

The mercury vortex engine is a theoretical propulsion system that utilizes the properties of mercury to generate thrust through vortex motion and electromagnetic principles.

Working Principles

1. **Vortex Motion:** The mercury vortex engine operates by creating a high-speed flow of mercury within a magnetic field. As mercury flows, it generates vortex currents, which are circular currents that enhance the engine's thrust capabilities.
2. **Electromagnetic Interaction:** The engine typically consists of an annular chamber filled with mercury surrounding a central magnetic column. When heated, the mercury expands and flows rapidly, cutting through magnetic field lines, which generates additional electromagnetic forces. This interaction produces thrust, allowing the engine to propel an aircraft or spacecraft.
3. **Energy Generation:** The engine converts the kinetic energy of the flowing mercury into usable thrust. The process involves heating the mercury to create a high-pressure fluid or plasma, which is then directed to produce thrust.

Applications and Potential

- **Aerospace Propulsion:** The mercury vortex engine is theorized to have applications in advanced aerospace propulsion systems, potentially offering higher efficiency and thrust compared to traditional engines. Its design could allow for vertical takeoff and landing capabilities, making it suitable for various aircraft types.

- **Historical Context:** The concept of mercury vortex engines has historical roots in ancient texts describing Vimanas, which were said to be advanced flying machines powered by similar technologies. These texts suggest that ancient civilizations may have had knowledge of propulsion systems that utilized mercury and vortex dynamics.

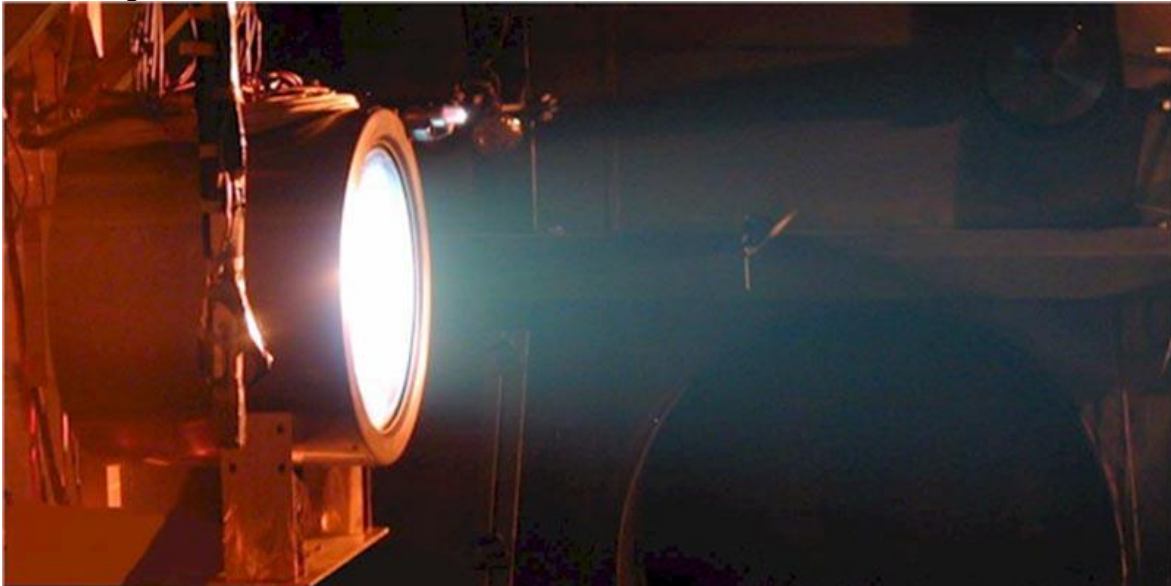
Conclusion

While the mercury vortex engine remains largely theoretical, its principles of operation draw from both modern physics and historical concepts of flight. Ongoing research into vortex propulsion technologies may lead to practical applications in the future, potentially revolutionizing the field of aerospace engineering. The exploration of such engines continues to inspire both scientific inquiry and speculative technologies in propulsion systems.

MECHANICAL

Everything you need to know about mercury vortex engines

Bheru Singh



As well all know that it was the Wright bros who gave the first successful manned flight to the world, and there are better proofs

that eight years earlier to wright bros, an Indian Sanskrit scholar S B Talpade designed a basic aircraft called marutshakti, unmanned aerial vehicle at Chowpatty beach in Bombay, crediting him the first creator of an aircraft in modern times. He used Vedic technology for designing the aircraft.

