

# The mistake of the British Elizabeth, an archaeologist, and the Russian Svetlana, a clairvoyant

Author: Chudinov V. A.

## British stone artifact.



Fig. 1. Fragment of a stone artifact from Lindisfarne

According to her, the discovery of the artifact was an exciting moment for the team. Most surprising of all is the fact that the find was made not by a professional or expert, but by an amateur archaeologist. Later it was possible to decipher the inscription on the stone. It turned out that it was in Anglo-Saxon and meant the name "Frith". According to the co-Director of the project, David Pats, the artifact was perfect proof of the former activity of the Anglo-Saxons in this area" [1].

No FRITH inscription is visible on the wreck, nor is there any Christian symbolism. The archaeologist's logic is simple: if the artifact was kept in a Christian temple, then it is Christian, and if it is on a British island, then it is Anglo-Saxon. For such superficial thinking, even students are given two marks on the exam.

To view what is depicted on this stone artifact, it should be turned 180 degrees. Then it will be seen that both the reliefs and the inscriptions on it are not Christian or German – speaking.



Fig. 2. My identification of Vimanas and reading signatures on this artifact

First I read the main signature on the middle line of the wreck. It reads: **YARA VIMANAS ROME RURIK THE WARRIOR**. In other words, Vimanas **LIKE** the **Floppy DISKS** of **WESTERN CAIRO**. So there is no sign of **FRITH**.

Then I look at images of floppy disks. Vimana #1 is located in the center of the image, but it looks more like a "flying saucer" than a "flying hat", because it has a wheelhouse that rises much higher than the disk. The Vimana is shown in the top view as if it had already landed on the given island.

Vimana #2, on the other hand, is shown from below and at the moment of take-off. A jet of exhaust gases is visible coming from the center of its body. You can read the words on it: **YARA VIMANA 30 (ARKONA)**, that is, **DISKRET WEST of CAIRO**. Her image is on the left at the very top of the wreck, right under the index finger of the hand holding it.

Just below and to the left on a fragment of a stone artifact is an image of Vimana #4 in profile. Three large add-ons are visible on this disk with a stripe in the middle. To the right of the floppy disk is a signature in medium-sized letters: **YARA VIMANA**. Finally, Vimana #3 is visible to the right of Vimana #1 in the top view; it has wavy outline lines.

It is valuable that this fragment of the artifact has a date located on Vimana No.3: **8 YAR YEAR**. In terms of the usual chronology, this means **the date: 864 A.D.** I believe that this stone medal was cast in honor of the first visit of Viman Yar.

But the question immediately arises: did stone casting exist in ancient times? The author of the note [2] Anton Zubov doubts that there was: Casting? "I searched myself. <http://search.rsl.ru/>. I searched for: Granite casting. Stone casting. Literature does not know such methods of construction." However, if we are talking about a geopolymer product, then its mass at normal temperature is soft.

In the note [3] we read: "Now for the diehards. Our great-grandfathers were able not only to perfectly cover the surface of stone with plaster, perfectly imitating natural stone, but also to cast entire structures that look indistinguishable from natural granite, which, however, are not. It is impossible to make a cutout in three planes by machine. No stone cutter in the world can do this, because neither a circular saw nor a band saw is suitable for making 3D structures from monoliths. This is only possible by casting into a ready-made form - formwork. Here we also see a decorative element that was on the formwork, or squeezed into a detail that has not yet had time to completely petrify, a matrix-cliche."

There is even a recipe for geopolymer concrete: "to prepare 1 liter of the mixture, you will need: 160 g of potassium hydroxide (KOH), 200 g of 60% liquid glass ( $K_2SiO_3$ ), 540 g of ash ("fly ash"), 100 g of water" [4]. So in ancient times, they could make geopolymer concrete not only according to this recipe, but also according to several others.



Fig. 3. The Peruvian geoglyph declared a copy

## Peruvian geoglyph.

The note [5] States: "the Minister of culture and archeology of Peru, Ruben Garcia, announced that the newly found geoglyph is a copy, not the original. The Minister said that this geoglyph differs from the already studied creation techniques and sizes that were usually used by ancient civilizations. The Ministry will carefully study the geoglyph and inform the public about the progress of the research."

It is strange that the Minister did not specify exactly which original this geoglyph was a copy of. I got the impression that they were looking for excuses to destroy this artifact. And the reason for this is its Russian origin, which is no secret to me. And perhaps for a number of archaeologists as well.

I also found the date by circling it with a bull frame. This is **33 YARA YEAR**. In terms of the usual chronology, this means the year **889 FROM the BIRTH of CHRIST**. This is a fairly common date for the flight of Vimanas to different places around the globe. This time in Peru.

This is all the more strange, since apart from the geoglyphs of the Nazca desert in Peru and the geoglyphs of great Britain, archaeologists are not interested in geoglyphs at all. So this exception involuntarily attracted my attention.



