in this period is therefore within the category of the ritual surrounding the auroras. Good examples are the reported carvings that were made on the surface of various large stones in the so-called corridor tomb of Gavrinis in Brittany, these stones are completely covered with spiral- and winding carvings. The carvings on these stones are probably older than the construction of the grave itself. They were carved earlier in time on the stones at another place somewhere inland, and were placed later in the now known famous monument on the Gavrinis island. On a number of stones there are also recognisable some carvings that look like 'stone axes'. The Neolithic was the era of the polished stone axes, so maybe this has no special meaning that they appear on the large stones of Gavrinis. This could then mean that the axe as a subject in itself would be worshipped. This however is inexplicable, because an axe at that time was nothing special, also not because that it would be polished now. Axes are the most common type of tool throughout the entire Stone Age, from the very beginning. In order to survive on earth man needs to have one. There are found countless numbers of axes like the bifaces of the Paleolithic to the polished axes from the Neolithic. Developed for working on wood, ivory, bone and for the slaughter of large animals. It is striking that in the earth layers from about 5000 BC a certain type of polished axe begins to appear. The 'hache goutte d'eau', the 'water drop shaped axe', which may have been inspired by a special aurora-model. This type of axe and the earlier mentioned carvings can be found on many places in the world. Usually these axes are undamaged and no signs of wear are found on them, suggesting they were only made for a ritual function. For this type of axe people mainly chose green stone types, such as jadeite. So far the only known location of this rock type in Western Europe is high in the Italian Alps. This green jadeite was from 5000 BC on transported over large parts of Western Europe. Because it is not easy, especially not in the Neolithic, to get to the source of this material, and the excavation was hard, as the working of it was, it is just as hard as flint (\* 1). Everywhere there must have been a strong need for this material for making of this axes types. The shape of this axe type maybe looks like an specific aurora-form (\* 2) and the green color seems to have been inspired by the beautiful green colors of the auroras. The same color of green jade. In the same time, also in other countries all over the world, this same type of green stone axes appear. For example in Mexico, New Guinea and China. The real green jade from that time on is considered as an exclusive material. The Bronze Age that follows the Neolithic period shows in the art also mainly spiral and meandering artistic expressions and taking the color Green in mind, then the discovery of how to produce bronze is perhaps not entirely coincidentally because the copper ore needed in the process has also this special color of Green and maybe it is not without a meaning that heavy patinated bronze turns back to that beautiful color again. And maybe the choice for the use of the 'blue stones' in the inner circle of Stonehenge may also be traced back to the tradition of the aurora-worship, the worship of 'The Green'.

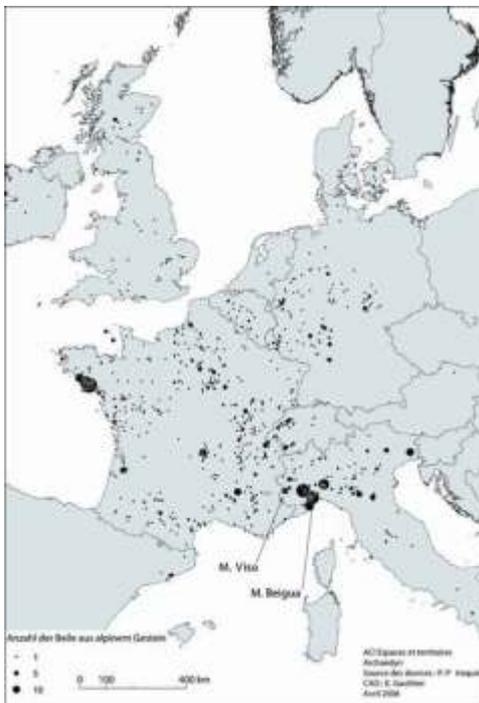
It looks as if the search for the Green was a global movement, that started somewhere around 5000 BC and it is accompanied with the engraving on stones of the so called 'cup and rings' and the so called 'squatterman'. Next to that, many other forms, like wheels, crosses, ladders etc, can be found on the surface of rock all over the world. Much of this art is found on high altitudes, like in Western Europe in the Alps. The best known region is Valcamonica and the Valley of the Mercuries. Tenthousands of carvings can be found there. Considering that great number and the timespan in which they were, it looks almost impossible that they were only made by the locals. And considering the fact that not far from this region there are the sources of the jadeite, and that also on the route to that places the rocks are literally covered with 'squattermen' carvings, it more looks as if people from all over Western Europe made journeys to that region high in the mountains to watch with clear sights the astonishing rising of the southern aurora (Pertatt et al) and to worship it by carving images of it on the rocks and bring back home small pieces of its green color in the form of the look-alike-greenstone jadeite for the making of the 'waterdrop shaped' polished axes.