Vedas are considered to be one of the oldest documents in the human race, which showed different Vimanas (vehicles) & propulsion, as ancient as 7000 years. Vimanas like jalayan (vehicle operating on water), Kaara (Vehicle operating on ground and water like a hovercraft), Tritala (three floor space vehicle), Tri chakra vimana (vehicle operating in the air like an airplane), Vayu Ratha (vehicle operated by wind or gas), Vidyut Ratha (vehicle operating on solar power).

These Vimanas were operating with different propulsion materials like mercury, xenon, argon, krypton, hydrogen, and different thrusters like Ion thrusters, plasma thrusters, and hall thrusters. Mercury vortex propulsion is the forerunner of today's ion thrusters (NASA's ambitious project - Ion Engine), or in other words, Ion thrusters are improvements of mercury vortex propulsion.

An electromagnetic field coil within a closed condenser filled with liquid or vapor mercury, keeping the core axis vertical to the shaft. Vertical heat exchanger coils protrude through the ring conductor (the ring conductor is also called as directional gyro-armature).

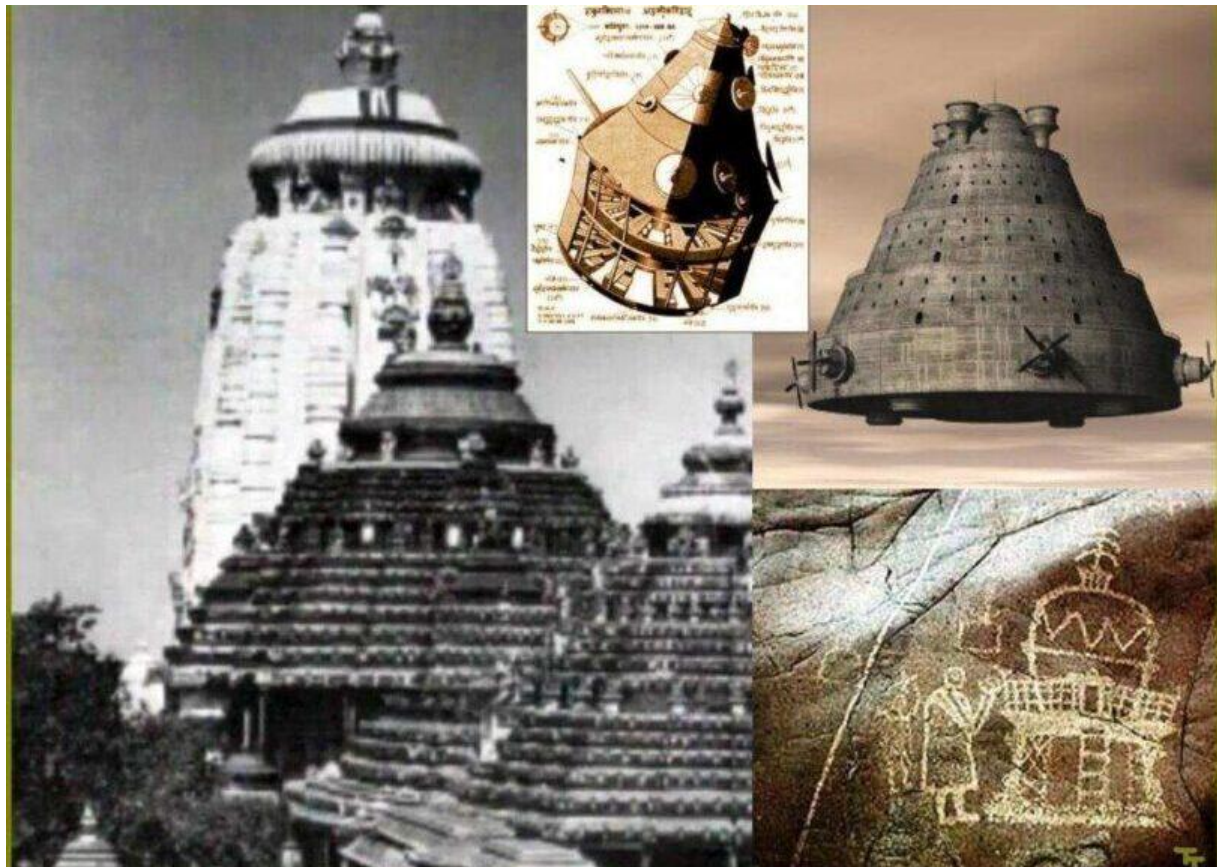
When the heat exchanger coils are energized, the ring conductor is shot into the air, which lifts the aircraft in the air when the

current is controlled by a rheostat. Lift is regenerated because of the close proximity of the magnetic field to the ring conductor.