Fig. 4. My reading of inscriptions on the Peruvian geoglyph

I enlarged the image of the person with his surroundings, Fig. 4. First I decided to read the captions above the main character's head. It was most convenient to read in reversed color. It said: **VIMAN YAR WARRIORS RURIK 35 ARKONA**, in other words, **the WARRIORS of RURIK of NOVGOROD the GREAT**. And the line below you can read the words: in the **LAND of YAR RURIK and ROME RURIK**.

Then I decided to read the signature in large letters in the foreground. Here is written a line with many words; I tried to read the main thing: **35 ARKONY of YARA RUS YARA of RURIK and 3 ROME RURIK VIMANA TROOPS were LOOKING for the TEMPLE of YAR of THE REGION OF CHARAON A ROCK WITH MIM MAM MARY YAR RURIK**. This means: **WARRIORS OF THE VELIKY NOVGOROD RUS YAR RURIK AND THREE VIMANS OF THE ARMY OF WESTERN CAIRO LOOKED FOR THE ROCK OF THE TEMPLE OF YAR WITH THE IMAGE OF THE PRIEST MARA YAR RURIK**.

So this geoglyph was put in memory of the search expedition with the participation of three Vimanas. There are still many inscriptions; however, the introductory nature of the readings in the comments to the "news of archeology" does not imply a detailed consideration of each artifact. From what I read, it becomes clear that the Vimanas visited this place in order to search for a rock monument or relief of Rurik.

And the vigilant Ruben Garcia was probably informed that around the image of a typical "Indian" in feathers, on the geoglyph around it there are strange inscriptions in Russian letters, which should not be on the Indian image. Hence the suspicion that someone simply copied the national image of the Redskins, providing it with "foreign" signatures, although the image of the main character shows (however, somewhat exaggerated) the flight uniform of the Vimana crew.



Fig. 5. Stained glass Windows from the Church of Limoux, Languedoc

#### **Allegedly Rodamir on the stained glass windows of the church.**

In the note [5] you can read the following lines: "the Slavs did not propagate in a family circle – this was controlled by one of the Vedic laws of RITA, so children were born beautiful and healthy with clear facial features. **Images of Radomir on stained glass Windows in the Church of the medieval city of Limoux, Languedoc**, Fig.5. The height of Jews, with extremely rare exceptions, does not exceed the average (i.e. does not rise above 165 cm). (anthropometric data is taken from the Jewish encyclopedia of Brockhaus and Euphron). And the Slavs are some of the tallest, if not the tallest in general. And the growth of people in Russia at every step is 175-180 cm. So this is another confirmation of the book of Svetlana Levashova "Revelation", and in particular "Radomir".

And in the film [6] at the end of the first minute, you can read the captions to the above figure 5: "on these wonderful stained-glass windows, Radomir and Magdalene with their children - their son Svetodar and daughter Vesta. Another very interesting detail is also visible here: the priest standing next to Radomir is dressed in the uniform of the Catholic Church, which two thousand years ago could not have been in any way. It appeared with the priests only in the 11-12 centuries. Which again, proves the birth of Jesus-Radomir only in the 11th century."

I was confused by the name of Rodamir Radomir. If we are talking about the Rodamir that Nikolai Levashov helped to get out of suspended animation in Iran, then not only was his name different, but his face was not at all like the face of Jesus Christ. This made me look at the characters in figure 5 more closely, and try to read their names, which, as I thought, must have been signed, and in Russian, on the stained-glass windows of the 11th century A.D.



Fig. 6. My reading of the inscriptions on these stained-glass Windows

I start reading from the woman's head in the left-hand window in Fig. 5, placing the result of the reading in Fig. 6. To my surprise, her blonde hair at the top reads the date: **505 YAR**. In terms of the usual chronology, this means the date: **1361 A.D.** In other words, we are not talking About the XI century A.D., but about the XIV Century.

Below is the woman's age - **30 years**. She holds a baby in her arms, on whose blond hair is his name, **IGOR**, and age, **5 YEARS** are read. And on the head of the second child you can read a longer signature: **YARA MIMA'S SON, 12 YEARS OLD**. In addition, his name can be read on the shoulder strap that falls from his shoulder and on the belt: **IVAN**. And on the folds of the sly left hand of the woman - the signature: **IVANA MOTHER**. Finally, on the lower edge of the woman's hem, you can read the name of the Italian city where this event takes place: **RAVENNA**.

As you can see, we are not talking about Mary Magdalene with her son Svetodar and daughter Vesta, but about an unnamed woman with two sons - Igor and Ivan. On the chest of a Catholic priest, the words "**MARYIN WARRIOR**" are written in folds of cloth. This can be understood as a different version of the words **WARRIOR of MARA**. On the upper part of the border of its hem are read the words: **YARA RAVENNA**. The mention of the God YAR immediately takes the image beyond Christianity. And the lace on his sleeve turned horizontally and given in reverse color, lead to an amazing phrase: **RURIK's TEMPLE**. So the scene in Yara Ravenna turns out to be the temple of Mara.