## THE FIRST PILGRIMAGE OF MANKIND WORLDWIDE

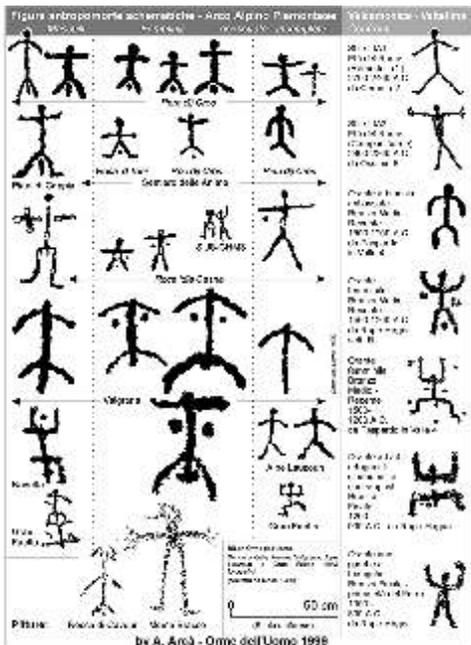
If this thought is not rejected, then we maybe are looking at the oldest form of pilgrimages, going back to at least 5000 BC, with all the ingredients necessary for it. The cause of it was the growing southern aurora that was visible all over the planet (Peratt et al). It must have been a frightening but also beautiful event. It moved people to higher places to get a free sight at it, without barriers. All over the world on rock they made the same uncountable reports of the developing of the aurora. The appearing of greenstone polished axes over large parts of Western Europe is in the case of pilgrimage not a sign of trade, but a sign of 'getting for it' to bring it home as a souvenir to worship. We must be able to trace back many roads leading into the mountain areas where the people gathered to worship and to carve their prayers. On the map of Pierre Pétrequin we can see the distribution of the jadeite-axes over Western Europe. It is clearly visible that all the roads lead to Mount Belgua and Mount Viso in the Italian Alps. A very old name for the path to the top is called 'the road of the soul'. That is a name that fits not for a traderoute, but amazingly well for a pilgrimroute. It would be of great interest to look at other mountainregions where this art is found back, if it is also possible there to point at ancient roads leading to it and if they are corresponding with findspots of different types of green stones.

\* 1) Flint was compared with Jadeite as lot easier to obtain, that was just outside the door for the taking. And flint or silex could very well be used for making also fine polished axes. In fact, most foundback polished axes wertew made flint. These were not, however, ritual objects, but ordinary consumer goods. To meet the large demand of this tool created in the Neolithic period on many places in Europe we see the development of various industries, with mining and all. It is estimated that tens of millions normal flint axes found their way across Europe to the early neolithic farms.

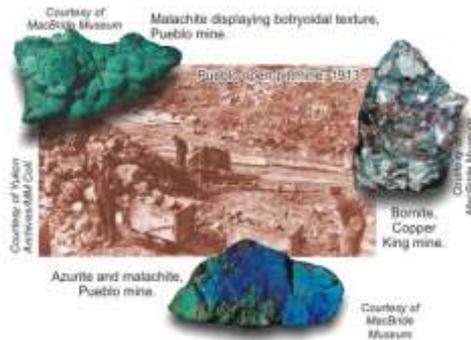
\* 2) There are five basic types of aurora-form phenomena. 1: Bended bands, simple light curved bands, 2: Tires, often folded or bent, 3: Stains, small isolated lightgiving pieces, 4 Curtains, light spreading and extending across the entire horizon, 5: Jets, pillars of light, they follow the magnetic field of the earth and stand up vertically, 6 Lighted dots. In fact, all these auroratypes are represented as carvings on stone. in the Neolithic and Bronze age, there were still many more variations visible in the sky visible, including teh 'squatterman'. All these models were carved on rocks..



The Pérequin map with the findspots of jadeite axes in Western Europe. It can also be interpreted as a map with the routes of the pilgrimage into the higher Alps

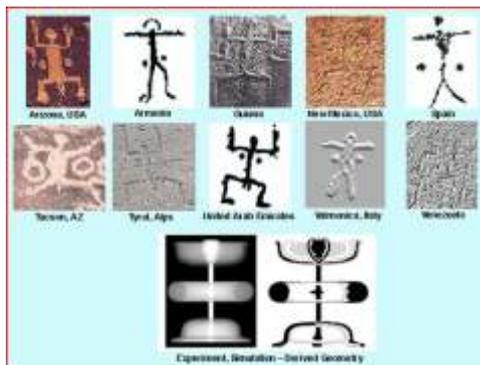


Squattermen carvings from the Alpine region



Different copper ore

The worldwide search for 'The Green' was maybe the trigger for the discovery of copper ore that lateron developed into bronze. 1: Tende France copper, 2: Cartaginios copper, 3: Escanada Canada copper, 4: Bronze axe Iran with cup and ring marks,



The two plasma squatterman images below, were created in a laboratory by dr. Anthony Peratt. The same image is carved on many rocks all over the globe. The squatterman is one of the formations that is developed by a heavy growing plasmacolom. This is one of the proofs that prehistoric men witnessed such an event on earth. The southern aurora was due to a strong incoming solar wind a thousand to a million times higher than nowadays. No wonder it was inspiring the art for over many millennia.