To understand the performance of the engine and its behavior with the energy produced, so that the same technology can be implemented in the development of an Ion engine, can be studied using different analysis software like Ansys, CFD, etc. CFD is abbreviated to Computational Fluid Dynamics, which studies flow characteristics and gases by applying the calculated boundary conditions. Understanding the analysis of performance and the working of mercury vortex propulsion becomes easier with the help of animation generated by the software.

What Powered the Vimanas? India's 6,000-Year-Old Flying Machines

April 7, 2023



What Powered the Vimanas? India's 6,000-Year-Old Flying Machines

According to Ancient Indian history – one of the most extensive on the planet – their ancient sacred texts called the 'Vedas' speak of incredible flying ships that visited our planet over 6000 years ago. Throughout history, many common myths and legends mention incredible flying machines and how ancient people traveled great distances through the air: the flying carpets of ancient Arabia, Ezekiel's wheel, Solomon's ability to travel from one place to another, and the magical chariots or 'vimana' mentioned in ancient Indian and Chinese texts.

According to Ancient Indian history –one of the most extensive on the planet– their ancient sacred texts called the ‘Vedas’ speak of amazing flying ships that visited our planet over 6000 years ago. While there are many who oppose the existence of the Vimana, millions of people around the world are concerned that thousands of years ago, ancient mankind was visited by incredible flying machines, piloted by the ‘gods’.

With the help of the Vimana, ancient astronauts visited different places on our planet with ease, spreading knowledge and wealth among ancient, primitive civilizations. Reference to the ancient Vimana can be found in the Mahabharata, which is one of the two major Sanskrit epics of ancient India:

“At Rama`s behest, the magnificent chariot rose up to a mountain of cloud with a tremendous din. Another passage reads: Bhima flew with his Vimana on an enormous ray which was as brilliant as the sun and made a noise like thunder of a storm. In the ancient Vymanka-Shastra (the science of aeronautics), there is a description of a Vimana: “An apparatus which can go by its own force, from one place to place or globe to the globe”.

Dr. Raghavan points out, “The text`s revelations become even more astounding. Thirty-one parts of which the machine consists are described, including a photographing mirror underneath.

“The text also enumerates 16 kinds of metal that are needed to construct the flying vehicle: `Metals suitable are 16 kinds`. But only three of them are known to us today. The rest remains untranslatable.”

Another authority who agrees with Dr. Raghavan`s interpretations is Dr. A.V. Krishna Murty, professor of aeronautics at the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore.

“It is true,” Dr. Krishna Murty says, “that the ancient Indian Vedas and other texts refer to aeronautics, spaceships, flying machines, and ancient astronauts. A study of the Sanskrit texts has convinced me that ancient India did know the secret of building flying machines and that those machines were patterned after spaceships coming from other planets.”

However, What Fueled this Ancient Vimana?

The Vaimānika Śāstra, an early 20th-century Sanskrit text on aerospace technology, makes a claim that the vimānas mentioned in ancient Sanskrit epics were advanced aerodynamic flying vehicles, similar to a rocket capable of interplanetary flight, as backed up by the ancient alien theory. Revealed in 1952 by G. R. Josye, the texts contain 3000 shlokas in 8 chapters, which Shastry claimed were psychically delivered to him by the ancient Hindu sage Bharadvaja. The propulsion of the Vimanas, according to Kanjilal (1985), is by a “Mercury Vortex Engine”, a concept similar to electric propulsion. However, many people argue that a far greater, more accessible, and ‘free’ power source was available to the ancient Vimana craft. It is noteworthy to mention that a couple of years ago, Chinese researchers discovered ancient Sanskrit documents in Lhasa, Tibet, dating back thousands of years. Ancient texts were sent to the University of Chandigarh for translation. The results were shocking. According to Dr. Ruth Reyna, the translated texts are allegedly ‘blueprints’ for the construction of interstellar spaceships.

According to the translated documents, the propulsion system designed for the spaceships was based on antigravitational technology and based on a system analogous to that of “laghima,” the unknown power of the ego that exists in man’s physiological makeup, “a centrifugal force strong enough to counteract all gravitational pull.”