But in this case, we can assume that the main character of these stained-glass windows is not Jesus Christ at all, but Yar Rurik. But in this case, the unknown woman must be his wife. And then I began to look for the name on the folds of fabric of her dress. And I found: it is a Y-shaped intersection just below the groin. For reading, I turned this part of the dress 90 degrees to the right. And it was possible to read the words: **ANASTASIA BOTKINA, MIMA TEMPLE**. So this assumption was confirmed.

With great trepidation, I began to examine the image of the alleged Jesus Christ. Inside his nimbus, I was able to read the words: **YARA TEMPLE OF RURIK**. This could not be the case in the image of Jesus. And on the hair of the head on the left you could see the text: the **ARMY of ROME**, while on the hair on the right - the words: **MIME OF THE TEMPLE OF MARA**. Finally, on the mustache and beard – the final signature: **YAR RURIK**. Now there is no doubt left: before us was the image of Yar Rurik, and not Jesus Christ! And this assumption was confirmed!

But the question immediately arose: why was the image of Rurik made very similar to the image of Christ? - Having asked it, I immediately realized its incorrectness: Rurik lived in the world BEFORE Christ, so he COULD not be like Christ. He looked like himself. But the later Jesus Christ, whom the iconographers provided with almost all the accessories of Rurik (cross, halo, robe, temples, icons, Bible), was also awarded with them and the appearance of Rurik. This was the last but most important aspect of the slow substitution of the teachings of one great man for those of another.



However, this stained glass window has not yet been fully explored. Rurik is holding a baby, who is 6-7 years old. On his head, on his hair, is his name: **GLORY**. In other words, **SVYATOSLAV, YAROSLAV, VYACHESLAV, BOLESLAV**, etc.

And in front of Rurik stands a girl, on whose back you can read the words: **LARISA** from **ARKAIM**. Around the middle of her hair, you can see the word **DAUGHTER**, and in the folds of the fabric on Rurik's chest - the words Rurik's **BIET**. This explanation can be understood as an indication that Rurik's daughter is illegitimate during his stay at the headquarters of Rurik's troops in Arkaim. It follows that before Rurik created the second Rome in Western Cairo after the anointing of Charaonus, he created the second Arcona in Arkaim. And on the border of his shirt below the neck you can read the words: YARA RUS.

According to this stained glass window, you can make some assumptions: the common children of Rurik and Anastasia Votkina are in the hands of their parents, illegitimate children are standing. Anastasia gave birth to the future Prince Igor the Old at the age of 25, and Ivan, the son of MIM Yar, at 18. Before his marriage to Anastasia, Rurik had a daughter in Arkaim, his military headquarters. But it is not yet clear in what year this happened?

In my article [\[7\]](#), I wrote: "But the main thing is that we managed to find out the date of the wedding, which fell on the 3-5 years of Yar, that is, in 859-861 AD. It is possible that these were the dates of the engagement (matchmaking) and the wedding, however, it is more likely that the wedding was first played in the Yar Votkinsk temple, and two years later – in Moscow Yar in Rome. Rurik was then 53-55 years old; the age of the bride could not be determined."

But now everything falls into place: on the right side of the halo of Rurik in direct color, you can read children: 30 AND 53 YEARS old. In other words, Rurik is 53 years old here, and Asa Votkina (Anastasia) is 30 years old. Hence, the wedding is depicted in the temple of Yar (Rurik) in Votkinsk in 859 AD. From here you can find out the date of birth of Igor - 854 AD.

Wikipedia (article Igor Rurikovich) writes: "**Igor** (chronicle chronology - about 878-945) - Grand Duke of Kiev (according to the chronicle 912-945), according to the chronicle tradition - the son of Rurik, the husband of Princess Olga and the father of Svyatoslav Igorevich." – As we can see, everything is not so: since Rurik is a nickname, and the civil name of Rurik is Ivan Immanuelovich Sineus, then Igor will not be Igor Rurikovich, but Igor Ivanovich Sineus. And, therefore, he lived (if the date of death is accurate) not 945-878 = 67 years, but 945-854 = 91 years. The illegitimate Ivan Ivanovich, ASIYA'a son by MIM Yar was born in 847 AD. The illegitimate daughter Larisa from the headquarters of Rurik's army in Arkaim was about the same age, that is, she was born around 847 AD, and the younger son Slavik - about 856. So you can set the age of all three children of Rurik and the illegitimate son of ASIYA.

So Svetlana Levashova made the mistake of mistaking Rurik's family for the family of Jesus Christ. I am only referring to this series of stained glass windows from the city of Limoux to Languedoc.