Interestingly, according to Hindu Yogis, the mysterious “laghima” force is what enables people to levitate.

Dr. Reyna explained that “on board, these machines, which were called ‘Astras,’ the builders of the crafts could have sent a detachment of men to any planet. The manuscripts, however, do not mention how interplanetary communication was achieved, but they do mention a trip from the Earth to the Moon, though it is unclear whether the trip was just planned or actually carried out.”

However, one of the great Indian epics, the Ramayana, does have a highly detailed story in it of a trip to the moon in a Vimana (or “Astra”), and in fact details a battle on the moon with an “Asvin” (or Atlantean” airship.

Indian scientists were extremely reserved about the value of these documents, but became less so when the Chinese announced that certain parts of the information were being studied for inclusion in their space program.

But can we actually ‘reverse engineer’ ANCIENT technology? Well... depends on what you think is possible. Interestingly, in the Sanskrit Samarangana Sutradhara, it is written:

“Strong and durable must the body of the Vimana be made, like a great flying bird of light material. Inside, one must put the mercury engine with its iron heating apparatus underneath. By means of the power latent in the mercury, which sets the driving whirlwind in motion, a man sitting inside may travel a great distance in the sky. The movements of the Vimana are such that it can vertically ascend, vertically descend, and move slanting forwards and backwards. With the help of the machines, human beings can fly in the air, and heavenly beings can come down to earth.”

Interestingly, in the Law of the Babylonians, the Hakatha unambiguously states:

“The privilege of operating a flying machine is great. The knowledge of flight is among the most ancient of our inheritances. A gift from ‘those from upon high’. We received it from them as a means of saving many lives.”

“The Pushpaka Vimana was a gigantic ‘plane’ the size of a large city entirely capable of holding unlimited numbers of people...”

“...Three flying cities were made for and were used by the Demons... One was in a stationary orbit in the sky, another was moving in the sky, and one was permanently stationed on the ground. These were docked like modern spaceships in the sky... and at a fixed latitude/longitude.

“Siva’s arrow obviously referred to a blazing missile fired from a satellite specially built for the purpose...Vestiges of an onetime prosperous civilization destroyed in battles flicker through these legends...” – Prof. D.K. Kanjilal’s observations of the Matsyapurana

Harnessing Earth’s Natural Energy

But is it possible that the ancient Vimanas were built so they could access the planet’s natural energy? What if thousands of years ago, ancient flying machines used Earth’s natural energy to charge and reload? Is it possible that ancient monuments like pyramids were, in fact, giant energy transmitters that fueled the ancient Vimana?

Interestingly, stone-like metal can be charged and is able to carry out electrical charges. What if ancient sites on Earth were specifically placed on so-called magnetic vortexes or electrical ‘Ley Lines’?

What if there is a far greater meaning to the countless number of ancient Indian Pyramids, monoliths, megalithic statues, steles, obelisks, and totems, and what if all of these structures, not only from ancient India but different civilizations around the world, had a special scientific purpose: to transmit vast amounts of energy? Many researchers argue that intricate ancient stonework attributed to the Incas, Egyptians, East Indians, Maya, and other ancient civilizations has a specific purpose, and was not only aesthetic.

It is noteworthy to mention that many consider the Great Pyramid of Giza as one of the best examples of ancient energy machines. It was a Tesla-like power plant created thousands of years ago. It was a huge ancient structure that was capable of using the Earth's natural properties in order to create or produce a great amount of energy. This energy is believed to have been used by the ancient Egyptians and other cultures, such as the ancient Maya, and other cultures around the globe for millennia.

This theory, however, has been firmly rejected by mainstream researchers. If we approach the history of ancient civilizations from another perspective, we will encounter that ancient civilizations around the globe were, in fact, extremely sophisticated and used advanced technologies thousands of years before mainstream science reinvented them.

These advanced technologies were present in ancient Egypt, Ancient Sumer, and North, Central, and South America. Electricity, electrochemistry, electromagnetic technology, metallurgy, advanced engineering, including hydrogeology, chemistry, physics and advanced forms of mathematics and astronomy were all used thousands of years ago to great extents.