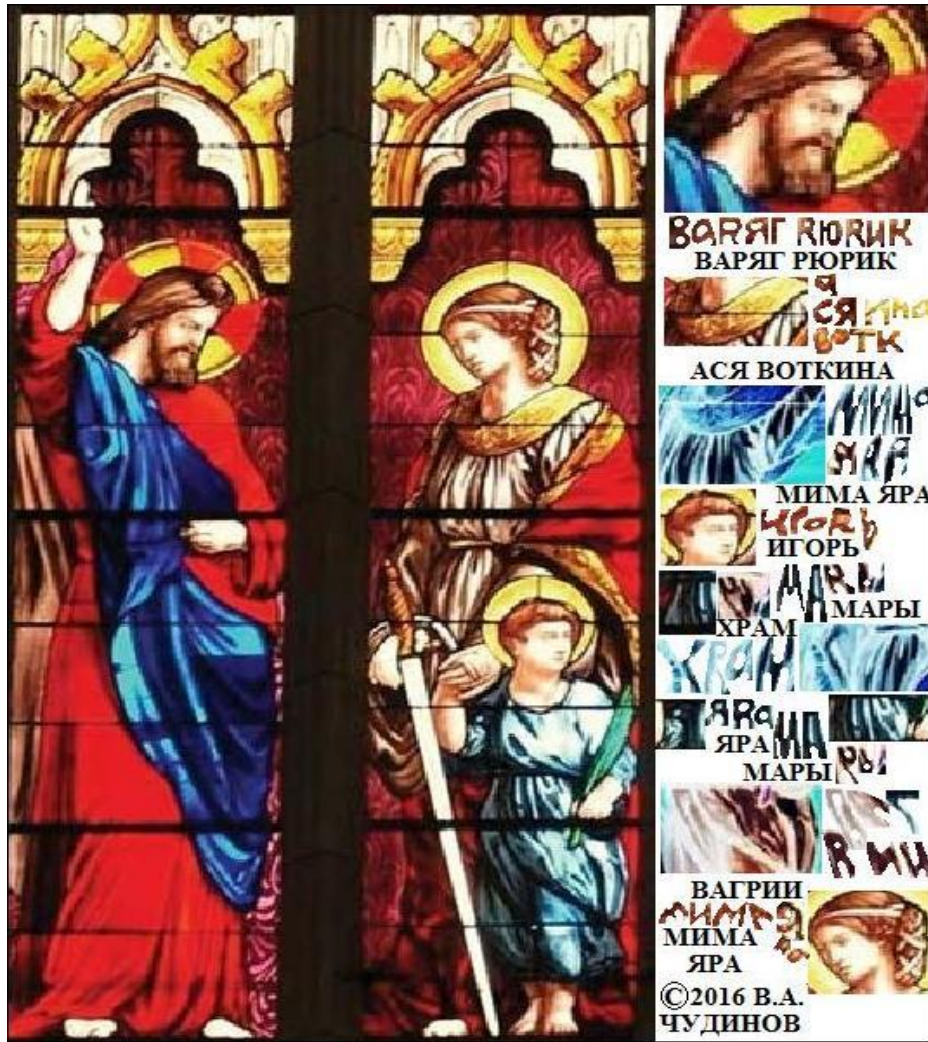


Fig. 7. Another stained glass window of the city of Lima and my reading of the inscriptions

But am I right in this understanding? – To check, I decided to look at another stained glass window of the city of Lima [5]. It shows: a man, a woman and a child of 6-7 years old. This raises the question: who is it – Rodamir (with an unknown woman and child), Jesus Christ and Mary Magdalene (with an unknown child), or Yar Rurik (Ivan Immanuelovich Sineus) with his wife, Anastasia Votkina and child - son Igor Ivanovich Sineus?

First I read the signature on the man's face. I draw the reader's attention to the fact that the cross on the nimbus of a man is not only equilateral, but also diverging to the ends of the blades, that is, NOT CHRISTIAN! This is not just a Vedic cross, but specifically the cross of the God Yara. And on the hair of a man's head you can read the word **VARANGIAN**, and on the beard - the word **RURIK**. So again, instead of Jesus Christ, Yar Rurik is depicted on the left stained glass window!

Then I move on to the image of the woman. On her hairstyle you can read the words: **MIMA YARA**, that is, the same as on the previous stained glass window.

And on the ribbon under the neck I read the words: **ASYA VOTKINA**. In other words, this is the name of Rurik's wife, **ANASTASIA VOTKINA**.

On the boy's head, on his hair, the expected name IGOR is read. And on the folds of fabric on the chest of Asya Votkina read the words: **MARY TEMPLE of YARA MARY VAGRIA**. In other words, unlike the previous plot in the city of Votkinsk, here the scene is Vagriya.

So again: Jesus Christ is not in this image.