What Powered the Ancient Vimana? By [Ivan Petricevic](#) January 7, 2023

One of the most extensive histories on the planet's surface is that of India. Their ancient sacred texts, the Vedas, refer to many mind-altering subjects. Among them are the stories and legends of the so-called Vimanas, ancient flying vehicles said to have existed more than six thousand years ago. As per the ancient Vedas, the Vimanas were the flying vehicles of the gods. But throughout history, we find many incredible **myths and legends** that make reference to flight and how people were able to travel great distances through the air. Some of these myths are the stories of the flying carpet, Ezekiel's wheel, or Solomon's ability to travel from one country to another, soaring through the skies. Vimanas, also dubbed Chariots of the gods, are also mentioned in various mythologies from ancient China.

The ancient Vimana in the Mahabharata

Reference to the ancient flying vehicles, the Vimanas, can be found in the **Mahabharata**. This is one of two major [ancient Hindu](#) Sanskrit Epics. A quote from the Mahabharata reads: **“At Rama's behest, the magnificent chariot rose to a mountain of clouds with a tremendous din. Another passage reads: Bhima 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...”**

The ancient Vimana in the Ramayana

The **Ramayana**, another great Hindu Epic, also mentions the so-called Vimana flying vehicles. However, in the Ramayana story, the Vimana, also referred to as an Astra, had the ability to leave the Earth's atmosphere, and travel into outer space. In the Ramayana, this flying vehicle is called the **Pushpaka Vimana**, and it is described in the following way:

“The Pushpaka Vimana that resembles the Sun and belongs to my brother was brought by the powerful Ravana; that aerial and excellent Vimana going everywhere at will ... that chariot resembling a bright cloud in the sky ... and the King [Rama] got in, and the excellent chariot at the command of the Raghira, rose into the higher atmosphere.”

What powered the ancient Vimana?

As per **Dileep Kumar Kanjilal**, from a text published in 1985, the [ancient flying machines](#) called the **Vimana** were powered by a **so-called Mercury Vortex Engine**. This engine, supposedly, works similarly to the concept of electric propulsion. These engines supposedly allowed the Vimana to travel vast distances, achieving incredible height and speed. Some mythological texts even mention how interplanetary travel was achievable by certain Vimanas, built specifically for that purpose. **A Scientific background proving that the Vimanas ever flew or that such an engine existed is nonexistent. Despite this fact, millions of people are convinced that the myths and legends of the Vimanas are a surpassed truth.**

ANCIENT TECHNOLOGY

Vimanas - The Ancient Flying Machines



There are references to flying machines in the temple carvings and in the ancient writings.

The images found on the ceiling beams of a 3000-year-old New Kingdom Temple, located several hundred miles south of Cairo and the Giza Plateau, at Abydos, resemble modern-day aircraft.

Reference to ancient Indian flying vehicles comes from ancient Indian sources, many are the well-known ancient Indian Epics, and there are literally hundreds of them. Most of them have not even been translated into English yet from the old Sanskrit.

It is claimed that a few years ago, the Chinese discovered some Sanskrit documents in Lhasa, Tibet, and sent them to the University of Chandigarh to be translated. Dr. Ruth Reyna of the University said recently that the documents contain directions for building interstellar spaceships!

Their method of propulsion, she said, was “anti-gravitational” and was based upon a system analogous to that of “laghima,” the unknown power of the ego existing in man’s physiological makeup, “a centrifugal force strong enough to counteract all gravitational pull.”

According to Hindu Yogis, it is this “laghima” which enables a person to levitate. Dr. Reyna said that on board these machines, which were called “Astras” by the text, the ancient Indians could have sent a detachment of men onto any planet, according to the document, which is thought to be thousands of years old. The manuscripts were also said to reveal the secret of “antima”; “the cap of invisibility” and “garima”; “how to become as heavy as a mountain of lead.”



19th Century Flying references

Shivkar Bapuji Talpade born in 1864, was a Sanskrit scholar. His birthplace is Chirabazar at Dukkarwadi in Bombay. From his young age was attracted by the Vaimanika Sastra (Aeronautical Science) expounded by the great Indian sage Maharishi Bhardwaja.

One Western scholar of Indology, Stephen-Knapp, has tried to explain what Talpade did. According to Knapp, the Vaimanika Shastra describes in detail the construction of what is called the mercury vortex engine, the forerunner of the ion engines being made today.

Shivkur Bapuji Talpade’s unmanned aircraft flew to a height of 1500 feet before crashing down, and the historian. Knapp adds that additional information on the mercury engines can be found in the ancient Vedic

text called Samaranga Sutradhara. This text also devotes 230 verses to the use of these machines in peace and war.