Fig. 8. The third stained glass window of the city of Limu and my reading of the inscriptions

But, as they say, God loves the Trinity. Let's try to consider the third stained glass window. But does it exist? – In note [5] it is available, Fig. 8. First I want to consider the figure of a man. In this image, his face no longer resembles the iconographic face of Jesus Christ as much as in Fig. 6. On a strand of his hair to the left of his face, you can read the word **YAR**, while on his beard and mustache - the word **RURIK**. So, before us is Yar Rurik again, not Jesus Christ..

Then I turn to the woman. The stained-glass window shows her pregnant and without children. If we assume that she is pregnant with her future son Igor, then we are talking about 853-854 AD. On her head, the hair above the bandage forms the letters of the name, **ANASTASIA**, while on the strands on the left you can read the last name: **VOTKINA**.

And at the level of the left hand of ASYA, and below I read the text: from the temple of **VOTKINSK MIMA YARA**. In other words, I was surprised that the city of Limu knew that Anastasia Votkina was a Mima Yara in the city of Votkinsk.

Wikipedia writes about the town of Limoux: "**Limoux** is a municipality in France in the Languedoc-Roussillon region, Aude Department. The population is 9709 (2007) and the area is 32.41 km<sup>2</sup>. The municipality is located about 650 km South of Paris, 150 km southwest of Montpellier, 21 km southwest of Carcassonne. Limoux is considered the birthplace of sparkling wine (at least, it disputes this title with champagne). There are also carnivals once a year that last for several months." I have already written about the city of Carcassonne in the Roussillon region, where the temple of Yar is preserved [8]. So both Languedoc and Roussillon have preserved a lot of information about Rurik's time, both in terms of images and inscriptions.

Specifically, in the interpretation of the stained-glass windows in the city of Limu, Svetlana Levashova as an image of Jesus Christ with his family (or her followers, who attributed such views to her), was mistaken. This is certain.



Fig. 9. Photo of the excavations in Staevo and my reading of the signatures

### Excavations near Michurinsk.

The note [9] says: "near the village of Staevo, an archaeological layer of the 1st-2nd century was discovered. This period is characterized by finds related to the late Scythian culture, which is poorly studied in the upper Don Region. In addition, a later layer of the early Slavic period (5th-7th century) was found in the Michurinsky district.

In total, at a depth of half a meter, an archaeological expedition (consisting of specialists from the Institute of Archaeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Tambov students and Moscow schoolchildren) discovered many ancient artifacts. Among them are metal clasps, arrowheads, fragments of ceramics and tools. Excavations will continue until the end of summer", Fig. 8.

At first glance, no one but the students in the excavation site and nothing but the hole and the excavated earth in the background are present in this photograph. However, I already have experience in reading inscriptions on microgeoglyphs and on groundoglyphs [10], and therefore I began to look for them in the first place.

First, I read the inscription on a small fragment of microgeography tread through the clods of earth thrown out. This inscription is: **TEMPLE of YAR RIMA RURIK**, which in other words means: **TEMPLE of YAR** (as a **BRANCH of the TEMPLE of YAR**) of **WESTERN CAIRO**.

And then I read the inscription on the ground glyph, that is, on the cut of the soil: **THE TEMPLE OF MARY YAR RURIK TEMPLE OF ROME AND THE WORLD OF ROME YAR RURIK**. This means that the local branch in the form of the Yar Temple spun off from the Mary Temple of West Cairo, as well as the entire world of Yar Rurik. The found "Scythian" artifacts are products of the three capitals of Yar Rurik: Veliky Novgorod, Ladoga and Western Cairo.

And, of course, we are looking at products of the IX-X centuries, not 1-2 centuries A.D. – But in general, I am glad that the number of examples of microgeoglyphs and ground glyphs is gradually growing. Although I can specify the date: on the wall of the excavation above the bent student, I read the date (I circled it with a white frame): **33 YAR**. In terms of the usual chronology, this leads to the date **889 A.D.** – the same year in which the Vimanas appeared in Peru.

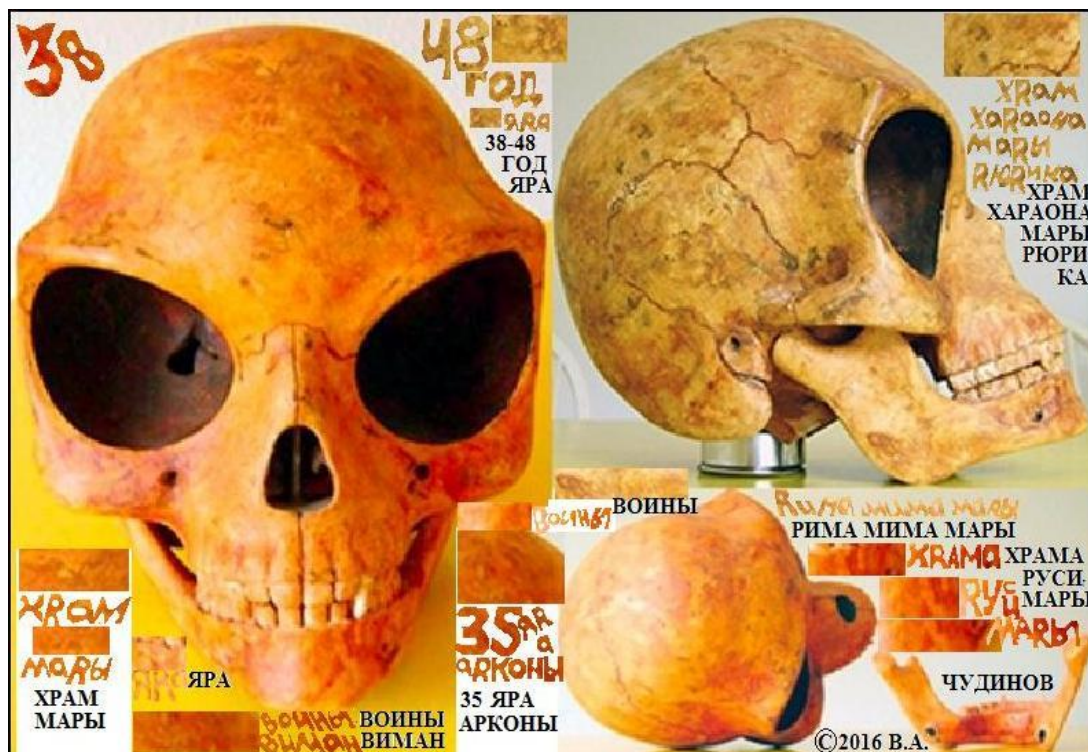


Fig. 10. The skull of an alien, and my reading signatures

## The skull of an alien.

Another article in the "news of archeology" gives the following message: "in Denmark, during the reconstruction of an old house, an unusually shaped skull was found. At first, archaeologists assumed that it was the remains of an animal, but the results of the examination showed that the skull is of extraterrestrial origin. Based on spectral analysis, the skull is approximately 800 years old. It has similar features to a human, but the volume of the skull is twice as large. Eye sockets are also enlarged. Scientists believe that the creature's eyes were adapted to see in the dark.

Note that in the building where the skull of an extraterrestrial object was found, members of the secret society "Light of Pegasus" once gathered, whose task was to preserve ancient artifacts" [11].

Are these skulls fake? "I don't think so. First, because archaeologists are so critical of the theory of paleocontact that for decades it was considered very bad form in archaeology to raise this topic. Secondly, Western Europe, especially Denmark, has never been one of the adherents of the presence of extraterrestrials on Earth. And finally, I showed in one of my articles the existence of alien mummies.

I have also researched Russian inscriptions on human skulls in many of my articles. If craniology is "a complex of scientific disciplines that study normal variations in the shape of the skull in humans and animals "(Wikipedia), then we can introduce a new term: "cranioglyphs" to refer to inscriptions on skulls. In this article, I will try to consider the cranioglyphs on the skulls of aliens.

I do this because I already know that living beings of this kind helped Yar Rurik to fly on vimanas, perhaps they were teachers of viman pilots. Consequently, in the time of Rurik, such pilots had to be buried separately, in special graves, and the corresponding inscriptions had to be left on their skulls.

However, first I decided to clarify some details and sent a search query to the search engine: "skull of extraterrestrial origin in Denmark". In note [12] I read: "On the island of Zealand in Denmark, employees of public utilities found a skull of an unusual shape during the replacement of sewer pipes in one of the buildings. They believed that the remains are of extraterrestrial origin and belong to an alien.

However, the archaeologists who arrived at the site believed that the skull belongs to some rare animal. As a result, it was decided to send the find to the College of Copenhagen for examination. The analysis surprisingly showed that the skull is more than 800 years old, and its volume is 50% more than that of a typical representative of Homo Sapiens. The study also revealed that the remains can not belong to any of the known species of animals. The scientists noted that the skull's wide eye sockets indicate that its owner had unusually large eyes that allowed him to see well even in the dark.

"Despite the fact that we were able to detect some features of the mammal, we cannot attribute this finding to any of the animals known on Earth," said the staff of the College of Copenhagen."



Fig. 11. Comparison of the found skull with a human

Even a cursory glance at Fig. 11 is enough to understand how different the found skull is from a human one.

If alien Vimana pilots were used during Rurik's time, we should find the corresponding inscriptions on this skull. And at the same time to advance in reading the inscriptions on cranioglyphs.

Returning to figure 10, I begin to read the inscriptions on the full-face image of the skull. On the upper part of the skull lid, I select a fragment in the center with the inscription: the **TEMPLE** of **MARY**, and to the right I read the signature of the place of original storage: **35 ARKONA YARA**, that is, **VELIKY NOVGOROD**. It is from the main storage location that the skull came to Denmark.