The Indologist William Clarendon, who has written down a detailed description of the mercury vortex engine in his translation of Samaranga Sutradhara, quotes thus ‘Inside the circular air frame, place the mercury engine with its solar mercury boiler at the aircraft center. By means of the power latent in the heated mercury, which sets the driving whirlwind in motion, a man sitting inside may travel a great distance in a most marvelous manner.

Four strong mercury containers must be built into the interior structure. When these have been heated by fire through solar or other sources, the vimana (aircraft) develops thunder-power through the mercury. It is also added that the success of an Indian scientist was not liked by the Imperial rulers. Warned by the British Government, the Maharaja of Baroda stopped helping Talpade. His efforts to make known the greatness of Vedic Shastras were recognized by Indian scholars, who gave him the title of Vidya Prakash Pra-deep.

Anti-Gravity Studies

The Indian Emperor Ashoka started a “Secret Society of the Nine Unknown Men”: great Indian scientists who were supposed to catalogue the many sciences. Ashoka kept their work secret because he was afraid that the advanced science catalogued by these men, culled from ancient Indian sources, would be used for the evil purpose of war, which Ashoka was strongly against, having been converted to Buddhism after defeating a rival army in a bloody battle. The “Nine Unknown Men” wrote a total of nine books, presumably one each.

Book number was “The Secrets of Gravitation!” This book, known to historians but not actually seen by them, dealt chiefly with “gravity control.” It is presumably still around somewhere, kept in a secret library

in India, Tibet, or elsewhere (perhaps even in North America somewhere). One can certainly understand Ashoka's reasoning for wanting to keep such knowledge a secret, assuming it exists. If the Nazis had such weapons at their disposal during World War II. Ashoka was also aware of devastating wars using such advanced vehicles and other "futuristic weapons" that had destroyed the ancient Indian "Rama Empire" several thousand years before.

According to ancient Indian texts, the people had flying machines which were called "Vimanas." The ancient Indian epic describes a Vimana as a double-deck, circular aircraft with portholes and a dome, much as we would imagine a flying saucer. It flew with the "speed of the wind" and gave forth a "melodious sound." There were at least four different types of Vimanas; some saucer-shaped, others like long cylinders ("cigar-shaped airships").

In 1875, the Vaimanika Sastra, a fourth-century B.C. text written by Bharadvajy the Wise, using even older texts as his source, was rediscovered in a temple in India. It dealt with the operation of Vimanas and included information on the steering, precautions for long flights, protection of the airships from storms and lightning, and how to switch the drive to "solar energy" from a free energy source, which sounds like "anti-gravity."

The Vaimanika Sastra (or Vymanika-Shaastra) has eight chapters with diagrams, describing three types of aircraft, including apparatuses that could neither catch on fire nor break. It also mentions 31 essential parts of these vehicles and 16 materials from which they are constructed, which absorb light and heat; for which reason, they were considered suitable for the construction of Vimanas.



This document has been translated into English and is available by writing the publisher: VYMAANIDASHAASTRA AERONAUTICS by Maharishi Bharadwaaja, translated into English and edited, printed, and published by Mr. G. R. Josyer, Mysore, India, 1979. Mr. Josyer is the director of the International Academy of Sanskrit Investigation located in Mysore. There seems to be no doubt that Vimanas were powered by some sort of “anti-gravity.” Vimanas took off vertically, and were.

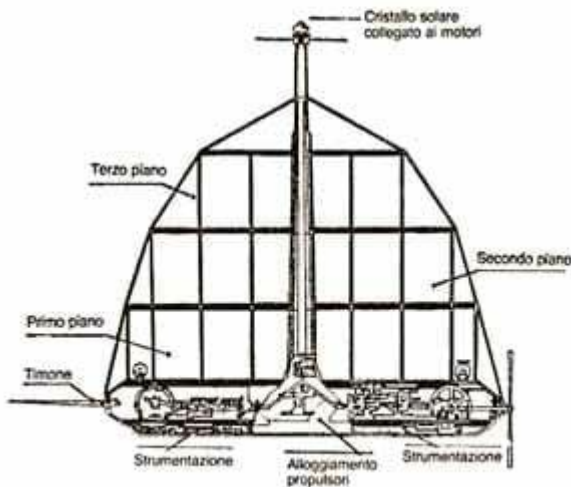
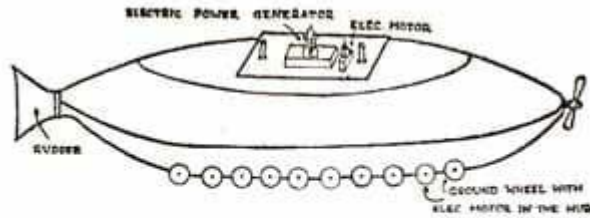
Vimanas were kept in a Vimana Griha, a kind of hangar, and were sometimes said to be propelled by a yellowish-white liquid, and sometimes by some sort of mercury compound, though writers seem confused in this matter. It is most likely that the later writers on Vimanas wrote as observers and from earlier texts, and were understandably confused about the principle of their propulsion. The “yellowish-white liquid” sounds suspiciously like gasoline, and perhaps Vimanas had a number of different propulsion sources, including combustion engines and even “pulse-jet” engines.