As for the "Light of Pegasus" society, note [13] gives some details: "An oddly shaped skull was found on the Danish island of Zealand. Its eye sockets are much larger than a human's. Researchers have been wondering for months who the mysterious remains might belong to, but at the moment they agree that the skull has an alien origin, reports Express. The size of the skull is about one and a half times the size of a human head.



It is also known that in the XIV century on Zealand there was a secret society of poets and writers called the "Order of the Light of Pegasus", who, according to some reports, owned alien artifacts."

I continue reading the inscriptions on the alien's skull. So on the right profile (right view) at the top you can read the date: on the left the number 38, and in the center below at the level of the cheekbones continuation: - **48 year YARA**. This is 13-23 years after Rurik's death. In other words, the decade when this alien helped the troops of Rurik, already falls on the existence of a large air fleet of Rurik. In terms of the usual chronology, this leads to the date: **894-904 years FROM the BIRTH of CHRIST**. In other words, the antiquity is really more than 800 years old.

On the same profile on the left parietal bone can be read the words: the **TEMPLE of MARA HARANA RURIK**. I believe that this is the place of the first storage of the skulls of an alien as a warrior of Rurik. And about who this character was, you can read on the bones of the upper and lower jaw above and under the teeth in the full-face view: **YARA WARRIORS of ROME MIMA MARA RUS MARA, and VIMANA WARRIORS**.

As for information about the planet from which the alien arrived, it is clear that it reigns in our concepts of twilight (hence the big eyes), and less gravity. These conditions are suitable for Mars, to some extent the Moon and the asteroids closest to Earth. However, with the contrast of the image of the skull, which was available in Fig. 10, it was impossible to see additional inscriptions. So I increased the contrast, and showed the result in Fig. 12.



Fig. 12. My reading of the inscriptions on a more contrasting image of the skull

Now you can read those images of the forehead that were previously invisible. I read here these words: WARRIORS OF YAR OF SCYTHIA FROM MARS YAR. So, my general assumption was made concrete: the alien turned out to be a MARSIAN.

And below I read other words: MAP OF THE TEMPLE OF MARA ROME. In other words, the map of those places on Mars, from which the Martians were recruited as warriors of the Yar of Scythia, was kept in the temple of Mary of WEST CAIRO. So the contrast enhancement bore fruit in the form of additional information.

#### **Discussion.**

Consideration of the news of archeology and one extraneous story are united by one meaning: getting additional information about Rurik and his Air Force. At the beginning of this article, we are talking about finds in Britain. There was found a fragment of a stone medal with the image of several Yara Vimanas, which, oddly enough, looked more like “flying hats” rather than “flying saucers”. This is a new variety of Vimana Yar, still unknown to me.

Until now, Yar's vimanas looked like "plates" and "cigars". It is clear that the inscriptions of 864 (and not 7-8 Centuries A.D.) were not made in Anglo-Saxon runes with the supposedly incomprehensible word FRITH, but in Russian (and runes of the genus), which prevailed even in Britain. Russian literature and the Russian language are not only an epigraphic monument, but also a monument to the arrival of Viman Yar in the British Isles.

So the British archaeologist, Elizabeth Wilkins, made a mistake in attributing the inscription, and in its dating, and in the general interpretation, without saying anything about the pictorial plot.

On the contrary, the Peruvian Minister of Culture and Archeology Ruben Garcia was not at all mistaken in suspecting a geoglyph of Russian origin that it was not an original, that is, it did not have an Indian origin. But on the other hand, this article of "News of Archeology" helped us to increase the statistics of Vimanas visiting various countries, this time Peru, and also after the death of Rurik (8 years later).

And in the same year was founded the Church of Rome Rurik (West of Cairo) under Michurinsk, in the town Staevo. In other words, you can add both statistics of branches of the temple of Mary and Rurik, as well as statistics of finding microgeoglyphs and ground glyphs.

It is very interesting to find a skull in Denmark. Judging by the dating of note [14], these skulls were known a year ago. The note itself is full of reflections: "an Alien pilot who crashed on Earth in prehistoric times, an unlucky time traveler, or a guest from a parallel universe? Or maybe it is a representative of an extinct biological species, a hybrid, or a mutant? It is hardly possible to say exactly what the Zealand skull is, but we can be sure of one thing: it will certainly change our view of many things. Strange skulls - mutants or aliens. Despite the fact that the skull was found in 2007 in the Danish village of Olstikke on the island of Zealand, the find remained virtually unknown until 2010. Researchers from the Veterinary High School in Copenhagen, who studied the skull in 2008, concluded that it obviously belonged to a mammal. On the other hand, they also noted that some of its characteristics make it impossible to determine its place in the Linnean classification system." – So, this find was made 9 years ago, so "News of Archeology" can be renamed "News of the Decade".

The note continues: "This strange object was discovered during repair work. At first, the finder took it for a horse bone, because the house under which the drainpipes were repaired had once belonged to a butcher, and similar remains were scattered all over the yard. However, after examining the skull more closely, the worker noticed a humanoid shape. The excavations, which followed almost immediately, did not lead to the discovery of any other strange objects of this kind - the archaeologists found only fragments of stone tools, including hammers, and animal bones. Although the skull was found in the same formation as objects dating back to the Stone Age, radiocarbon dating has shown that its owner lived between 1200 and 1280 A.D. Moreover, the object was found among old pipes, which means that it was buried no earlier than 1900. The fact that the skull was buried relatively recently was also indicated by the absence of other bones dating from the same time period."

904 A.D., which was dated the end of the Martian's service on Earth, is 1112 years away from 2016, so in this case, the radiocarbon dating of 1200 years differs from the actual one by less than 100 years, which can be considered a good result. The author of the note continues: "Obviously, someone hid the skull for some time, and then buried it. In turn, it is noteworthy that residents of Olstikke and neighboring villages told stories about a member of the mysterious "Order of the Light of Pegasus" (l'ordre Lux Pegasos), who allegedly kept artifacts: several glowing unbreakable ceramic or metal objects, as well as a deformed skull. According to the same stories, the skull came from the Balkans. In addition, it is known that it was also stored in France and Germany. If all this is true, perhaps scientists will still be able to find the place where the skull first came to the eyes of people. In addition, it is possible that the study of l'ordre Lux Pegasos will help you find other artifacts or learn something about their nature. Unfortunately, very little is known about the order. There are historical references according to which it was founded around 1350 and that it included famous figures of art, science and culture, including Boccaccio, Shakespeare, Descartes, Thomas Jefferson and others. In addition, it has been suggested that the name of the order may come from the constellation Pegasus, which sheds some light on the origin of the skull" [14]. Unfortunately, this is followed by fantastic reflections of the author.

The author of note [15] is also quite fantastic: "perhaps scientists will still be able to find the place where the skull first came to people's eyes. In addition, it is possible that the study of l'ordre Lux Pegasos will help you find other artifacts or learn something about their nature. Unfortunately, very little is known about the order. There are historical references according to which it was founded around 1350 and that it included famous figures of art, science and culture, including Boccaccio, Shakespeare, Descartes, Thomas Jefferson and others. In addition, it has been suggested that the name of the order may come from the constellation Pegasus, which sheds some light on the origin of the skull."

None of those who mentioned this situation ever thought to read the inscriptions on the skull. Then they would understand that the place where the skull first came to the eyes of people was Veliky Novgorod, and the place where this Martian served was Western Cairo. Moreover, relations between Earthmen and Martians were very friendly, and that is why Yar Rurik was buried on Mars.

I would like to emphasize that determining the place of birth of this alien is the discovery of this article. Now it becomes clear what exactly the Martians look like, not as a product of the imagination of a science fiction artist, but in reality.

Another discovery is the identification of one of the magnificent portraits of Rurik and his wife Anastasia Votkina, as well as their children, both appeared in their marriage and premarital, which are preserved on the stained glass windows of the city of Limu.



Fig. 13. The city of Limoux in France

I've never seen anything like it before. I not only received confirmation of my discovery of Rurik's wife, about whom no historical source known to academic science has ever written anything, namely Anastasia Votkina from the temple of Mary Rurik in the Russian city of Votkinsk, but also acquired accurate data on the age of their children born both in Rurik's marriage with Asya and before this marriage. In addition, I learned that Yar Rurik was at the headquarters of the Eurasian troops in Arkaim about 9 years before his anointing as haraon. It turned out that Arkaim was like a second Arcona, just as Western Cairo later became like a second Rome.

However, according to the film [16], the last stained glass window comes from Kilmore Church on the Isle of Mule in Scotland. Whether Svetlana Levashova was mistaken, seeing the French and Scottish stained glass Jesus Christ as Radomir with his son Svetodar and daughter Vesta, or this error was made by Viacheslav Kalachev, who attributed these stained glass windows to Radomir with his wife, relying on Svetlana Levashov, I'm not very interested, because everyone can make mistakes, especially when you consider that Rurik depicts the way usually Christian icons depict Jesus Christ. So this is a mistake that anyone could make. However, thanks to this mistake, we have reached the magnificent images of the family of Yar Rurik, which otherwise would have been destroyed. – But by doing so, the number of features of the Rurik cult that later converted to Christianity increased to an extremely high degree. It turned out that Christianity became a variant of Rurikanism.

### **Conclusion.**

Gradually, not only the biographical details of the life of Yar Rurik and his family are becoming clearer, but also the places where Rurik's Vimanas visited in different countries, as well as the involvement of our ancestors in military service in the Air Force of soldiers from another planet.

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