It is interesting to note that when Alexander the Great invaded India more than two thousand years ago, his historians chronicled that at one point they were attacked by “flying, fiery shields” that dove at his army and frightened the cavalry. These “flying saucers” did not use any atomic bombs or beam weapons on Alexander’s army, however, perhaps out of benevolence, and Alexander went on to conquer India.

It is interesting to note that the Nazis developed the first practical pulse-jet engines for their V-8 rocket “buzz bombs.” Hitler and the Nazi staff were exceptionally interested in ancient India and Tibet, and sent expeditions to both these places yearly, starting in the 30’s, in order to gather esoteric evidence that they did so, and perhaps it was from these people that the Nazis gained some of their scientific information! According to the Dronaparva, part of the Mahabharata, and the Ramayana, one Vimana described was shaped like a sphere and born along at great speed on a mighty wind generated by mercury.

It moved like a UFO, going up, down, backwards, and forward as the pilot desired. In another Indian source, the Samar, Vimanas were “iron machines, well-knit and smooth, with a charge of mercury that shot out of the back in the form of a roaring flame.” Another work called the Samaranganasutradhara describes how the vehicles were constructed. It is possible that mercury did have something to do with the propulsion, or more possibly, with the guidance system. Curiously, Soviet scientists have discovered what they call “age-old instruments used in navigating cosmic vehicles” in caves in Turkestan and the Gobi Desert.

The “devices” are hemispherical objects of glass or porcelain, ending in a cone with a drop of mercury inside. It is evident that ancient Indians flew around in these vehicles, all over Asia, to Atlantis presumably, and even, apparently, to South America. Writing found at Mohenjodaro in Pakistan (presumed to be one of the “Seven Rishi Cities of the Rama Empire”) and still undeciphered, has also been found in one other place in the world: Easter Island! Writing on Easter Island, called Rongo-Rongo writing, is also undeciphered and is uncannily similar to the Mohenjodaro script.



In the Mahavira of Bhavabhuti, a Jain text of the eighth century culled from older texts and traditions, we read: “An aerial chariot, the Pushpaka, conveys many people to the capital of Ayodhya. The sky is full of stupendous flying-machines, dark as night, but picked out by lights with a yellowish glare-“

The Vedas, ancient Hindu poems thought to be the oldest of all the Indian texts, describe Vimanas of various shapes and sizes: the “ahniotra-vimana” with two engines, the “elephant-vimana” with more engines, and other types named after the kingfisher, ibis, and other animals.

Unfortunately, Vimanas, like most scientific discoveries, were ultimately used for war. Atlanteans used their flying machines, “Vailixi,” a similar type of aircraft, to literally try and subjugate the world, it would seem, if Indian texts are to be believed. The Atlanteans, known as “Asvins” in the Indian writings, were apparently even more advanced technologically than the Indians, and certainly of a more war-like temperament. Although no ancient texts on Atlantean Vailixi are

known to exist, some information has come down through esoteric, “occult” sources which describe their flying machines. Similar, if not identical to Vimanas, Vailixi were generally “cigar-shaped” and had the capability of maneuvering underwater as well as in the atmosphere or even outer space. Other vehicles, like Vimanas, were saucer-shaped and could apparently also be submerged.

According to Eklal Kueshana, author of “The Ultimate Frontier,” in an article he wrote in 1966, Vailixi were first developed in Atlantis 20,000 years ago, and the most common ones are “saucer-shaped or generally trapezoidal cross-section with three hemispherical engine pods on the underside.” “They use a mechanical antigravity device driven by engines developing approximately 80,000 horsepower.” The Ramayana, Mahabarata, and other texts speak of the hideous war that took place, some ten or twelve thousand years ago, between Atlantis and Rama using weapons of destruction that could not be imagined by readers until the second half of this century. The ancient Mahabharata, one of the sources on Vimanas, goes on to tell the awesome destructiveness of the war: “... (the weapon was) a single projectile charged with all the power of the Universe.

“ANCIENT VIMANA AIRCRAFT” – a Contribution by John Burrows. Sanskrit texts are filled with references to gods who fought battles in the sky using Vimanas equipped with weapons as deadly as any we can deploy in these more enlightened times. For example, there is a passage in the Ramayana which reads: “The Puspaka car that resembles the Sun and belongs to my brother was brought by the powerful Ravan; that aerial and excellent car going everywhere at will that car resembling a bright cloud in the sky.” “.. and the King [Rama] got in, and the excellent car at the command of the Raghira, rose up into the higher atmosphere.”

In the Mahabharatra, an ancient Indian poem of enormous length, we learn that an individual named Asura Maya had a Vimana measuring twelve cubits in circumference, with four strong wheels. The poem is a

veritable gold mine of information relating to conflicts between gods who settled their differences apparently using weapons as lethal as the ones we are capable of deploying. Apart from ‘blazing missiles’, the poem records the use of other deadly weapons. ‘Indra’s Dart’ operated via a circular ‘reflector’. When switched on, it produced a ‘shaft of light’ which, when focused on any target, immediately ‘consumed it with its power’. In one particular exchange, the hero, Krishna, is pursuing his enemy, Salva, in the sky, when Salva’s Vimana, the Saubha is made invisible in some way. Undeterred, Krishna immediately fires off a special weapon: ‘I quickly laid on an arrow, which killed by seeking out sound’.

Many other terrible weapons are described, quite matter-of-factly, in the Mahabharata, but the most fearsome of all is the one used against the Vrishis. The narrative records: “Gurkha flying in his swift and powerful Vimana hurled against the three cities of the Vrishis and Andhakas a single projectile charged with all the power of the Universe. An incandescent column of smoke and fire, as brilliant as ten thousand suns, rose in all its splendor. It was the unknown weapon, the Iron Thunderbolt, a gigantic messenger of death, which reduced to ashes the entire race of the Vrishnis and Andhakas.” It is important to note that these kinds of records are not isolated. They can be cross-correlated with similar reports in other ancient civilizations.

The after-effects of this Iron Thunderbolt have an ominously recognizable ring. Apparently, those killed by it were so burnt that their corpses were unidentifiable. The survivors fared little better, as it caused their hair and nails to fall out. Perhaps the most disturbing and challenging information about these allegedly mythical Vimanas in the ancient records is that there are some matter-of-fact records describing how to build one. In their way, the instructions are quite precise. In the Sanskrit Samarangana Sutradhara, it is written: “Strong and durable must the body of the Vimana be made, like a great flying bird of light material. Inside, one must put the mercury engine with its iron heating apparatus underneath. By means of the power latent in the mercury,

which sets the driving whirlwind in motion, a man sitting inside may travel a great distance in the sky. The movements of the Vimana are such that it can vertically ascend, vertically descend, move slanting forwards and backwards. With the help of the machines, human beings can fly in the air and heavenly beings can come down to earth.”

The Hakatha (Laws of the Babylonians) states quite unambiguously: “The privilege of operating a flying machine is great. The knowledge of flight is among the most ancient of our inheritances. A gift from ‘those from upon high’. We received it from them as a means of saving many lives.” More fantastic still is the information given in the ancient Chaldean work, The Sifrala, which contains over one hundred pages of technical details on building a flying machine. It contains words which translate as graphite rod, copper coils, crystal indicator, vibrating spheres, stable angles, etc.

Ancient Indian Aircraft Technology from The Anti-Gravity Handbook by D. Hatcher Childress. Many researchers into the UFO enigma tend to overlook a very important fact. While it is assumed that most flying saucers are of alien, or perhaps Governmental Military origin, another possible origin of UFOs is ancient India and Atlantis. What we know about ancient Indian flying vehicles comes from ancient Indian sources, written texts that have come down to us through the centuries. There is no doubt that most of these texts are authentic; many are the well-known ancient Indian Epics themselves, and there are literally hundreds of them. Most of them have not even been translated into English yet from the old Sanskrit. The Indian

Reference: New Evidence of Ancient Indian Science of Space Travel
Source: Conspiracy Journal #205 April 11, 2003